

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	Register of State Heritage Items ITEM EVALUATION SHEET Land & Historic Sites																																																																									
Age Township surveyed and laid out in 1857	Item TOWNSHIP OF HAMPTON, BURRA		Office 6630-10359																																																																							
Period 1852-1883	Subject SETTLEMENT - UNOCCUPIED, ABANDONED		Region 8 - Mid North																																																																							
Site Type Township	Boundaries See Site Plan		Status -																																																																							
<u>Qualitative Data</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="165 645 314 674">Component</th> <th data-bbox="716 645 831 674">Comment</th> <th colspan="5" data-bbox="1273 602 1388 631">Grading</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th data-bbox="1289 647 1358 676">E</th> <th data-bbox="1401 647 1437 676">VG</th> <th data-bbox="1401 647 1437 676">AG</th> <th data-bbox="1497 647 1533 676">FP</th> <th data-bbox="1497 647 1533 676">NA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="7" data-bbox="165 703 284 732"><u>History</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="165 768 376 797">1. Context:</td> <td data-bbox="523 768 1262 1122">Associated with the development of mining in Burra after 1854 when the miners returned from the gold rushes Interstate. Also associated with the sale of a number of mining townships in 1858. In addition, connected with the lifestyle and conditions of existence experienced by the miners during this period, and with the general workforce of miners and their families who worked at the Burra Burra Mine until its closure in September, 1877.</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="165 1153 453 1182">2. Person/Group:</td> <td data-bbox="523 1153 1198 1249">Associated with Thomas William Powell, the "gentle-man" of Koorunga who surveyed and laid out Hampton.</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="165 1281 341 1310">3. Event:</td> <td data-bbox="523 1281 1129 1310">No specific event of importance known.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7" data-bbox="165 1344 472 1373"><u>Physical Components</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="165 1408 517 1438">4. Natural Elements:</td> <td data-bbox="523 1408 1259 1570">Undulating land with excellent views of Burra and Redruth Gaol, sense of isolation and tranquility by virtue of isolation. Numerous trees - native and introduced, almonds, pepper trees, olives, pines.</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="165 1601 517 1630">5. Man-made Elements:</td> <td data-bbox="523 1601 1246 2018">Surveyed layout still evident, roads, blocks identified by fences and stone walls. Traces of some garden layouts remaining, and most blocks show some signs of habitation. Numerous ruined domestic buildings in varying states of decay. Some are identified by foundation and floor plans only, others have walls of heights varying states of repair. Three quarry sites are evident, one on blocks 29 and 20 has traces of house built into walls of the quarry, visible signs of the workings and more recent use as rubbish dump.</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="165 2049 480 2078">6. Representation:</td> <td data-bbox="523 2049 1259 2175">An important example of early habitation, particularly of early miners dwellings, unique because of its intactness and complete abandonment.</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Component	Comment	Grading							E	VG	AG	FP	NA	<u>History</u>							1. Context:	Associated with the development of mining in Burra after 1854 when the miners returned from the gold rushes Interstate. Also associated with the sale of a number of mining townships in 1858. In addition, connected with the lifestyle and conditions of existence experienced by the miners during this period, and with the general workforce of miners and their families who worked at the Burra Burra Mine until its closure in September, 1877.		*				2. Person/Group:	Associated with Thomas William Powell, the "gentle-man" of Koorunga who surveyed and laid out Hampton.		*				3. Event:	No specific event of importance known.					*	<u>Physical Components</u>							4. Natural Elements:	Undulating land with excellent views of Burra and Redruth Gaol, sense of isolation and tranquility by virtue of isolation. Numerous trees - native and introduced, almonds, pepper trees, olives, pines.		*				5. Man-made Elements:	Surveyed layout still evident, roads, blocks identified by fences and stone walls. Traces of some garden layouts remaining, and most blocks show some signs of habitation. Numerous ruined domestic buildings in varying states of decay. Some are identified by foundation and floor plans only, others have walls of heights varying states of repair. Three quarry sites are evident, one on blocks 29 and 20 has traces of house built into walls of the quarry, visible signs of the workings and more recent use as rubbish dump.		*				6. Representation:	An important example of early habitation, particularly of early miners dwellings, unique because of its intactness and complete abandonment.		*					
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Component		Comment	Grading E VG AG FP NA				
<u>Environment</u>							
7. Continuity:	Site blends into surrounding landscape; grazing land, some habitation, distant views of Burra.			*			
8. Local Character:	Romantic, isolated - rural/historical/mining context.			*			
9. Landmark:	Familiar local landmark - the site is visible from some distance and layout of walls is apparent but not obtrusive.			*			
<u>Integrity</u>							
10. Alterations:	Untouched in terms of an archaeological site. Buildings are in varying stages of decay. Some roofs still exist but collapsing. Gardens and roads reverting to grazing land.	*					
11. Condition:	In good condition for an archaeological site. Buildings will need stabilization.	*					
12. Compatibility:	Site is unoccupied - pastoral use.						*
<u>Supplementary Information</u>							
Adaptation:	A detailed survey and assessment of the site is required. Decisions in ownership, administration and funding will have to be resolved and a master plan prepared. Stabilization and interpretive work, particularly exploiting tourism potential and be sensitive to the existing qualities of the site.						
Interpretation:	The site has high potential to illustrate settlement, pioneer building techniques as an open air museum, in addition to archaeological investigation and research.						
Current Situation:	Refer to Cover Sheet. Some sites may be forcibly sold shortly because of non payment of council rates.						
Evaluated By	Carolyn Wigg Consultant Architect	Annely Aeuckens Register Historian	Date				
Reviewed By	Mark A. Butcher Register Supervisor		Date				
South Australian Heritage Committee Categorization			Date				

