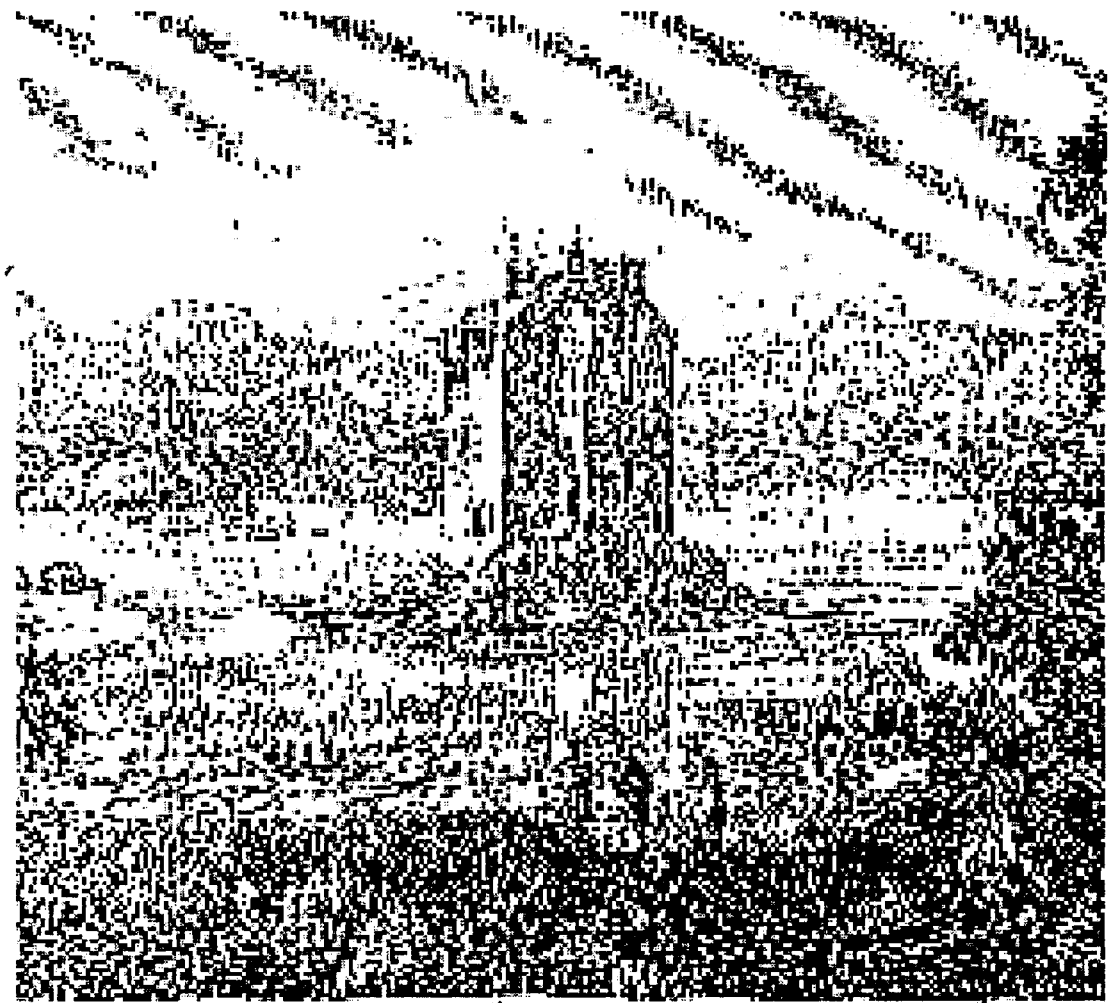




*Friends of Appin  
Society*



THE SPARK CASTLE

*Newsletter No. 33  
2007*



*Patron: Lady Stewart of Appin*



# Contents

<b><i>Editors Communication</i></b>	<b>3</b>
<b><i>Clonmel to Federation</i></b>	<b>4</b>
<b><i>A Guide to People in Port Albert area 1841-1901</i></b>	
<b><i>Industrial and Social Revolutions</i></b>	<b>6</b>
<b><i>No Easy Way to Appin</i></b>	<b>20</b>
<b><i>Colin Campbell's Clothes</i></b>	<b>26</b>
<b><i>Correspondence</i></b>	<b>27</b>
<b><i>Members List</i></b>	<b>32</b>



**DISCLAIMER :** While every effort possible is made to check the accuracy of factual material, the Editors cannot accept responsibility for views expressed by contributors in their articles.

