

Supply River Mill

What was the demise of the Supply River Mill?

Andrew Charlton built the mill in 1825. The mill was once famous for its flour.

Whilst the Victorian goldrush was in progress the flour from the mill was shipped over to Melbourne for the ever-hungry miners.

In 1828 both the miller (Mr Cathcart) and his assistant were killed by bushrangers.

It has always had a small waterfall.

Some time after 1828 Supply River Mill was once again attacked and the new miller (Mr Giddes) was killed. But this time it was aboriginals.

The mill was closed in 1889

Guillam and Symes were the last owners of the mill.

Answer: The delivery ship was carrying 120 tons of flour from Launceston to the mainland. When the delivery ship was somewhere around the coast it got wrecked and the ship nor the cargo were found. Then that led to bankruptcy for Guillam and Symes.

Before demise



← Wasn't open to the public



After demise

← open to the public

References

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supply_River

<http://onthecollectible.blogspot.com/2006/08/Supply-River-flour-mill-facts.html>

By Flynn McEvoy

The Mill was built by J. & C. Symes

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE



Where is the Sydney Opera House located?

The Sydney Opera House is located on Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) NSW Australia.

When did the Sydney Opera House open?

The Sydney Opera House opened on the 20th October 1973.

Why is the Sydney Opera House iconic to Australia?

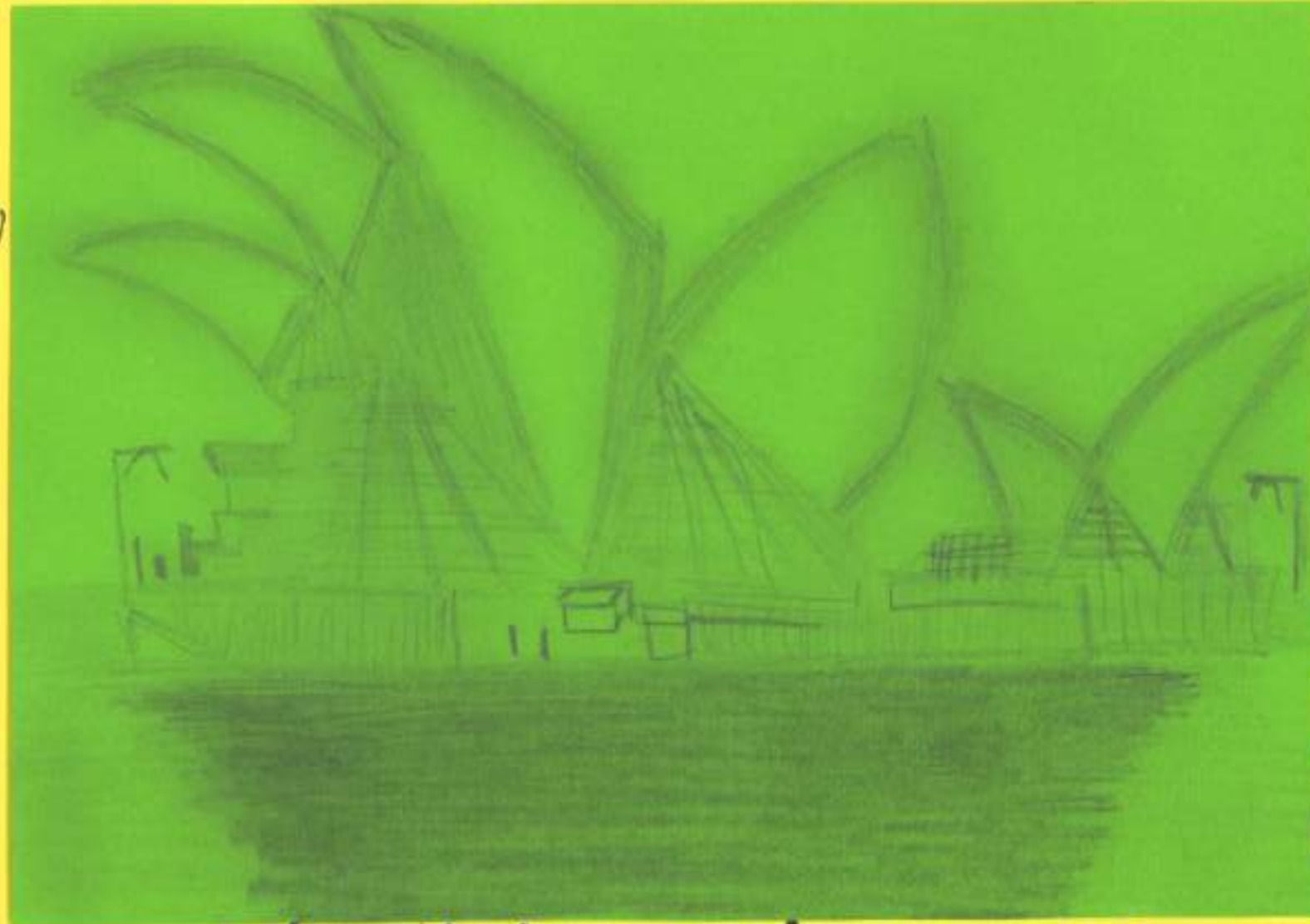
It is the most distinctive and famous 20th century building and performing Arts venue in the world.