I.E.S./D3/211081

HISTORICAL RESEARCH: TOWNSHIP OF HAMPTON

Subdivision of Hampton

In 1857, a private township by the name of Hampton (supposedly named after the assayer of the S.A. Mining Association)¹ located "1½ miles N.E. of Koorringa"² was surveyed and laid out by Thomas William Powell, "a gentleman" of Koorringa. A Township Plan No. 293 of 1857, was deposited at the General Registry Office and in 1858 the sale of allotments in Hampton by Powell was begun. What appears to be a copy of the original township plan indicates that there were about 56 allotments (allotment numbers 1-40 are easily identified but from then on the allocation of allotments are not in strict numerical sequence), and a copy of an indenture made on 23 September 1858, between "Thomas William Powell of Koorringa in the Province of South Australia Esquire of the one part and Thomas Peters of Koorringa in the said Province, miner, of the other part" indicates that Powell sold Peters allotment 55 in Hampton for "twelve pounds and twelve shillings sterling". Another indenture between Powell and Peters was made the following year on 24 December 1859, whereby Powell sold an adjoining allotment No. 56, to Peters for 10 pounds. These indentures indicate that the settlement of Hampton was begun in the late 1850s.

"Coppermania"

Hampton was surveyed a decade after the discovery of copper ore in 1845 near the Burra Burra Creek, 45 miles north of Kapunda where Australia's first copper mine was opened the previous year on 8 January, 1844.³ Within six months of the discovery 20,000 acres were surveyed in the Burra area and the famous Burra Burra Mine was opened under the direction of the South Australia Mining Association, "which had been formed in May 1845 following the success of the Kapunda mine. Their eighty-six subscribers between them raised the sum of £12,320 ~~£~~10,000 for the northern section of the survey and £2,320 for working capital - all the capital they ever had to raise".⁴

In early 1846 the first township in Burra Burra was laid out. Called Koorringa or "Sammie" (the nickname of the South Australian Mining Association) it was a company town where the S.A.M.A. "allowed no form of local government" and where, "It rented all allotments above ground and claimed mineral rights over any wealth underground."⁵ The new town was extremely isolated, the nearest settlements being Gawler and Kapunda and so the S.A.M.A. was forced to build "hundreds of three and four roomed homes in its mining town of Koorringa miners were often unwilling to pay the 6s to 10s a week for rent for a company cottage. They preferred at Burra to quarry and dress stone to build their own homes in villages outside of the survey and away from company rule"⁶

Redruth

As mining developed in Burra Burra so more men were needed and in 1847 some 800 miners mostly from Cornwall arrived in South Australia.⁷ Many of these went to work at the Burra Burra mine.

