
GUN (32 POUNDER)



32 pounder



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Portland Battery_28 Apr
2011_KJ (20).jpg

Location

VICTORIA PARADE PORTLAND, GLENELG SHIRE

Municipality

GLENELG SHIRE

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H2290

VHR Registration

August 11, 2011

Heritage Listing

Statement of Significance

Last updated on -

What is significant?

The 32 pounder gun (currently (2011) located in a modern timber-lined gun bay adjacent to the Portland Battery) was made at the Carron Ironworks in Scotland in 1811, probably as a 24 pounder, and is thought to have been converted into a 32 pounder in 1837. It was one of the fifteen guns that constituted the defences of Melbourne in 1850, and which were therefore the first artillery to be deployed for the defence of Victoria. As newer and more sophisticated artillery became available for the defence of Port Phillip in the 1860s and 1870s, the 32 pounders were moved to western Victoria where they were used for training by volunteers and part-time militia. This gun was brought to Portland on the HMVS *Victoria* in 1867. It was originally mounted in the town and was later transferred to the Drill Hall (VHR H2245) where it was used for training purposes. It remained there until the battery was disbanded in 1904, when it was moved first to the Portland Botanic Gardens and later to the Battery when it was restored in the 1980s, although it was never historically located there.

This gun (manufacture number 77839) is a 32 pounder smooth bore cast iron cannon mounted on a wooden carriage with wrought iron fittings and two iron wheels. It is marked on the left trunnion (the cylindrical projection from the side of the barrel that rests on the carriage and forms a pivot point) '77830' over 'Carron' over '1811'; on the right hand trunnion is '32P'; on the barrel is the Royal Cypher of King George III, plus, '46 -2 - 0' and '1837'; on the cascabel (the rounded projection behind the breech) is 'CV' and 0-3 gradations (CV stands for copper vent, and the gradations indicate the elevation of the barrel).

How is it significant?

The 32 pounder gun is of historical and scientific (technical) significance to the state of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The 32 pounder gun is of historical significance for its association with the early defence of the colony of Victoria and as a reminder of the importance of coastal defences in the early colonial period. It demonstrates the dependence of the young colony on British military expertise and on the British manufacture of artillery. The relatively short life of the gun as part of the defences of Port Phillip reflects the rapid changes of gun technology during this period, and in particular the introduction of rifled guns of much greater accuracy and range than the old smooth bore cannon and the subsequent transfer of obsolete weapons to strategically less important sites.

The 32 pounder gun is of scientific (technological) significance as a now extremely rare example of nineteenth century naval artillery, which was designed to be accurate over very long distances. Its significance is increased by the presence of its original wooden carriage

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions:

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). General exemptions have been designed to allow everyday activities, maintenance and changes to your property, which don't harm its cultural heritage significance, to proceed without the need to obtain approvals under the Heritage Act 2017.

Places of worship: In some circumstances, you can alter a place of worship to accommodate religious practices without a permit, but you must **notify** the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria before you start the works or activities at least 20 business days before the works or activities are to commence.

Subdivision/consolidation: Permit exemptions exist for some subdivisions and consolidations. If the subdivision or consolidation is in accordance with a planning permit granted under Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the application for the planning permit was referred to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria as a determining referral authority, a permit is not required.

Specific exemptions may also apply to your registered place or object. If applicable, these are listed below. Specific exemptions are tailored to the conservation and management needs of an individual registered place or object and set out works and activities that are exempt from the requirements of a permit. Specific exemptions prevail if they conflict with general exemptions.

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions [here](#).

Specific Exemptions:

General Conditions: 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered object. General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible. General Conditions: 3. If there is a conservation policy and plan all works shall be in accordance with it. Note: A Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the site. It may not be necessary to obtain a heritage permit for certain works specified in the management plan. General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions. General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable. Minor Works : Note: Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works must submit a proposal to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.

Theme

7. Governing Victorians

Construction dates	1811, 1837,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered object,
Hermes Number	165588
Property Number	

History

CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

[A Conservation Management Plan of Victorian Guns and Cannon, South Western Victoria was commissioned from Archaeo Cultural Heritage Services in 2007. The following information is taken from that report.]

Great Britain was the undisputed lord of the seas during the nineteenth century and part of its system of defence was to protect the lines of communication to its bases throughout the Empire. This was done by creating small

bastions capable of defending harbours against foreign attack only until British forces could arrive. These limited defences often left locals fearful of their safety.

There were fears in Victoria in the early nineteenth century about a possible French invasion, and the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851 and the outbreak of the Crimean War three years later made local fearful of a possible Russian invasion.

