

WALK 3 - Town Centre

Approximate distance: 3.5 km

Approximate time: 1 hr 40 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 a 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 and buildings are still referred to by their original names.

Corner of Templeton and Edward Streets

1. Brook's Store, 6 Templeton Street

The land was first purchased in 1857 by M Furness and J and S. Warnock. The land was purchased by a committee in 1866 for a co-operative store. The brick store was constructed in 1867 and enlarged in 1868. The large two level grain store was added at a later unknown date. Currently Maldon's Old Grain Store.

2. Scotch Pie House, Main Street and Templeton Street

The land close first purchased in 1857 by J and S Warnock. The first building on this site in 1856 was the original Warnock's Beehive Store. The building was occupied by Warnock until 1859 when it changed to a Hay and Corn Store. A fire in 1865 led to the existing building being constructed and occupied by Crossley's bakery called Scotch Pie House. The smaller building along Templeton Street may have been part of the building prior to the fire.

3. Phoenix Building, 63 Main Street and Templeton Street

The land was purchased by H Knight in 1857 and the building appears to have been constructed and occupied by Knight's Butchers until 1882 when it was sold to Rowe's Butchers. The building operated as a butcher's until the present building was constructed in 1906 and occupied by Trengrove's Drapery. Currently Culpepers of Maldon

Corner of Templeton and Main Streets

Cross to the other side of Main Street and walk down Main Street

4. Franklin's Building, 72 Main Street

The land was purchased by H Franklin in 1857 and he appears to have operated as the Cookham Boot and Shoe warehouse from 1864. The current building was built on the site around 1875. In November 1984 the property was sold to Catherine Dabb, the wife of Samuel Dabb, and operated as Dabb's Timber Yard and later Dabb's Chaff and Corn Store. The sign is still visible on the front of the building. The building materials are a mixture of exposed stone, plastered stone and galvanised iron. Currently Beehive Old Wares and Antiques

5. Wearne's Building, Main Street

The land was purchased by J Hawkey in 1857 and a timber building constructed during this period. The property was sold to J Collings in 1869, to T Vivian in 1870 and then to Wearne, Chemist, in 1886. The existing brick building was built around 1895 and the adjacent timber building around 1920. In 1900 Wearne still occupied the building along with J Cushen, bootmaker, and Mrs Lavercombe, widow. By 1907 the building was occupied by S. Sampson and subsequently by Wood's Grocery.

On the opposite side of the street

6. McArthur's Bakery, Main Street

The land was initially purchased by G McArthur 1857 but a bakery is believed to have been operated on this site by McArthur from around 1854. The buildings occupied the site prior to the subdivision and it is believed that the original oven is the one still operating in the Maldon Bakery. Part of the property was transferred in 1866 to form Dolphin Street. The bakery building has had a facade constructed over the original facade. The brick building on the corner of Dolphin Street appears to have been built around 1890. The McArthur family operated a bakery on the site until the 1930's.



Currently McArthur's Tea Rooms.

On the same side of the street

7. Farr's Building, Main Street

The land was purchased by J Honneus in 1857 and the fake timber ashlar and weatherboard shop and residence was constructed around 1860. In 1875 it was noted that Albert Honneus of this address operated the Bank of New South Wales smelter. The property was later sold to the Bank of New South Wales to pay debts. The bank later sold the property in 1882 to Dr A J Farr who appears to have used it as a surgery after 1900. In 1907 the building was occupied by a surgeon Dr C Gray and a dentist A D Freeman. Currently The Loft and Barn B&B

8. Shakespeare House, Main Street

The land was purchased in 1857 but experienced flooding until 1860 when the watercourse was filled. In 1860 Dean occupied the premises with a General Store and in 1864 applied for a license and named the building as Shakespeare Hotel. The existing building appears to have been constructed around 1907 and continued to operate as a hotel until 1910.

9. Maldon Hotel and Stables, 58 Main Street

The land was first purchased by J. Hawkey in 1857. The construction on the site was a substantial weatherboard building built in 1860. The building was purchased by W Martin and housed Martin's Victoria Dining rooms. The building was extended in 1864 and a verandah built along the front. By 1869 the building was known as the Royal Mail Hotel. The licence was transferred in 1871 to J Chisholm who purchased the property in 1877. The licence was transferred in 1886 to P Merlo and then to P O'Byrne in 1888 and then to J. Bradley in 1893. The licence was transferred to T Butler in 1900 and the name of the hotel changed to the Maldon Hotel. The present building was constructed in 1909 and its design matches that of the other buildings in Main Street.

