

SUMMARY OF STATE HERITAGE PLACE

REGISTER ENTRY

Entry in the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with the *Heritage Places Act 1993*

NAME: Former Salisbury Methodist Church

PLACE NO.: 26549

ADDRESS: Karna Country

59-61 Park Terrace, Salisbury

CT 5309/267 FP 113781 A86 Hundred of Yatala

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The former Salisbury Methodist Church, opened in 1961, is an outstanding example of late twentieth-century ecclesiastical Modern Movement architecture in South Australia. South Australian architect W. Lance Brune's innovative, well-resolved design is notable for its dramatic and distinctive A-frame roof, feature cross and foundation stone and the exposed steel joist rafters of its chapel, contrasting with the flat roofs of the non-worship wings. These elements are unified through the use of similar materials, details and modular construction units throughout the exterior of the complex. The former Salisbury Methodist Church was the prototype that inspired numerous other true A-frame churches subsequently built in South Australia.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 16 of the Heritage Places Act 1993)

(e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics

The former Salisbury Methodist Church is an outstanding example of late twentieth-century ecclesiastical Modern Movement architecture in South Australia. Lance Brune's innovative and influential design employed a dramatic and a distinctive A-frame roof shape, exposed steel joist rafters and a feature cross and foundation stone boulder to denote the purpose of the building as a place of worship. Brune contrasted the chapel from the non-worship wings by covering the latter with flat roofs, then unified the architectural composition by employing similar materials, details and modular construction units throughout the complex. One of numerous true A-frame churches taking a similar architectural approach,

Salisbury Methodist was the first successful design and prototype for the others that followed.

The former Salisbury Methodist Church articulates many key attributes of late twentieth-century ecclesiastical architecture, namely:

- new structural materials facilitating dramatic shapes, achieved through the use of a welded-steel A-frame structure, with rolled steel joist 'buttresses' expressed as architectural features, which allow the structural system of the church to be readily understood;
- inverted V shapes reminiscent of Gothic pointed arches, which appear most notably in the A-frame roofline and external structural buttressing;
- coloured glass and windows with vertically proportioned panes, notably in the skylight and former entrance hall windows,
- clerestory windows on both sides of the former hall and service rooms,
- plain wall surfaces achieved through the use of undecorated face brick in two colours;
- play of light from unexpected sources to create a special mood, realised through the use of a skylight which throws coloured light and shadow across the sanctuary in the morning;
- architectural 'distinctiveness' employed to denote the purpose of the building as a place of worship through its large A-frame roof, cross, foundation stone, and exposed steel joist rafters;
- integration into community expressed through familiar, 'humble' materials such as brick, clear-finished timber and terracotta tile, with domestic associations.

The exterior of the complex and the chapel interior remain substantially intact, while the setting of the complex and setback from the road enables the contrasting A-form and flat-roofed wings to be readily appreciated. The former Salisbury Methodist Church continues to be an outstanding example of late twentieth-century ecclesiastical Modern Movement architecture, demonstrating many key elements of the style.

SITE PLAN

Former Salisbury Methodist Church
59-61 Park Terrace, Salisbury

PLACE NO.: 26549



Former Salisbury Methodist Church (CT 5309/267 FP 113781 A86 Hundred of Yatala)

Elements of heritage significance include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Remaining external envelope of 1961 church complex, comprising chapel and four flat-roofed annexes,
- Original exterior and materials and material finishes, face brick walls; terracotta tile roofing and sandstone foundation stone (boulder),
- Original interior materials and material finishes of chapel, including cream face brick walls and sandstone feature wall incorporating altar,
- Coloured leadlight glazing,
- Original fittings including chapel pendent light fittings,
- Open space between church and the Park Terrace/Brown Terrace corner.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- External additions associated with 2018 renovations,
- Annexe interiors,
- New partition and windows between chapel and kindergarten room,
- New hall added in 1978,
- Carpeting, spotlights, and speakers in chapel,
- Reverse-cycle and legacy evaporative air conditioning units,
- Solar panels,
- Fencing.

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LEGEND

-  Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)
-  Outline of Elements of Significance for State Heritage Place

