



Discover
Salisbury

THE

HAUNTING HISTORY

OF SALISBURY



WALKING TOUR

Mayor's Message



Behind the well-known buildings of modern day Salisbury lurks a fascinating history just waiting to be discovered.

Embedded within this rich past are the haunting undertones of a number of unfortunate tragedies which occurred here long ago.

The Salisbury Hotel on Commercial Road has always been a popular watering hole, but it was once also the scene of a scandal that ended in the demise of farm worker Scotch James.

Around the corner is the Salisbury Museum on Ann Street, formerly the Salisbury Police Station. Here, there have been eerie reports of a woman's soft whispering thought to belong to Hilda Pethick, the teenage daughter of a trooper, who died there in the late 1800s.

This guide was developed by Council in partnership with renowned paranormal investigator Allen Tiller to make it easy for you to uncover these and more ghostly tales that haunt Salisbury's historical sites.

Embark on an easy walking tour at your own pace, covering about 2km and featuring 12 stops, finishing at the Hephzibah Cemetery on Church Street.

To further immerse yourself in the spooky experience, you can also download the Discover Salisbury App and click on The Haunting History of Salisbury Tour.

I hope you will enjoy the opportunity to delve into Salisbury's colourful history as much as I have.

Happy haunting!

Mayor Gillian Aldridge OAM



Go Digital!

DID YOU KNOW THAT THIS TOUR IS ALSO ACCESSIBLE FROM YOUR DEVICE?

Simply download the Discovery Salisbury App and click on The Haunting History of Salisbury Tour.



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THE HAUNTING HISTORY OF SALISBURY

Welcome to The Haunting History of Salisbury, a walking tour around Salisbury City Centre. Discover some of the most macabre stories in the history of this fascinating town.



DURATION
2 HOURS

DISTANCE
2 km RETURN

TYPE
WALKING GRADE 1

- 1 Collect your booklet and start here!
- 2 Salisbury Community Hub
- 3 Parabanks Shopping Centre
- 4 Ruby Davy's House
- 5 Salisbury Hotel
- 6 Salisbury Museum
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- 8 St John's Churchyard & Cemetery
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- 12 Hephzibah Cemetery



Award-winning historian, paranormal investigator Allen Tiller

Welcome to The Haunting History of Salisbury

The content included in this walking tour contains language and descriptions that some listeners may find disturbing. Parental guidance and supervision are recommended for children. Please take care when walking and crossing roads.

All views expressed are those of the author and do not reflect the views, policy or position of the City of Salisbury, and the City of Salisbury accepts no responsibility for any such opinions, advice, or information.

This tour has been created by Allen Tiller, award winning historian and paranormal investigator, in partnership with the City of Salisbury. The tour explores some of Salisbury's alleged hauntings and crimes, while also shedding light on the city's unique history. We hope you enjoy the tour.

Whilst historical accuracy was adhered to regarding locations, people, time, and other elements, it is acknowledged that all alleged ghosts and hauntings are anecdotal stories recounted by

members of the public and retold here for entertainment purposes. These stories are retold with the greatest respect to the places included, as well as the subjects and their family members, and are included as part of the folklore that has shaped the narrative fabric of humanity through the ages.

The estimated distance for this tour is two kilometres with 11 stops. Please allow two hours of walking and listening time. This tour directs the listener to the outside of each of the included sites. We recommend that you refer to the map provided.

I would like to begin by acknowledging and paying my respects to the Kaurua people, the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we are gathered today.

I would like to pay my respects to their Elders, past, present and emerging, and acknowledge all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders here today, also paying my respects to your Elders, past, present and emerging.



The Salisbury Community Hub



Directions...

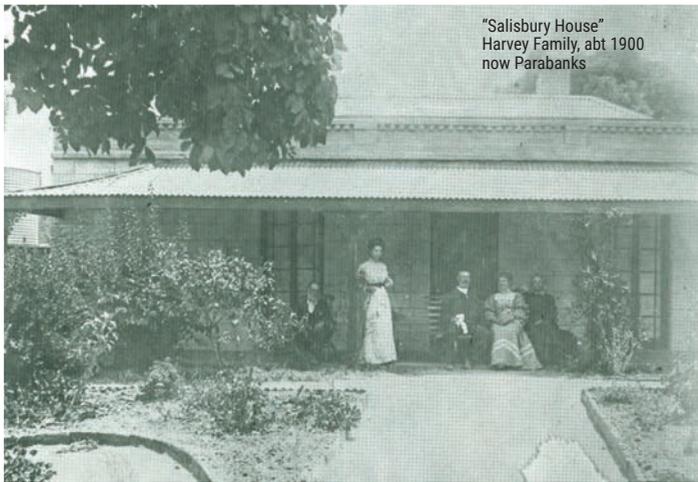
Please walk to the Salisbury Civic Plaza - Inparrinthe Kumangka, and look towards the Salisbury Community Hub.

