

WALK 1 - North East Maldon

Approximate distance: 2.5 km

Approximate time: 1 hr 30 mins

Please do not start until you have read the section "Precautions" at the end of this guide.

This walk has been provided by Maldon Inc to give you some of the history of this town. If you commence this walk you and your party absolve Maldon Inc of any further responsibility for your actions, or for any event that may occur.

The map outlines the path that you can take on the walk with the places of interest referenced by number. The directions assume that you are going in an anti-clockwise direction, but you should be able to start the walk at any point on the path.

Street numbers were not used in Maldon until the 1980s and most of the older homes are still referred to by their original names.

Adair Street, between Church and Harker Streets

1. Mount Hawke, 24 Adair Street

The land was purchased in 1859 and the original cottage was constructed around 1860. The building was originally owned by Samuel Dabb, a wealthy trader of the town, who owned a number of the larger stores in Main and High Streets. The building was extended in the 1870's with an unusual construction of solid brick walls on ragstone foundations, but with a weatherboard external lining, said to be a Cornish type of construction. A ballroom was added to the house in the 1880's using the same construction. Antonia Barron's novel, Jeremy Jeremiah, was set in the house.

Walk along Adair Street towards Templeton Street.

The street was named after Adair who surveyed the town in 1856. Along the way there are several restored Federation period homes and a miner's cottage that are of interest.

Corner of Adair and Templeton Streets, turn to the right.

This street was named after Templeton who surveyed the town in 1854. He planned that the town should be developed in this area and designed the streets to be wide and to have a rectangular grid pattern.

2. Charlotte's House, 39 Templeton Street

A brick home dating back to the 1860s. A simple but striking appearance.

Reverse your steps and walk back along Templeton Street

3. Shop, 35 Templeton Street

A shop constructed in the 1880s to service what had been anticipated would be the main centre of the town.

4. Miss Brook's House, 27 Templeton Street

Brick house constructed around 1890. A substantial building with an extensive verandah on three sides with timber fretwork. The Brook's family owned the store in town by that name.

5. Taraview, 24 Templeton Street

A weatherboard cottage constructed some time before 1863. Owned by Thomas Viivian.

6. Chapman's House, 20 Templeton Street

A weatherboard cottage constructed some time before 1863. Cove ceilings in most rooms.

7. 18 Templeton Street

A brick and weatherboard house, that also used the construction technique of cladding the brick walls with weatherboard.

Napier Cottage, Templeton Street

A restored early miner's cottage.

Cartrefu, Camp Street

A Federation, restored home.

8. Holy Trinity Parsonage, 14 Templeton Street

The land was purchased in 1867 and the brick building constructed by 1868 as the parsonage for the Church of England. The Rev. J Stretch was the first occupant. The building backs on to the Denominational School and Church Hall which was in operation at this time.

9. Joseph Young's House, 21 Templeton Street

An early Maldon cottage. Note the historic Bunya pine at the front of the house.

10. 13 Templeton Street

A brick house constructed around 1870. Verandah on two sides with interesting ironwork.

Corner Templeton and Edward Streets, turn left.**11. Baptist Church, Templeton Street**

This English Baptist church was built in 1896 after a split with the Welsh Baptist Church in 1895. The two churches reunited in 1930 and this building is now used as the church with a new hall constructed on the adjacent property.

3 Edward Street

A restored miner's cottage

12. Presbyterian Church

The first wooden church was built in 1860 on the west side of the existing building and was later removed. The existing building, which is now the "Neighbourhood Centre", was built in 1905 with the foundation stone being laid by Mrs M Oswald, the wife of Robert Oswald, the owner of the North British Gold Mine.

Corner of Edward and Church Streets, turn left.**13. Presbyterian Manse, Church Street**

The land was purchased in 1858 by the Presbyterian Church. The first weatherboard building on the site was constructed in 1858 as a temporary residence for the Minister. Two further brick rooms were added in 1859 and the two visible brick rooms were added to the house in 1861.

14. Denominational School, Church Street

The building was erected in 1856 at a cost of £572 and was used as a school house and meeting place for the Church of England. It was partly demolished by a storm in 1857 and rebuilt in 1862. The stonework is believed to have been done by W Bowes and Sons. It functioned as a Church School until 1873 when it became the Maldon State School. The school closed in 1875 with the opening of the present Maldon State School in High Street.

15. Welsh Congregational Church, Church Street

The first Congregational services were held in the Royal Hotel hall. In 1863 the site was acquired and the current church was built. The Welsh period of the church ended in 1893 when the church joined the Congregational Union. Later additions were made to the church between 1901 and 1905.

16. North Beehive Mine

The site of one of Maldon's early mine shafts located on the Church Reef. The shaft has been plugged.

Corner of Church and Camp Streets, turn back and return down Church Street**Lemon Tree Cottage, 4 Church Street**

A restored miner's cottage

Tobin Cottage, 4 Church Street

A restored miner's cottage.

Corner of Church and Main Streets, turn left.

Walk along Main Street

17. Swimming Hole

The location of an early puddling dam that was used as a swimming hole by the early miners.

Corner of Harker, Reef and Hornsby Streets, turn into Hornsby Street

This is the main road to Bendigo. As you turn the corner you can see the Beehive chimney on your right and the large mullock heaps that remain from the time when the Beehive mine processed the material taken from several of the adjacent mines.

Ravenston, 2 Hornsby Street

A restored miner's cottage.

Camellia Cottage, 7 Hornsby Street

A restored miner's cottage.

Wiltshire, 9 Hornsby Street

A restored Federation house.

Station Shop, 11 Hornsby Street

A small weatherboard shop that operated next to the station.

18. Maldon Railway Station, Hornsby Street

The station building, turntable and tracks were constructed in 1884 when the line was extended from Castlemaine. Prior to this travel to Melbourne was by the line from Castlemaine which had been opened in 1862. The line from Maldon to Laanecoorie and Sheldon was opened in 1891. The service was never really profitable and was reduced to goods train traffic in 1936 and eventually closed in 1976. The service has now been reopened and is a popular tourist attraction.

Corner of Harker and Reef Streets

Return to Harker Street and turn right up Reef Street. Walk up Reef Street until you reach what was the Eaglehawk Hotel.

19. Eaglehawk Hotel, Reef Street

The site was used in 1854 as a hotel and store, located adjacent to the Eaglehawk Gully diggings. A large weatherboard building containing seven bedrooms, a bagatelle room and a large concert hall was constructed in 1857 on the site. This building operated until it burnt down in 1906 when the existing building was constructed. The building has been used as a restaurant and a motel since it was delicensed.

Corner of Reef and Franklin Streets

Walk along Franklin Street until the road forks, branch left into Parker Street until you reach Harker Street. turn left into Harker Street and walk until you reach Adair Street.

20. Dabb's House, Adair Street

A small brick cottage dating back to the 1860's. The house was owned by James Dabb, the younger brother of Samuel Dabb, the storekeeper and owner of Mount Hawke.

Corner of Harker and Adair Streets

Turn right and return along Adair Street until you reach Mount Hawke

Precautions

Please remember that Maldon is an historic mining town located in a rural setting and on your walk you should take this into account, specifically:

- Most roads will not have footpaths, if you walk on the road, keep to the right and take care
- The sunny conditions on most days require you to take care that during your walk you protect yourself against excessive exposure to the sun
- That you drink sufficient liquid to replace fluid loss
- The old mine shafts and diggings that are in the area are unlikely to be marked or fenced and you should not leave roads or defined paths
- During the warmer weather you should avoid long grass and other places where snakes may be encountered.