fight; Wombarra, black duck; Towradgi, keeper of the sacred stone; Wongawilli, wonga pigeon.

This is a brief outline of the story of a great City.

Much of interest has been glossed over but it serves to show the extraordinary growth and development of the City of Greater Wollongong in the short space of 158 years since white men first landed there.

The extent of its development in the future is difficult to gauge. The future development of a city can only be gauged by co-ordinating the known history of its past progress with the existing developmental factors, such as the space available for expansion, the raw materials produced in or readily available to the area, and the availability of those services necessary to the particular activities of the district.

The future of the City of Greater Wollongong depends largely upon the progressiveness of its civic and industrial administrators and the industry of its people. One thing we must remember is, that even in this so called enlightened age we are still pioneers of a City in the making. Our country is still less than 200 years old - a short period in the history of a nation - and as the years roll by, the people of the Wollongong of the future, will, no doubt, read of us and ponder on the difficulties of life in our day; but, to us, it is "to-day", and we must live according to the wisdom of our time.

We must continue to work for the improvement of our City and our country; we must be prepared at any cost, to maintain and hold this heritage for our children and their children so that those who read of us in history will say of us, "They did not shirk their job."

(W.H. Mitchell, South Coast Times - Monday, September 19, 1955.)

Highlights of Illawarra

Following are some of the important dates in the history of the Illawarra district, as listed by Mr. W. H. Mitchell in a historical record:-

1770: Illawarra district is first mentioned by Captain Cook in the log book of the Endeavour; a party from the ship failed to make a landing.

1796: Bass and Flinders landed after a perilous voyage in the Tom Thumb. The district was called Alowrie by the natives.
1797 Survivors of a vessel, the Sydney Cove, found coal near Coalcliff.
1815: Dr. Chas. Throsby travelled overland from Sydney and cut a track down the Bulli Mountain and drove cattle into the district. Cedar getters settled in the district and first used Wollongong boat harbour.
1816: Organised settlement began and land grants were made; thus farming commenced.
1826: Military came to Wollongong to protect the settlers and to maintain order.
1827: First school established.
1834: Town of Wollongong was first planned by the Surveyor-General, Major Thomas Mitchell.
1843: Sir George Gipps constituted the first District Council.
1844: Captain Westmacott formed a route up the mountains at Bulli (the present Bulli Pass).
1849: James Schoobert opened the first coal mine at Mount Keira.
1851: First National School opened.
1855: First newspaper published.
1857: Thomas Hale opened a coal mine at Bellambi.
1859: Municipality of Wollongong was formed.
1865: First kerosene produced in Australia at Wollongong.
1876: Coke first manufactured.
1887: Railway line between Sydney and Wollongong completed.
1901: Work on Port Kembla Harbour construction commenced.
1904: Telephone system installed.
1909: Electrolytic Refining & Smelting Works opened at Port Kembla.
1913: First motor bus used in Wollongong.
1918: Metal Manufactures commenced operations.
1926: First steelworks established.
1932: Completion of cross-country railway to Moss Vale.
1942: Wollongong proclaimed a city.
1947: City of Greater Wollongong formed by the amalgamation of the City of Wollongong, the Shires of Bulli and Central Illawarra and the Municipality of North Illawarra.

(South Coast Times, Thursday, August 21 1958.)