"In 1849, in response to requests from Cornish miners and to break the monopoly of 'Sammie', the mining company, the Government surveyed a new town just outside of the mining company's section. They made themselves even more popular by naming the new town Redruth, after the Cornish Redruth and the streets after Cornish mining villages The company's reply was to try and buy the whole of the new township. At the public sale of Redruth in August 1849, company agents bid up to £400 (\$800) for blocks, and acquired 77 of the 120 allotments. The Government had however reserved blocks for itself on which to erect such government buildings as the Courthouse, Police Station, and in 1856, the Redruth Gaol.

Before the end of 1849 another half a dozen "outside" mining townships had been surveyed (Aberdeen was the first of these, being sold in September 1849) and sold by private enterprise close to the Burra mine. The Cornish miners and Welsh smelters were now free to build and own their own homes, churches and hotels. ..." ⁸
The Welsh smelters had come out after 1848 and had established their own village of Llewchr (through which one now passes to reach Hampton).

Other Townships

It would appear that Burra Burra grew around three main townships, Kooringa (1849) Redruth (1849) and Aberdeen (1849) followed in succeeding years by the establishment of a number (6 only remained in 1875) of subsidiary "mining villages" generally located in what has become known as Burra North. "Burra North is a combination of many mining townships - Redruth, Aberdeen, New Aberdeen, Millerton (1870's) Hampton (1857) and Llewchr (1849)" ⁹ Ian Auhl says in his District Council of Burra Burra, 1872-1972, A History of Local Government that "The Mining Association refused to grant freehold in its private town of Kooringa. This quickly led to the setting up of other towns along the border of the company section (Section 1).

Beginning with Redruth in 1849, by 1870 Kooringa had a dozen or so "suburbs" - Old Aberdeen, Copperhouse, Llewchr, Hampton, Millerton, Nelson, Roachtown, Princess Town, Yarwood, Clonmiel, Lostwithiel, Helston, Swansea Vale and Warapoota - some, no more than paper towns" ¹⁰

Indeed, a petition made in 1875 by ratepayers from all the Burra Mine townships except Koorunga for a separate Corporation of Aberdeen and Redruth included the following information"

				£	s	d	Approx. Average Value of House
Aberdeen consists of	39	houses	valued at	2,223	0	0	£57
Redruth	" 63	"	"	1,005	0	0	£16
Hampton	" 24	"	"	264	0	0	£11
LLevchyr	" 6	"	"	107	10	0	£18
Millerton	" 5	"	"	134	10	0	£22
Roachtown	" 1	"	"	18	2	6	£18
Nelson	" 3	"	"	53	10	0	£18
Graham	" 5	"	"	303	0	0	£60
Total Houses	147	houses,	valued at	4,108	12	6	

Hampton

From the above table it can be seen that of all the outlying settlements (apart from the major townships of Aberdeen and Redruth) that were established after 1849 few survived until 1875 and also that Hampton was in fact the most successful of these "villages". Successful, however, in terms of numbers of dwellings and population that is, rather than in terms of relative affluence. The approximate average value of a house in Hampton in 1875 is at least £5 lower than those of the other settlements, confirming what the council assessment books show: that the majority of dwellings in Hampton were of 2-3 rooms, in other words, simple miners cottages. Nevertheless, these "simple cottages" were apparently far better than what existed in some of the other mining villages like Copperhouse which were substantially made up of temporary buildings including tents and houses made up of galvanised iron and wood.¹² Settlements like these once abandoned would have quickly disappeared.

Bailliere's S.A. Gazetter and Road Guide of 1866 said that: "Hampton is the name of a small mining village lying 1½ miles N.E. of Koorunga and is inhabited by copper miners and a few small farmers. There are about 30 miners dwellings in the village, a Bible Christian Chapel, and an excellent stone quarry". However, the first assessment book available that of the District Council of Burra for the period 1 July 1872 - 30 June 1873, shows that Hampton, which was located in the Redruth ward, had only 22 buildings, mainly consisting of stone houses of 2-4 rooms but also including a chapel, now owned by the Wesleyans, one stone house of 6 rooms and one "board house" of 6 rooms. The value of the houses generally ranged between £5 and £7. An interesting point is that there were allotments reserved for a Church of England" (nos. 41 and 42) and a "German Chapel" (nos. 36 and 37) but that these were still vacant at this time. Perhaps this indicates that Hampton reached its peak as a mining settlement in the 1860s when there were about 30 miners cottages and that further growth was anticipated, hence the acquisition of land for two more churches. However, as the production of the Burra Mine itself declined during the 1870s, so not only did Hampton and the other mining villages not expand or grow any further, but in fact slowly declined. From the previous table, it can be seen that by 1875 (excluding the townships of Aberdeen and Redruth) Hampton was the only "village" which had more than 10 houses left in occupation or at least valued by the District Council

