

ON THE STREETS WHERE YOU LIVE



Linley Point

Linley Point is a suburb set on one of the five 'fingers' or peninsulas of the Lane Cove River, which are in the local government area of Lane Cove. The suburb takes its name from the Linley family who originally purchased two land grants in the area.

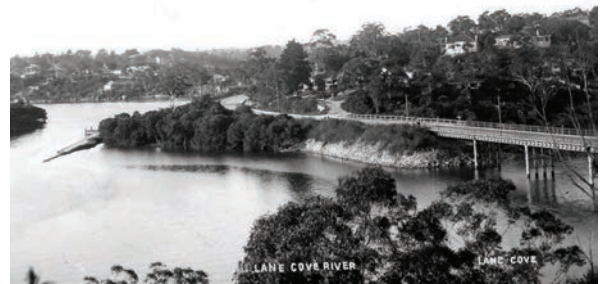
Thomas Linley purchased an eighteen acre grant of land on the eastern end of this rocky promontory in 1834. Soon after in 1836, Richard Linley (possibly Thomas's father or brother) purchased the adjoining twenty acres of land to the eastern side, up to the track now known as Burns Bay Road.

While Thomas Linley resided at Neutral Bay, Richard lived on his twenty acres adjoining Burns Bay where he built a wooden home. The Linleys established a rope-making enterprise on the land, and Richard installed a rope walk from his home to the factory. The enterprise was not successful and by 1844 the land was sold and his home was later occupied by Thomas Brooks.

It was after the pioneering Linley family that the point was later named **Linley Point**.

Linley Place was originally named **River Street** or River View Street but after residents complained about its confusion with nearby River Road, Council agreed to a name change. It was officially renamed in 1959.

Linley Point is the south-western gateway to the Municipality of Lane Cove. The original **Fig Tree Bridge** was built in 1885 crossing the Lane Cove River and providing the first road access across the river. It was an iron-truss opening bridge which took one hour to open and four men to work the gearwheel opening system. The Gladesville and Iron Cove Bridges also opened early in 1880s and the combination of the three bridges, provided the first road link from Lane Cove and the North Shore to Sydney and districts south of the harbour. It was replaced with the present Fig Tree Bridge in 1963.



The original Fig Tree Bridge, Lane Cove River, looking towards Linley Point and showing Blackwall Wharf, circa 1930s.

