

ILMO



March 2018

**Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.
MERSEY BRANCH**

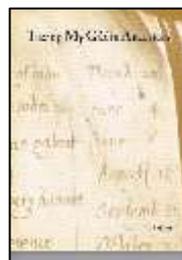
Recent Acquisitions

At our Library as reported by our Librarian

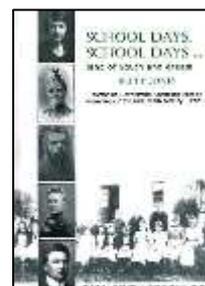


Rosie Marshall

Biggs, John, *Tasmania Over Five Generations*



Giblin, L.A., *Tracing My Giblin Ancestors*

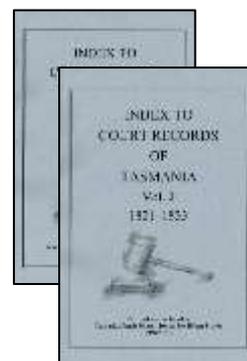


Jones, Betty, *School Days, School Days.....Land of Youth and Dream*

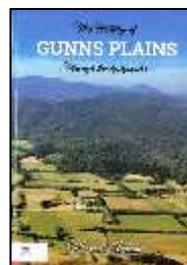
TFHS Inc. Hobart Branch;

Index to Court Records of Tasmania Vol. 1 1827 - 1834

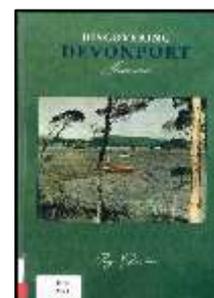
Index to Court Records of Tasmania Vol. 2. 1821 - 1833.



Hyland, Raymond; *The History of GUNNS PLAINS Through the News Papers*



Gardam, Faye.; *Discovering DEVONPORT Tasmania*



Annual General Meeting

Saturday April 21st

at the Library 113 Gilbert St. LATROBE.

Soup and
Sandwiches from
11.30 am



*Come see our Library
and Chat with our Volunteer Staff*



Annual General Meeting
1.00pm

Please stay and hear about our
accomplishments and other activities during the
past year and our plans for the ensuring year.



It's your Library, come get involved.

WE NEED YOUR HELP

Dear members we need your help – you may be aware that your family history society is a not for profit organisation, run by volunteers. This year we realise that members of our committee have rotated through the positions and have reached the time frame allowed to hold any position apart from committee member.

Briefly, committee meets once a month for 2 hours at the most. This meeting is held in a relaxed and friendly manner and everybody has a say in the running of the branch. We discuss, the library needs, correspondence, latest book or CD purchase, new publications, maintenance requirements, finances, social activities, etc.

As a committee member you are made aware of the branch and Society's needs and direction as well as getting to know like-minded people.

We desperately need members to stand for positions at our AGM in April for Mersey Branch to continue to function. Please consider giving of your time and input for 2 hours, once a month.

Need to know more? please email or call Secretary, Sue-Ellen on 6428 6328

President, Ros 6491 1141

TIMELINE : World War 1

August 4, 1914: World War 1 commences Britain declare war on Germany.

September 11, 1914: First Australians die in a skirmish in the German Colony of New Guinea.

November 26, 1914: Australian and New Zealand troops are diverted to Egypt to protect the Canal against the Ottoman Turks.

April 25, 1915: Gallipoli begins
Australian & New Zealand troops land at Anzac Cove.
Over the next eight months are unable to make much progress inland.



May 2, 1915: Anzac loses 700 men at Turkish occupied feature known as Baby.

May 14, 1915: Burial Truce between Turkish and Australian troops to bury the dead.
Stench of decaying corpses after battle on May 19th.

August 6, 1915: Lone Pine. The 1st Division captures and spends next three days defending against repeated Turkish counter attacks. 2277 casualties.

August 7th, 1915: A futile charge. A foot charge, at "The Neck", by Australian Light Horsemen proves to be futile. Overwhelmed by machine guns and rifle fire.
234 killed 140 wounded.

December 19, 1915: Evacuation of Gallipoli. The most successful operation of the campaign.
The Anzac Cove campaign resulted in 26,000 casualties, including 8,000 killed.

