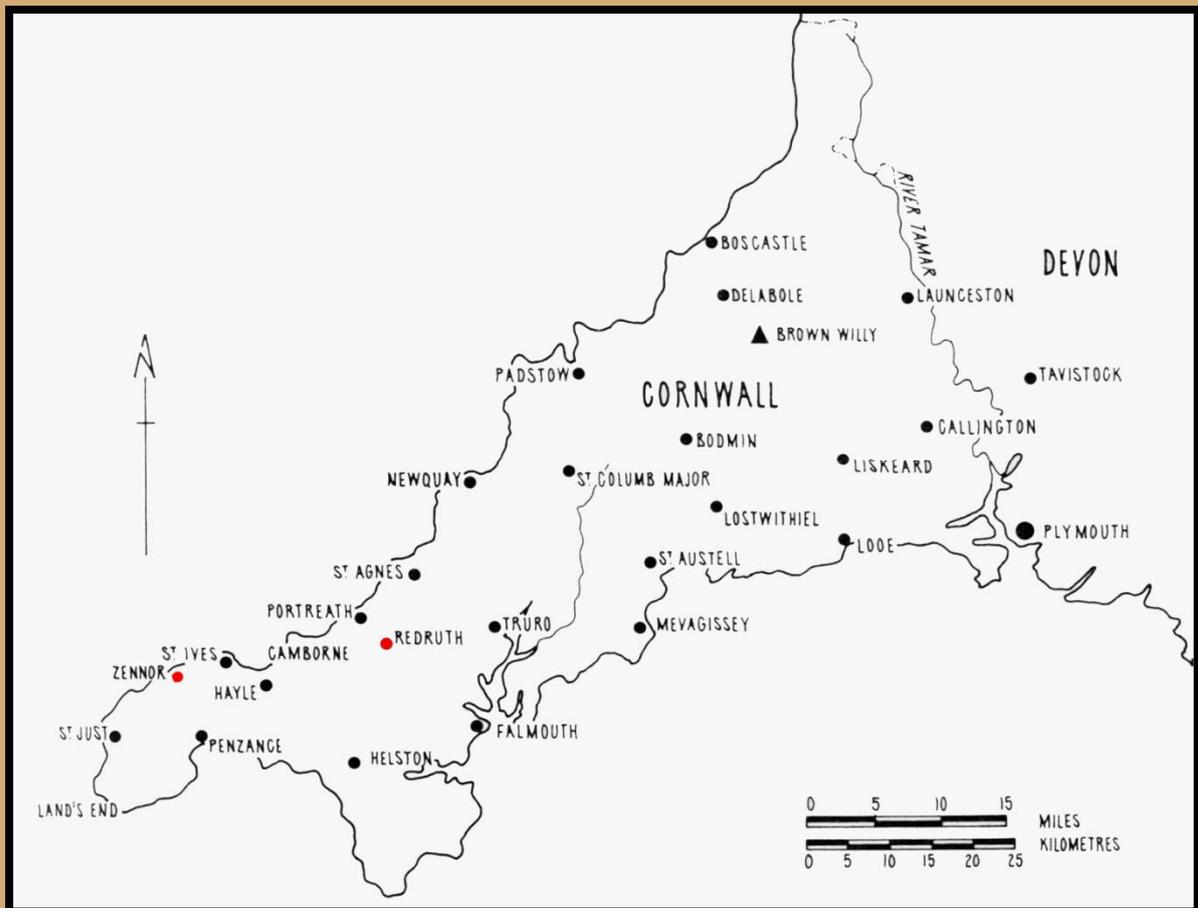


Our Cornish Beginnings

The stories here are largely the story of the family in Australia but just three generations of it. The Cornish part of the Hollow story that is known goes back another four generations. To set the scene I will look briefly at the generations back in Cornwall and also explain where our name may have come from.

