Albury & District Historical Society Inc

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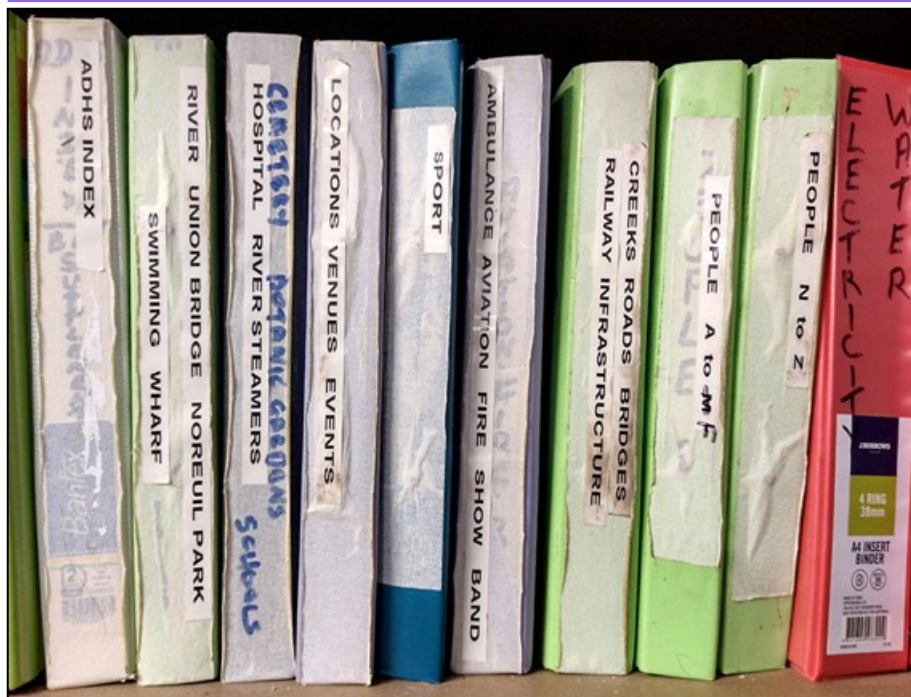
Some of our resources, not digitised!

Next Meeting

Wednesday, June 12, 2024
7.30 pm, Commercial Club Albury
Topic: ALM Touch Trolleys
Speaker: Victor Selway, Kat Kitch

ALBURY LIBRARYMUSEUM
Ancient Rome:
The Empire that Shaped the World
June 8 to September 1

PRESIDENT'S NOTES FOR JUNE

Our guest speaker in May was Wayne Doubleday, Manager of University Regional Archives and University Art Collection at Charles Sturt University, Wagga. Wayne gave us a thought provoking address about the pros and cons of digitising historical records. Those of our members who bear the responsibility for keeping the archival record of their own organisation appreciated the information given by an experienced archivist. Also at our meeting in May we were pleased to have as a visitor, Peter Elias from the Albury Rotary Club. Peter sought our support for the preparations of the Albury Rotary Club centenary celebrations in 2027. Of course I was pleased to offer our full support.

We often get asked by members of the public about the early years post European arrival. We already have many very good publications dealing with the history of Albury and surrounding district. Your committee has decided to augment the published record with a banner dealing with events following the arrival of Hume and Hovell at the river until the election of the first council in 1859. Greg Ryan is leading the project and we expect to have a high quality banner available for inspection by members at the Annual General Meeting on 10 July. A reminder to anyone interested in joining the committee – please complete a nomination form and send it to the Secretary. Alternatively, let a member of the current committee know that you are interested.

As we move into the second half of the year our focus on the Hume and Hovell bicentenary will sharpen. Our monthly meeting in November will be dedicated to the bicentenary and will be an opportunity to hear a number of speakers provide different perspectives on this most significant event in our history.

Our Society membership continues to grow. This month we welcome Julie and Arthur Frauenfelder.