Dear Members,

Our cold snap is giving us some beautiful frosty images in Tasmania. I do hope that all members are keeping warm and keeping up the vitamin C. Perhaps, for those who have come out from Scotland in the more recent past, there are recollections of the shorter days and cold of Scottish winters. I love the clear sunlight we get after a frost, especially through glass!!

What a contrast to the dry and humid summer we just had with its horrible fires. Our area lost 27 houses and 274 families were affected. I visited Gippsland in Victoria and saw the devastation that occurred there also. The blackened bare bush and ashes where forest had been verdant was a shock. However, nature heals rapidly. The bush is greening and re-building is occurring. To many people I know, it seems a pioneering spirit of beating the odds is evident as the struggle to re-establish a home and base for family goes on.

I am reminded that next year will be a ten year anniversary for the Friends of Appin Society. I would ask members to give some thought to ways in which they would like to celebrate. We have the suggestion of a ceildh or entertainment by members for members. It is a strong custom in Scotland. We would need people to be able to tell a story or sing or recite a poem and we might even have a dance. I would welcome suggestions from everyone of you. We will plan to have get together in Melbourne in June, 2008, so hope that those of us who live in other states can keep that in mind and plan for it.

I am pleased that some members are continuing to make contact with far-flung family members. It has always been an aim of our group to encourage wider contact with families who were dispersed through the Clearances and other social causes of the nineteenth century.

We have not been able to find out any information regarding our beloved patron and her well-being. Mairi and Colin Lester are going back to Appin next month, so we hope that they will return with news.

My best wishes to you and yours,

In Family,

Heather Butler

**CLONMEL TO FEDERATION:  
GUIDE TO PEOPLE IN THE PORT ALBERT AREA 1841-1901**  
compiled by Gwen O'Callaghan L - Z August 2006 p 421 - 422

**McCole** : At Palmerston Court, McCole vs Clark re money owing for carrying mail Port Albert - Yarram Yarram. (Gippsland Guardian Pt. Albert microfilm 1855-66, June 5, 1863). Goods arrived on steamer "Despatch" (Yarram Chronicle - Sth Gippsland Advertiser 1888-92)

**McCole, Ann** : 20 acres, Yarram Rate Books, 1880

**McCole D** : Outstanding account at Receipt and Pay Office, Port Albert (Gippsland Guardian 16 Sep, 1864)  
Duncan McCole, grant of land, Maffra (Gippsland Guardian 23 Dec 1864)

**McCole E** : Delivered mail Dec 1863 Pt. Albert - Yarram Yarram (Gippsland Guardian 22 Jan 1864)

**McCole Evan** : At Yarram Police Court, WC Growse vs Evan McCole re goods not paid for (Gippsland Standard 22 Aug 1841) (Gippsland Standard 1882-98 microfilm PAMM)

**McCole J** : Outstanding account to be paid at Receipt and Pay Office Port Albert (Gippsland Guardian 18 March 1864)

**McCull/McCole** : Six baptisms 1855-1863 (TCBR) (Index to the Catholic Baptism Register of St Patrick's Church, Tarraville)  
Miss McCull from Foster, relieving Miss Carmichael of Port Albert Post Office sang at farewell to John McLeod family (Gippsland Standard 2 Nov 1892)

**McCull Duncan** : Married Ann ; Mary Ann 1853 Bushy Park, Gippsland C/E [AVR] = Austin Vital Records Index 1788-1905 Church of Latter Day Saints 1997.

CEBR Anglican Baptismal Register, District of Gippsland 1848-1871.

Title deeds for 1 rood at Stratford (Gippsland Guardian 29 Nov 1855)

Signed petition in Sale for Public Meeting to extend slaughtering Act to Sale (Gippsland Guardian 14 Dec 1855)

5 acres at Sale, Government land sale (Gippsland Guardian 16 Oct 1857)

Outstanding account at sub-treasury, Port Albert (Gippsland Guardian 20 Aug 1858 (Gippsland Guardian 26 Oct 1860))

Title deed to collect from Treasury, Port Albert (Gippsland Guardian 9 Jan 1861)

Notice that partnership between Duncan McCole and Duncan Cumming, ironmongers of Sale, dissolved (Gippsland Guardian 5 July 1861)

**Mr and Mrs McCole** : arrived Port Albert from Melbourne on "Keera"  
(Gippsland Guardian 7 March 1862)

**McCole Duncan** : ironmonger2c, Dessaily (sic) St, Sale (B 1866 Butler's  
Wood Point and Gippsland General Directory 1866)

Duncan McCole, ironmonger, Sale from 1861.