The oldest event I have been able to find in our ancestral line is the marriage of John Holla and Chesen Thomas in Zennor Cornwall on March 26 1695. From this marriage there are 4,414 people so far identified who are descendants or their spouses. There is another Holla/Hollow family from Zennor that originated at about the same time that is almost as big but so far researchers have been unable to show via records that they were related. But that is a different story.

The first two generations lived around Zennor then in the third generation



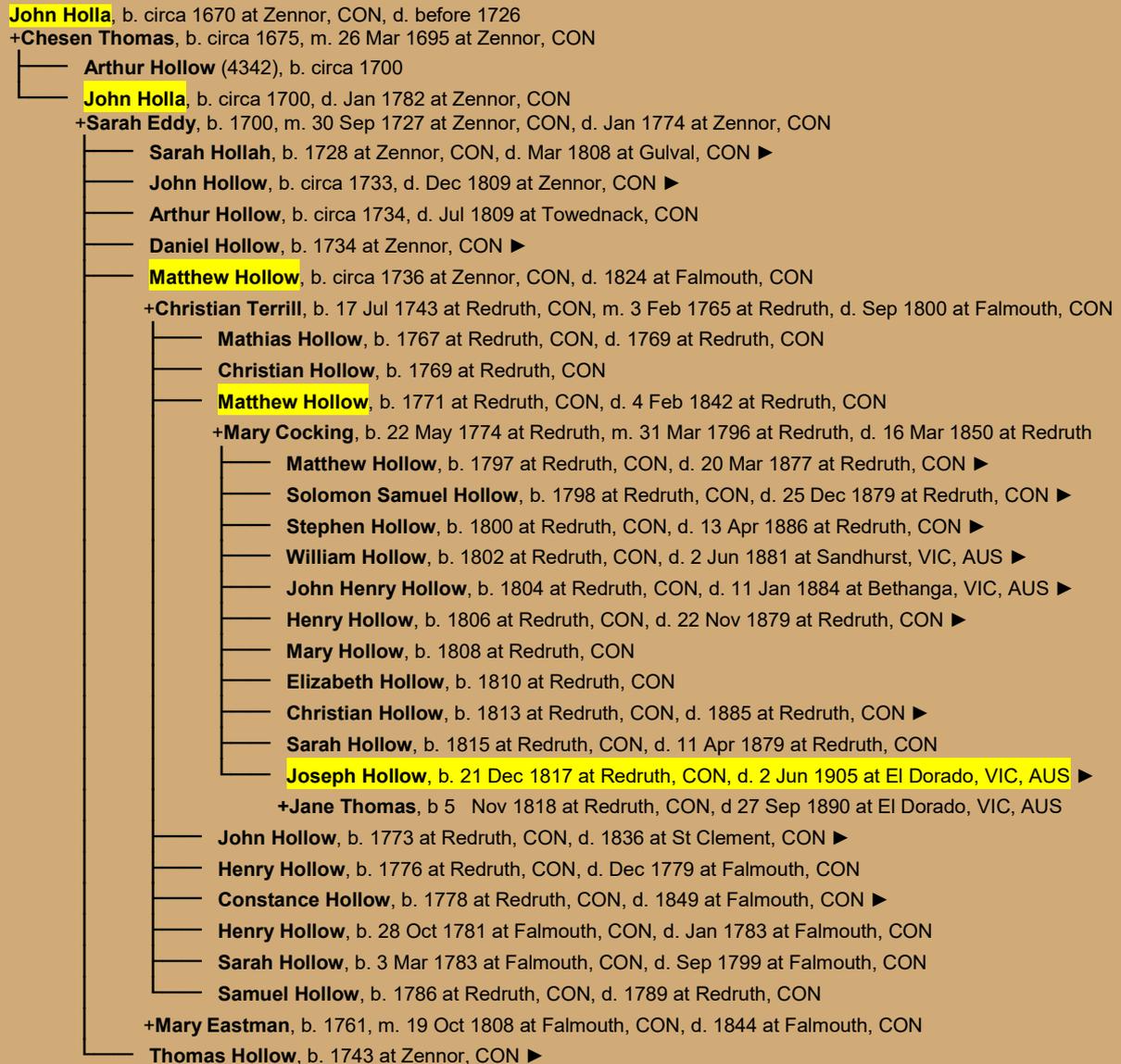
Cornwall map showing Zennor and Redruth (red dots)