DIGITISATION – IS IT REALLY THE PANACEA WE'VE BEEN SEARCHING FOR?   Wayne Doubleday

Wayne Doubleday is manager of Charles Sturt University Regional Archives and University Art Collection. He has been a professional member of the Australian Society of Archivists since 2000.

Why should we be digitising everything we can get our hands on that is historically relevant?

Should we be focussing all our efforts on ensuring we digitise as much as we can, as quickly as we can before it's too late? Should galleries, libraries, archives & museums allocate the majority of their resources for digitisation instead of other functions such as outreach and engagement, increasing intellectual control over our historical collections, and facilitating greater visibility of our metadata?

Until recently, I probably would have answered "YES" to these questions, or perhaps more truthfully, I felt I should have answered "yes" to these questions.

What are the pros and cons of undertaking a digitisation project;

Wayne Doubleday and digitisation on the front page of Wagga's *Daily Advertiser*

I should also say from the outset, how impressed I am by the achievements of your Society in being so proactive and successful in raising funds to allow for the digitisation of your local newspapers, meaning that they are now accessible for all on TROVE. I was amazed at the sums of money that were garnered through various means when I heard Greg Ryan's presentation at the RAHS conference last year. The partnerships that the Society forged with other groups and organisations to facilitate funding opportunities is commendable, and the whole Society should be congratulated on this impactful and lasting achievement. Well done!

Now obviously, there are distinct advantages and disadvantages to digitising an archival collection. It makes sense therefore, that a great deal of literature has been written on the topic particularly in the last 15-20 years. To put this in perspective, the Australian Society of Archivists publishes a journal entitled "Archives & Manuscripts." Since 1993, which was when I could find the first mention of the word "digitisation," there have been 181 articles in that journal which have mentioned the word 'digitisation.'

So not having the time, nor the inclination to scour through that many articles to garner my list of pros and cons for digitising, I did instead what every good undergraduate University student now does … I used ChatGPT!

ChatGPT stands for Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer. I must admit I was quite surprised with the results. It works by attempting to understand your prompt or question and will then answer your question based on a large body of publicly available text from the Internet including websites, books, articles, and other sources of text or data.

What are the Advantages according to ChatGPT?

1. **Preservation and Conservation.** The preservation of fragile, delicate or damaged materials can assist aging archives and records by reducing physical handling of the items.

   It is also a nice insurance policy against the loss of historical materials due to natural disasters like floods, fires, or earthquakes etc.

2. **Facilitates Accessibility and Easy Retrieval.** Another obvious advantage. Digital archives can facilitate access and enable quick and remote access to information, enhancing research and education opportunities that would otherwise not be available – big tick.

3. **Enhanced Search and Indexing**. Digital documents can be indexed and searched, making it easier to locate specific information within vast digital documents.

4. **Space and Cost Savings.** This seems obvious but I have my reservations. Digitisation can reduce the need for physical storage space, which can be costly for large archival collections. However state archives created prior to a certain date must be retained in the original physical format even when digitised!

   Supposedly, over time digital archives can be more cost-effective than maintaining physical archives. Again, I would only agree with this to a degree, as it neglects the fact that the digital items must be maintained and updated at regular intervals to ensure accessibility and data integrity.

5. **Increased Outreach and Engagement.** A great advantage. Online availability permits digital archives to be made more accessible, reaching a global audience and increasing the visibility of historical materials.

   Increased educational use means digitised materials can be incorporated into educational curricula, fostering learning and research.

6. **Collaboration and Sharing.** Another great advantage. Easier sharing of digital materials among researchers, institutions and the public, fostering collaboration. Interconnected archives – digitisation allows for great cross-referral opportunities by linking related archives and records across different archives, enriching research possibilities.

What are the Disadvantages according to ChatGPT?

1. **Initial Cost and Resource Intensiveness.** There is a high initial investment. The process requires specialised equipment, software, and skilled personnel. Digitising large archival collections can be laborious and time consuming, and the significant human resources required to undertake a large project.