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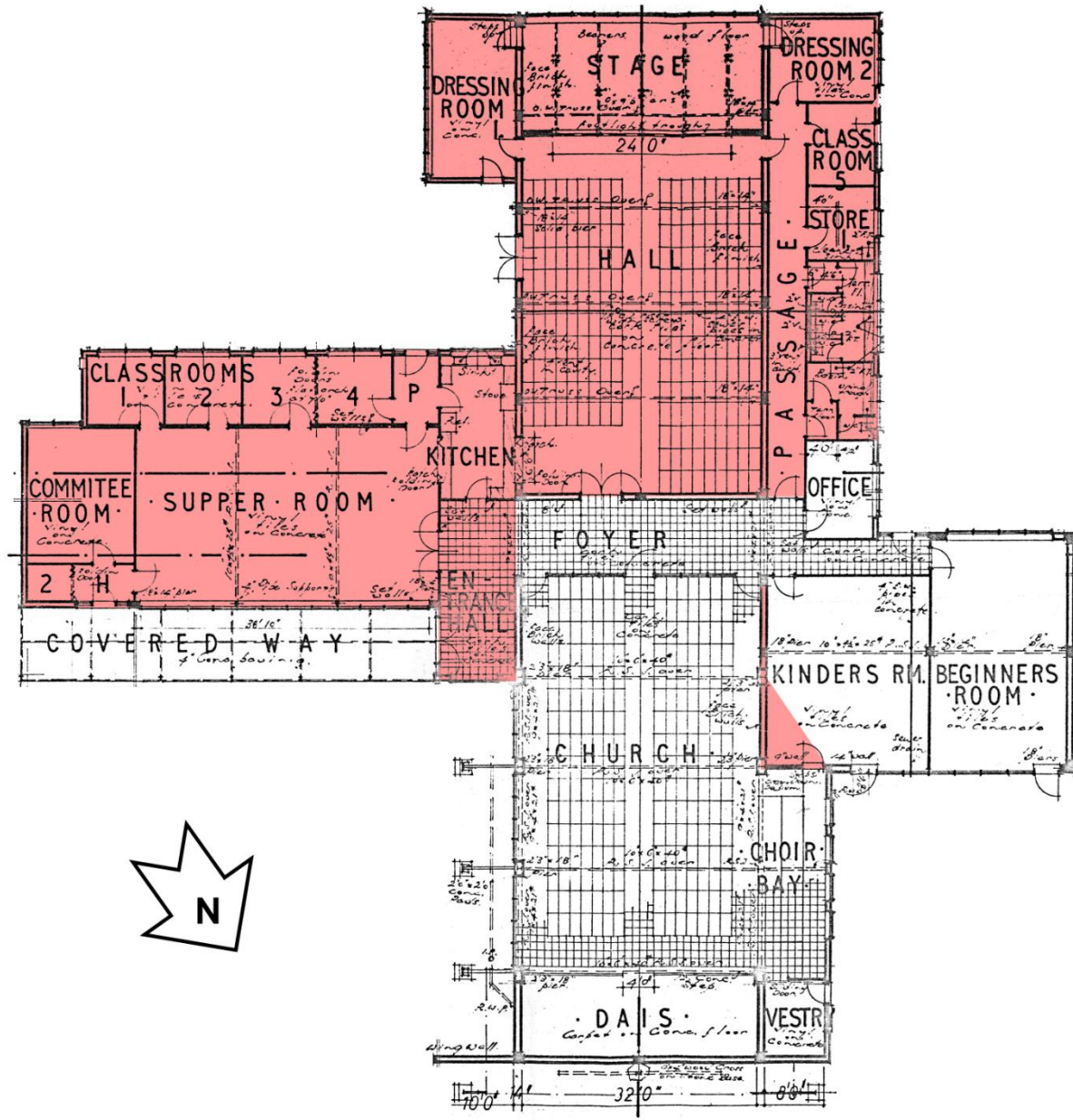
Provisionally entered by the South Australian Heritage Council on 7 December 2023

Confirmed by the South Australian Heritage Council on [add date] (tbc)

COMMENTARY ON THE LISTING

Description and notes with respect to a place entered in the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with the *Heritage Places Act 1993*

Physical Description



Salisbury Methodist Church, indicative plan, with substantially altered interior spaces indicated in red. The areas indicated in white remain largely unaltered. A new hall (not shown) was added to southwestern quadrant in 1978.

Source: Adapted by Heritage South Australia from a drawing by Lance Brune c.1960 SRG4/163/2 SL5A

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Provisionally entered by the South Australian Heritage Council on 7 December 2023

Confirmed by the South Australian Heritage Council on [add date] (tbc)

The former Salisbury Methodist Church is a steel and brick church complex. The chapel (main worship space) has a rectangular plan and is covered with a prominent terracotta-tiled gable roof, which nearly reaches the ground at the northern end. This roof is supported by five pairs of rolled steel rafters, three of which pass through the external envelope of the church on the eastern side and the ends of which are embedded in concrete. Non-load bearing brick cavity walls and timber-framed window units form the original external envelope of the complex. Floor slabs throughout are reinforced concrete.

Flat-roofed annexes are located to the east, south and west of the chapel, namely a vestry and choir bay (west), a wing comprising a kindergarten and beginners' (pre-Sunday school) room (west), a wing formerly comprising main entry, supper room, committee room, classrooms and kitchen (east), and a wing formerly comprising a hall and stage, dressing rooms, toilets, another classroom and a small office (south).

An additional flat-roofed wing has been added to the south (not significant fabric) containing additional activity rooms. Original internal walls, fixtures, fittings and some ceilings within the west and east wings have been removed, an extension, including a new entry, has been added to the southeast, and new internal fitouts installed throughout these two wings.