Our Beginnings in Cornwall

Matthew Hollow was married at Redruth. He was described as a sojourner on his marriage entry. A sojourner is a visitor to the parish. His wife, Christian Terrill was from the parish of Redruth. We can surmise that Matthew had followed work to Redruth; he was probably a mine mason rather than a miner. His descendants in the next two generations were almost invariably masons or builders.

Descendants of John Holla and Chesen Thomas

To save space and sanity I have limited the descendant chart of the family to our direct ancestors and stopped at our Joseph Hollow's generation.



The direct male line is highlighted. The ► symbol indicates there are more details of these persons family known.

Our direct descendant was Matthew's son Matthew who was born in and lived his life in Redruth, he and wife Mary Cocking had eleven children, with seven boys, all masons except our Joseph, the last born who was a carpenter. Joseph migrated to Australia

Our Beginnings in Redruth

The Dynasty begins

Matthew HOLLOW married Christian TERRILL at St Euny's Church, Redruth on February 3rd 1765. Christian was of the parish being christened at St Euny on July 17th 1743, the daughter of John TERRILL and Catherine MARTIN. Matthew was recorded as a sojourner (from another parish), he was from Zennor, the son of John HOLLA and Sarah EDDY. Matthew was christened at St Senara's Church, Zennor on January 8th 1737. Our line has been traced back another generation. John Holla was the son of another John Holla and Chesen Thomas who were married at the St Senara's church Zennor on 26th march 1695. That is far back as I have been able to trace our line.

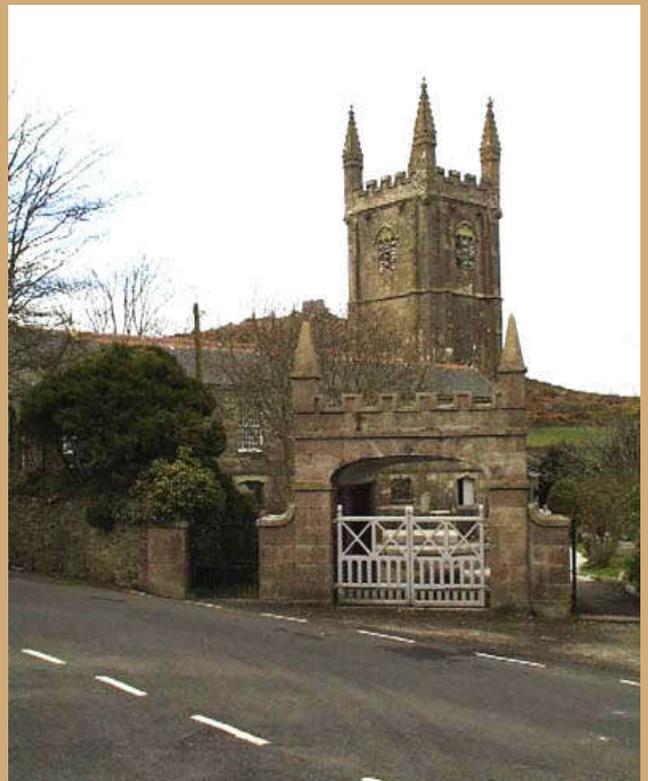
Our Matthew Hollow had four brothers and one sister who all remained in the Zennor St. Ives area. Matthew was the adventurous one and moved to Redruth and then to Falmouth. Zennor was a mining and farming area, St Ives a fishing town. Redruth was a mining centre and that must have attracted Matthew although probably not as a miner. More likely he was a mason, perhaps working on mine buildings.

