PLACE NAMES OF SHELLHARBOUR CITY

Albion Park: Albion Park was originally part of a grant issued by Governor Macquarie to convict Samuel Terry in 1817. The estate, named Terry's Meadows, operated as a cattle stud and employed many of the areas first pioneers. Terry's Meadows was bequeathed to Samuel Terry's nephew John Terry Hughes, who renamed the estate, Albion Park.

Albion Park Rail: Originally granted to William Charles Wentworth in 1821 and later acquired by George Laurence Fuller of Dunmore. Albion Park Rail was established with the opening of the Illawarra Railway line in 1887, and so named.

Barrack Heights: Barrack Heights was established as a residential area in the 1960s. It was originally part of D'Arcy Wentworth's Peterborough Estate (Shellharbour). Many residents were assisted through the building of NSW Housing Commission homes in Barrack Heights. The second subdivision of the Barrack Heights Estate was released and auctioned in 1962. Home sites were offered at £50 each.

Barrack Point: Part of a grant to Thomas Davey in 1821. The grant was transferred to D'Arcy Wentworth and later to his grandson, Thomas Alexander Reddall.

The word Barrack is thought to have derived from the Aboriginal word Berrich, which was used to describe the swampy area (source "Illawarra and South Coast Aborigines" by Michael Organ 1770-1850, with reference John Brown's 'Aboriginal list of meanings').

Bass Point: First named Long Point. George Laurence Fuller of Dunmore established his blue metal quarry at Bass Point in 1880 on part of his property. In 1891 he had the steamer *ss Dunmore* built to transport blue metal to Sydney. Bass Point is now named after explorer George Bass, and includes a 72 hectare coastal marine reserve.

Blackbutt: Named for the coastal Blackbutt, *Eucalyptus pilularis.* Blackbutt Forest Reserve, some 250-acres (100 ha), is a unique natural bush land and hosts a variety of bird life and vegetation.

Croom: The name Croom was assigned to the grant of Isabella Croker in 1839, and included land in the Stoney Creek area of Albion Park. Pioneer Ebenezer Russell purchased the Estate of 1280 acres in 1840 for 5 shillings per acre.

Croom has been spelt in various ways since its beginnings including Croomb, Croom and Croome.

Dunmore: Landowner George Laurence Fuller named Dunmore after his family home in Dunmore, Galway, Ireland. Fuller was landlord of the Dunmore Estate and leased farms to his tenants. In 1865 he purchased 2560 acres, part of the Peterborough Estate on the Minnamurra River, and built ' Dunmore House'. By 1880, he had acquired other portions of the estate and owned about 9000 acres. He started the blue metal industry on his property at Bass Point in 1880 and made a huge contribution to the development of Shellharbour.
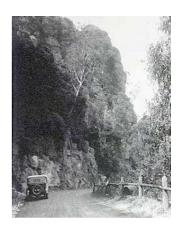

Flinders: The area, which we now associate with Flinders, was originally part the Bassett-Darley and Towns Estates. The suburb is named after Matthew Flinders, coastal explorer, who sailed into Lake Illlawrra in 1796 with George Bass.

Killalea: Named after convict Edward Killalea who farmed the area. Edward was born in Ireland in 1816. He was charge with manslaughter, convicted and transported to Australia 'for the term of his natural life'. He arrived in Sydney in 1836, received a Ticket of Leave in 1845 and a Conditional Pardon in 1850. He married Maria Campbell in 1847 at Jamberoo. They obtained a leasehold on land now known as Killalea, part of the original Bassett-Darley Estate. Edward was an Alderman on Shellharbour City Council from 1870-1873, and on the provisional committee to form the Shellharbour Steam Navigation Company

Lake Illawarra: The area around the lake entrance was part of an original 1821 grant to Thomas Davey, and later referred to as Lake Illawarra South. Lake Illawarra covers 38 square kilometers and is shared with Wollongong City Council and Shellharbour City Council.