The land to the north of the hotel was first purchased by J Hawkey in 1857. The site was the path of a water course subject to regular flooding. In 1869 the site was sought to J Collings and in 1870 sold again to T Vivian. In 1881 Vivian sold part of the land to C Lahn who ran a saddlery. The other section of the site was first run by A Uren, Stationer and then by W Canter who ran an undergarment department. The shops appear to have been demolished in 1909 and the stables erected. Currently the Maldon Hotel.

On the opposite side of the street

10. Calder's Ironmongery, Main Street

The land consisted of two titles, one facing High Street and the other running from Main Street to Francis Street. In 1859 Thomas Calder rented the two properties and on the one facing High Street he ran the Talbot Timber Yard. In 1866 he purchased both properties and gave one section of the land that became Dolphin Street. The store was constructed around 1866 and operated as Calder's Ironmongery until around the 1930's. During World War I, the Prime Minister, Billy Hughes addressed the town gathered in the timber yard from the steps of Calder House.

11. Tarrengower Times Office, 33 Main Street

The land was purchased in 1857 and the first building constructed around 1860. Dolphin's Hairdressers occupied the building in 1862 and the existing building appears to have been constructed either in 1861 or in 1866 when Calder's Ironmongery was constructed. The building originally had a frontage continuous with Calder's. The Tarrengower Times moved into the building in the 1930s when their building burnt down. The front of the building was rebuilt in 1975 for the making of the film Break of Day. Currently the Maldon Pharmacy.

12. Wade's Building, Main Street

The site was occupied in 1856 by Wade's Store which appears to have fronted on to High street. The land was purchased in 1857 and in 1861 a brick building was erected with a Main Street frontage. J Paull who was occupying a shop on the opposite side of the street was burnt out in 1878 and purchased these premises, apparently constructing the existing building at that time. Currently the Maldon Milk Bar and Tea Rose.

13. Chisholm's Butcher Shop, 19 Main Street

The land appears to be the site of the post office located in Main Street. The property was sold in 1871 when the post office moved to its present location and the land divided into two titles, one with a frontage to High Street and the existing title. A two story brick building was constructed around 1900 and used as a butcher's shop by C Chisholm. The existing shop replaced the original two story building some time between 1920 and 1936. Currently the Maldon Butchery

On the same side of the street

14. Tobin's Building, 56 Main Street

The land was purchased by H Swann in 1857, sold to W Gordon in 1858 and then sold to R Tobin in 1860. The building that was constructed operated as Victoria House, Drapers and Grocers. In 1863 the shop was expanded to include the New Times Shoe Shop and the shop was taken over in 1866 by A Callaway. The drapery continued under J Tobin until 1890 when it was taken over by N McDonald and J Tobin continued to operate the grocery. The Tobin estate built the existing building in 1912. Currently the Maldon Newsagency and Café Maldon

15. Swann's Building, Main Street

The land was purchased in 1857 by H Swann who built Swann's Tarrangower Auction Mart. The existing building appears to have been built around 1866 and was then occupied by Mohr, Hairdressers; Lawn, Stationers; Mathies, Tailor and a Mines and Water supply rates office. Currently The Jeans Shop

16. Upton's Butcher Shop, Main Street

The land was first purchased by J Subritzky in 1856. The site was sold to George Upton in January 1858 but it is not known if the building had been constructed by then. By March 1859 Upton was advertising as a butcher and by November it was reported he had plastered the rooms and flagged the shop. In November 1860 Upton was permitted to erect a verandah. The rear two-storey brick section seems to have been erected between 1867 and 1875. Upton still occupied the building in 1900 but by 1907 the shop was being conducted by W. Evans, butcher. The parapet line was raised around the turn-of-the-century to match that of the adjoining shops. Currently the Old Affaire

On the opposite side of the street

17. Dabb's Produce Store, 11 Main Street

The land was first purchased by J Subritzky in 1856. The site was occupied by Conborough and Jones until it was taken over from them in 1856 by T and J Woodfull who ran a hay, corn, household and general goods store. The business was taken over in 1865 by J and J Pedlar and later in the year by Dabb and Co who carried on the business as a Hay and Corn Store. The property was sold to J Brittingham in 1868 and the existing building appears to have been built around this time. The building was originally unpainted with white brickwork around the arches, quoins and cornices, similar in appearance to the Albion Hotel previously built next door. In 1886 Dabb and Co moved across the road to Dabb's Store. The site was sold to Manan Ray in 1886 and was used as livery stables until at least 1920. Currently Maldon's Friendly IGA.