July 1, 1916: The Somme. Anzacs arrive in France in the build-up to the battle of the Somme, a Major British French offensive. The battle concluded on 19th November 1916.

July 19, 1916: Battle of Fromelles. British and Australian troops attack the German positions.
Mostly unsuccessful with 5533 casualties in less than 24 hours.

July 23, 1916: Pozieres. 1st Division captures Pozieres Village and moves toward Mouquet Farm.
Under heavy bombardment incurs 5285 casualties over five days.

July 4, 1916: Battle of Romani. East of the Suez Canal the Anzac Mounted Division fights their first action at Romani against a Turkish assault at a cost of 900 casualties

April 1, 1917: US Declares War. The US takes six months to have sufficient numbers at the Western Front to have any effect on the outcome of the war

(At the Western Front from April 1917 a further 6836 Australian casualties as a result of battles at Bullecourt, Messines, Menin Road, Broodseinde and Yperes, known as the battle of Passchendaele.)

October 31, 1917: Battle of Beersheba. Beersheba falls to the Australian Light Horse Brigade with less than 70 Australian casualties.

March 21, 1918: Spring Offensive. German army launches its final offensive of the war with 63 divisions over a 110 kilometre front hoping for a decisive victory before US Military could be fully mobilised.

April 24, 1918: Villers-Bretonneux. German troops capture Villers-Bretonneux. The Australian 5th Division launch a counter-attack and wrestle control from the Germans.

August 8, 1918: Battle of Amiens. 20 Allied Divisions launch a massive offensive against the German army although successful the attack cost 6000 Australian casualties.

September 29, 1918: Breaking the Hindenburg Line. Australian and American troops spearhead the attack on the Hindenburg Line and eventually succeed in breaking through at Bellicourt.

October 5, 1918: Battle of Montbrehain. The Australian troops fight their last offensive on the Western Front at Montbrehain. The Australian Troops had been in action for six months without rest.

November 11, 1918: War is over. Germany accepts "Armistice Agreement" and the war is officially over. 61,512 Australians had been killed or died of wounds or disease and 152,000 are wounded.



“ Tyne Cot“ Commonwealth War Graves at Passchendaele. France



The people who lived in the villages along the Kokoda Track knew little about the war until it came to them. They had lived a traditional life, with only occasional contact with Australian patrol officers. Then Australian troops began moving over the tracks, some occupying huts and trampling over gardens. As the fighting came closer, most villagers 'went bush' to camps away from the main tracks. While they were away, Australian and Japanese troops wrecked many huts and, when villages were occupied by the Japanese, Allied aircraft bombed and strafed them. Hungry soldiers raided the village crops and shot their pigs. With villages wrecked by the two armies, and dead often lying in the vicinity, the villages were no longer habitable and were not reoccupied after the battle. New villages had to be constructed nearby. Many of the villagers also worked in support of the battle, carrying supplies forward for the troops. Teams carried seriously wounded and sick Australian soldiers all the way back to Owers' Corner. Their compassion and care of the casualties earned them admiration and respect from the Australians, who dubbed these men their 'fuzzy wuzzy angels'.

Wednesday April 25th – **ANZAC DAY**

See our **DISPLAY** at **TFHS LIBRARY**



Scrap Booking Display and Work Shop

Saturday May 5th 10.00am to 3.00pm

With **Sue-Ellen and Helen**



BYO LUNCH (coffee and Tea provided)

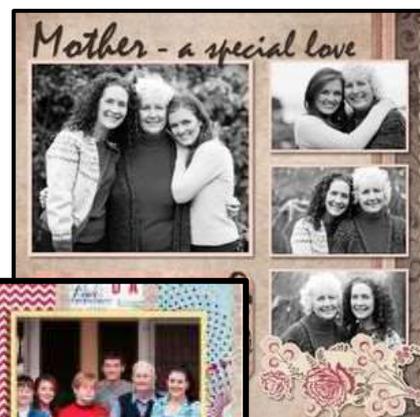
Please bring your work, photos and other materials



Cost \$10.00

Need to know more? please email or call Secretary,
Sue-Ellen on 6428 6328 or Helen on 6427 8997

Your Scrapbook could look like these !!!



