BUILDING AND OTHER WORKS GREATER LITHGOW HERITAGE STUDY 1997-8

PRESENT NAME Crown View PREVIOUS/OTHER NAMES	REFERENCE NO B315 COUNCIL NO DATE INSPECTED 12-Oct-98		
LOCATION STRÉET NO 0 STREET NAME Honeysuckle Falls Road TOWN/LOCALITY Tarana POSTCODE 2787	PROPERTY DETAILS REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION Portion 22, Thornshope parish co. Westmoreland		
PRESENT OWNER David and Pam Savage	SITE AREA		
ADDRESS Crown View, Honeysuckle Falls Road TOWN/LOCALITY Tarana POSTCODE 2787	EXISTING ZONE		
MAP REFERENCE Tarana 8830-1-N, GC 739 822	SKETCH PLAN		
CATEGORY SUB CATEGORY			
YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION 1900-1910 ARCHITECT/DESIGNER	Scanned		
BUILDER Charlton family	- 5 FEB 2014 Doc. No		
COMMENTS An outstanding suite of pise buildings.	GDA Ref		

PHOTOGRAPH ROLL GL47 NEG NO 28(1 gen.), 12(1), 22(2,3,4), 17(3)





Ref No: B315

HERITAGE LISTING	HISTORICAL PERIOD			
REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (AHC) - REGISTERED REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (AHC) - INTERIM REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL TRUST (NSW) REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TWENTIETH CENT ARCHITECTURE (RAIA) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HERITAGE AND CONS REGISTER HERITAGE COUNCIL REGISTER - PERMANENT CONS ORDER HERITAGE COUNCIL REGISTER - INTERIM CONS ORDER HERITAGE COUNCIL REGISTER - SECTION 130 ORDER NSW GOVT DEPT HERITAGE REGISTER (S170 HERITAGE ACT) NP & WS HISTORIC SITES REGISTER NP & WS ABORIGINAL SITES REGISTER (CONTACT SITES) INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (NSW) HERITAGE REGISTER LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN HERITAGE SCHEDULE OTHER	PERIOD PRE 1800 1800-1825 1826-1850 1851-1875 1876-1900 1901-1925 1926-1950 1951-1975 POST 1975	BUILT 000000000000000000000000000000000000	USED () () () () () () () () () (
	HISTORIC AESTHETIC SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC OTHER	RITERIA RARE O O O	REPRES.	STATE O O O
HISTORY See attachment.				
HISTORICAL THEMES: STATE 4 Pastoralism; 24 Housing LOCAL THEMES 4.2 Beef cattle; 4.4 Sheep; 4.5 Woolsheds; 4.15 Alpacas; 24.2 Pise housing PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Vernacular MATERIALS: EXTERIOR Pise, chicken wire/iron INTERIOR Lathe and plaster				
OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE See attachment. MODIFICATIONS				
INFORMATION SOURCES:				
WRITTEN Joan Meredith,ed., From Wiltshire to Windsor and the West, 1769-1987, Orang	ge 1987; letters from I	Pam Savage	e, 2, 6 April 1	1998
ORAL Pam Savage, owner; Joan Meredith through Pam Savage; Jyoti Somerville (analysis of fabric). GRAPHIC				
BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Historic: this is an outstanding suite of vernacular pise buildings comparable with but quite different to, the wooden buildings built by the same Charlton family at Jerry's Mount (B157). It is an important element in the Lithgow City Pise Group which is of state significance. Scientific: the group has a significant potential to add to knowledge about vernacular pise construction, in this case using chicken wire as the Griffiths family did at Wattle Grove, Sodwalls (B160). Aesthetic: a picturesque group of low scale farm buildings. It is a good representative example of Australian vernacular architecture which was used from the 18th to the 20th centuries. This significance is enhanced by the careful location at the end of a long and winding approach road and the planting of mature trees surrounding the group.				