There are nine children of Matthew and Christian found in the christening records. Seven at St Euny, Redruth and two at King Charles the Martyr church, Falmouth. Falmouth is 10 miles southeast of Redruth.

From these church records it seems that Matthew and Christian lived in Redruth until at least mid 1778 then moved to Falmouth. Matthew and Christian must have retained their links to Redruth. Their youngest child,



Redruth town from Carn Brea, St Euny's Church in the fore ground.



Church of St Euny, Redruth

Our Beginnings in Cornwall

Samuel, was born there in 1786 and was buried there in 1789.

Our ancestor is Matthew (b ~1771) the oldest surviving son, he was to marry at St Euny's church in 1796; he married Mary COCKING on March 31st. Presumably Matthew stayed with his family when they moved to Falmouth in 1778/9. He would have been 8 or 9 at the time. His siblings John (b 1773) and Constance (b 1778) both married in Falmouth in 1795 and 1802 respectively. John's occupation is not recorded in the Falmouth records but he had one son a mason and another son a carpenter. It seems possible that John was a mason like his brother Matthew and that his father, the original Matthew, may have been a mason too.

Matthew HOLLOW and Mary COCKING had a large family in Redruth (eleven children). John and Constance remained in Falmouth. John had a family of eight. Constance also had eight children.

Matthew HOLLOW, the older, was widowed in 1800, his wife Christian was buried in Falmouth on September 30th 1800. Matthew married again in Falmouth on October 21st 1808 to Mary EASTMAN. He died in Falmouth in 1824 and was buried at King Charles the Martyr church, Falmouth on November 6th 1824. Mary's (EASTMAN) death was registered in Falmouth in 1844. There were no children of this marriage.

The Second Generation

Following their marriage in at St Euny's church 1896 Matthew Hollow and Mary Cocking had all of their eleven children baptized at St Euny's, a tradition started by his father. Their children in turn followed that tradition too and have subsequently left an almost complete record of baptisms, marriages and burials for the best part of a century.

The tradition of being masons by trade may have started with Matthew's father but Matthew was to carry on the tradition in Redruth and it became entrenched in the family. Six of Matthew's seven sons were masons, eventually master masons, the seventh son was also in the building industry, and he was a cabinetmaker/carpenter. The next generation also boasted many masons and builders.

The later records from St Euny include place of residence and occupation so together with census records we can trace the movement of the family over an extended period.

Matthew and Mary were recorded in 1813, 1815 and 1818 as living in the "Town" (Redruth). In the 1841 census they were living in Fore Street. Their address may not have changed; Fore Street is the main street of Redruth Town. Matthew died in 1842 and Mary in 1850. They were buried at St Euny of course; their tombstone is to be found there along the northern fence line. The inscription reads - *"Matthew 4 Feb 1842 aged 71, Mary his wife 16 Mar 1850 aged 76 and their daughter Sarah, 11 Apr. 1879 aged 63"*.

The Children of Matthew HOLLOW and Christian TERRILL are:

- i. Mathias HOLLOW, bap. 28 Jun 1767, Redruth, Bur. 25 May 1769, Redruth, .
- ii. Christian HOLLOW, Bap 25 May 1769, Redruth.
- iii. Matthew HOLLOW, Bap 28 Jul 1771, Redruth, d. 4 February 1842, Redruth. Married Mary COCKING 31 Mar 1796, Redruth;
- iv. John HOLLOW, Bap. 15 Aug 1773, Redruth, Bur. 13 Dec 1836 St Clement, married Frances DAVEY 25 Dec 1795, Falmouth.
- v. Henry HOLLOW, Bap. 1 Jul 1776, Redruth, Bur. 19 Dec 1779, Falmouth.
- vi. Constance HOLLOW, Bap. 7 Jun 1778, Redruth, m. James EVERET, 24 August 1802, Falmouth.
- vii. Henry HOLLOW Bap. 16 Nov 1781, Falmouth, Bur. 8 Jan 1783, Falmouth.
- viii. Sarah (Sally) HOLLOW, Bap. 20 Apr 1783, Falmouth, Bur. 5 Sep 1799, Falmouth.
- ix. Samuel HOLLOW, Bap. 19 Feb 1786, Redruth, Bur. 15 Jul 1789, Redruth.