2. **Technical Challenges.** Obsolescence occurs when digital formats become obsolete. It is a necessity to regularly update and migrate data to newer formats to ensure this doesn't occur. Most of us have at home digital material that they can no longer access. It might be an old floppy disc or a corrupted CD_ROM.

   The other technical challenge is around the data security of digitised material. Ensuring the security and integrity of digital archives is crucial in preventing unauthorized access, tampering, or loss of information.

3. **Quality Concerns.** Depending on the digitisation process, there might be a loss of original quality, especially on materials like maps or artworks.

4. **Access and Equity Issues.** Not everyone has access to the internet or digital devices, limiting the reach of digitised archives, especially in disadvantaged communities. Technological barriers impact on some users who might lack the technical skills necessary to navigate digital archives effectively.

5. **Legal and Ethical Considerations.** Digitized materials may still be under copyright, leading to legal complications regarding their use and distribution. Sensitive materials require careful handling to respect privacy, cultural sensitivities, and ethical considerations.

Digital Preservation Handbook

I highly recommend the Digital Preservation Handbook published by the Digital Preservation Coalition for planning, implementing and executing a digitisation project.

> "The Handbook identifies good practice in creating, managing and preserving digital materials. By providing a strategic overview of the key issues, discussion and guidance on strategies and activities, and pointers to key projects and reports, the Handbook provides guidance for institutions and individuals and a range of tools to help them identify and take appropriate actions."

The other places which have excellent resources are the National Library of Australia (NLA), National Archives of Australia (NAA) and the state archival agencies. Most have digitisation advice readily available on their websites.

Some Digitisation Projects undertaken

Two projects were driven by the Wagga Wagga & District Historical Society (WW&DHS), with the CSU Regional Archives (CSURA) as a willing participant. The first of these was the digitisation of the Wagga Wagga newspapers, the *Wagga Express* & the *Daily Advertiser*. The other project is the more recent digitisation of the Wagga Wagga Rate & Valuation books also held by the Regional Archives. This was funded by the WW&DHS and a Royal Australian Historical Society (RAHS) grant to the value of $5,000, and the digitisation was undertaken at State Archives NSW as it was then known.

The following digitisation projects, except those where the whole collections were audio-visual in nature, were completed in-house using equipment purchased by CSU Regional Archives.

2015 – WW&DHS collection (RW5)

CSURA and WW&DHS received a grant of $1,100 from RAHS to partially fund the digitisation of RW5, a significant collection of documents, photographs & registers relating to Wagga and District deposited with the Regional Archives by WW&DHS. The total cost of the project was $6,100 with both the CSURA and the WW&DHS contributing $2,500. In all 574 items were digitised.

2016 – RVN2 (16mm news film footage)

A joint funding application from the WW&DHS and CSURA, resulted in a grant of $2,000 from RAHS towards the digitisation of some of the 16mm news film collection from the RVN2 television station based in Wagga. The entire collection is in excess of 1200 reels of 16mm film and covers the period 1975-1983. Contributions from CSURA and WW&DHS raised $5,000. A total of 50,000 feet of 16mm film was digitised by KEA Video in Orange. This was only 141 reels out of a total 1200 in the collection.

2015-16 – Wagga Wagga Teachers' College collection (SA1)

SA1 is the collection from the Wagga Wagga Teachers' College. Over two years, the WWTC Alumni Association funded digitisation of photographs, documents and clippings books. This in-house project cost $8,000 and resulted in just under 3,000 items being digitised.

Hard copy storage at CSU Regional Archives

2018 – RAHS funding to digitise Dr Keith Swan recordings

CSURA and WW&DHS received $3,313 in funding from RAHS Cultural Grant, which was utilised to digitise a large number of audio reels and tapes belonging to the Dr Keith Swan collection (RW40). Dr Swan was the Head of History at the Wagga Teachers College and later the Riverina College of Advanced Education, and the collections contains important local history content including lectures and oral histories. The migration of this material to a digital format facilitated greater accessibility for staff and users alike. The total cost was $6,313 and the work being more A/V specialised in nature was undertaken at "DAMsmart" in Canberra.