It is interesting though that ten years later in 1882, Hampton still showed little sign of decay, in fact, the assessment book of that year indicates that half (13) of the 23 houses listed now had 4 rooms whereas in 1872/73 of the 21 houses in existence (chapel not included) only 8 had 4 rooms. In both cases there were 2 houses of 6 rooms, 1 stone house owned by Thomas Watkins, who is listed as a "hawker" or peddler of goods (the assessment books give no indication of shops or stores existing in Hampton at any time, perhaps Watkins fulfilled their function to a certain extent), in the 1883 S.A. Directory for the Corporation of Burra, and 1 wood or board house of 6 rooms, owned by a William Cullen in 1872/73 and a James Cullen in 1882. James Cullen is listed as a blacksmith in the 1883 Directory. Also listed for Hampton in the 1883 Directory are Charles Bertram "contractor" and William Birt, a "clerk".

Also by 1883, several men had acquired relatively large areas of the township, a trend which had not been evident ten years previously. We have a David Rogers who besides owning a "stone house 4 rooms" has 17½ acres of "pasture land", a Fred Kemp who has a "stone house, 4 rooms" and also lots 43, 44 and 45, "fenced land", a W. Brook, with a "stone house, 4 rooms", "outhouse and gardens", and lots 31, 40 and 50, "vacant blocks", a William Birt, who with a "stone house", 4 rooms also had "arable land, 8½ acres" and lot 4, "vacant block", and finally Thomas Watkins, who had a "stone house, 6 rooms" and lots 32-39 in Hampton. Perhaps as mining had ceased in Burra in 1877, and the pastoral industry became more important ("In the end, it was wool and wheat which saved the town") parts of Hampton previously occupied by miners were acquired and used for grazing or farming purposes.

By 1892, however, Hampton was visibly on the decline. Of the 22 dwellings listed, one was a "house not inhabitable", one is listed as "old ruin and land", another is "house (taken down) land ½ acre", and yet another is "house in ruin". The chapel was no longer functioning as a church being listed as "old chapel" with a private owner. The large areas that had been built by a number of people in 1882 had disappeared and we now see about half a dozen of the former miners cottages now owned or occupied by women, presumably widows of the miners of the 1850s and 60s. There were also about half a dozen men designated as "labourers" occupying cottages in the village. Thus, of the 18 occupied houses in Hampton at this time, 9, or in other words half, were owned or occupied by women or labourers, reflecting the change in the nature of the town from that of a relatively bustling mining village in the late 1850s and 1860s through to that of a rather poor and rather run down settlement of "The Burra" in the 1890s.

Indications are that Hampton's slow decline took some fifty to sixty years before the township was completely abandoned about the middle of the 1960s when the last two families living there departed within a few years of each other. One of the reasons that Hampton may have been occupied for so long was the fact that of all the outlying settlements established, it was the one closest to the major township of Redruth, being located less than a kilometre away.

Historical Significance

Hampton is historically significant for its association with the development of Burra Burra during the 1850s and 1860s. With the return of most of the miners from the eastern goldfields by 1854 both the "Monster Mine" and the townships that comprised the settlement of Burra experienced a new phase of growth and expansion that lasted until well into the 1860s. With renewed prosperity, more subsidiary mining settlements, outlying villages beyond the three main townships, were planned, only some of which came to fruition. From all indications it appears that Hampton was the largest, most substantial (in terms of numbers of dwellings) and "longest lived" of these mining villages. Being close to the township of Redruth it provided the opportunity for a group of miners and their families to create their own community while still being relatively near to the facilities of a larger centre. As a township, Hampton appeared to survive the close of The Burra Mine in 1877, subtly altering its nature for a short period of time towards more pastoral and agricultural pursuits, but eventually succumbing in the 1890s to a long, slow decline which did not finally conclude until the late 20th Century.