The Third Generation

Matthew and Mary Hollow had eleven children, seven boys and four girls, all of whom survived into adulthood. Our interest of course is primarily on our direct ancestor, Joseph who was the last born of the eleven. I have included a summary of each of the children's families to show the similarities and the diversity of the family.

Matthew (1797 – 1877)

Matthew married Eleanor Warren TREVINA on November 7th 1818 at St Euny. They had twelve children, all of whom were baptised at St Euny. Matthew was a mason by trade. Matthew Had three sons who grew into adulthood and all were masons. One, another Matthew, had four sons who were masons.

There is a strong suspicion that two sons of Matthew snr. Matthew and William, came to Melbourne on the ship Fulwood in 1854 but then returned to Redruth. This Matthew was already married and was back for the 1861 census. William, still single, was missing from the 1861 census but married in Redruth in 1863.

Eleanor died in 1874 and Matthew died in 1877

Solomon Samuel (1798 – 1879)

Solomon Samuel was used as a name frequently amongst the Redruth HOLLOWs, always Samuel was the name used when referring to them. Some children were given the name Samuel only. It takes some detective work to sort out the various Samuels.

This Solomon Samuel was a mason by trade and was married twice. He married Margaret LULY on October 18th 1823 at St Euny. In 1824 their residence was "Town" when their only child John was baptised, he was to die in late 1824. His mother Margaret died in 1825.

Solomon Samuel married again at St Euny on December 29th 1830 to Mary WILLIAMS. They did not have any children however for nine years. In 1839 Emily was baptised at St Euny, their residence was "Bullers Row" and it remained their place of residence through to the 1851 census when Solomon Samuel was now a master mason. At the 1861 census they lived at Hoskings Row and Solomon Samuel was described as retired mason and house proprietor. Hosking's Row runs off West End on the North side. In earlier censuses it was known as Western Terrace.

Solomon Samuel was the only HOLLOW I have found listed as a mason/stonemason in Redruth Directories. (Pigot's 1844 Directory) Hence he may have been the only Hollow to run his own business. Samuel did not leave a will but there was a court settlement of his estate and that gives us a little more information.

A grandson of Solomon Samuel, Harold RENFREE, in his book on his family, included a record of the HOLLOW family. He tells of the settling of Solomon Samuel's property after his death.

Children of MATTHEW HOLLOW and MARY COCKING are:

- i. Matthew HOLLOW, b. 1797, Redruth, d. 20 March 1877, Redruth.
- ii. Solomon Samuel HOLLOW, b. 1798, Redruth; d. 25 December 1879, Redruth.
- iii. Stephen HOLLOW, b. 1800, Redruth; d. Abt. 13 May 1886, Redruth.
- iv. William HOLLOW, b. 1802, Redruth; d. 1881, Sandhurst, VIC, AUS.
- v. John H. HOLLOW, b. 1804, Redruth; d. 11 January 1884, Bethanga, VIC, AUS.
- vi. Henry HOLLOW, b. 1806, Redruth.; d. 22 November 1879, Redruth.
- vii. Mary HOLLOW, b. 1808, Redruth.
- viii. Elizabeth HOLLOW, b. 1810, Redruth.
- ix. Christian HOLLOW, b. 1813, Redruth.
- x. Sarah HOLLOW, b. 1815, Redruth; d. 11 April 1879, Redruth.
- xi. Joseph HOLLOW, b. 21 December 1817, Redruth; d. 2 June 1905, El Dorado, VIC, AUS.