2022-23 – Department of Veteran's Affairs ($10,000)

Focussing on the Campbell Family papers, the DVA funded the digitisation of archival material that documented war-time experiences in the form of personal correspondence, letters, journals and diaries.

All of these projects were considered appropriate for digitisation based on one of two criteria:

- The original archival collection required conservation/preservation, or was at risk. This is definitely true with the two audio-visual collections described above.
- Increased accessibility to high access collections. This is also certainly true with reference to RW5 (WW&DHS collection) and SA1 (WWTC collection) both of which are among our most used and accessed collections.

Conclusion:

At last year's Australian Society of Archivists conference Gionni Di Gravio, Archivist at the University of Newcastle, gave a great presentation in which five words resonated **"Why are we digitising everything?"** Gionni stressed that unless the material is at risk, or it is to increase access to important historical material, then perhaps we need to rethink our digitisation strategies.

Obviously digitisation done well, and managed effectively, can have important benefits particularly related to preservation of at risk or fragile items and increased accessibility for researchers.

I am not proposing that we don't digitise. I am proposing that we don't digitise everything! I am suggesting that we become more targeted in our approach. That we prioritise at risk items and that we continue with a "digitisation-on-demand" approach where possible to facilitate accessibility, particularly for those smaller archival institutions where time, funds and staffing resources are limited.

In essence, what I am advocating is a change of mindset. I think over the last decade, there have certainly been demands, in the form of unrealistic expectations, placed on cultural collections to digitise as much as possible, as quickly as possible. This is a recipe for disaster.

I will readily admit that I have felt this pressure to the extent where I have focussed too much on finding and applying for large amounts of funding to enable me to initiate a large scale digitisation project of the collections at the Charles Sturt University Regional Archives. No doubt, this has probably been to the detriment of other archival functions which I think can often be dismissed as not being as important as digitising material.

In conclusion, a quote from the Digital Preservation Handbook, which I think emphatically gives us a way forward.

"Simply because everything could be in scope for a digital preservation strategy does not mean that everything should be preserved."

Getting and Keeping a Swimming Pool in Lavington — Bruce Pennay

Bruce Pennay, author of 'Three Shires and their Councils: Culcairn, Holbrook and Hume, 1906-2004,' outlines how Lavington won an Olympic Swimming Pool and reflects on the pool's importance as a neigbhourhood identifier and community asset, then and now.

Border Morning Mail

Reg. at G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W., for transmission by post as a newspaper. **ALBURY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1966**

First in new pool

More than 40 people waited at the gates of Jelbart Park Swimming Centre yesterday for the honor of being "first in."

But they could not beat 13-year-old Christian Gale, of Alamein avenue.

With a rush, Christine was through the gates when they opened at 2 p.m. and into the water. The honor was hers. Our photographer caught Christine in her rush to the water . . . and emerging, all smiles, from the new pool.

Attendances at the opening day of the new pool, to serve North Albury and Lavington, surprised lessee Mr. H. Marcus.

"I think we have had more than 600 here through the day."

"One thing which really surprised me," said Mr. Marcus, "was the number of parents who came to swim.

"At one time there were as many adults in the pool as children."

"The people came in crowds," he said.

The *Border Morning Mail* carried a front-page picture story celebrating the opening of the North Albury-Lavington Swimming Pool on 10 December 1966. It showed 13-year-old Christine Gale of Alamein Avenue as the first to venture ever so tentatively into the water.

The new multi-purpose pool facility, with its competition-length swimming pool and adjacent teaching, wading and diving pools, was hailed, nearly sixty years ago, as a modern convenience to serve the young in Albury's fast growing northern suburbs.

The photographer's choice of Christine helped readers understand what was imagined for the pool. She could reach this new teenage meeting place independently with a short bike-ride or walk. She could now more easily swim for fun or take up opportunities for competitive swimming via the soon to be established swimming or water polo club. The pool, presumably, expanded and enhanced her idea of where she lived. She could now feel proud that her North Albury-Lavington neighbourhood had an amenity that matched that in central Albury.