ATTACHMENTS:

Ref No B315

HISTORY

Crown View is one of a number of Charlton properties in the Tarana and Jerrys Mount area. William Charlton (1769-1839) came to NSW as a private in the Corps on the Second Fleet in 1790. He acquired land in Windsor and later near Bathurst at Kelso. His son Joseph (c. 1812-61) got land first in Kendale parish in 1846 and then on the east side of Fish River in Thornshope parish, co. Westmoreland, at Jerrys Mount in 1850 and 1854. In 1855 Joseph Charlton purchased by grant the 40 hectare (100 a.) property near the Fish River which he named Crown View. Joseph's widow died in 1888 and her son Joseph David Charlton (d. 1928) seems to have farmed at Crown View: his son Jeremiah, known as Ern (d. 1973), one of 17 children, also lived there along with one of his brothers.

In 1929 0.8 hectare (2a) was detached to build Crown View provisional school which operated until 1935. This building was subsequently removed. In 1973 Jeremiah's son Colin succeeded him. Colin Charlton sold the property to David and Pam Savage in 1997.

The precise dates of the buildings are neither documented nor clearly known by members of the Charlton family. There is general agreement that Joseph David Charlton (d. 1928), the grandfather of Colin Charlton, probably built the complex and expanded it as his family grew to seventeen. The ubiquitous use of chickenwire with the pise suggests an early twentieth-century date. Probably the first house was (2), with its scullery/washhouse (3) and meat-house (4) behind; house (1) then followed within probably a decade. The complex is likely to have been complete before World War I. Another pise house, occupied by one of Jeremiah's brothers, was adjacent to the complex but has been demolished.

The pise houses were superseded by the fibro homestead built in the 1940s by Jeremiah (Ern). This has remained the main residence first for Colin Charlton and now for Pam and David Savage. The property has for long stocked both cattle and sheep: the Savages have also a small herd of alpacas.

OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The complex is L-shaped with four component pise buildings linked by verandahs and paths.

- (1) The larger, hipped-roofed building comprising a sitting room and 2 bedrooms plus an enclosed skillion-roofed sleepout along the west elevation. The sitting-room (1a) at the N end has the only fireplace, with a brick arch and plain wooden surround and mantel shelf. This room is separated from the main bedroom (1b) by a partition of wide-beaded boarding which does not reach the timber-lined ceiling. There is no internal access to the additional third room (1c), a long narrow room with the original wide timber floorboards and framing on the ground still surviving. The enclosure of this verandah as a sleep-out facility (1d) changed the orientation of the house from W to E. An open verandah runs along the E side. The external walls of the house are made of rendered pise on chickenwire, which is visible in a decayed part of the internal N wall. The internal walls are lathe and plaster. The roof is corrugated iron.
- (2) The smaller, hipped-roofed building to the S, probably the first to be built, also had an original W outlook, with outbuildings (3) and (4) behind to the E, but, as with (1) this orientation was reversed and the W verandah was partially enclosed. The massive fireplace and adjacent oven occupy the entire S end. The external stone chimneys are a striking feature of the complex. A skillion roofed verandah runs along the E side, meeting the laundry verandah to the S. The construction of building (2) is, like (1), of rendered pise and chickenwire. The roof is corrugated iron.
- (3) The scullery/wash house is a small rectangular rendered pise building with a gabled roof of corrugated iron. Inside is a cement-rendered brick base for a washing-copper in the SW corner. The copper is missing: a larger copper sits on the floor adjacent. On the S wall, under the window, is the rendered brick stand for a wash-hand basin and hooks on the E and S walls once supported the pipe which brought water from the tank on building (4) by gravity into the bath, wash-hand basin, and copper. The pipe was carefully positioned to become lower as it went round the room.
- (4) The east of the laundry is a very small square building, of rendered pise, presumably on chickenwire, but this is not visible. This was probably the meat-hanging house. Unlike the other buildings, it has a flat roof of mass concrete on timber boarding presumably to support the (vanished) water tank which supplied laundry and household needs.
- (5) To the east of the pair of dwellings and north of the laundry and meat-house, is a garden, laid out in rectilinear form with paths. The original edging was brick, later changed to concrete. Some of the plantings, including quince-trees, survive.
- (6) A shearing-shed is located some 100 m. away to the ENE. This simple building has a gabled, corrugated iron roof and corrugated iron sheeting on the walls with much of the cladding being flattened kerosene tins.