The township presents a "ruined time capsule" of the lifestyle and conditions of existence experienced by these early miners of the mid nineteenth century. The remains of their two, three and four roomed cottages, quarried from local stone found within the confines of their own village settlement, and generally located on $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ acre blocks reflect the austerity and simplicity of their lifestyle. This lifestyle was typical of several different ethnic groups; Cornish, Welsh and German, who came to work at The Burra Mine or the Patent Copper Company smelter, but who all basically belonged to the same socio-economic group of workers dependent on the fortunes of the copper industry.

The site of Hampton is an integrated one of the physical remains of human habitation, that is, cottages, outbuildings and boundary walls of allotments, but also the remaining olive and pepper trees planted by the townships original settlers. The historical and visual impact of Hampton lies in the undisturbed retention of most of the physical elements, dwellings, layout of roads and allotments and vegetation, that made up the township in the nineteenth century so much so that despite the "ruined" nature of the settlement its basic physical integrity is very high.

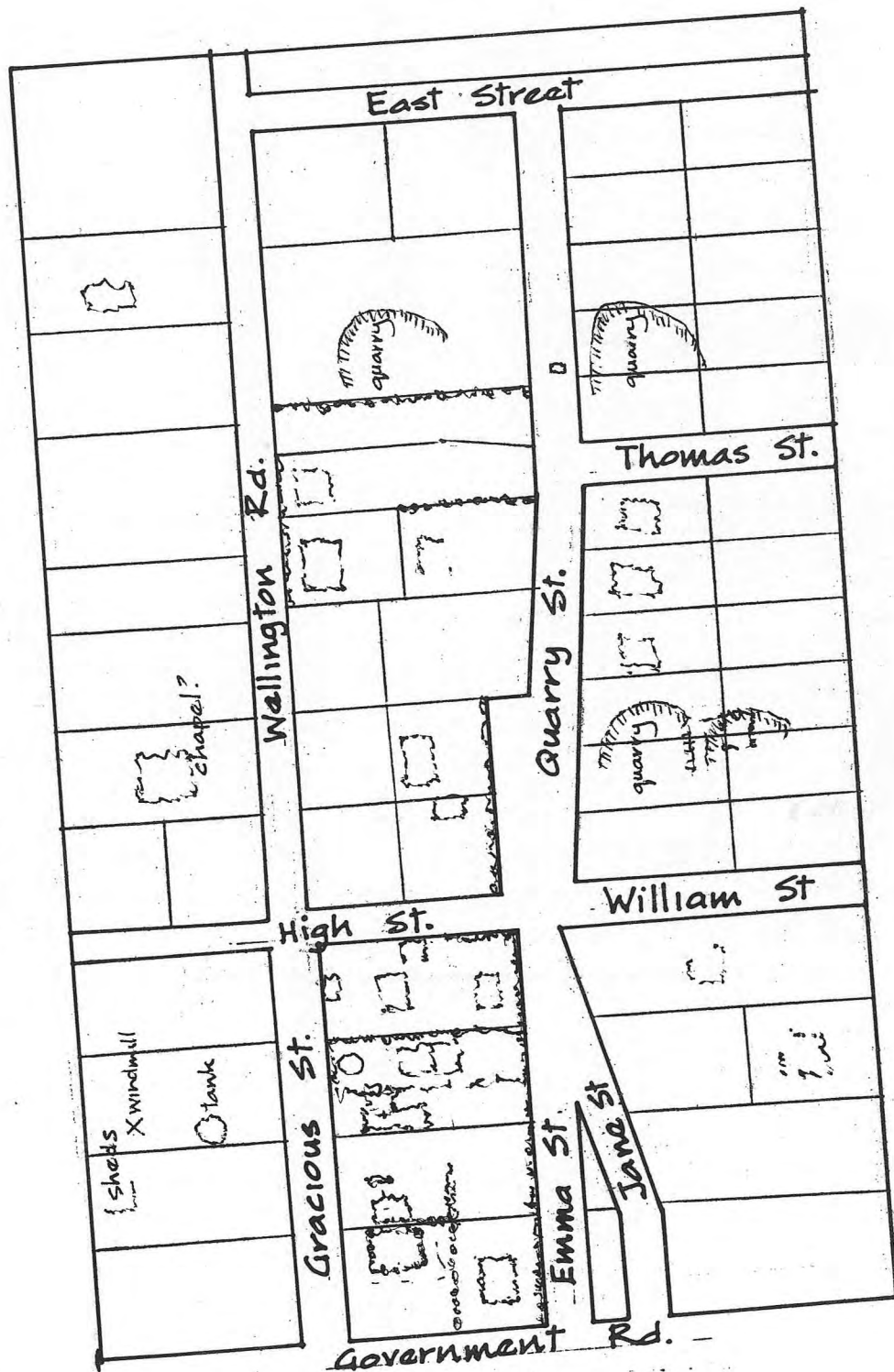
Footnotes

1. Place Names of South Australia, R. Praite and J.C. Tolley, Rigby, 1970, Pg. 54
2. Bailliere's S.A. Gazetter and Road Guide, R.P. Whitworth, Adelaide, 1866, Pg. 97
3. Australia's Earliest Mining Era, South Australia, 1841-1851, Ian Auhl and Denis Marfleet, Rigby, 1975, Pg. 29
4. Ibid, Pg. 33
5. Burra in Colour, Expanded Edition, Ian Auhl, Pg. 8
6. Australia's Earliest Mining Area, Auhl and Marfleet, Pg. 37
7. Ibid, Pg. 36
8. Burra in Colour, Auhl, Pg. 11
9. Ibid, Pg. 11
10. District Council of Burra Burra, 1872-1972, A History of Local Government, Ian Auhl, 1972, Pg. 6
11. Ibid, Pg. 8
12. Information provided by Mr. K. Michelmores.

Sources: As above plus 1872/73 Assessment Book for the District Council of Burra and the 1882 and 1892 Assessment Books for the Corporation of Burra.
Also information provided by Mr. K. Michelmores, Assistant District Clerk, District Council of Burra Burra.
Burra Conservation Study, Volume 1, Historic Buildings and Areas Survey, Ian Auhl, 1978.

A. Aeuckens
REGISTER HISTORIAN
22/6/82

A.N.



TOWN OF HAMPTON - BURRA.

State Heritage Areas of South Australia



Hampton Township Precinct

north-east of Redruth, Burra
SAHR 10359 – confirmed as a State Heritage Place 1 September 1983

Today the former township of Hampton is an extensive collection of ruins, walls, foundations and quarry sites on the outskirts of Burra North, but during Burra's peak mining period from the 1860s to the 1870s it was a bustling settlement of up to 30 dwellings.