A place to gather and connect

Conceived as part of the Salisbury City Centre Renewal Strategy 2012, the Salisbury Community Hub project was awarded the Jack McConnell Award for Public Architecture at the South Australian Architecture Awards

in 2020. The project also received a commendation in the interior architecture category.¹

Prior to the construction of the Salisbury Community Hub, this location contained shops. In the 1960s, Coles New World occupied the location. And before that, the Hephzibah Methodist Church. Prior to the construction of the church the land was owned by John Harvey. Before Harvey, the land was home to the Kurna people who camped along the Little Para River. The river's name derives from the Kurna word 'Pari', which translates as 'a stream of flowing water'.



"Salisbury House"
Harvey Family, abt 1900
now Parabanks

John Harvey Home, abt 1840
Water Colour, abt 1950



Parabanks Shopping Centre John Street



Salisbury House, John Street - former home of John Harvey

There would be no Salisbury without John Harvey. John Harvey was born in 1820 in Wick, Caithness, Scotland.² His father was from St Helena, a small island 2000 kms west of Africa in the South Atlantic Ocean.³

Harvey came to South Australia onboard The Superb, arriving at Port Adelaide in October 1839.⁴

Harvey went to Gawler, living briefly at the Old Spot Inn, where he drove the mail by horse and cart. He soon bought a large section of land, later called Bassett Town, that comprised the area of Gawler South, near the train station.

John Harvey purchased the Travellers Rest Inn in 1845 (now the Old Spot Hotel), living in it while he laid out plans for the township of Salisbury. Harvey established Salisbury in 1847, naming it after his wife's hometown Salisbury in Wiltshire, England.

He began selling land on his newly planned town in 1848. In 1854, he officially lodged his town plan at the General Registry Office. By this time the town already had two hotels, a church, cemetery, school, stores and businesses like shoemakers and blacksmiths.

Harvey named the streets of the town after his wife and three of his children. Ann Street was named after his wife Ann Harvey (nee Pitman), James Street after his eldest son, John Street, after John junior, and Mary Street after his daughter.⁵ William was born after Harvey had named the streets.

The Harvey family home was situated on John Street. The only visible remnant of his family home is gum trees across from Cash Converters that lined the original entry of the homestead. The Harvey house was demolished in 1960 to make way for a future shopping centre.⁶

Parabanks Shopping Centre was completed in June 1974.⁷ A small placard is attached to the outer walls in the lift inside Parabanks, marking the spot where the Harvey house stood.

Harvey was a member of both the Yatala and Munno Para West District Councils and sat in the House of Assembly for Yatala between 1857 and 1860. Harvey was also a member of the Royal Horticultural Society, and the Adelaide Racing Club. He served as a local Justice of the Peace.

Harvey died in 1899 aged 78 years old. His descendants went on to be local orange growers. John and Ann Harvey are buried in St John's Anglican Cemetery, Salisbury.



—Peter Fox.

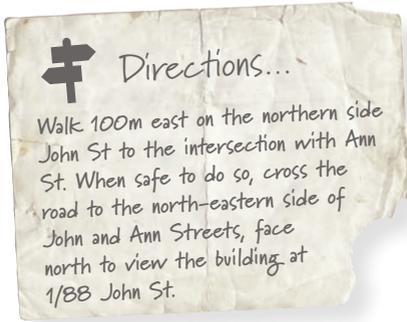
DR. RUBY DAVY

... music

DR. RUBY DAVY, Australia's only woman Doctor of Music, is founder of the recently-formed Society of Women Musicians of Australia. She says, "Aims of the society are to improve the status of women musicians, to bring their work before the public, and to ensure financial help for the pursuance of all forms of art."

Dr. Davy returned last year from a piano lecture-recital and broadcasting tour of England. U.S.A.

Ruby Davy's House Corner 1/88 John Street



Ruby Davy - A Doctor of Music

You are looking at 1/88 John Street, where the former home of one of Salisbury's most renowned residents once stood.

Ruby Claudia Emily Davy was born in 1883 at Salisbury. Her father, William Davy, was a local shoemaker, and her mother, Louisa, a singer and music teacher. Ruby's parents encouraged her musicianship. By the age of 5 Ruby was able to compose original materials on the family piano. By 14, Ruby was teaching 27 students at the Salisbury School of Music. By the age of 20, Ruby had begun studying at the Elder Conservatorium of Music and earned an Associate of Music. Ruby graduated in 1907, at the age of 24 with a Bachelor of Music. She still taught music in Salisbury, but was now also teaching at the Allen's Music shop on Rundle Street, Adelaide.

Ruby Davy was the first Australian woman to receive a Doctorate in Music and a Doctorate in Faculty from The University of Adelaide. In 1913, Ruby was the first person in Australia to become a Licentiate of the London College of Music.