Scrapbooking



Do you Scrapbook your Family History?

Can you believe that more than 150 years ago, people had already been collecting scraps and preserving them in albums? But the exact date of when scrapbooking started isn't known. In the history of scrapbooking, Thomas Jefferson was among the first most famous American scrapbookers. He created a series of albums filled with newspaper clippings of his presidency for future reference.

1825, the first serial of scrapbook idea book called "The Scrapbook" was issued. It included ideas on how to use pictures and newspaper clippings to fill a blank scrapbook. In 1826, a book called 'Manuscript Gleanings' and 'Literary Scrap Book' was published and it's created by no, not a female but by a male John Poole! It's a book filled with printed poems and engravings. The book also advised people on how to collect scraps and what to do with the scraps.

This book created a scrapbooking craze among the middle-class Americans.

The first scrapbooks in early 1800s were hardly about preserving photos as cameras weren't created yet during those days. So what sort of scraps did the people collect in their albums? Mainly mementos such as quotes, poems, calling cards (decorated cards left behind at a friend's home), religious cards, paper cuts, sometimes printed pieces of paper with ornate designs and other ephemera. You can find newspaper clippings, engraved pictures, advertisements, personal notes and love letters in those scrapbooks. Colourful pieces were cut and pasted to decorate and embellish the scrapbooks.

It's not so much about acid-free supplies or archival-quality then but more about collecting whatever scraps the scrapbooker deemed as "scrap worthy". The reasons for scrapbooking then still hold today. It's about expressing one's thoughts, feelings and sentiments. It's about preserving memories, special moments and recording family stories. Scrapbooks were cherished and kept by families for many years. Of course, the invention of photography changed the way people scrapbooked in a big way. In 1837, Louis-Jacques M. N. P. M. Daguerre invented the daguerreotype and the process was made public only in 1839. So 1839 was better known as the birth of photography. Still photographs weren't that common yet.

During mid-1800s, companies began to produce leather albums with preprinted pages devoted to various themes, and these pages were heavily embellished with images of birds and flowers.

In 1857, "carte-de-viste" albums which contained pockets for photograph insertions gained popularity in the United States. Besides pages for displaying photographs, these early scrapbook albums also contained pages for doing watercolour paintings and pencil drawings.

However, the popularity of scrapbooking fell in the early 1900s due to the recession following World War I. The recession forced many scrapbook-related business to close down. The mass production of photo albums also caused a plunge in scrapbooking popularity around 1940.

1980 was the turning point in the history a lady, Marielen Christensen first shared her 50 volumes of her family memory books with others at the World Conference on Records in Utah. Her memory books created quite a stir among people. So much so that she went on to open Keeping Memories Alive, the first scrapbooking store.

Taken from the net and Ancestral Quest information.

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Mersey Branch Annual General Meeting

To be held at 1 pm on Saturday: **21st APRIL 2018** at our Branch Library, [REDACTED]
113 Gilbert Street, LATROBE

NOMINATION FOR BRANCH EXECUTIVE 2018-2019

Positions Vacant:

- President**
- Vice President**
- Secretary**
- Treasurer**
- Committee Member – 7 to be elected**
- State Delegate – 2 to be elected**
- Alternate Delegate**

Nominations to be in the hands of the Secretary **13th April 2018** ;

I,.....(Print Name)

agree to my nomination as.....

and agree that my contact details may be published by the Society. I agree to abide by the rules of the Society at all times.

Signed:.....

Proposer.....*Signed:*.....

Secunder.....*Signed:*.....

Nominee, Proposer and Secunder must be financial members of the Society for the **2017/2018 year**

Please note that a separate form is required for each nomination

Tasmanian Family History Society Inc.

Mersey Branch Annual General Meeting

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EXPRESSION OF INTEREST FORM

I (Print Name) am interested in being appointed
to the position of:- *(Circle any position of Interest. More than one may be circled)*

- Library Co-ordinator
- Assistant Library Co-Ordinator
- Membership Officer
- Research Co-ordinator
- Journal Liason Officer
- Website Administrator
- Newsletter Editor
- Publications Officer
- Publication Sales Co-ordinator
- Equipment Maintenance Co-ordinator

Interest