Earlier articles in the *Border Morning Mail* had explained the economics and politics of winning the swimming pool. A beneficent local government, State government and local community had made this amenity possible. In today's terms, the new pool cost $280,500. It was funded in part by a grant from the NSW Government, which also agreed to Albury City Council taking a loan to pay for the rest.

At the instigation of Albury City Council, a proposal to move Lavington from Hume Shire to Albury was investigated in 1961 and acted on in 1962. Not all Lavington ratepayers agreed to the proposal that would inevitably increase rates. Most, however, seem to have thought amalgamation could bring Lavington better prospects of a sewerage system, sealed roads, more street trees, garbage collections, and even a swimming pool.

The local neighbourhood community, principally working through the North Albury-Lavington Progress Association, contributed $5,000 it had raised over two years. Schemes for raising loans from ratepayers were discussed but never implemented.

Fund-raising was made difficult by Council's procrastination over whether it wanted a second pool no further north than Billson, Bunton or even Sarvaas Park, before it opted, after much lobbying, for the more distant Jelbart Park. The lobbying was intense.

Lavington was …

Lavington was obviously different from Albury before amalgamation in 1962 and remained different after amalgamation.

Lavington grew very quickly as a village in Hume Shire during the immediate post-war years. The population of 1,000 in 1947 had increased five-fold by 1966.

In 1956 Jack Sarvaas, Albury's town planner, suggested the incorporation of Lavington into Albury. Lavington

offered low rated, cheap and good land close to the amenities of the City of Albury. If building continued there without the guidance of a plan or with inadequate management and supervision, then Lavington would become a 'danger to sound development'. Lavington had unplanned subdivisions, which were scattered and separated by large paddocks. Ribbon development was rife. Subdividers were not required to kerb, gutter and seal roads. There was no tree planting scheme. Only a quarter of the roads were tarred. Houses were not sewered. There was no coordinated drainage scheme.

Tensions between the centre and the periphery were pronounced. Sharp words were exchanged in the 1960s and 1970s. Disgruntled Lavington ratepayers saw the swimming pool as compensation begrudgingly given for an unwanted amalgamation. One Albury Councillor was rebuked for referring to the North Albury-Lavington Progress Association as a 'mob'. 'Dean Street moguls' were allegedly only intent on development that directly benefitted their businesses in central Albury.

Their fears that the small Mate Street shopping centre was a threat seemed to be realised with the boldly named Coles 'Border Shopping Centre' in 1977. 'Lavi' was disparagingly referred to as a place with a bad smell. The town threw its nightsoil and rubbish northward into the mountain valleys (Happy Valley, Glenroy and Hamilton Valley).

Lavington is …

Lavington is a sizeable and recognisable part of the Albury-Wodonga conglomerate. It is popularly perceived as the area north of Union Road, though Norris Park, Hamilton Valley and Springdale Heights are officially deemed separate suburbs.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics reports on a Lavington Statistical Area. Its Quick Stats suggest a suburban character different from Albury. Lavington residents were, and still are, comparatively disadvantaged. According to the 2021 Census Lavington residents earn less money, have a higher rate of unemployment and a humbler range of occupations than Albury residents. Lavington has cheaper housing than in the rest of the Albury Statistical District. Proportionately more people live in units.

Lavington is more demonstrably multicultural. Cheaper housing means that the suburb attracts the most recent waves of usually impecunious overseas arrivals. More people in Lavington than in Albury have both parents born overseas. The languages most frequently spoken at home, other than English are drawn from the Indian sub-continent. Lavington has a higher proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people than Albury. The Islamic Society of Albury-Wodonga has established its mosque in Wagga Road.

A third of the 350 respondents to a *Border Mail* online survey in 2012 nominated Lavington as the part of the city 'which needed most attention': 'Lavi [is] the poor relation'. In many ways Lavington is little more than a central transport hub, dominated by roads and ribbon retail development with lots of houses and several small pockets of small-scale light industry.