The church exterior displays the following additional features:

- Wunderlich terracotta tiles to main roof,
- steel decking to flat roofs,
- solar panels to former hall roof (not significant fabric),
- Onkaparinga Brick Works red face brick walls, with square raked pointing,
- feature wall to northern elevation under main gable, with projecting header bricks in a grid pattern,
- sandstone foundation stone (boulder) at base of feature wall, with bronze plaque,
- timber cross mounted on feature wall, with base seated on boulder and arms and top of shaft intersecting gable eaves,
- extensions of feature wall on both sides of gable, forming a free-standing wing wall at the eastern end, and the front wall of the vestry at the western end, both walls also with projecting header bricks,
- aluminium letters spelling out 'Salisbury Uniting Church' on wing wall,
- skylight to main roof, with coloured leadlight glazing in an abstract pattern,
- coloured leadlight glazing to former main entry porch,
- flat-roofed verandah to northern side of east wing, supported by posts and integrated with main east wing roof,
- enlarged window openings on northern side of east wing, with new powder-coated window and door frames installed (not significant fabric),
- projecting header bricks in grid pattern to eastern end of east wing,

- original window openings bricked up on southern side of east wing,
- new entry, verandah and fascia
- large timber-framed window to southern gable,
- clerestory windows on eastern side of former hall.

Only the chapel interior remains substantially intact. It displays the following features:

- cream face brick to interior walls,
- rolled steel joist stanchions supporting roof on western side,
- glazed, timber-framed partition wall between chapel and former foyer area,
- sanctuary at northern end raised above the floor of the nave, forming a large dias,
- feature wall at northern end of sanctuary comprising Australian oak altar top on sandstone masonry base, sandstone masonry reredos and clear-finished timber cross mounted on wall, on smooth-plastered background wall,
- leadlight glazing to square awning window frames on western side of choir alcove,
- new diagonal wall with large windows (not significant fabric) between chapel and former kindergarten room, with face brick wall removed,
- fibrous plaster ceiling,
- pendant light fittings including glass shades,
- sliding hollow-core plywood door to vestry,
- slate 'Hephzibah Primitive Methodist Connexion 1858' tablet on wall of former entry.

Elements of Significance:

Elements of heritage significance include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- External envelope of 1961 church complex, comprising chapel and four flat-roofed annexes,
- Original exterior materials and material finishes, face brick walls; terracotta tile roofing and sandstone boulder,
- Original interior materials and material finishes of chapel, including cream face brick walls and sandstone feature wall incorporating altar,
- Coloured leadlight glazing,
- Original fittings including chapel pendent light fittings,
- Open space between church and the Park Terrace/Brown Terrace corner.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- External additions associated with 2018 renovations,
- Annexe interiors,
- New partition and windows between chapel and kindergarten room,
- New hall added in 1978,
- Carpeting, spotlights, and speakers in chapel,

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- Reverse-cycle and legacy evaporative air conditioning units,
- Solar panels,
- Fencing.

History of the Place

Please refer to the Assessment Report for the full history.

The first Primitive Methodist service was reportedly held in 1849 on the banks of the Little Para River and conducted by '[a] local preacher from Pine Forest – now Enfield.' Later, blacksmith Nicholas Goodman, with a business on Commercial Road, 'tidied his shop each Thursday and allowed it to be used for worship on the Sabbath.'¹

In 1851, the Salisbury Primitive Methodist congregation built a small brick church, which was later replaced by a larger church, opened in 1858. The latter church, in what later became known as John Street, was named Hephzibah after the wife of Hezekiah, King of Judah, a minor figure in the Book of Kings.²

In 1900, following the union of the three South Australian branches of Methodism, the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist congregations in the Salisbury district amalgamated to form the Salisbury Circuit of the Methodist Church of Australasia. The resulting Circuit comprised the Salisbury Methodist Church, the Burton Methodist Church (previously Burton Primitive Methodist Church) and the Northfield Methodist Church (previously Northfield Wesleyan Church). For a while after the union, Methodist services were held in the former Salisbury Wesleyan church in Chapel Street, Salisbury, but later relocated to the former Primitive Methodist Church in John Street (Hephzibah) from c.1904.³ A kindergarten room and/or hall was added in 1928.⁴

Suburban development in the Salisbury area from c.1950 led to growth in the Salisbury Methodist congregation and Sunday school, which could no longer be accommodated in the existing complex. In May 1956, after dismissing relocation to a new site, the Salisbury Methodist Church Trust (the Church Trust) began formulating a master plan for the future development on the existing site, in collaboration with architect Lance Brune.⁵