In 1921, Ruby was the first Australian woman to become a fellow of Trinity College of Music in London, England. Ruby also held a Diploma in Elocution, awarded by the London College of Music, and was the first person from outside England to receive an Honorary Fellowship of the Victorian College of Music.⁸

Tragedy struck in 1929 when Ruby's mother died, aged 78 and only a month later her father died aged 82.⁹ Ruby fell into a deep depression, which led to a nervous breakdown and the closing of her music school at Prospect. >>



Ruby Davy's House Corner 1/88 John Street



Ruby mourned her parents for four long years. Pastor John Hewitt supported her and encouraged her return to music to lift her from her depression. In 1933, Ruby returned to public performances. In 1934, Ruby began to make popular radio appearances. Between 1934 and 1938, Ruby toured South Australia and Victoria giving recitals.¹⁰

Word of mouth about her skills led to a tour of Europe, Canada and the United States, where Ruby gave lectures on music and performance recitals.¹¹

In 1941, she founded the Society of Women Musicians of Australia, which she presided over until 1949.¹²

In 1947, Ruby suffered a tragedy from which she would never recover. She was diagnosed with an aggressive form of breast cancer. Ruby's musicianship suffered physically after a full mastectomy. She fell into another deep depression, but this time she never recovered, dying on 12 July 1949.¹³

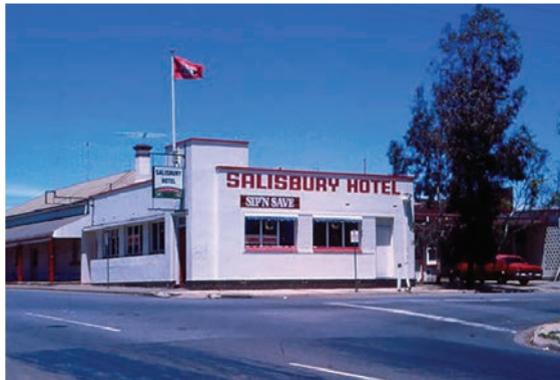
Her body was returned to Adelaide, and she was buried in the West Terrace Cemetery.

Ruby was described as a frail woman with haunting dark eyes. She usually wore long black dresses and black clothing when performing, and at home. Most likely she wore these clothes as a sign of mourning for her much beloved parents.

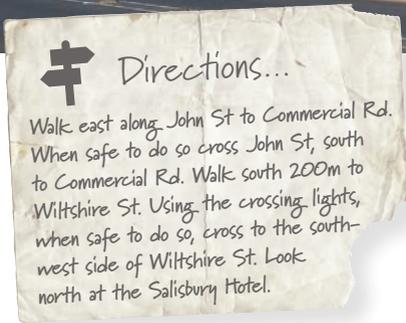
In a stunning piece of synchronicity, the building that was built on the site of the house in which Ruby Davy grew up in, and later used for her musical school, was until recently being used as a cancer screening facility. A former occupier of the building alleged that Ruby's ghost had been seen on at least one occasion in the building, and that sometimes, faint sorrowful piano music could be heard in the building.



May 1936



Salisbury Hotel Commercial Road



Salisbury Hotel - The Tragedy of Scotch James

The first hotel built in the Salisbury township, The New Road Inn, was built by John Harvey. The hotel was situated in a prime position as the road led to the only bridge over the Para River at the time, which led people away from the Main North Road, until a bridge was built there.

The Salisbury Hotel has the honour of being the first hotel in South Australia, outside of Adelaide city, to be used for a coronial inquest.

On Saturday the October 14, 1854, James Carstairs (known as 'Scotch James') walked into his bedroom at the Birchall family farm near Salisbury and cut his wrists before hanging himself.

Only days before, Fanny Evett, the stepdaughter of Mr Birchall, had given birth to a child in her bedroom, and singled out Carstairs as the father.

Fifteen-year-old Fanny had hidden her pregnancy from her family and Carstairs, who had worked for the family since Fanny was 10. Upon hearing of the indecency of his best worker, Mr Birchall left the property vowing to never return.¹⁴

It was upon hearing of Birchall's vow that Carstairs, shamed through his immorality, decided to commit the ghastly deed, rather than live a life of shame. Not only did he end his own life, but he also left a teenage girl with a baby to fend for herself.¹⁵

Carstairs body was removed to the Salisbury Hotel for an inquest. At that time there was not a Justice of Peace in the area, so mounted police were instructed to find one. It took 48 hours to find someone who could conduct the inquest. In the meantime, Carstairs' body had begun to decompose.