18. McMillan's and Padley's Ironmongery, 9 Main Street

An early shop in an almost unchanged condition. The land was purchased in 1857 by W. Stone and a brick shop appears to have been the first substantial building erected on the site in 1858. W. Parley secured the lease on the site and by 1860 the firm had become McMillan and Parley and they were reported to have completed alterations to their premises in 1863. The firm became Parley and Co, advertised as wholesale and retail ironmongers of High and Main Street. The two facades of the building were similar. The building was occupied by J Reynolds, a tailor, in 1900 but by 1907 it was occupied by E Harbor, a hairdresser and tobacconist and appears to have continued as hairdresser and tobacconist until the mid 1900s. Currently the Leckie Gallery.

19. Treadwell and Stone's Smithy, Main Street

The current building was built in the 1950s on the site of the old smithy. The land was purchased by W Stone and the original building was constructed in 1857. The building fronted both High and Main Streets and carried on the business of farriers, smiths and wheelwrights until 1860. The site was sold and McMillan and Parley continued the business innocently until 1863 when it was taken over by Joseph Treadwell, and continued business as the Maldon Shoeing Forge until 1867. The business was purchased by Richards and Laity who sold it to the Bank of Victoria in 1868 and they retain ownership until 1943 when they went into involuntary liquidation. The property then passed to the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney. In 1900 the premises were occupied by T Grenfell, carpenter, and by 1987 was use as Somers Auction Rooms. Currently Affordable Accommodation.

20. Site of the Bank of Victoria, Main Street

The site on the corner of High and Main Streets was purchased by E James in 1857 and the first building on the site was a simple timber building housing his carpentry, building and undertaking business. In 1858 James and Thomas Calder sold the site to the Bank of Victoria who operated on the site until 1943 when they went into voluntary liquidation and were taken over by the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney. The building was demolished in 1958 and replaced by the present structure. The corner was the main meeting place in the town and many photographs of the original building still exist. Currently the Central Service Centre.

On the same side of the street

21. Dabb's Store, Main Street

A simple facade and verandah with a decorative timber doored carriageway alongside. The southern end of the property was constructed prior to 1857 and was occupied by The Wright, Ross Store. The existing northern end of the building was constructed in 1859 and occupied by J Wood and Co, grocers and wine and spirit merchants who had taken over the partnership.

The property was purchased by the S and J Warnock in 1871 and appears to have continued trading as a grocers until purchased by J Thompson in 1884. Samuel Dabb purchased the northern end of the property in 1885 and the southern end of the property in 1887 and constructed both sections to match. Currently the Wheel and Loom.

22. Albion Hotel, Main Street

The land was purchased by H Napier in 1856. The building is built of red brick with cream quoins and trim. It is similar in appearance to the original Dabb's Store and the Kangaroo Hotel. The site was originally occupied by the Maldon Larder in 1857 and run by Cushen and Burke. The site was purchased by Cushen in 1859. The building was offered for sale or lease in 1862, and was purchased by H Pettit and became The Cricketers Arms. The building changed owners again in 1863 and was



purchased by Hunt, Jones and James but Pettit remained as licensee. In 1866 the existing building, designed by Kebble, was built for Pettit and the name changed to the Albion. At the time of its erection it was said to be the only brick building in Main Street. The hotel was operated by J Massey from 1870 to 1888. The London Chartered Bank purchased the building in 1888 and operated until 1912 when it was purchased by the State Savings Bank of Victoria.

23. Berryman's Bootshop, 30 Main Street

The land was purchased in 1856 and a bowling alley was built on it in 1857. In 1858 the southern section of the land was sold to T Spence and the Old Kent Inn was built. In 1861 the inn was purchased by T Polsue and renamed the Miners Arms and remained as a hotel until the licence was transferred to the Albion Hotel in 1867. The building was then occupied by the Denny Brothers' Golden Boot. The existing building and an identical building on the adjacent block were constructed in 1895 and the building was occupied by Berryman, Bootmaker. The adjacent building was burnt down in the 1930's and was rebuilt as a replica in 2002. Currently Berryman's Café and Tea Rooms.