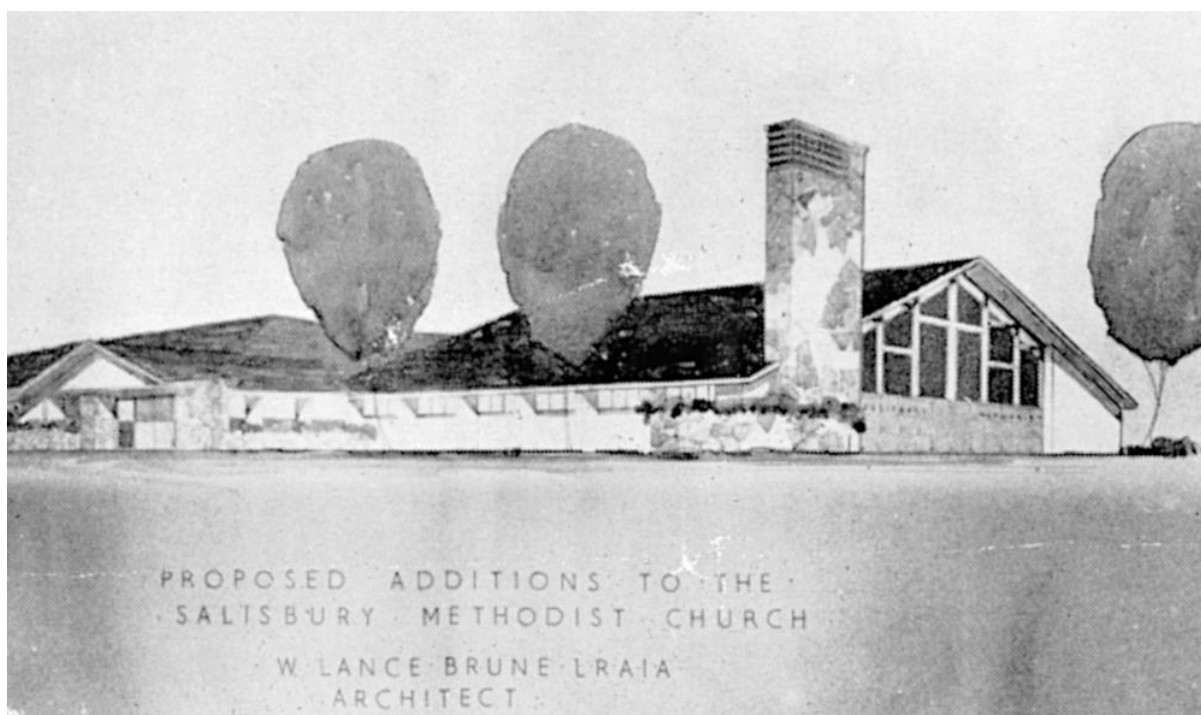
In May 1957 Lance Brune presented preliminary plans to the Church Trust, comprising two construction stages. The first stage comprised an extension to the existing church and Sunday school classrooms down one side. The second stage comprised a new youth hall, dressing room, kitchen and amenities, built on the western side of the existing hall.⁶ In July, the Church Trust notified Brune that they intended to proceed with the first stage, followed by the second stage when funds became available.⁷

Accordingly, the Church Trust launched a Wells-style fundraising canvass to pay for construction under the master plan, which it titled 'A Challenge to Faith and Stewardship'.⁸ The canvass was highly successful, increasing Church monthly income from £224 in February 1957 to £1,019 in February the following year.⁹ At this time the

Church Trust convened a building committee, as Trust meetings did not have time to satisfactorily discuss matters associated with the building scheme.¹⁰

Meanwhile by the late 1950s, John Street had grown into a busy shopping precinct at the heart of suburban Salisbury, raising the value of property in the vicinity. When land neighbouring the John Street property belonging to the Salisbury Citrus Growers Cooperative became available in August 1958, the Church Trust was unable to afford the cost of purchase.

In February 1959 the Church Trust instructed Lance Brune to produce working drawings and specifications under the master plan, 'to the extent of an expenditure of £20,000'.¹¹ Subsequently on two separate occasions in April and June 1959, the Church Trust requested alterations to Brune's plan, including changes to position of the choir stalls and additional seating for the congregation.¹²



Salisbury Methodist Church, perspective by Lance Brune, 1960

Source: Salisbury Methodist Church, *A Challenge ... to Faith and Stewardship...* (November 1957), SRG4/163/4 SL5A

In July 1959, Brune provided a sketch plan for a revised scheme, with an itemised costing for both stages of the project totalling £26,300. Brune suggested 'that as the estimate was high the trust again consider the possibility of moving to another site and starting afresh.'¹³ In response, the Church Trust requested Brune provide a sketch plan for a church on a new site, and sought a valuation on the existing property, 'a matter to be kept strictly confidential.' The property was subsequently valued at £11,150.¹⁴

In August 1959, the Church Trust asked lawyer, former politician and stalwart Methodist Sir Shirley Williams Jeffries to negotiate with the Salisbury District Council on their behalf,¹⁵ with a view to purchasing land for a new church, halls, tennis courts and