During the mid-1850s, as miners returned to Burra from the eastern goldfields, the 'Monster Mine', as well as the three principal townships (Koorunga, Redruth and Aberdeen), experienced new growth.

With the renewed prosperity and increased population, many subsidiary mining settlements were planned. Not all were developed, but of the new areas settled, the village of Hampton was the most substantial and the 'longest lived'. Of these outlying settlements few survived into the 1870s. Most were made of temporary buildings or shelters (such as tents) that quickly disappeared leaving no physical traces. Hampton, with its stone buildings, was not completely abandoned until the 1960s.



Entrance to Hampton Township Precinct



Bertram House, 2005

Hampton was laid out by Thomas Powell in 1857, in a style similar to that of many English villages. It was named after Edward Hampton, an assayer at the smelting works.

A Township Plan was deposited at the General Registry Office in 1857, and in 1858 the sale of allotments, by Powell, was begun. What appears to be a copy of the original town plan indicates that there were 56 allotments, and surviving indentures show that blocks 55 and 56 sold respectively for £12/12/- in 1858 and £10 in 1859.

The plan included blocks set aside for three churches. Being close to the township of Redruth, Hampton provided the opportunity for a group of miners and their families to create their own community, while still being near the facilities of a larger centre.

The village of Hampton was not an affluent one. It was an austere settlement for Cornish miners and Welsh and German smelters, with the majority of dwellings being simple two- or three-roomed cottages, built from locally quarried stone, as were most in the town of Burra.

By 1866 Hampton was described as a small village inhabited by copper miners and a few farmers, with about 30 dwellings, a Bible Christian Chapel and an excellent stone quarry (*Bailliere's S.A. Gazetteer and Road Guide of 1866*). The Bible Christian Chapel was later owned by the Wesleyans, while allotments for the Church of England and a German Chapel remained vacant. Assessment books give no indication of shops or stores being built in Hampton at any time.



Overlooking ruins and quarry, 2005

As a township, Hampton survived the closure of the Burra Mine (1877). By 1873 the number of dwellings had dropped to 22, mirroring the copper mine's decline. Records show that by 1883 several men had acquired relatively large areas of township land, and it seems evident that, as mining ceased and miners left, the pastoral industry became more dominant, with land acquired for grazing and farming.