Like other city suburb 'poor relations', for example, Richmond in Melbourne, Newtown/Redfern in Sydney, Lavington has obstinately retained a proud 'struggle town' sense of identity. Lavington primary schools, sporting clubs, churches, and community groups differentiate themselves from those in Albury and hold hard to their local community identity. Hence the heated argument about naming the Lavington Sports Ground. There remains a deep-seated suspicion that AlburyCity, influenced by its big Dean Street ratepayers, gives prime attention to developments within easy reach of the CBD.

Albury's expansion into Lavington in 1962 was the first bite into the Hume Shire land bank apple. There were further bites in 1978 and 2004. Both the Lavington and Thurgoona bites have remained chunks even after swallowing. Freeway design in 2006 provided access to both these distinct parts of the Albury-Wodonga conglomerate.

People in big city conglomerates live in neighbourhoods. Community life and neighbourhood identity are built and sustained via facilities such as neighbourhood libraries, community centres and sport facilities, including omni-purpose swimming pools.

Savernake Station Trip, April 13, 2024 — June & John Love

We set out in a very comfy bus having all met at a carpark on the morning of the trip. It was the most perfect day for an outing. Sunny but not hot and no wind. Everyone seemed in a jolly mood.

We happily travelled to Mulwala where we parked beside the lake and enjoyed a very delicious lunch prepared by Jenny and others the day before. The sandwiches were beautiful and plentiful. Also fruit drink then yummy cakes afterwards all provided. The view across the lake was perfect!

Feeling very spoilt we continued on, thanks to the very capable driving of Greg and guidance of Geoff at the helm! The last part of the trip was quite adventurous, following dirt tracks across paddocks through endless old gates and cypress pine forests. This timber is very special as it does not appeal to white ants and lasts forever!

Alex and Ann Sloane, descendants of the original Sloane family who have continuously occupied the station since 1862, greeted us on the most ancient verandah you can imagine. We commenced in two groups to be guided by them around what seemed like an endless number of smallish rooms filled the brim with memorabilia. It was overwhelming. As much as possible things were explained. Incredible stories of the Sloane families, back and forth to the UK over the years, getting married and working on the property. There was an amazing amount of detail in old paintings, books, papers and general memorabilia beyond one's imagination.

The kitchen in particular was full of old gadgets. One example was "Blue Hills" by Gwen Meredith briefly played to us on an ancient recorder! Very reminiscent of a country family having lunch and listening every day.

The children's bedroom with train set still working, but terribly old, and handmade toys. We were even told that the boys flooded the whole house one day when they were playing with their home-made boats in the bedroom sink! It was notable that although the buildings were old and dusty each bedroom seemed to have running water with a wash basin. Very civilized for early days!

Old furniture, beds and endless paperwork, pictures and collectables were everywhere. It was obvious that nothing had ever been thrown away. Some precious things were behind glass but an awful lot of goodies were just displayed on walls, tables and desks. All well-organized too.

The office was set up with an old typewriter etc and you really felt you were being taken back in time. Everything was clean, but very dry and dusty.

One room was occupied by stuffed animal heads, weapons and lots of Aboriginal memorabilia, boomerangs, woomeras etc. Fascinating.

The woolshed had been recently renovated but still had an amazing amount of ancient things. We saw the ancient steam engine for shearing and at least eight stands, along with all the catching pens, wool table and equipment. All very well preserved.

There was evidence everywhere of all the maintenance that the family had done over all those years to keep everything working. We were told about their water supply and power at various stages. Life would have been tough. Hard work would have been the order of the day, but when shown through a large dining room, with all the beautiful English china set ready to use, you could really imagine huge family dinners being held. Large pictures of ancestors adorned the walls and one could only be impressed with their family lifestyle.

From the verandah you could see the Savernake Lane, through the trees in memory of the same named lane back in the UK, where they came from in the 19th century.

We stopped mid-tour for a delicious afternoon tea. Everyone sat around and chatted and regained strength for the next half of the tour.

There was a family passion for Peugeot vehicles and there were 21 originally. They kept four favourites, still in an open shed, looking pretty dusty.