Colonials were dependent for defence on Britain's expertise, construction knowledge and arms technology, and on protection by the Royal Navy. They relied on military arms provided by the British, which were often obsolete pieces of artillery, and on British design of and approval for defensive constructions. Many of Victoria's forts and batteries were equipped with guns which had been formerly used on British forts or ships.

In 1877 Britain sent two military advisers and members of the Royal Engineers, Sir Major-General William Jervois and Lieutenant Colonel Peter Scratchley, to Australia to develop a scheme of defence for each of the colonies. For Victoria they recommended the development of defences for the principal ports: Geelong and Melbourne in Port Philip Bay, Portland, Warrnambool and Port Fairy in western Victoria and Lakes Entrance in Gippsland. The resources of western Victoria were proposed to be protected by a co-ordinated system which involved installing fixed defences at the strategically important and valuable ports of Portland, Warrnambool and Port Fairy, where batteries located at fixed elevated positions could bombard attacking ships with marine artillery.

The guns

Most coastal defence artillery pieces are naval artillery either taken from a ship or supplied directly to a battery. Naval artillery is generally larger and more powerful than the lighter land-based artillery and is designed specifically to destroy ships.

Nineteenth century artillery was cast using a unique mould for each cannon. In Great Britain cannons were made in Scotland and northern England by Low Moor, Walker and Carron amongst others, and taken to Woolwich for testing. Later in the nineteenth century new techniques developed, such as rifling the barrel for accuracy and breach (rather than muzzle) loading for greater rates of fire. Many of these new sorts of artillery were made at the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich.

Nineteenth century naval artillery was heavy and difficult to manoeuvre into firing position. They were therefore secured onto wheeled wooden trolleys. Attachments on the carriages allowed for block and tackle pulley systems to be used in servicing and firing the guns. As artillery became heavier, these means of moving the guns were no longer adequate, and traversing slides with their own wheels were developed that allowed the gun carriage to be mounted on the slide. These absorbed the recoil of the guns when fired and returned the gun to its original position.

After their useful life in England, many cannons were melted down and the metal reused, but some were given to colonial authorities, and would replace even older artillery in the larger ports, and the even older artillery in these ports might be given to lesser ports or even scrapped.

There is in Portland, Warrnambool and Port Fairy in western Victoria a collection of fourteen guns manufactured in Britain in the nineteenth century which are now extremely rare examples of their kind.

HISTORY OF OBJECT

The 32-pounder cast iron smooth bore cannon (the middle of the three guns now located at the battery) in a modern timber-lined gun bay was made at Carron Ironworks in Scotland in 1811, probably as a 24-pounder and later, c1857 (1837?), converted into a 32-pounder. It was probably one of the 15 guns that are known to have been the first artillery to be deployed for the defences of Victoria, which are known to have constituted the defence of Melbourne in 1850.

As newer and more sophisticated artillery became available for the defence of Port Philip in the 1860s and 1870s, the 32-pounders were moved to western Victoria where they were used by volunteers and part-time militia.

The gun was brought to Portland on the HMVS *Victoria* in 1867. It was originally mounted in the town in a position described then as being 'opposite Mr Henley's gate', and was then transferred to the Orderly Room (Drill Hall) on the corner of Cliff and Glenelg Streets where it was used for training purposes. It remained there until the battery was disbanded in 1904, when it was moved to the Portland Botanic Gardens. It was moved to the battery when it

was restored in the 1980s, although it was never historically located there.

Plaque Citation

This rare example of 19th century British naval artillery was cast in Scotland in 1811 and formed part of Melbourne's defences in 1850. It was moved to Portland in 1867 and to this battery in the 1980s.

Assessment Against Criteria

a. Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history

The 32 pounder gun is of historical significance for its association with the early defence of the colony of Victoria and as a reminder of the importance of coastal defences in the early colonial period. It demonstrates the dependence of the young colony on British military expertise and on the British manufacture of artillery. The relatively short life of the gun as part of the defences of Port Phillip reflects the rapid changes of gun technology during this period, and in particular the introduction of rifled guns of much greater accuracy and range than the old smooth bore cannon and the subsequent transfer of obsolete weapons to strategically less important sites.

b. Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

The 32 pounder is an extremely rare survivor of early nineteenth century British military artillery.

c. Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.

d. Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments.

e. Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

f. Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

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g. Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

h. Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

Extent of Registration

The object known as the 32 pounder gun (manufacture number 77830), currently located on Victoria Parade adjacent to the Portland Battery.

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.

For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>