The inquest lasted for twelve hours with the jury concluding that James Carstairs came to his death by destroying himself by hanging, during a fit of temporary insanity.¹⁶

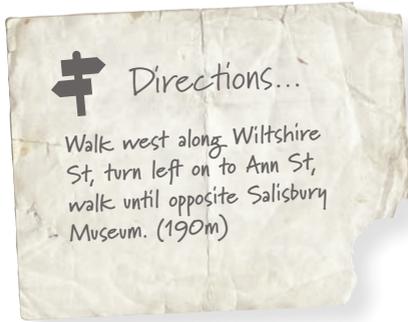


Old Police Station
Historic Museum
Ann St 1994



Salisbury Museum

3 Ann Street



Salisbury Museum - An Escaped Forger

The Salisbury Police Station and Courthouse opened in 1859 after a request from local parliament representative, John Harvey. The police station included horse stables, cells, a courthouse and accommodation for the troopers. Over the years, this location has witnessed many crimes and tragedies.

In 1863 a money forger was arrested at Overland Corner by Trooper Coles, on suspicion of being wanted man, A.P. Jones, who had warrants against him for horse rustling. Trooper Coles escorted Jones to Salisbury Police Station. Whilst trying to secure Jones in the Salisbury jail, Coles was overpowered, and had 20 pounds stolen from his saddlebags. Telegrams were issued to all police stations and river crossings. A few days later police Trooper Rollinson at Wellington, near Murray Bridge, caught the escaped prisoner trying to cross on a ferry.¹⁷

In a strange turn of events, the real A.P. Jones turned up in court the same day

the imposter was arrested. The escaped forger was identified later as a man named Neville who was wanted in NSW for forgery and other crimes. As it turned out, Neville was known by many names, but his real name was Edward C Stanley. Stanley was convicted and did two years hard labour at Yatala Prison.¹⁸

In 1924 John Pearce was injured on a road near Waterloo Corner Hotel. He was brought to the police station and died inside from his injuries.¹⁹

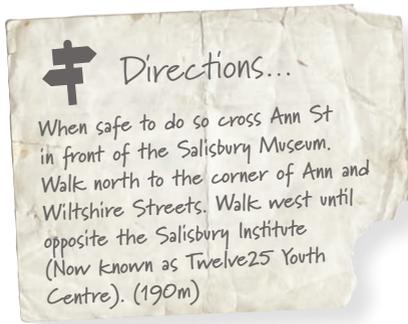
In 1897, Hilda Pethick, daughter of the trooper stationed at the Salisbury Police Station, died in the accommodation at the age of 15. It is believed that she may be the spirit that lingers in the old police station. She is sometimes heard speaking softly, or whispering, but has not been seen.²⁰

The Salisbury Police Station closed in the mid-1970s, with the last police officer being Senior Constable First Grade Donald Tanner.

The Museum opened in February 1994 and remains free to visit.



Twelve25 17 Wiltshire Street



Salisbury Institute - Ghosts of the Past

The first motion for a permanent home for the Salisbury Institute was proposed in November 1883. Prior to that the Assembly Hall at the Salisbury Hotel was used for functions and meetings.

William Kelly provided the land for the Institute. The building was constructed in 1884 with funding provided by private subscription and government subsidy.²¹

On February 4, 1886, the Institute came under the provision of the Library Act. Approximately 500 volumes of books from the Salisbury Literary Society were transferred to the Institute Library.

The building had extensions in 1901 and 1928. During the 1930s movies were screened in the Institute. Dances, socials and family gatherings were common in the Institute. The Salisbury Glee Club, The Salvation Army and Salisbury Council used the building for meetings.²²

Until the building of the Salisbury Civic Centre on James Street, a glass display case with a collection of Ruby Davy's awards was stored here. The case is now on display in the Salisbury Community Hub.

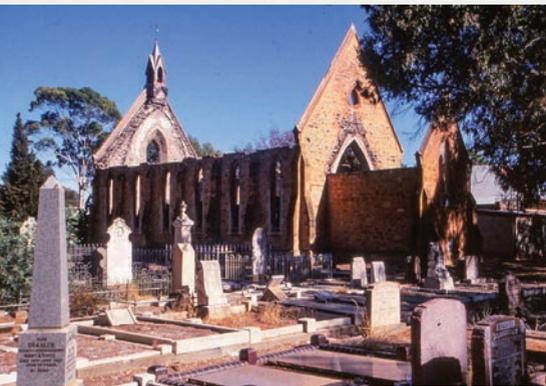
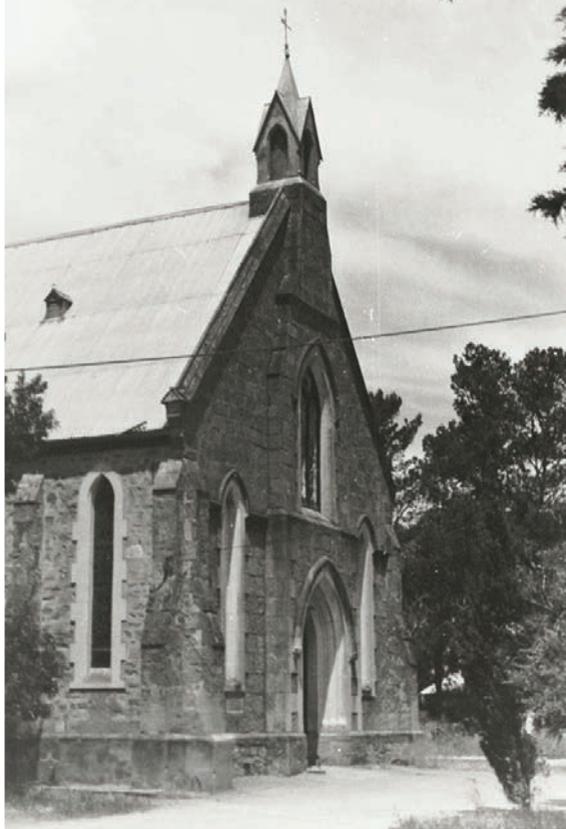
The Institute was transferred to the District Council in 1939. The Institute library was transferred to the South Australian Public Library service in 1976.²³