We returned to Albury, tired but happy after a very entertaining day. One could have spent much longer just looking and hearing stories of the Sloane family history. Perhaps another day!

To view lots more photos of the trip, go to our website 2024 Savernake Excursion

HENRY JAMES LIVERMORE – A FAMILY HERO   Geoff Romero

Henry James Livermore was a farming boy from a Lavington family living a simple life of the times. When World War I broke out he answered the call to arms and enlisted on August 3, 1915.

He left his family home in Urana Road with his two younger sisters, one of whom was my grandmother then aged 17 years. The three of them walked to the five-ways intersection in Lavington where the two girls stopped. Henry James continued to his destination, the Albury Railway Station. The girls waved excitedly and he waved back. He walked out of sight. The girls never saw him again. He left Sydney on the HMAT Themistocles on October 5, 1915, destined for Egypt.

Following the withdrawal from Gallipoli to Egypt the 18th Battalion was reinforced by the new recruits arriving from Australia of which Henry James Livermore was one. Whilst in Egypt the new recruits were being trained to prepare them for the Western Front.

On January 15, 1916 Henry James was posted to "B" Company of the 18th Battalion.

Henry left Alexandra Egypt on March 18, landing in Marseilles France. The Second Division was under the command of General Birdwood. The recruits were sent by train to the Flanders region of France called "The Nursery" in Armentieres where they were prepared for trench warfare. The Australian Divisions were billeted in the Hazebrouck area. All was quiet at the Nursery in the weeks the Second Division were stationed there.

On April 7 the Second Division was committed to the front line at Armentieres.

When Henry James arrived in northern France the battle of the Somme was underway and on July 15 the 18th Battalion was committed to the battle at Pozieres. The Second Division took the village of Pozieres on July 27, and were then ordered to take the Pozieres Heights.

The battle for the Pozieres Heights commenced just after midnight on July 29 and after intense bombardment and fighting from the German Army, the Australian Second Division took control of the Pozieres Heights on August 4. Henry was wounded that day and next day transferred to the General Hospital, London with a gunshot wound to the chest.

The Battalion then moved north along the ridge towards Mouquet Farm which was the site of 9 separate attacks by two Australian Divisions between August 8 and September 3.

In seven weeks of fighting at Pozieres and Mouquet Farm, three AIF Divisions, the First, Second and Fourth Divisions suffered 23,000 casualties of which Henry was one. It is recorded that 6,800 men from those three divisions died, either killed in action or dying from their wounds later. Henry was wounded but lived to fight again.

Upon his recovery Henry returned to active service on the October 22 and he joined the 18th Battalion on November 25. At that time the 18th Battalion was not involved in any battles, but it did have to man the trenches along the front and hold the line during a very harsh and wet winter.

We visited the war graves in March 2017 and found Henry James Livermore's name on the Bullecourt Memorial at Villers-Bretonneux

It can be observed by anyone visiting the Western Front that the Germans had arrived first and built their trenches on the high ground. The Allies trenches were predominantly on lower ground and susceptible to flooding. Unsurprisingly, Henry ended up with Trench Feet and was sent off to hospital on January 6, 1917 where he stayed for 21 days.

He was sent back to active duty on January 27 with the 18th Battalion to be part of the follow up of German forces as they retreated to the Hindenburg Line.

On April 15, 23 Battalions of the German Army (16000 men) launched a counter-attack at Lagnicourt a village south of Bullecourt, and took control of the area. Four Australian Battalions (4000 men) which included the 18th counterattacked forcing the Germans to withdraw. It was

a relatively small but significant battle.

It was about this time that the Albury Battery were fighting at a village named Noreuil. The fighting at Noreuil in April 1917 led to the naming of Albury's much-loved riverside park. The 18th Battalion was then sent to prepare for the second Battle of Bullecourt.

Henry James Livermore was killed in action on the first day of the battle and his body was never recovered.