Our Beginnings in Cornwall

"...An account of the property filed in the County, Court on 20 October, 1883, shows that the deceased owned a number of leaseholds on houses - six in Falmouth Road (Buller's Row); nine in Western Terrace (Hoskin's Row); -two in West End; two in Churchtown and one at Rose Row. The rents averaged about £1.5.0 per quarter each. (If, as I assume, my great grandfather was merely a sub-lessor, -the estate would cease to have any interest in these houses as each head lease expired.)"

It is interesting to read the location of his houses, they coincide with many of the addresses his siblings and their families lived, and perhaps they were his tenants. Solomon Samuel's only son worked as an Iron founder and moved to London. There were two daughters, Ellen remained a spinster in Redruth and the other daughter, Mary, married in Redruth and migrated to Australia and had a large family here.

Solomon Samuel and Mary both died in 1879, Mary in the second quarter and her husband in the last quarter.

Stephen (1800 – 1886)

Stephen, a mason by trade, married Alice RICHARDS at St Euny on March 22nd 1825. They had a family of thirteen children and were married for sixty-one years

Four of Stephen and Alice's children came to Australia and settled at Rutherglen. One, Joseph became very successful miner in partnership with his brother-in-law Thomas Harris who married one of his sisters. The other son to come to Australia, John, did not stay in Rutherglen, he spent some time in El Dorado but then moved to the Beaconsfield area of Tasmania where he became a shop owner and publican. Two daughters of Stephen, Mary and Elizabeth, came to Australia with their Redruth husbands. Mary's husband Thomas Harris formed a successful partnership with Joseph Hollow with mining interests in Rutherglen and Bethanga. Elizabeth, the other daughter, also stayed in Rutherglen her husband set up a coach building business that eventually became a motor garage.

One son Stephen probably went to America but apart from a shipping record I have been unable to trace him. Two other sons also left Redruth as adults but I have been unable to find where they went to. My guess is they went to America too.

Both Stephen and Alice died in 1886 in Redruth.

William (1802 – 1881)

William married Mary DUNSTONE at St Euny on November 15th 1823. William was a mason and a miner. Mary was to die in January 1833. William suffered further losses as his son Joseph aged 4 was buried on June 3rd; the cause of death was listed as "fever". In June 1834 his three-year-old son William also died this time the cause of death was given as "Small Pox".

The 1841 census records William living with his parents in Fore Street along with his son Samuel. No record of his other child Mary Anne. In 1841 William married Jane PEARD, a widow, on December 6th. Their first child, Elizabeth Jane was baptised at St Euny in 1842 but appears to have died in infancy. William and Jane's two subsequent children, Emily and Catherine were not recorded in the St Euny baptismal register.

William and Jane migrated to Australia, arriving in Adelaide 26th Aug 1856 aboard the "Aliquis" with their daughters Emily and Catherine. They settled in what is known as the Copper Triangle of South Australia, a copper mining area around the towns of Wallaroo, Moonta and Kadina, that attracted many Cornish miners. Later William and Jane moved

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to Sandhurst (Bendigo) with their daughter and son-in-law. William died in Sandhurst (Bendigo), Victoria in 1881, his wife Jane had passed away two years earlier at California Gully, a suburb of Sandhurst.

William's son Solomon Samuel, also a mason and his family migrated to Australia on the "Tarquin" arriving in Adelaide on March 24, 1864.

John H., 1804 – 1884

John HOLLOW, a mason by trade, married Thomasine CHAMPION at St Euny on March 9th 1826. This couple is the most travelled of this generation of Hollows. In various places in Redruth but also in the surrounding villages of Perranuthnoe, Marazion and Praze.

Thomasine died in 1874. John migrated to Australia in 1877; he died in 1884 at Bethanga, a mining village in the northeast of Victoria where his nephew Joseph Hollow, Stephen's son, had a mining enterprise.

Two of John and Thomasine's children migrated to Australia. James came to NSW and married and lived in the Gulgong Wellington Mudgee area. He and his wife Alicia Williams had fifteen children, twelve of whom survived to adulthood. Most of the Hollows in NSW can be traced back to them. The four sons who survived all remained in the area and were farmers.