Currently the building plays host to the Twelve25 Youth Centre.

It is believed the Institute is haunted by a male ghost who has been witnessed walking through the hall inspecting it. Some people believe the alleged ghost might be John Harvey Junior, who was a foundation member of the Institute and the second son of Salisbury founder John Harvey. The ghost is thought to be benign, neither friendly nor hostile, although some people report feeling paranoid in the building, as if someone is watching them.



Episcopal Church • Salisbury, F. A.
in Southern States



St John's Church Yard & Cemetery Mary Street



Directions...

Walk west along Wiltshire St, turn left on Mary St, and walk until opposite the St John's Anglican Church. When safe to do so, cross the street. (220m)

St John's Church & Graveyard - The Buried King & Queen of Salisbury

This little church on Mary Street is mired in controversy. Above its door sits the inscription of the year 1846, but this church was not erected until 1849. Harvey did not have possession of the land in 1847, and this section of land wasn't conveyed to the church until 1850. The building itself is made from clay bricks that are soft as they were underfired.²⁴

Next to the little church stands the imposing St John's Anglican church. The land this church sits upon, between

Church Street and Mary Street, was sold to the Bishop of Adelaide by John Harvey for ten shillings on November 8, 1850.²⁵

The foundation stone for this church was laid on August 17, 1858.²⁶

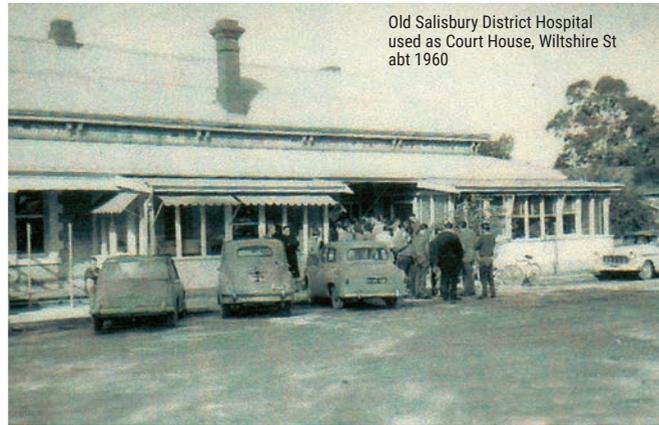
The church opened for service in 1865. One of its stained glassed windows bears the Arms of the City of Salisbury Wiltshire, which was presented to the church by glassmaker E. Brooks of North Adelaide.

In 1989, a fire tore through St John's Church and destroyed its interior. The ruins of the church were in danger of being stripped of their state heritage listing, but in 1995, funds were made available to rebuild the historic church. In 2003 the rebuild won the Edmund Wright Heritage Award for Heritage places.²⁷

John and Ann Harvey are buried in this cemetery as well as some of their children.



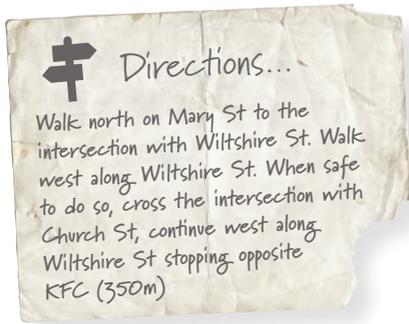
"Harwin"
 J & S Harvey's Home 1907
 Salisbury District Hospital 1930
 Wiltshire St & Park Tce
 abt 1920



Old Salisbury District Hospital
 used as Court House, Wiltshire St
 abt 1960



KFC building Cnr Wiltshire Street & Park Terrace



Harwin: The Ghosts of the Former Salisbury Hospital

Harwin was built by John Harvey Junior on the corner of Wiltshire Street and Park Terrace. Harwin was built in 1907 after John and his wife, Ada, decided to move from their farm, San Souci, an orange grove, which they left to their son Allan.²⁸

John Junior died at Harwin in 1927, at 82 years of age. He was considered the town's oldest man at the time.²⁹ Ada died in February 1930 and was buried next to her husband at St John's Anglican Graveyard.³⁰

The property was bequeathed to Ethel Milne (nee Harvey), the eldest daughter of John and Ada.³¹ Ethel rented out the property as a private hospital.

