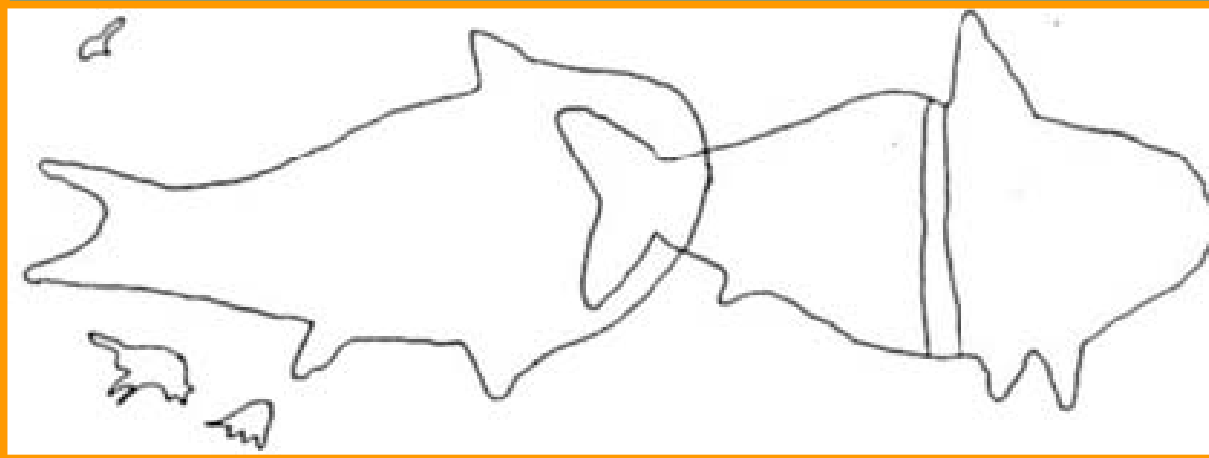


Learning about Port Hacking



‘DRAFT’ Signs on Indigenous and Post Settlement History

The Gweagal people are a Dharawal speaking indigenous Australian people and evidence shows that they have been living in this area for about 8200 years.

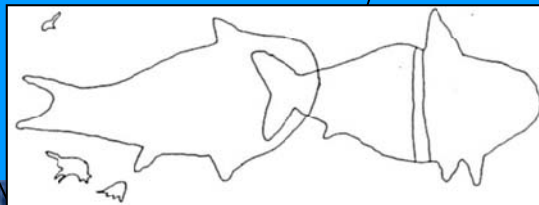


They lived by the coast and estuaries in the area and you can see signs of the historical significance through the engravings, rock paintings, stencils, shell middens and grinding grooves which can be found locally.