24. Goldsmith's Building, Main Street

The land was purchased by F Goldsmith in 1856. The southern end of the allotment was the site of J Steele's Criterion Drapery, constructed in 1864. Following extensions in 1866, the new brick building was occupied by McKenzie, Hannay Stationers and J Steele's Drapery. The drapery was taken over by J Paul. A fire in 1891 destroyed the building and the current buildings were constructed in 1897 and occupied by London Grocery, Allen Brothers Drapers and R Mathies Tailor. Currently the Maldon Hardware and Maldon Gallery.

25. Miss Hockey's Shop, Main Street

The land was purchased by T Garrett in 1856. The first building appears to have been erected in 1858 by quickly and Garrett. The premises were occupied by J. Matthews from 1860 to 1864 when it was destroyed by fire. The new timber building was erected prior to the site being sold in 1867 to Dr J. O'Neill. The building was occupied by J. Laity, Barber. Hannah Hockey occupied the building from 1897 until 1912 when she moved to the south end of the site. In August 1919 Louisa Hockey purchased the north end of the site and the present building was erected at that time. Currently Emily's World

26. Mathew's Plumbers, Main Street

The land was purchased by T Garrett in 1856. The site originally housed two businesses, R Way's butcher shop and Matthews who combined plumbing supplies with dining rooms. In 1858 J. Crossley purchased the southern end of the allotment and in 1862 he called for the construction of a store and dwelling which he sold in 1864. Crossley subsequently opened Scotch Pie House. This building was purchased by W. Matthews who had been operating as a plumber and decorator since 1860. In 1864 a fire in the building nearly destroyed the block and in 1895 Matthews erected a substantial and ornate brick building on the site, which was demolished in 1920 to be replaced by the existing building. The existing building has since been modified to provide the present shopfront. Currently the Maldon Takeaway.

Corner of Main and High Streets

27. Mohr's Hairdresser's, Main Street

The land was purchased in 1856 by Ken Fitzgerald. C Mohr was operating a hairdressing salon on this site from 1866 and purchased this site in 1870. The existing unusual two story weatherboard building was built around 1870 and occupied by MHR until around 1900. J Anderson then ran it as a barber shop after that.

28. McFarlane's Drapery, 2 Main Street

The land was first purchased in 1856 by M. Fitzgerald. John McFarlane arrived in Maldon in 1858 from Ireland and worked at Warnock Brothers Drapery for four years establishing his own drapery business on this site in partnership with Ferguson. The building on this site, Union Jack House, was operated in the name of the Ferguson and Co, Drapers. The partnership dissolved and John McFarlane continued the business. The existing building was constructed about 1870 and the two story building at the rear around 1875. The McFarlane family continued the business until it was purchased by Ivor Sampson in 1946 and continued operating until the 1980's. Currently the Maldon Herbalist

29. Grand Hotel and Shops, 26 High Street

The land was first purchased by T Tressider in 1856. The site was initially occupied by Britannia House built in 1858, operating as a drapery store by the Tobin Brothers. The adjacent shop operated as a bakery, but it has now been divided into two shops. The site was purchased by R D Oswald and the existing building was constructed in 1888 and licensed as the Grand Hotel. The hotel was sold to the Maldon Brewing Company in 1911. Currently the Grand Hotel.

30. Royal Hotel and Theatre, High Street

the land was purchased in 1856 by G. Chapman. The earliest reference in 1854 shows the weatherboard building and licensed premises for sale. In 1856 it is shown for sale with a value of £500 and a license is issued to G. Chapman for the Royal Hotel. The addition of a substantial brick concert hall is recorded in 1857. The property was purchased by Bury and Evans and a new brick building designed by D R Drape was built in 1862. The adjoining hall is noted as a Masonic Hall by 1884. The hall became the social centre for Maldon and was also used by the Methodists and Congregationalists until they built their own premises. In 1883 R Page purchased for hotel and the page family ran the hotel until it was delicensed in 1929. Currently The Alchemist and Fig Tree Hollow

Corner of High and Spring Streets

Cross High Street and walk up Spring Street on the left hand side.