Who designed the Sydney Opera House?

Danish architect Jørn Utzon designed the Sydney Opera House.

What is the Sydney Opera House used for?

The Sydney Opera House is used for receptions, seminars, meetings and chamber music performances.



How has Beckett's helped with the development of Northern Tasmania?

Beckett's is a mining and civil contract company in Exeter.

What have Beckett's built in Tasmania?

Beckett's were involved in building the Deloraine Bypass, Penguin Bypass and the Ulverstone Bypass.

The Blackmans Dam in Tunbridge and help with the preparations for the Meander Dam.

They also mine for coal in the Fingal, Savage River and Railton mines. Beckett's have also logged plantations for Hume and Kerrison.

These bypasses are stronger and better equipped than the smaller and older roads of Tasmania. They can carry heavier and bigger loads. This may mean that they can build buildings faster than they were able to.

These dams have helped farmers to irrigate their crops and water their livestock. The farmers are able to produce more food for the growing population of Tasmania and then the world.

Beckett's are a mining coal for other businesses. Coal goes to Norski Scog, so it can be burnt to heat the boilers helping to make paper. Norski Scog has been making newsprint paper since 1941. This has helped Tasmanians to know what is happening in their local area.

Coal has also gone to the Cement Australia, to heat the boilers to make cement. This cement would have been used to make to foundations of many buildings within Tasmania and Australia.

Acknowledgement

I would like to acknowledge Mr Richard Beckett for letting me interview him on Friday 7th September, 2018.

Reference

<http://ontheworldmap.com/australia/state/tasmania/>



Beckett's

Beckett's took fallen logs to Hume and Kerrison sawmills. This sawmill was milling timber until the mid 70's. This timber would have been used for building houses and making furniture.

Mr Beckett started his business with a Ford F700 truck, a trailer and a bulldozer. This is a picture of Mr Beckett's first bulldozer. He has now got 30 trucks, this includes his Mack truck collection. The trucks that are used for the business are used for fuel trucks, water trucks, earth moving trucks and low loaders. He also has 8 bulldozers, the smallest of these bulldozers is a 20ton D6 bulldozer and the biggest is a 112 ton D11 bulldozer. The business also has lots of other machines.



Mr Beckett started his business in 1964. He would spend 20 minutes riding his bike 13 miles to and from work, every day, so he could learn to drive a bulldozer. The picture below is of the bulldozer that Mr Beckett learnt to drive on.



Noah Bullock Grade 4

WHY WAS THE SNOWY MOUNTAIN SCHEME CREATED ?