SGT (Gippsland Time 1861-1900)

Elected to inaugural Sale Municipal Council (Gippsland Guardian 18 Sep  
1863)

**McCull Ewin** : Owned land Yarram (Rate Book 1869)

Ewan McCull farmer, owned 2 roomed wooden house on 20 acres, ORR  
Survey Rate Book 1875

**McCull/McCole Flora** : Born c 1832, daughter of Evan and Annie (Kennedy)  
McCull (DGW - Digger Great War index 1914-1920). Married Richard HiHo  
qv

Flora Hiko (sic) died 1914 Yarram aged 82 (DGW) buried Yarram.

**MacColl Isabella Jane** : Daughter of Rev. Donald and Ann (Stewart)

MacColl. Married 1835 Glasgow, James McAlpin qv.

Died 1872, buried Alberton Cemetery.

**McCull John** : Married Ann McLeod, John 1855 Tarraville V Pioneer Index,  
and Mary 1857 Albertson (AVR)

Child died from kick by horse (Gippsland Guardian 26 July 1861) daughter.

Margaret Ann McCull, child died 1861, Sale, kicked by horse (DVI)

Possibly John McCull, constable in charge at Port Albert (Gippsland Guardian  
31 July 1857)

Outstanding account at Sub-Treasury, Port Albert (Gippsland Guardian 20  
Aug 1858)

Employed by William LETT (qv): gave evidence at Palmerston Court  
(Gippsland Guardian 9 Mar 1860) recorded as both McCull and McCole.

Land, Orr's Survey, Yarram £5 (1863 Rate Book, ESCI - Early Settlers Card  
Index).

**McCull John** : Born 1855 Tarraville, son of John and Ann (McLeod) McCull,  
qv.

Married 1886 Martha Isabella NORRIS qv, Flora 1887 and John McCole  
1888-1888 Yarram (AVR) Herbert 1889 and Charles 1890 Foster, Stanley  
1891 Richmond and Vera 1893 Collingwood (DFI)

John McCole 4 room house, Yarram Rate Book 1880.

John McCole saddle and harriers factory, Yarram Yarram, opposite Dukes  
Hotel (Gippsland Standard 22 Sep 1886)

Saddler, rented from T Dubs a shop in Yarram (Rate Book 1887)

Notice of insolvency (Gippsland Standard 21 Sep 1887)

At Yarram Police Court, AW Login and MJ McCole and WERNER and Co v J McCole both for goods sold and delivered (Gippsland Standard 3 Oct 1888)  
Appointed manager of Foster Branch of William Kelso's Saddlery (Yarram Chronicle 9 Nov 1888)

At Assize Court, Sale, acquitted on charge of embezzlement after prosecutor/employer William Kelso allowed McCole to work at his saddle and harness factory to compensate (Gippsland Standard 16 Mar 1889) (Yarram Chronicle 12 Mar 1889) found not guilty (Yarram Chronicle 19 Mar 1889)

**Lord Edward** : Married 1846 Tasmania, Ann GALLAGHER, both adult, unnamed females registered 1848/49 Tasmania; Edward 1860 Gipp; children registered Sale : Emily and Florence 1864, Anna °/ Esther 1867, Lily 1870 (AVR) John 1859, Edward 1860 (CEBR)

Sworn in 1850 as constable to replace Edward BRODERICK, registered 1851 (Alberton Court House p267, 304)

Labourer, householder, Port Albert (Electoral Roll in Gippsland Guardian 9 May 1856)

Tendered for roadwork for Alberton District Road Board (Gippsland Guardian 17 Jun 1859) (Gippsland Guardian 23 Nov 1860)

Received £216.18.6 with £62.2.0, still owing for roadwork for Alberton District Road Board during 1860 (Gippsland Guardian 28 Dec 1860)

Carrier, Macalister St, Sale (C 1866)

Owned house and land, Port Albert Water Road (Rate Book 1869)

Publican, Sale from 1872 (SGT)

Publican, Macalister St, Sale (M 1884).

◆-----◆

## Industrial and Social Revolutions

The highland clan way of life was dealt a devastating blow by the defeat at Culloden and by the laws proscribing the speaking of Gaelic, the wearing of highland dress and the carrying of arms which were passed immediately afterwards.

However, more gradual and irreversible changes had already begun long before with the extension of the feudal authority of the King of Scotland over the clans (which meant that the king's law took precedence over ancient tribal law) and with the spread of money economy into the highlands.

This last slowly brought about a fundamental change in the relationship between the clansmen and their chiefs; from being tribal overlords with a strong sense of obligation to their people -- cemented by protection and entertaining on the part of the chief and by tribute in kind and support in war from the clansmen. -- the chiefs became landlords and the tribute became various kinds of rent paid in money. Increasingly often this rent was used to support the absentee chief in high style in Edinburgh or London.