31. House, Spring Street

The house is of weatherboard construction with a distinctive roof form. The land was first purchased by R Lawrence in 1857. Lawrence and Co operated a brickyard on the site and the house was built around 1860.

32. House, Spring Street

The land was first purchased in 1864 by N White. The weatherboard cottage appears to have been constructed in 1865.

33. Anzac Hill , Spring Street

Anzac Hill rises from the South of the street. The lookout by the "Gallipoli gun" provides a good lookout over the town and is a popular place for artists and photographers who want to capture a view of the town. The gun is of German manufacture and was apparently captured in Palestine and shipped to Australia at the end of the war. It was installed in its present location as a memorial to the Anzac troops. Vehicle access is by Grey Street, which runs off the Maldon-Newstead Road.

34. Spring, Spring Street

The spring is located near the corner of Spring Street and Chapel Street South. This spring was a source of water for early Maldon.

Corner of Spring and Chapel Street South

Retrace your steps along Spring Street

35. Moore's House , Spring Street

The house is of brick construction on a stone base. The land was first purchased by F. Moore in 1857. The building appears to have been constructed around 1875.

36. Warnock House , Spring Street

A brick building, pleasantly proportioned. The land was purchased in 1857 by J and S Warnock. The house appears to have been built in 1867 and alterations were carried out in 1870. The Warnock family owned the Beehive Store, one of the largest businesses in the town.

Corner of Spring and High Streets

Turn left into High Street.

37. Langslow's Building, High Street

The land was first purchased in 1856 by C. Chippendale. The site was occupied by two hotels, the British and American Hotel and the Exchange Hotel. The land occupied by the British and American Hotel was delicensed in 1873 and the structure was replaced by the present building in 1898. The land to the north of the building was sold to J. Malcolm in 1857 and a timber building was erected on the site. This building was used as a Tobacconists, then as the Oriental Bank and in 1868 the Exchange Hotel opened on the site. There were a succession of licensees and the Hotel closed in 1918. The site is now vacant.

38. Warnock's Flour Mill, High Street

The building is of substantial brick and stone construction. The land was first purchased by J Hawkey in 1856, transferred to R Moyes, then to the Bank of Victoria, then to the brothers J and S Warnock. The building was constructed around 1873 to be used as a flour mill. By around 1900 the building was converted to be used as two shops, one by W Mead, Stationer, and the other by W Uren, Grocer. Currently The Village Patch.

39. Freemason's Hall, High Street

The land was purchased in 1856 by J Hawkey. The building was constructed as part of Warnock's Beehive Store, around 1863. The present facade was constructed around 1907. The building was used as the Masonic Hall until the Freemasons moved to their current building.

40. Warnock's Beehive Store, High Street

The land was first purchased by J Chippendale in 1856. The brothers J and S Warnock purchased the land in 1857 but they appear to have been operating a store on the site since 1856. The northern end of the building appears to have been constructed in 1858 and the Beehive Store moved here from Scotch Pie House. Further additions were made in 1863 and the Beehive Store at this time had 100 feet of plate glass windows and housed grocery, ironmongery, drapery and shoe shops. The southern end of the store was converted to a flour mill and accommodation in 1873. Part of the store was leased to J McFarlane in 1883. Currently Robert Cox Motors.

41. Bank of New South Wales, High Street

The land was first purchased in 1856 by R Aitken. The land was purchased by the bank of New South Wales in 1857 and the first brick building was constructed in 1858 with Price of Castlemaine as the architect. The adjoining residence was added in 1864 when a number of alterations were made to the building. A gold smelter was built by the bank in 1866 on the northern side and existed until 1936. The building was rendered some time before 1870 and parapets added. The building was purchased in the late 1940's by the Commercial Banking Company, later the National Bank and continued as a bank until 1998. Currently Maldon Bank Antiques.

42. Carrier's Arms Hotel, High Street

The land was first purchased in 1856 by R Aitken. The building was constructed in 1857 to provide accommodation to travellers and was licensed as the Carrier's Arms Hotel. The hotel closed prior to 1864 and the building was used as a residence until 1868 when it was used as a doctor's surgery. The surgery was extended on the south end of the building and operated until 1900.

43. Hornsby's Building, High Street

The land was first purchased by J Hawkey in 1856. A smaller timber building was constructed on the site in 1860 and this was replaced by a brick building around 1900. Currently Teddy and Me.