John's daughter, Thomasine, married John Trannick Williams in England and migrated first to the U.S. but then to Australia where they settled in Stawell, Victoria. Thomasine had twelve children. She lost her first husband, in 1865, she married his brother in 1869 and when he died of pneumonia she married again to a neighbour. She and her last husband were in Bethanga at the time of her father, John Henry Hollow's death there in 1884

Henry (1806 – 1879)

Henry VI, the sixth son to be a mason, married Mary George on October 27 1831 at St Euny. Henry lived in various locations in Redruth over the years and also in Hayle, a village to the North of Redruth. Mary was to die in 1861. Henry however married again, to one Magdalene JENKIN, in 1864. Henry died in 1879. Magdalene died at Exeter in 1891, she was 80 years old and is buried at St Euny with her husband Henry.

Henry Hollow's five boys all came to Australia where the four who were masons became builders. Arthur in Adelaide, Henry and Samuel were partners in a successful building firm in Melbourne, Hollow and sons. Joseph was also in Melbourne working as a builder but separate to his brothers. George, the fifth son, was a Church of England minister.

Mary (1808 –)

Mary lived with her parents in Fore St. at the 1841 census; no occupation was listed for her. In the 1851 census she was head of household at 27 West End, living with her sister, Sarah. Her occupation was laundress. Also living with the sisters was their nephew Samuel aged 24, a mason. Samuel was the son of William and Mary Dustone and was not living with his father and his stepmother Jane Peard.

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Elizabeth (1810 –)

Elizabeth was living with her parents at Fore St. in the 1841 census, her subsequent movements are still to be discovered.

Christian (1813 –1885)

Christian (Christianna) married William Lidgey at St Euny on July 12th 1833. Although they had at least nine children, none of them were baptised at St Euny, a break from the family tradition.

At the time of the 1841 census William Lidgey was a Blacking maker and the family lived at Sinns Downs. By the 1851 census the family lived in Fore Street and ran a grocery business. Most families lived above their shop in those days. The family was found at Fore St in the 1861, 1871 and 1881 census. In the 1881 census, Christian, now widowed, is head of household, a grocer and living with her is her unmarried daughter Catherine, a grocer's assistant.

Sarah (1815 – 1879)

Sarah remained a spinster; she lived with her sister, Christian LIDGEY in the 1841 census at Sinns Downs. In the 1851 census she is listed as an assistant shop woman and lived at West End with her sister Mary. In the 1861 census she is head of household in premises at West End and working as a housekeeper. In 1871 she was head of household and a Laundress. Sarah died in 1879 and is buried with her parents at St Euny.

Joseph (1817 – 1905)

Joseph is our direct relative; he married Jane Thomas on March 12th 1840. At the 1841 census they lived at Hicks Row. Joseph broke with family tradition being a cabinetmaker by trade. In October 1841 at the baptism of their son Joseph their residence is recorded as "Town". In 1845 they were at Hoskings Terrace, in 1851 Western Terrace. Joseph is described as a journeyman cabinetmaker in the census, ie one who works for others.

In the 1861 census the family live at West End but neither Joseph senior or Joseph junior are there. Recorded in the occupation column for Jane is "wife of cabinet maker in Australia". Joseph Snr. Left for Australia in 1853 on the "Hibernia", Joseph Jnr. in 1857 on the "Gypsy Bride". Jane and the five other surviving children joined them in El Dorado, Victoria in 1864 making the journey to Australia on the "Red Rose".

Joseph and Jane had been apart for over ten years. They lived at El Dorado for the rest of their lives. Jane passed away in 1890 and Joseph in 1905. They are buried together at the El Dorado cemetery.

As you will have seen there is a strong Redruth Australian connection within the family. Many found their way here and are now to be found in every state.