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manse.¹⁶ In February 1960 the Church Trust sold the first church and parsonage to Wilkinson & Co for £15,320.¹⁷ The old church was subsequently demolished and replaced by a supermarket and car park.¹⁸

Meanwhile the Salisbury Methodist Church Trust purchased 11 building allotments from the District Council of Salisbury, at a cost of £3,300, for the purpose of building a new church.¹⁹ These allotments were previously occupied by cabin homes, six of which were located on a block bounded by Park Terrace, Brown Terrace and Mawson Terrace, with five more on the southern side of Mawson Terrace. The northern block ultimately became the site of the new church while the southern block, on the opposite side of Mawson Terrace, later became church tennis courts.

Design and Construction

Brune's brief from the Salisbury Methodist Church Trust called for a church complex comprising a chapel and a hall, both seating 220 (later increased to 250), choir accommodation in the chapel, a supper room, kitchen, kindergarten room, beginners' (pre-Sunday school) room, Sunday school classroom, committee room, office and toilets, all within a budget of £30,000. In response to an early sketch plan, the Church Trust asked Brune to redesign the chapel 'to make it a feature.'²⁰

The numerous churches that Brune designed prior to Salisbury Methodist Church were all low, single-storey, gable roofed churches, built on a domestic scale and typically with a front feature wall, built-in planter box and wing wall tower. Brune's unrealised proposal for the John Street site followed this broad pattern.

Brune's revised design for Salisbury Methodist Church was probably inspired by Adelaide architectural firm Muirhead, Thompson and Associates' design for the Catholic Church of the Blessed Trinity at Parndana on Kangaroo Island, opened in April 1959. An architect's model of the Church of the Blessed Trinity, pictured in the *Advertiser* on 14 September 1956, also featured an A-frame roof, rolled steel joist rafters exposed below the eaves, wing walls and a large skylight, however, the church as built lacked the skylight and demonstrated awkward design resolution when compared with the model.

As well as making the chapel 'a feature,' Brune may have initially selected an A-frame roof to accommodate a choir gallery on a mezzanine floor, as suggested in the client brief. This feature was subsequently omitted in lieu of a choir alcove built on the western side of the chapel.

At Salisbury Methodist Church, the bargeboards on the northern gable reach almost to the ground and are supported by steel barge shoes. On the eastern side, the main A-frame rolled steel joist rafters supporting the tiled roof continue beyond the eaves and meet their footings at an angle. In employing these features, Brune suggested multiple possible historical or symbolic connotations, including the buttressing of traditional church architecture or ground stays on the tabernacle.

Brune's Salisbury Methodist Church was designed with a terracotta tiled roof, flat Kliplock steel deck roofs over the porches and utility rooms, and timber window units throughout the complex, employed as a cost-saving feature in lieu of more expensive Stegbar aluminium windows. Cavity brick walls were built with different coloured internal and external leaves, namely Onkaparinga Brick Works 'pink' (red) face brick outside and contrasting cream face brick inside.²¹

Brune differentiated the worship space from activity and utility spaces by designing the latter with flat, steel roofs in contrast to the chapel's tiled A-frame roof. Brune further implied different uses for the activity and utility spaces in the external envelope of the church complex by assigning each of the three main volumes a different roof height (namely kindergarten, hall, and kitchen/Sunday school rooms). Brune visually unified these masses with the chapel by employing the same red face brick for all external walls and employing similar timber window units throughout the complex.



Salisbury Methodist Church, perspective by Lance Brune, 1960

Source: Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Salisbury Methodist Church (programme), State Library of South Australia

Brune set back the front elevation of the church 60 feet from Park Terrace behind an expanse of grass. This created a large open space echoing the large front lawns characteristic of nearby post-war housing stock.²² When asked by the Church Trust to move the church 20 feet closer to the road, Brune successfully argued that the setback originally specified would 'enhance' the appearance of the church.²³

Lance Brune's design was completed by 11 May 1960 and in June the Church Trust accepted builder Marshall & Brougham's tender of £37,700.²⁴ Steelwork was subcontracted to Hallweld.²⁵ Following negotiation between Brune, the building committee and Marshall & Brougham, items that could be achieved with voluntary labor, such as site clearance and painting, were deleted from the contract.

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Meanwhile, some specified materials and fittings were replaced with less expensive substitutes, such as timber window frames in lieu of Stegbar aluminium frames. This amended tender totalled £35,796/15/0, a saving of just over £1,900. Later, Onkaparinga Brick Works 'pink' (red) bricks were substituted in lieu of Hallett 'salmon pink' bricks, resulting in a further cost saving of £135. The final cost of the church with further minor deletions and variations totalled £36,583/9/0.²⁶

The building program also included a manse, designed by parishioner L. Chambers ARIA and built by SAHT, located on the opposite side of Mawson Road facing Brown Terrace next door to the new tennis courts.²⁷ The manse was built at a cost of £4,410.²⁸

The site for the new church complex was cleared during a parish working bee on 2 July 1960 and excavation for the foundations of the new church began days later on 6 July.²⁹ The church foundation stone was unveiled by Rev. Philip N. Potter, minister of Pirie Street Methodist Church, on 4 September 1960. During the ceremony, a 'lead casket' containing 'items of historic significance' was inserted into the cavity brick wall behind the foundation stone.³⁰ Six memorial windows, altered to fit new frames, and a slate stone bearing the name Hephzibah were also installed in the new church complex.