44. Residence, High Street

The building is visible through the carriageway through the Hornsby building. The land was first purchased by J Hawkey in 1856. The lower section of the house is timber with a later addition around 1880 of a two-storey brick building. The building has repeated to have been a brothel at sometime in its past. It is also referred to as serving this function in the book Jeremy-Jeremiah by Antonia Barron.

45. Argyle House, High Street

The land was first purchased in 1856 by J Hawkey. The land was sold to A Nomens in 1858 and a store was constructed on the site by 1859. A further store was constructed on the north end of the site and leased to J South. In 1861 the Nomens' store and used as the Chapman and Goggins Auction Rooms. J. Hornsby purchased the site and as the buildings were in bad condition they were demolished and new buildings were completed by 1867. Hornsby was a builder and used one of the buildings for his business until 1893. Currently Friperies.

46. Commercial Hotel, High Street

The land was first purchased in 1856 by R Moyes. The land was exchanged with J Hawkey. E Handorf leased the land and construct and a timber building licensed as the Commercial Hotel in 1867 and operated until 1891 when R Dunbull became the licensee. Subsequently, E Vivian held the licence until 1902 and then W Symons who held the licence until the hotel was delicensed in 1910. The adjacent block of land to its north housed two other buildings that were used as residences, a doctor's surgery and a Chinese greengrocer until the building was demolished some time before 1936. Currently Lavender, Lace and Living.

Corner of High and Main Streets

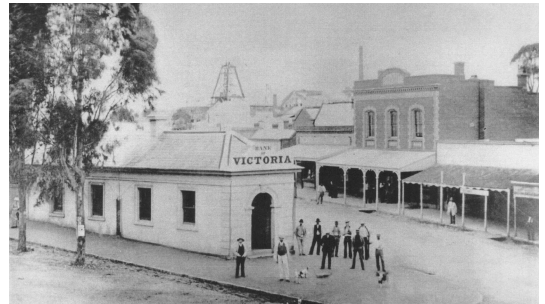
Cross to the other side of High Street and continue up High Street.

47. Dabb's Store, High Street

The land was first purchased in 1857 by C Cushen. The building was constructed around 1890 and appears to be part of the Dabb's store complex of buildings fronting onto Main Street. Currently rear of Leckie Gallery.

48. Dabb's Store, High Street

The land was first purchased in 1857 by C Cushen. The building was constructed around 1885 and is also part of the Dabb's store complex and appears to have been the produce store. Currently rear of Maldon's friendly IGA

**49. Seymour's Lounge Hotel, High Street**

The land was first purchased by J. Wright in 1857. The original building was constructed around 1860 and J Felix and A Seymour leased the site from the Wright, Ross and Co. In 1861 the business was transferred to H Seymour who ran the business in partnership until 1885. The licence was transferred to J Turk who ran the hotel until 1901 when the licence was transferred to C Seymour who operated until the hotel was delicensed in 1910. Currently rear of Maldon's friendly IGA

50. Wade's House, High Street

The land was first purchased by B Wade in 1857. The original cottage was constructed around 1865.

51. Calder's House, High Street

A large ornate building using a variety of styles and material. The land was first purchased in 1857 by J Dolphin. The land was purchased by T Calder and the existing house was built around 1885. Calder owned the land at the rear that fronted on to Main Street. Currently Calder House B&B

Corner of High and Francis Streets

Turn right and walk up Francis Street.

52. Edward's Crushing Plant, Francis Street

The land was first purchased in 1857 by C and M Edwards. The existing building was constructed around 1856 and was used as Edwards Crushing Battery. Edwards became insolvent in 1860 and the site was purchased by T Vivian who ran a grocery business until 1866. Currently part of the Maldon Community Centre.

53. Temperance Hall, Francis Street

The land was first purchased in 1857 by C and M Edwards. This large brick building was built around 1873 as a Temperance Hall. The building was later occupied until 1903 by the Salvation Army. Currently the Maldon Community Centre.

54. Welsh Baptist Church, Francis Street

The land was purchased in 1857 by W. Lindner. The Welsh Baptist church was built in 1865, moving from the 1859 weatherboard church in Reef Street. The Welsh and English Baptists united in 1878 and used this building until the English Baptist Church was built in 1896. The existing church was extended in 1890 by the erection of a similar building but without the entrance porch.

Corner of Francis and Templeton Street

This is the end of the walk and you should be back at your starting point.

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.