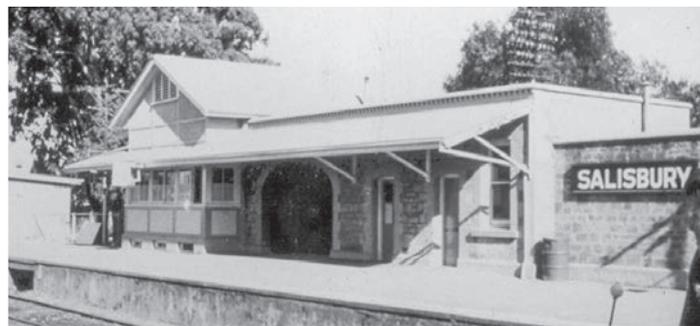
The first matron of the hospital was Sister Whitford, who brought with her nurses Wakelin and Inkster when she departed from the Cleve Hospital in October 1928.³² The hospital was run by a committee until the Great Depression, when it was taken over by the District

Council. The hospital closed in 1940. A petition saw it reopen in the same year, and the following year, the Council purchased the property from Mrs Milne.

For many years the twelve-bed hospital was the cause of controversy in the town, with many wanting it improved. A Board of Management was established, and Matron Murdoch took control of the nursing staff. In 1956, the Housing Trust offered land and to equip a new hospital in Elizabeth, which became the Lyell McEwin Hospital opening in 1959.³³

After the Salisbury Hospital closed, the house was used for many things, including a courthouse and council engineering office in the 1960's and then a music school, before finally being torn down. A Pizza Hut then replaced Harwin during the 1970s through to the 1990s. Today, a KFC sits where Harwin once stood so prominently.³⁴

With its instantly recognisable roof line and red lighting, one would not think a Pizza Hut building haunted, but it was during the 1980s that a rumour of ghosts haunting the building surfaced. Staff would report odd sounds after closing. Coughing from an unknown source would be heard. Shadows would be seen moving through the kitchen area and objects would move of their own volition. It is believed the haunting originates from the many deaths in the days of the hospital. It is not whether the ghosts of Harwin have continued into the current KFC store.



Salisbury Railway Station Cnr Gawler Street & Park Terrace



 Directions...
Walk west along Wiltshire St. Using the crossing, cross to the northern side of Wiltshire and Park Tce. Continue west along Park Tce, then turn right onto Gawler St, stopping at the northern corner of Gawler St and John Lane (200m).

The Death of Samuel Robinson

For many years, Samuel Robinson and his family lived in a small cottage near the Salisbury Railway Station, named 'Pemberton'.³⁵

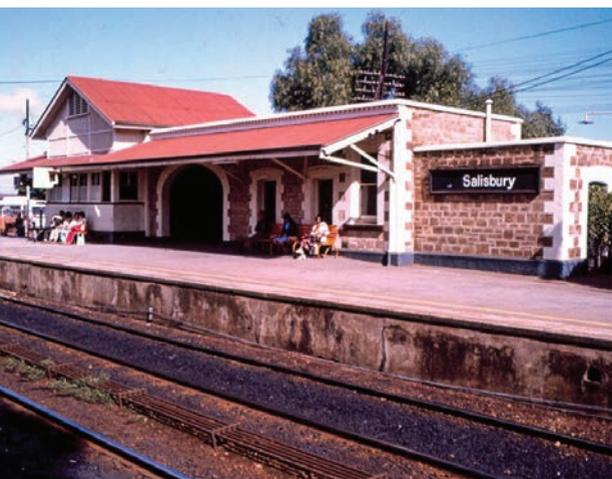
Samuel worked as a bailiff in the local Salisbury courthouse.³⁶ In 1891, Samuel was to receive a large amount of money from investments, but he would need to travel to Adelaide to sign a document. The day before Samuel was due to collect his money, he was seen gardening, happily waving to passers-by. That evening, another old man was seen to be visiting the couple in their home.

The next morning, the visiting man was seen waving off Samuel's wife, Emily, at the train station. Samuel was not present.

Emily travelled into the city, and visited Mr Varco, Samuel's attorney, and signed for his money. She informed Varco that Samuel was dead. She then went to the funeral home and arranged his funeral and for the removal of his body. She also visited a doctor to try and persuade him to give her a death certificate without the doctor seeing the body. He refused, so Emily visited a local Justice of the Peace to get burial approval.