The last service in the old Salisbury Methodist Church occurred on the morning of Sunday 19 March 1961. The new church was opened by Sir Shirley Jeffries that afternoon, at a ceremony attended by 900 people.³¹



Salisbury Methodist Church, c.1961

Source: James L. Potter, *Little Para Pilgrims*, p. 134

Subsequent History

On 1 April 1971, a fire on the western side of the church and adjacent rooms caused \$24,000 damage. Insurance covered the damage, which took eight weeks to repair. After repairs were completed, the Salisbury Methodist Church was re-dedicated on 20 June 1971.³²

Extensions to Salisbury Methodist Church to house the congregation's Christian Education Programme and Salisbury Methodist Youth Group were approved by the Salisbury Methodist Church Trust in March 1977, at an estimated cost of \$88,000. Tenders were called in August that year, with Brimblecombe's tender for \$104,000 accepted. Comprising four large rooms, a kitchen and storeroom, the Youth Building extension was completed the following year at a final cost of \$120,000 and was opened by the Governor of South Australia, Keith Seaman, on 25 June 1978.³³ Further renovations, comprising major alterations to the interior of the original service and activity areas, were carried out in 1979.³⁴

Meanwhile, following the creation of the Uniting Church in Australia on 22 June 1977, the Salisbury Uniting Church Parish was inaugurated on 26 June.³⁵ Around this time the church noticeboard and lettering on the front of the church was altered to reflect the new name. Later during the mid-1980s, roof-mounted evaporative air-conditioning units were installed on the western annexe and ducted into the chapel through the northern side of the A-frame roof.³⁶

In c.2017, Salisbury Uniting Church commissioned Khab Architects to design renovations and additions to the former Salisbury Methodist Church complex, allowing the parish office administration and the Uniting in Care Salisbury Agency to relocate into the complex. The brief included a 'redefined' entry, simplified circulation, kitchen, café, administration areas and a community support and distribution centre. A new partition wall and windows were also installed between the chapel and kindergarten, replacing a plain face brick wall. These works were undertaken during mid-2018.³⁷ Movable pews and fixed altar rails were removed from the chapel late in 2021 and the space was re-carpeted.



Former supper room prior to 2018 renovations, looking towards chapel

Source: Salisbury Uniting Church



Former hall prior to 2018 renovations, showing stage

Source: Salisbury Uniting Church



Former Salisbury Methodist Church, 2 November 2023

Source: DEW Files

Chronology

Year Event

- 1939 Salisbury is a small township.
- 1940 Federal Cabinet selects Penfield, just north of Salisbury, to build an explosives and filling factory.
- 1942 The Commonwealth Government builds 284 temporary timber-framed 'cabin homes' at Salisbury to house munitions workers.
- 1946 Former Penfield munitions factory becomes home to the Commonwealth Government's Long Range Weapons Establishment, in partnership with the United Kingdom Government.
- 1949 The South Australian Housing Trust (SAHT) begins developing a housing estate at Salisbury North to house Long Range Weapons Establishment workers, totalling 1,080 double-unit homes and housing 2,900 by 1952.
- 1953 January, the end of post-Second World War building restrictions heralds the beginning of a post-war church-building boom in South Australia.
SAHT begins developing the 'New Town' of Elizabeth, laid out on farmland just north of Salisbury.

- 1956 August, the Salisbury Methodist Church Trust (the Church Trust) begins formulating a master plan for the future development of the church premises in collaboration with architect Lance Brune.**
- 1957 May, Lance Brune presents preliminary plans to the Church Trust in two construction stages. The Trust notifies Brune they intend to proceed with the first stage.
- July, Salisbury Methodist Church launches 'A Challenge to Faith and Stewardship' fundraising campaign.**
- Late Last remaining 'Cabin homes' at Salisbury are removed or demolished.
- 1950s John Street has grown into a busy shopping precinct at the heart of suburban Salisbury, raising the value of property in the vicinity.
- 1958 SAHT begins developing the General Motors-Holden automotive plant (GMH) at Elizabeth.
- February, Salisbury Methodist Church monthly income increases to £1,019, up from £224 twelve months earlier.
- 1959 February, architect Lance Brune suggests that the Salisbury Methodist Church Trust consider starting afresh on a new site.**
- August, Church Trust asks Sir Shirley Williams Jeffries to negotiate with the Salisbury District Council on their behalf, with a view to purchasing land for a new church complex.**
- 1960 February, old Salisbury Methodist Church is sold to Wilkinson & Co for £15,320.**
- February, Church Trust purchases 11 building allotments on Park Terrace, Brown Terrace and Mawson Road from the District Council of Salisbury, for £3,300.**
- February, the population of Elizabeth surpasses 15,000.
- 11 May, Lance Brune's design for the new Salisbury Methodist Church is completed.**
- 2 July, site for new Salisbury Methodist Church is cleared by working bee.**
- 6 July, excavation for foundations of new Salisbury Methodist Church commences.**
- 12 July, the Church Trust accepts Marshall & Brougham's tender for £37,700 to build the new Salisbury Methodist Church complex.**
- 4 September, foundation stone of the new Salisbury Methodist Church is laid by Rev. Philip N. Potter.**