Dharawal Cultural Site locations viewed from Hungry Point

Jibbon Beach and Headland

Shell middens and
major rock
engravings site
including whales

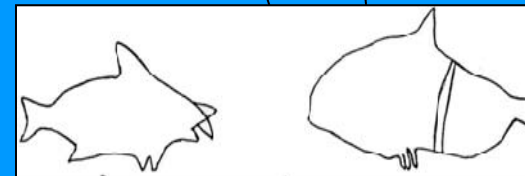


Cabbage Tree Basin

Extensive middens
and rock shelters
with art

Bass Heights

Whale engravings

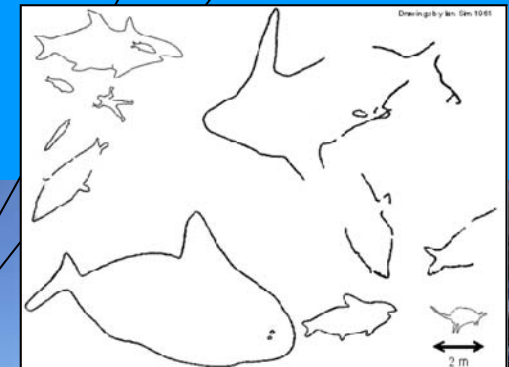


Deeban Spit

Potential site
relating to oral
tradition of whale
stories

Burraneer Point

Rock engraving sites
including whales

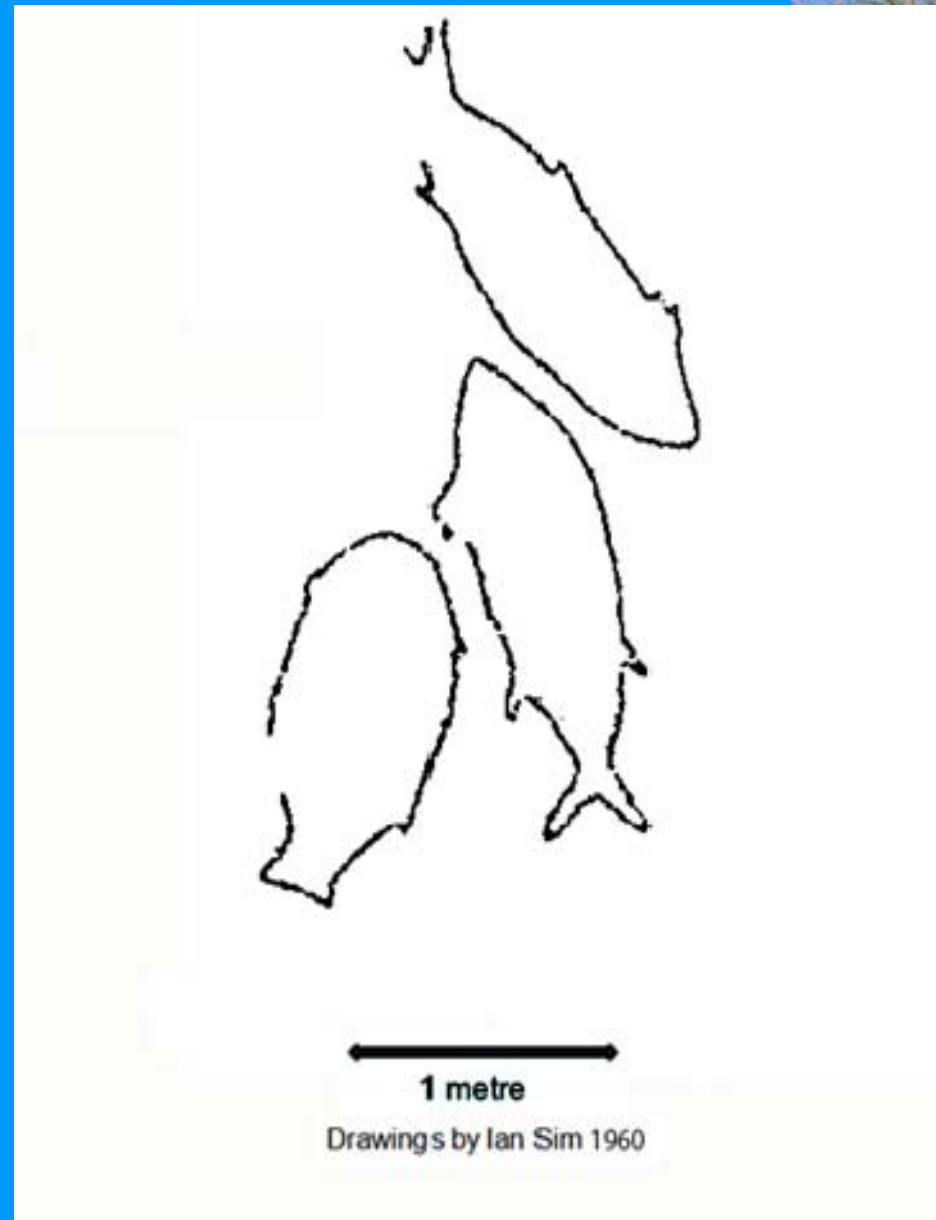


Cabbage Tree Basin Middens & Art Sites

White hand stencils
on Cabbage Tree
Creek upstream from
the Basin



Hungry Point & Darook Park - Wagunyah Cliffs Precinct



Darook Park rock engravings



Southern end of Darook Park adjoining Hungry Point Reserve with rock shelters, rock engraving and extensive shell middens

First Encounters - Salmon Haul Bay

The likely site
of the
meeting
between
Bass & Flinders
and two
Aboriginal
men,
recorded 30
March 1796



The area was mapped and explored in 1796 by the British navigators and explorers, Matthew Flinders and George Bass in their small boat called 'Tom Thumb'. Flinders eventually went on to circumnavigate the whole land mass which is now called 'Australia'.

The most southernmost point of Cronulla has been named 'Bass and Flinders point' after them.

Salmon Haul Wharf



In 1919 an ocean wharf was built at Salmon Haul Reserve.

Aiming to bring Port Hacking within the ambit of the coastal shipping trade, the North Coast Steam Navigation Company contributed to the cost of the wharf and operated the service.