Our Beginnings in Cornwall

Redruth and St Euny

Redruth is an ancient town, the exact date of its beginning is unknown. At Carn Brea, the granite tor that overlooks Redruth, Stone Age ruins have been found, there is also evidence of occupation during the Iron Age and Bronze Age. These people undoubtedly valued the tin found in the streams of the area. The village of Redruth grew up around a ford on a stream that flowed down to Portreath. The ford was on an ancient road that ran along the hills that form the backbone of Cornwall. The ford was about one mile northeast of Carn Brea. The name Redruth comes from its position. *Ryd, rys or res* means ford and *ruth* meaning red. This because of a red colouration in the stream due to the iron oxide released from the tin workings. This main road where the stream crossed became Fore Street; from *for* or *forh* meaning road or way.

There is also evidence of Roman occupation in Redruth; the presence of tin in the area would have been attractive to them. The Romans left Britain in 410 AD

St Euny

About 550 AD St Euny, an Irish missionary arrived and established religious communities at Lelant and Redruth. At Lelant, the parish of that area, Uny-Lelant, also commemorates his presence in Cornwall and is reputed to be his burial place. His Redruth baptistery was at a well at the foot of Carn Brea. The present church of St Euny (also called St Uny) is on or near the site of the original baptistery. This is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Redruth township.

In bygone years most parents in the parish of Redruth would insist on seeing the water taken from St Euny's well and carried to the font in the church for a christening. The old legend about this well was that the water would prevent any child christened with it from hanging. It seems to have worked in the case of the Hollow family!

Redruth Churchtown remained a hamlet apart from Redruth Town, while another village developed "up the Hill", as old documents term the rise from the bottom of the town to Plain-an-Gwarry. Plain-an-Gwarry means place of play. The name was probably given that name because there was a green in the area. It is still a recreation area and can be seen on the map. Green Lane is the main road from Redruth to Plain-an-Gwarry and lead to the green. The area was once known as Redruth Moor, it then was an area of largely uncultivated land.

From "Annals of an Ancient Town – Redruth" by Frank Michell

Market Town

In 1334 the town received a charter from Edward III for a market to be held twice weekly on Tuesdays and Fridays and two annual fairs on April 21 and July 22. The markets occurred in the main street, Fore Street, and they continued to be a town event until well into the twentieth century. Eventually there were four fairs, Easter Fair, Mazzard Fair, (mazzards are a variety of cherry), Goosey Fair (goose) and Whitsunday Fair. The citizens also celebrated St Euny's Feast Day on the Sunday following February 1st.

Population

The population of Redruth was less than 500 until the late 1600s when the copper deposits in the district began to be developed. The early tanners had discarded copper ore but copper became important as the Industrial Revolution rolled on. It was a vital

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ingredient of brass, much needed for the new technologies being developed. Tin mining employed relatively few people whereas copper mining was labour intensive.

Through the 1700s the population gradually increased. In the 1801 census it was 3,924 in 648 houses; by 1851 it was 10,571 in 1,867 inhabited houses. Redruth became the capital of the largest and richest metal mining area in Britain. However conditions for workers in the mines were very poor and by the 1840s there were pressures that encouraged migration out of the area. Lower copper prices, food shortages sparked the first wave of migration. In the mid 1860s the copper mines began to decline and a second wave of migration occurred.

Hollow Movements

Some of the HOLLOWs left Redruth in the 1850s and more left in the late 1860s and early 1870s. The numbers of HOLLOWs in Redruth at the 1881 census had dropped dramatically to ten persons from a peak of 54 in the 1861 census.

The original Matthew HOLLOW was one of those attracted to Redruth when it began developing in the 1700s, he was married in Redruth in 1765. His occupation is still to be discovered. It would seem it might have been an occupation allied to mining but not dependant on it as he moved to Falmouth. Falmouth is a busy port but not part of a mining district.

Matthew had two sons and there were masons in each of their families. The way the mason trade has passed down through the families suggests that Matthew may have been a mason too, the original of this huge family of masons.