- 1961 The Salisbury district is substantially 'urbanised'.
- 19 March, following the final service held in the old Salisbury Methodist Church, the new Salisbury Methodist Church is opened by Sir Shirley Jeffries.**
- 1968 Methodist membership reaches its all-time peak, then enters a sharp decline.
- 1971 1 April, a fire causes \$24,000 damage to the western side of the church. Damage is covered by insurance, which takes eight weeks to repair.**
- 20 June, re-dedication of Salisbury Methodist Church following the fire.**
- 1977 22 June, the Australian branches of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches merge to form the Uniting Church of Australia.
- 26 June, inauguration of Salisbury Uniting Church Parish.**
- 1978 25 June, extensions to Salisbury Methodist Church costing \$120,000 are opened by the Governor of South Australia, Keith Seaman.**
- 1979 Renovations comprising major alterations to the interior of original service and activity areas.**
- 1980s Roof-mounted evaporative air-conditioning units installed on the western annexe and ducted into the chapel through the northern side of the A-frame roof.**
- c.2017 Salisbury Uniting Church commissions Khab Architects to design renovations and additions to the former Salisbury Methodist Church complex.**
- 2018 Renovations to the former Salisbury Methodist Church complex undertaken.**
- 2021 December, pews are removed from the former Salisbury Methodist Church chapel.**

References

Books and Chapters

- Gretchen Buggeln, *The Suburban Church: Modernism and Community in Postwar America* (2015) University of Minnesota Press
- H. John Lewis, *Salisbury South Australia: a history of town and district* (1980) Hawthorndene SA: Investigator Press for the Corporation of the City of Salisbury
- John L. Potter, *Little Para Pilgrims: a history of the Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan and Methodist Churches in Salisbury, South Australia* (1997) Salisbury SA: Salisbury and District Historical Society

Newspapers

- 'New Buildings for Salisbury' in *South Australian Methodist* 5 August 1960 p. 2

Websites

Khab Architects, Salisbury Uniting Church: Revitalisation Project
<https://www.khab.com.au/salisbury-uniting-church>

Archival

Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Salisbury Methodist Church, Salisbury on Sunday. 4 September 1960 at 3.30pm (programme), State Library of South Australia

W. Lance Brune Pty Ltd, Specification of Erection of New Church Buildings for Naracoorte Church of Christ, May 1965, Ref. 38/64, held by Naracoorte Church of Christ

Salisbury Methodist Church Trust meeting minutes SRG4/163/4 SLSA

Salisbury Methodist Church, *A Challenge ...to Faith and Stewardship...* (November 1957), SRG4/163/4 SLSA

Marshall & Brougham Limited, Building Contractors, Statement of Account, 21 April 1961 SRG4/163/4 SLSA

SITE DETAILS

Former Salisbury Methodist Church

PLACE NO.: 26549

59-61 Park Terrace, Salisbury

FORMER NAME:	Salisbury Methodist Church
DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	Single-storey steel and brick A-frame church complex
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:	
REGISTER STATUS:	Nominated 4 November 2021 Provisionally entered 7 December 2023
LOCAL HERITAGE STATUS:	
CURRENT USE:	Uniting Church place of worship 1977 – present
PREVIOUS USE(S):	Methodist place of worship 1961 – 1977
ARCHITECT:	W. Lance Brune, W. Lance Brune Pty Ltd 1960 – 1961
BUILDER:	Marshall & Brougham 1960 – 1961
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	City of Salisbury
LOCATION:	Street No.: 59-61 Street Name: Park Terrace Town/Suburb: Salisbury Post Code: 5108
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title CT 5309/267 A86 FP 113781 Reference: Hundred: Yatala

PHOTOS

Former Salisbury Methodist Church

PLACE NO.: 26549

59-61 Park Terrace, Salisbury

All images in this section are from DEW Files and were taken on 2 November 2023, unless otherwise indicated.