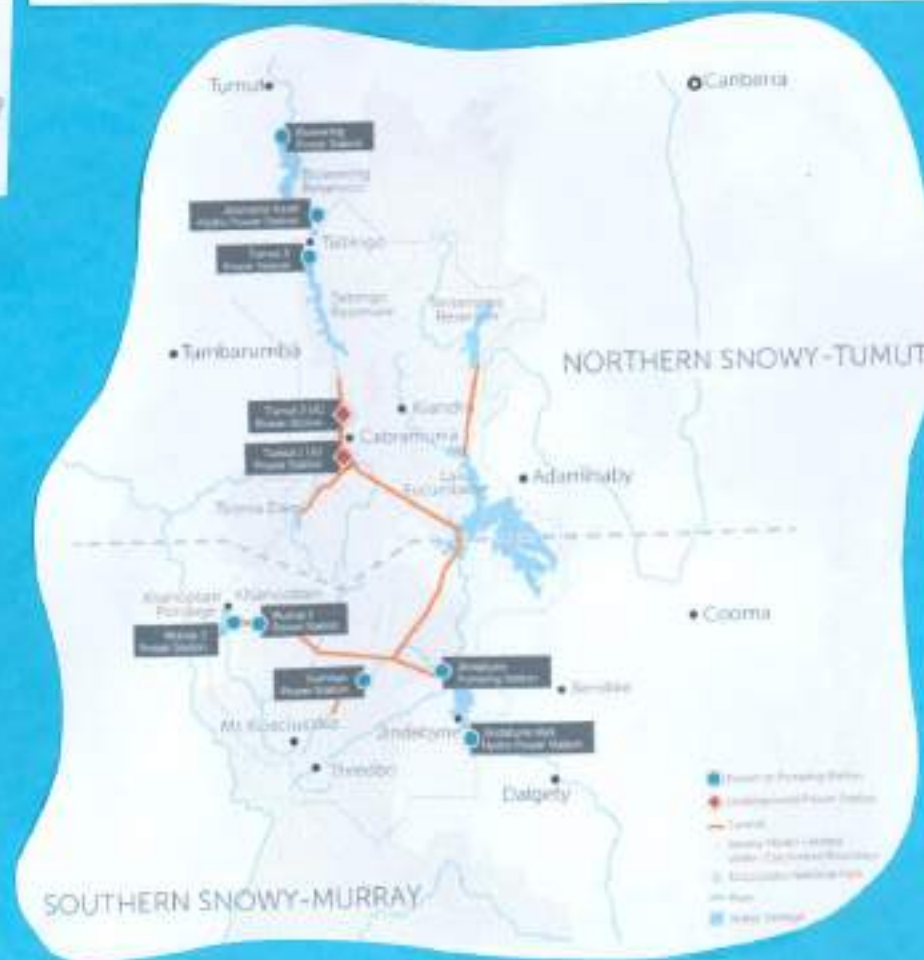
The building began 17 October 1949. They built it to collect rain and melted snow in its lakes. It goes through tunnels and pipes down to power stations to create clean energy. The water from the Snowy River used to flow out to sea. The Scheme stops it in the mountains and sends it to farms after it has gone through the power stations.

The Snowy Mountains Scheme took 100,000 people to build. Most were from other countries. When it was finished being built in 1974 most of them stayed and changed Australia forever. It was the start of multiculturalism in Australia.



To build the Scheme they had to make 1,600 km of roads, 7 towns, 100 camps, 16 big dams, 7 power stations, 2 pumping stations, 145 km of tunnels and 80 km of pipes and aqueducts. Only 2% of it all can be seen above ground.

In 1967 it was named one of the Seven engineering Wonders of the Modern World. It took 25 years to construct and was finished on time costing \$809.3 million or \$5.5 billion today.



FACTS

- 121 people died over 25 years building it.
- Lake Eucumbene is 8.5 times the water in Sydney Harbour.
- The Scheme is 12.2 times the water in Sydney Harbour.

• <https://www.snowyhydro.com.au/our-scheme/visit-the-scheme/map-of-the-snowy-scheme/>

• Snowy Hydro Discovery Centre Information Package, Video and Tour

Faith Colgrave

Grade 3