Christina, my grandmother was born in 1897 and was just 19 years old when her brother Henry lost his life. She lived in her own home and passed away after a short stay in hospital, aged 94. When she passed away, we found these items in her top bedside drawer wrapped in linen. She must have felt Henry's loss for all of her life to have kept these items so carefully and close to her. The studio portrait of Henry always hung on the wall of her lounge room.

The Australian War Memorial did a magnificent thing to acknowledge the centenary of World War I, deciding to honour the fallen by projecting their names on the wall of the memorial itself. The dates and times were listed on the War Memorial website. In Canberra we waited in the cold. When the moment arrived I took this photo.

New signage in Wodonga

Recently erected, the sign reads:

Thomas Mitchell Drive was named for the Honourable Thomas Walter Mitchell CMG, better known as "Tom." A barrister, politician and skier, Tom began his political career in the Upper Murray Shire Council in 1935, serving as its president in 1937-38 and 1946-47.

In 1947, he won the electorate of Benambra for the Country Party and became solicitor-general in 1950-51 and was attorney-general from 1950 to 1952. He retired from parliament in 1976.

Tom learnt to ski in Switzerland in 1913, later captaining Australian ski teams and winning the Australian National Championships twice among other titles. He wrote extensively about skiing, publishing *Ski Heil* in 1937.

The road named in his honour continues on to Tallangatta and Corryong, eventually leading to Tom's Towong Hill property. Tom advocated strongly for safety improvements to the intersection where the five roads (Beechworth Rd, Tallangatta Rd now Thomas Mitchell Drive, High, Hovell and Lawrence streets) met, his efforts leading to a trial roundabout of sandbags, the precursor for the roundabout of today.

Visit our website for photos of old Albury, history articles, past Bulletins and much more. Go to:
https://alburyhistory.org.au/

Find us on Facebook
https://www.facebook.com/Albury.DHS/
Have you visited our YouTube Channel?
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCDzIPypinJegksrO-I2ssVg

Snippets from Helen and Bruce

Box of McKenzie Photos

The Society has received a box of photos relevant to the McKenzie/Horsfall family. Florence Hilda Horsfall, Leneva, married Victor James McKenzie 1934 in Albury. He was a dairy farmer on Howlong Road and died in 1963. His wife and two sons, Ian & Kevin/Keven, lived at 744 Mate St, below North St, in the 1960s and 1970s.

We need contact with relatives to return the photos to their rightful place.

Email alburyhistory@bigpond.com or phone 02-6021 3671.

Trove News

Trove now gives access to the popular *Sun News Pictorial.* There are oodles of stories on Albury and on Wodonga. Many of them are illustrated. Bonegilla features, especially as an army camp then migrant camp, 221 times between 1940 and 1949 and 103 times between 1950 and 1959.

Early Days at CSU

A new book available free online from CSU Archives looks to the early days of the Albury Campus, principally located in Townsend Street.
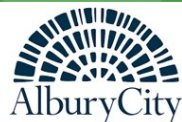
Titled 'Paradigm Shifts, Riverina College of Advanced Education, 1972-1985,' it can be found online, click on Paradigm Shift.

Local readers might like to take up that story in Part 3, pp 68-95.
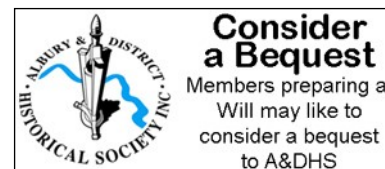
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Please click on the logo to visit their respective websites.

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Publicity Officer: Helen Livsey

Public Officer: Helen Livsey
Committee: Jenny Romero, Victor Selway, Peter Harper.
Bulletin Editor: Greg Ryan
gmjryan@bigpond.com
Publications & Stock Officer: Colin McAulay
Bulletin dispatch: Richard Lee
Meeting Greeter: Yelly Evenhuis
Web Editor: Greg Ryan
Meetings: Second Wednesday of the month (except January) at 7.30 pm usually at the Commercial Club Albury.

The Committee meets on the third Wednesday of the month at 3 pm at the Albury LibraryMuseum.

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