The Salisbury police were phoned about the situation. They went to Pemberton Cottage, spoke to Emily, then removed Samuel's body to be taken to the funeral parlour.

Six weeks later, Emily married her mysterious caller who had seen her off at the train station on the night Samuel died. His name was Mr Thomas Smith, a neighbour to the Robinsons. >>



Salisbury Railway Station

Cnr Gawler Street & Park Terrace



The marriage caused outrage in Salisbury. Thirty people signed a petition to get the police to hold an inquiry into Samuel's death, but the police and local magistrates refused to investigate. An unruly mob of angry locals formed in the town and descended upon Pemberton and the newly married Smiths, both in their eighties. They smashed the front door off its hinges, they cut holes through the roof and pelted stones through. The mob pelted the front of the house with rotten eggs and the whole neighbourhood descended into pandemonium, with neighbours hollering and hooting and banging on kerosene drums.

The local police trooper was not present in the town, so the duties of law and order fell onto one brave Local Justice of the Peace who tried in vain to settle the unruly mob. When the local trooper returned at 11pm the mob dispersed.

Every evening, people would walk past the house and scream "murderer" in its general direction.³⁷ One night, the screams of "murder" came from inside the house. Three men burst through a locked door and threw a meat chopper at Emily Smith, badly cutting her toes. They also beat her savagely with a crowbar. Emily put in a complaint to the police, but the men were never caught.

The following day Emily released a statement in which she said that Samuel had died from convulsions at the age of 86 in the same way as his father and numerous brothers and had prepared for his own death. He had left instructions for her to attend the office of his attorney, Mr

Varco in Adelaide, who would have further instructions for her.³⁸ She had received those instructions and followed them. She had paid for Samuel's funeral, which had been prepared prior to his death, and she had paid for his headstone. The rest of the money that was received in the city was to be donated to the local Catholic church.

She stated that Samuel knew of her relationship with Mr Smith and Samuel had given them his blessing that should he die, they should marry to take care of each other.

Following the statement a police order was issued in Salisbury that all abuse toward the Smiths should stop immediately or the full extent of the law would be felt to those who disobeyed. The Attorney General's Office also spoke on the matter, stating that no inquiry into Mr Robinson's death would be needed. Statements had been collected on the day of his death, and a full medical examination by Dr Nesbitt, showing he had died in the morning, not the evening prior, had been submitted at the time.

The police and the Attorney General's Office did not see anything suspicious in Emily or Thomas Smith's behaviour and the case was never investigated. As an interesting postscript, Mr Varco advertised in local newspapers the sale of Samuel Robinson's goods only a week after his death. One must wonder if Mr and Mrs Smith received the profits from that sale as well!

John Street, looking west
abt 1919

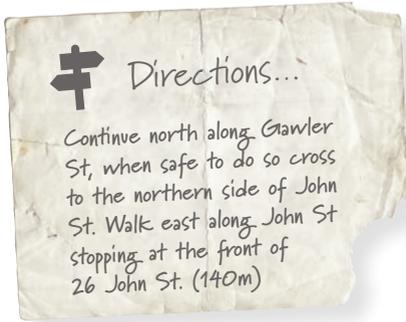


John Street, looking west from bend
abt 1954



John Street, north side
Brady Funeral Parlor
abt 1963





The Tragic Death of Donald Corstorphan

On January 7, 1865, two-year-old Donald Corstorphan fell down a deep well and drowned. He had just been given a mug of water by his mother, who had placed the mug back on the table. It is thought Donald then took the mug to get more water but fell into the well. He was missing for 20 minutes before anyone realised he was gone.

Dr Fisher tried his best to revive the child, but it was far too late.

An inspector noted that the well had no cover. After a coronial inquest, the coroner remarked that should any similar occurrence take place in Salisbury again, he will direct the jury to return a verdict of manslaughter against the tenant and landlord of the premises on which such an accident occurs.³⁹

A year later in April 1865, a fire broke out at Corstorphan's General Store on John Street. A relative of Charles Corstorphan was sleeping on a parlour sofa when he was woken by the sound of a crackling

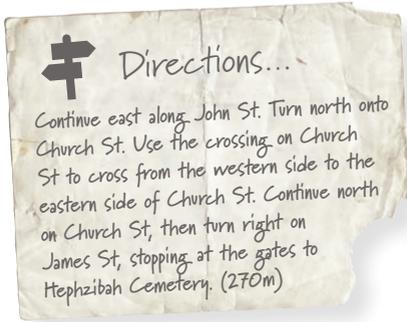
fire. He raised the alarm, alerting everyone in the house and nearby neighbours. With the aid of neighbours and nearby business owners, Mr Charlton and Mr Matthews, he tried in vain to extinguish the fire. However, the fire was voracious and completely destroyed the building and Corstorphan's stock.⁴⁰

The insurance payout from the fire allowed the Corstorphan family to buy the Rainbow Hotel on Gouger Street, Adelaide, however it seems Donald's spirit remained.