After 1603 Scotland and England became a single monarchy under the Stuart James 6th of Scotland and 1st of England, and political union followed in 1707 when the Scottish Parliament voted to combine with that in Westminster and to adjourn indefinitely.

Even greater changes gradually came to the highlands as a result of the industrial revolution which gathered pace in England and lowland Scotland from early in the 18th century. The new industries began to make their effects felt immediately after the 1745 uprising and, as transport improved from early in the 19th century, the Scottish highlands became more and more linked with, and indistinguishable from, the rest of the country. The steady retreat of the Gaelic language was a symbol of these changes.

### *Cattle Markets*

By the 17th century the need for meat of the expanding populations of the towns of England and lowland Scotland had encouraged the people of the western highlands and islands to rear more cattle to meet the demand. In these regions pasturage for cattle had always been prominent whereas cereal cultivation was more dominant on the eastern side of the country.

Every Autumn herds of cattle were driven from all over Scotland -- from as far as the Outer Hebrides -- to the great markets at Crieff and, later, Falkirk, and from here large numbers of beasts continued on south to England. The trade reached its maximum in the 18th century and special wide roads were established across terrain that is often now wilderness along which vast herds of cattle and sheep were driven in stages of about 10 miles a day. [Haldane 1971]

The drovers coming from Skye and the Outer Isles faced formidable obstacles; the herds had either to swim, or be transported in small boats, across various narrow straits such as Kylerhea near Glenelg, often with considerable loss; the tide can race through the narrow gap here at up to 8 knots.

The drove road from Skye and the Outer Isles came from Kylerhea (pron. 'Kyle-ray', from the Gaelic *caol* or *caolas*, a 'narrow' or 'strait') and the importance of this crossing place is doubtless one of the reasons that the army built the barracks at Glenelg after the 1715 uprising (a visit to these **barracks**, and the two fine **Iron Age brochs** in the Glen Beag nearby, are well worth the long day trip from Appin). There were alternative routes into the hills after Kylerhea but the herds being taken to Crieff would probably aim for Spean Bridge.

From there one drove road further south led through Fort William, through the Lairigmore pass to Kinlochleven and then over the hills along what later became a military road, and down the 'Devil's Staircase' to Altnafeadh in Glencoe (NN/221564).

Another drove road was down the side of Loch Linnhe from Fort William,

across the Loch Leven narrows at Invercoe (below) and on up Glencoe to Kinghouse a few miles south down the road from Altnefeadh.

### Iron Furnaces

More dramatic evidence of the impact of the industrial revolution on the highlands is to be seen in the iron furnaces which were established in Argyll in 1753, one at Bonawe on Loch Etive and the other at furnace on Loch Fyne. At that stage in the development of the English iron industry it was economical to send the ore by sailing ship up the west coast to Loch Etive and smelt it in the Bonawe iron furnace near Taynuilt (NN/0031).

This was built on the south shore to take advantage of the vast supplies of wood for fuel in the forests all round and of the water from the river Awe which was used to drive a wheel which operated the great bellows for the furnace (the furnace itself is at about NN/010318). The smelted pig iron was then sent back again to England by sea.

The furnace was not finally closed down until 1874 and most of the forests have now gone. It is well worth making an excursion to Bonawe where the extensive remains of the furnace, charcoal sheds and so on have been laid out for inspection; an excellent guide book is available [RCAHMS 1974, pp. 281-92]. The workers' dwellings have already been mentioned.

### Quarries

The most spectacular abandoned slate quarries within range of Port Appin are on Easdale island (NM/7316), off the Atlantic shore of Luing, about 12 miles south of Oban; there may be expected the huge, now flooded workings, workers cottages, harbours, jetties and a ruinous engine house [RCAHMA 1974, p. 279ff].

The main production was roof slates and this reached its first peak in the 18th century (about 5 million slates in 1795), declining considerably by about 1800 because of the flooding of part of the workings. The introduction of steam pumping engines gave the quarries a new lease of life in the 19th century and in 1869 an estimated 9 million slates were produced.

The slate quarries at Ballachulish are at West and East Laroch about 3km south of Ballachulish (NN/07 58) [RCAHMS 1974, p. 277]. The quarries were opened in about 1693 by the then Stewart of Ballachulish, the proprietor, and at the end of the 18th century 74 families, comprising 322 people were employed there and the roof slates were exported as far as America. By the late 19th century the labour force had risen to just under 600 men and some 26 million slates a year were produced. Rapid decline followed and the last quarry closed in 1955.

Few of the once numerous quarry workers' stone cottages now remain but there is a pair in West Laroch (NN/078582). The best view of the quarries is probably from the high ground south east of East Laroch village. There is a