Jacka House, 2005

By the 1890s Hampton had transformed from the relatively busy mining town of the 1860s, to a poor and fairly run-down settlement of Burra, with the houses largely occupied by widows and labourers. Indications are that Hampton's decline took another 50-60 years before the township was completely abandoned – the last two families departed in the mid-1960s.

The Hampton ruins are now a familiar local landmark, with the site visible for some distance. The former settlement is a reasonably unique South Australian example of a completely abandoned town, where the original surveyed plan is still intact.

Many of the man-made elements are clearly evident, including the street and allotment layout, fences, walls and stone domestic buildings in various stages of decay. There are also numerous introduced trees, such as almond, pine, olive and pepper trees, as well as the remains of quarries that provided stone for the dwellings. One quarry has traces of a house built into the wall, and there is visible evidence of past workings.



Fruit trees behind house ruins, 2005



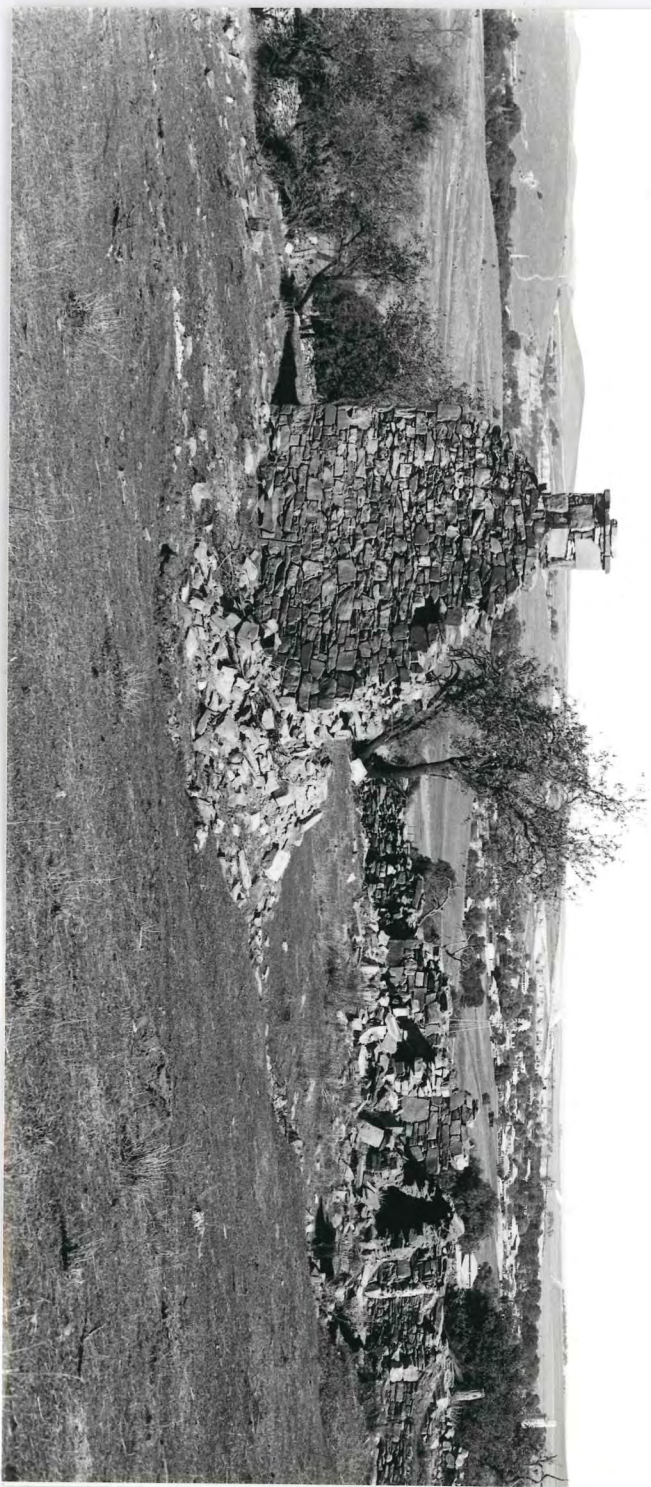
Jacka House, 2005

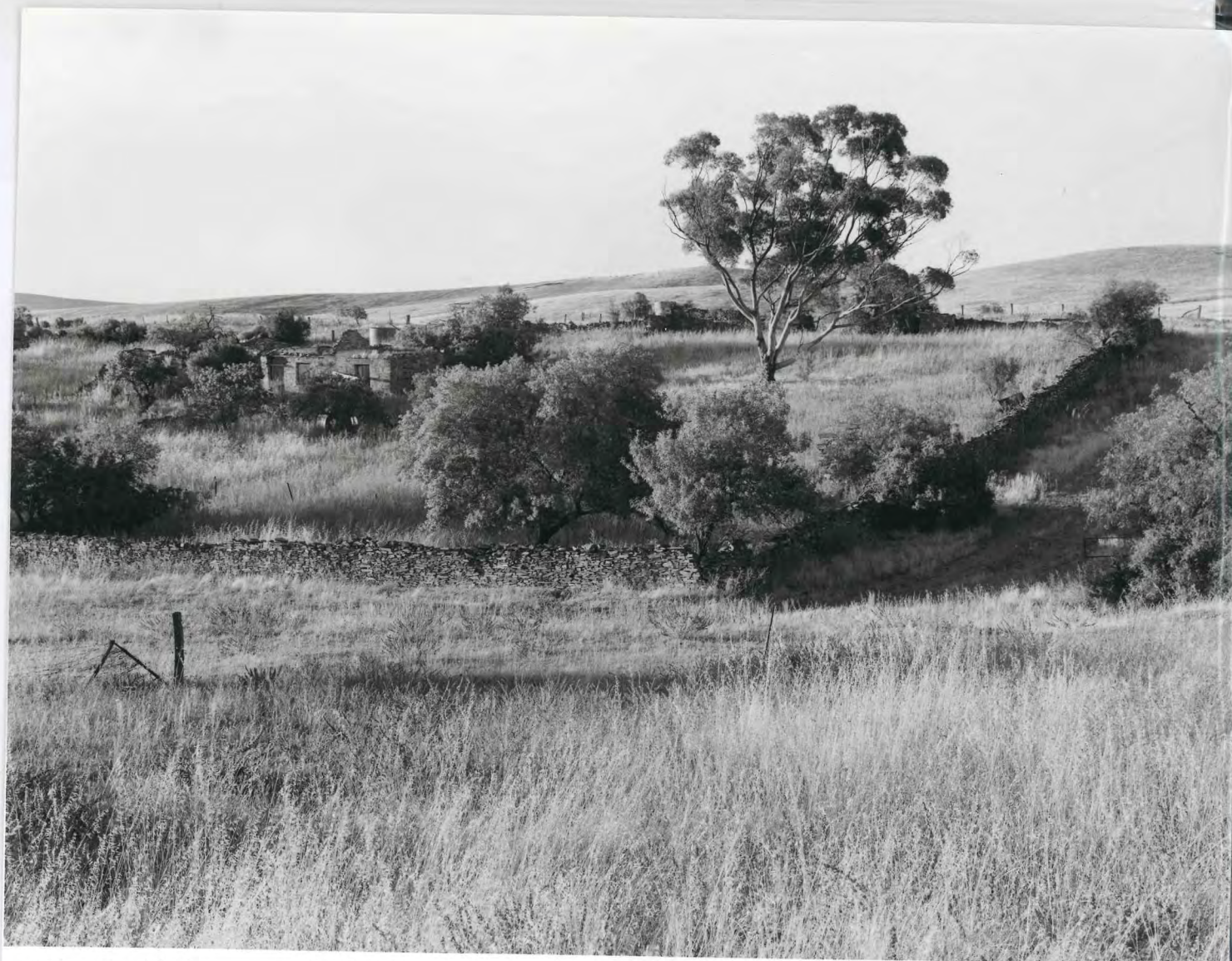


Looking north along High Street, 2005









FILM 22
NO 3

STREET CORNER, HAMPTON

BURRA
14-12-78









VCA

HAMPTON
JAKE HOUSE
BURRA ST/
HERITAGE

QUALITY PAPER
MADE IN GERMANY



JACKA

HAMPTON
JAKE HOUSE
BURRA ST/
HERITAGE

QUALITY PAPER
MADE IN GERMANY