The original configuration of the buildings in this section of John Street has changed considerably since Joseph Broadstock's subdivision which created the John Street 'dogleg'. While the property the Corstorphan family rented can no longer be identified, some business owners in the sections of 26 John Street through to 34 John Street have reported the anguished cries a child that echo throughout the building, with no known source. As time has gone on, the cries have grown fainter. ⁴¹ This section of John Street also contained Thomas Brady's Funeral Home and undertakers from 1931 until 1963.⁴²



Hephzibah Cemetery



Hephzibah - 'In Her Delight'

A section of Church Street between John and James Streets was on the original town plan as Cemeteire Street. It was believed that this was a nod to the only French person living in the town, Thelesima Aubert, who built Sans Souci.

Harvey had designed Cemeteire Street to terminate at a cemetery which would have sat where the former Council building was once located.⁴³

The Council considered that Cemeteire Street was a continuation of Church Street, and in 1953 changed its name to suit.⁴⁴

On this stretch of road, however, is the Hephzibah Methodist Graveyard, which was established alongside the Hephzibah Methodist Church. In 1851, a small church sat alongside the graveyard but this soon became unfit for service. The foundation stone for a larger church alongside the small church was laid in 1857. The property had been purchased from John Harvey in 1854.⁴⁵

With the amalgamation of Methodist churches in 1901, the church sat empty with a church in West Salisbury utilised instead. In 1904 the John Street Church was renovated and used once again.

In 1960, the church property, excluding the cemetery and tennis courts, was sold to a consortium, which demolished both church buildings, and built a Coles shopping centre which opened in 1961.⁴⁶

Salisbury keeps a connection with France through Hephzibah Primitive Cemetery and the memorial to Private Joseph Henry James. Private James was a retired farmer who enlisted in 1915 at the age 54 years old. He was a private in the 27th Battalion of the Australian Infantry A.I.F.

James was killed in action in France on August 8, 1916. His body is buried at Puchevillers British Cemetery, France. His memorial, however, is in Hephzibah Cemetery, Salisbury.

That brings us to the conclusion of our tour. The producers of this tour would like to thank you for participating in Salisbury's history. For further information on John Harvey, the Harvey Family, Ruby Davy, or other historical sites mentioned on this tour, please visit the Salisbury Community Hub during business hours.

We hope you have enjoyed The Haunting History of Salisbury walking tour.

Salisbury Local History Collection



Want to learn more about the history of Salisbury?

The Local History Collection at the Salisbury Community Hub has a range of resources relating to the people, places and events that have shaped the City of Salisbury. The collection includes a wide range of historical, biographical and factual information ranging from Salisbury to general Australian history contained in books, cemetery records, newspapers, oral histories, photographs and business records. The Salisbury Community Hub also has a selection of historical items and artefacts, some of which are on display. Others can be viewed in our photographic collection. Come in and have a look at these and other curious items!

For more information on our Local History Collection go to:

www.salisbury.sa.gov.au/localhistory

or contact our Local History Officer on 8406 8222.

A photograph of the interior of the Salisbury Community Hub. The focal point is a dark brick wall with the words 'LEN BEADELL INNOVATION CORNER' in large, white, sans-serif capital letters. Below the sign, there is a wooden planter box filled with green plants. In the foreground, a wooden bookshelf is filled with various books. To the left, there is a wooden desk with a green chair. The background shows a glass-walled office space with desks and computers.

LEN BEADELL
INNOVATION CORNER

About the Author



Allen Tiller is an award-winning paranormal historian and investigator, television host, author and public speaker and in 2017 was the recipient of the History Council of South Australia's Emerging Historian of the Year Award. He has had his writings awarded a place in the National Library of Australia's PANDORA archives which preserve significant historical digital content for future generations.

Allen is the only paranormal historian in Australia to be invited by the National Library of Australia to contribute to the 'Trove Blog' and has used his expertise to create historically based ghost tours for local government agencies including the Cities of Adelaide, Port Adelaide Enfield and Salisbury.

With the release of his books including *The Haunts of Adelaide* (2014), *The Haunts of Adelaide: Revised Edition* (2020) and *Haunted Adelaide* (2021), Allen regularly sells out venues for his historically themed paranormal talks. He has also been a presenter on paranormal-reality television show *Haunting: Australia* and has appeared on radio and television including *Today Tonight*, *SA Life* and *Psychic TV*.

Allen also volunteers on the executive committees of the Gawler History Team and the Adelaide Plains Historical Committee and is a volunteer at the Mallala Museum.



Connect with Allen Tiller

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Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com>
Hansen Yuncken: <https://www.hansenyuncken.com.au>
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