Front view



Eastern side showing A-frames and wing wall with sign (on right)

PHOTOS

Former Salisbury Methodist Church
59-61 Park Terrace, Salisbury

PLACE NO.: 26549



East wing showing verandah and new door openings



West wing, former kindergarten and beginners' room

PHOTOS

Former Salisbury Methodist Church
59-61 Park Terrace, Salisbury

PLACE NO.: 26549



View of chapel interior towards sanctuary



View of chapel interior towards entry

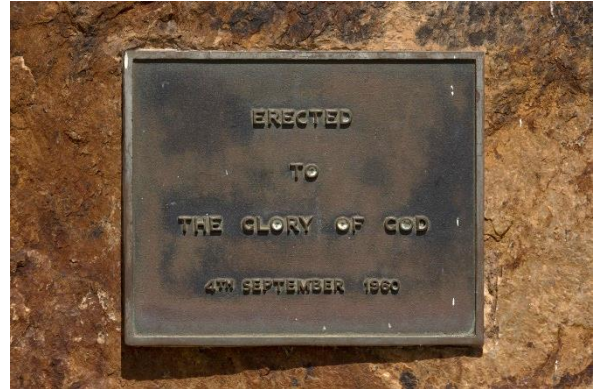
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Foundation stone



Foundation stone plaque



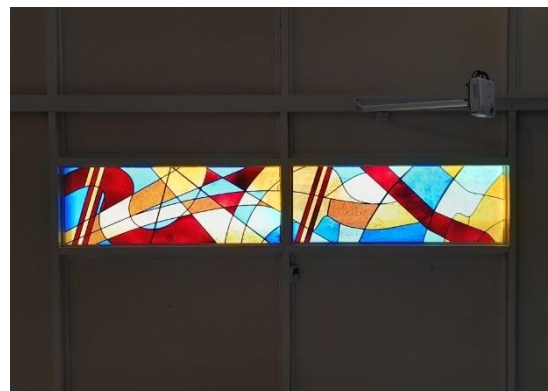
Glazed partition wall between foyer and chapel



Face brick in chapel



Memorial window (one of four) in chapel



Leadlight skylight in chapel ceiling

PHOTOS

Former Salisbury Methodist Church
59-61 Park Terrace, Salisbury

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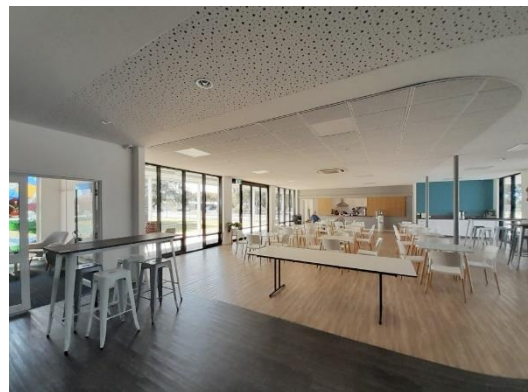
Light fittings in chapel



Leadlight window in former entrance hall



**2018 interior fitout, looking towards chapel
from former supper room**



**2018 interior fitout, looking away from chapel
into former supper room**



Rear view of complex showing 2018 extensions on right

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- ¹ H. John Lewis, *Salisbury South Australia: a history of town and district* (1980) Hawthorndene SA: Investigator Press for the Corporation of the City of Salisbury p. 73
- ² H. John Lewis, *Salisbury South Australia* p. 73
- ³ H. John Lewis, *Salisbury South Australia* p. 73
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- ⁵ 'New Buildings for Salisbury' in *South Australian Methodist* 5 August 1960 p. 2
- ⁶ 'New Buildings for Salisbury'
- ⁷ Salisbury Methodist Church Trust meeting minutes 9 July 1957 p. 114 SRG4/163/4 SLSA
- ⁸ Salisbury Methodist Church, *A Challenge ...to Faith and Stewardship...* (November 1957), SRG4/163/4 SLSA
- ⁹ Salisbury Methodist Church Trust meeting minutes 25 February 1959 p. 143 SRG4/163/4 SLSA
- ¹⁰ Salisbury Methodist Church Trust meeting minutes 12 February 1958 p. 122 SRG4/163/4 SLSA
- ¹¹ Salisbury Methodist Church Trust meeting minutes 25 February 1959 p. 144 SRG4/163/4 SLSA
- ¹² Salisbury Methodist Church Trust meeting minutes 6 April 1959 p. 145; 24 June 1959 p. 148 SRG4/163/4 SLSA
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- ¹⁹ Salisbury Methodist Church Trust meeting minutes 17 September 1959 pp. 161-162 SRG4/163/4 SLSA
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- ³⁴ James L. Potter, *Little Para Pilgrims* p. 142.
- ³⁵ James L. Potter, *Little Para Pilgrims* p. 137
- ³⁶ Aerial photography, ENV Maps
- ³⁷ Khab Architects, Salisbury Uniting Church: Revitalisation Project <https://www.khab.com.au/salisbury-uniting-church>