Macquarie Pass: Originally an Aboriginal track linking the escarpment. Ben Rixon was paid 25 Pounds to cut a track passable to horses and stock. Between 1863 and 1869 the track was upgraded to allow heavier traffic. The road became the main link to the Highlands by 1878. Residents petitioned the Council for many years to improve the condition of the road. Carl Weber was a road engineer from Wollongong. Weber surveyed the route for Macquarie Pass over a period of ten days. He began the survey on 11 September 1894 and completed it on 20 September 1894. Work finally began on the Pass in February 1897. The new Macquarie Pass was officially opened 4 July 1898.

Mount Warrigal: Part of the original Thomas Davey grant 1821, now an established residential area. Mt Warrigal was first called Native Dog Hill, after the Dingo, or *Warrigal.* The area was farmed by the Gorrell family for many years.

Mount Terry: Named after original landowner Samuel Terry. Terry came to Australia as a convict, found guilty of the theft of 400 pairs of silk stockings. Governor Macquarie granted Samuel Terry land in Albion Park (originally named Terry's Meadows) in 1817. Terry became known as the 'Botany Bay Rothschild' and was known for his shrewd business dealings. By the time of this death he was one of the largest landowners and the richest man in the colony.

North Macquarie: Originally known as 'The Meadows'. The Dudgeon dairy farm, the famous *Parkview* stud was located on part of 'The Meadows'. The area was a grant to Major George Johnston, of Rum Rebellion fame, and named Johnston's Meadows.

Oak Flats: Originally a grant of 1,200 acres to Army Officer John Horsley in 1821. The grant was situated on the southern shores of Lake Illawarra and known as the 'Oak Flats Run'. The land was used to run cattle in the area.

Development of Oak Flats as a suburb began in 1925 with the Lake Illawarra Township Estate as the centre, followed by the Kembla Vista and Panorama Estates. Economic Depression of the 1930s coupled with the onset of WWII, slowed development. Post WWII migration brought immigrants predominantly Dutch, and German to Oak Flats, and the town began to develop rapidly.

Shellharbour City Centre: This suburb was assigned in 2000 and officially opened on 20 November 2001 by the Premier of NSW the Hon. Robert John Carr. Shellharbour City Centre is the major business and commercial heart of Shellharbour.

Shell Cove: A suburb of Shellharbour from 1996. The residential area began in 1997 and is home to many of Shellharbour's newest residents.

Shellharbour Village: Originally named Peterborough, Shellharbour Village was part of a grant issued to D'Arcy Wentworth by Governor Macquarie in 1821. The village began to develop with the establishment of the port at the harbour. In 1843, Caroline Chisholm brought 23 families to settle on clearing leases on the Peterborough Estate.

Stockyard Mountain: Stockyard Mountain was named for the stockyard built to hold cattle for branding due to the prevalence of cattle thieving in the area in the early 1800s.

Tongarra: Thought to be an Aboriginal word meaning 'Place of the Cabbage Tree'. This fertile land was used for dairy farming by Shellharbour's earliest pioneers. William Brownlee opened Tongarra Mine in 1893.

Tullimbar: Named for the Aboriginal elder, Tullimbar who camped there. The area later became a dairy farming community. Tullimbar is home to one of the city's newest residential estates, Tullimbar Village.

Warilla: Warilla was proclaimed a suburb on 5 May 1951. The name, Warilla, is a derivative of the word Illawarra. Electricity was connected in 1956, and water turned on around 1958.

Whispering Gallery: Whispering Gallery is a natural cavern nearly 200 feet deep in places, approaching a quarter of a mile long and about 300 feet wide. It contains several threatened species and other species of flora including sassafras, myrtle, fig, staghorn fern, and wild orchid and may contain some of the oldest trees and least touched forests remaining along the Eastern seaboard. Whispering Gallery is located at Stoney Creek, Croom.

Yellow Rock: The area was once a dairy farming community and is named for the yellow sandstone cliffs of the escarpment. The local yellow rock stone was used to construct many buildings in the township of Albion Park.

Information from -
Gillis, Dorothy, 2009. *150 Years of Shellharbour, History Notes of Shellharbour City Area,*
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

Images from -
Shellharbour Images