
THE HOLLOW LOG

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St Just - New Zealand Hollows



Charles and Anne Hollow, Oamaru NZ

Photo: Eunice (nee Hollow) & Percy Wellington

Charles Hollow was a descendant of William Hollow (b1825) and Jane Olds (b ~1828) who were married in Madron in 1850. They had at least eight children; four of them migrated to New Zealand. William b 1852 (father of Charles), James Olds b 1860, Sarah b 1863 and Jabez b 1866.

The St Just Hollow/Olds connections

The other Hollow – Olds connection in the St Just in Penwith area is Richard Hollow (b~1820) and Sarah Olds (b~1821) who

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Penzance Exiles - Part 1

The Search for the sons of Richard & Harriet Hollow (picture below)



Richard & Harriet 1836-1940 & 1836-1916

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Redruth to Rutherglen

The Redruth Hollows originate from the marriage of Matthew Hollow to Christian Terrill at the church of St Uny, Redruth on 3rd Feb. 1765. Matthew was described as a sojourner in the record, a visitor to the parish, from Zennor. Christian and Matthew had nine children and at least 21 grand children. Matthew was a Master Mason by trade and that occupation is prominent in the family for three generations.

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were married at Madron in 1845. Both couples appear in the census records in St Just, both men were tin miners. Richard and Sarah appear in the 1851 and 1861 census as Richard and Sally Hollow with five children, the eldest is Jabez Hollow b ~1843. (I know he was born before Richard and Sarah were married but it sometimes happened that way). I am assuming Sally is a pet name for Sarah, in official records of Baptisms and marriage Sarah is used. There is no trace of a Richard and Sarah in the census records. There are five more children recorded to the couple in the Madron and Pendeen registers but they appear not to have survived. A website with many OLDS references (see 'Hollow Spotting') lists Sarah (Sally) and Jane as daughters of James OLDS and Mary TINNER. A son James and another daughter Eliza are shown as having died in New Zealand, one at Oamaru so the group may have emigrated together.

The connection needs further investigation, both John and Richard were miners, both married OLDS and both had sons called Jabez HOLLOW and James Olds HOLLOW. Could two brothers have married sisters?

Richard and Sally/Sarah are missing from the 1871 and 1881 census although it does appear that Richard may be there, but his wife is now Ann. William and Jane are in the 1871 census in St Just but are missing from the 1881 census. Did they migrate to NZ at this time too? There are many questions to be answered with the St Just HOLLOWs.

Hollow Spotting

49 Hollow I one hit

The Chellew Family Website,
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb/~chellew>

is a pleasant surprise. The Ludgvan Chellew section lists 49 HOLLOWs. They come from four different marriages into the Chellew family. The marriage between Matthew HOLLOW (b 1816) and Elizabeth Botterell CHELLEW (b 1821), in 1839 at Zennor is the beginning of 43 HOLLOW individuals that are listed over three or four generations. The numbers are helped by one daughter, Agnes Cardew HOLLOW, who married her cousin Thomas HOLLOW in 1870 at Uny Lelant. Matthew is a descendant of the Zennor HOLLOWs, the John HOLLA - Chesen THOMAS line.

The other marriages were Richard HOLLOW (b 1837) and Mary Wills CHELLEW (b 1840) married in 1870 at Ludgvan. Richard was a son of Thomas HOLLAH of Ludgvan whose ancestors are being tracked down by Ellen Hollow. They are proving very illusive.

Elizabeth HOLLOW married John CHELLEW probably in

1901 and registered at Penzance. Elizabeth's links to family are still to be discovered. Finally Pauline Kay HOLLOW, who is very much alive, married a CHELLEW descendant. Pauline is a descendant of the St Buryan HOLLOWs who have featured in previous issues of the newsletter. So out of the 49 HOLLOWs mentioned only Elizabeth is not yet linked to a family in the HOLLOW database

Another hit, 10 more Hollows

Adrian Eddy's Cornish Ancestors website at www.freeserve.co.uk has ten HOLLOWs on it. Admittedly this includes a HALLOW and three HOLLAs but we claim them all. They fall into six families. Thomas HALLOW (b 1746) St Just has three HOLLA descendents over two generations. Thomas appears on the HOLLOW database and is a descendent of John HOLLA (b~1680) Madron.

Sarah HOLLOW (b 1741) who married Edward POLGREEN is there too. She is also on the HOLLOW database as a descendent of another John HOLLA of Madron, this one born ~1694.

Richard HOLLOW (b 1832) who married Harriet WALLIS (see 'Penzance Exiles' this issue) is listed, he is a descendent of the Zennor HOLLOWs going back to William HOLLA and Uslea COCK.

William HOLLOW (b 1825) who married Jane OLDS (see 'St Just- New Zealand Hollows' this issue) is also listed his father was John HOLLOW from Madron. The line ends there at the moment.

Helena HOLLOW (b ~1851) at Towednack is there, her father is William HOLLOW b 1810 Zennor but nothing more is known yet of his ancestry.

The last two HOLLOWs are a father daughter combination who are still living, nothing is given of their origins.

Hollowtown

In a reference book called "The Dictionary of American Place Names", I found Hollowtown, Ohio, named after Anthony Hollow, storekeeper. I couldn't find it on my US Road Atlas but there have been HOLLOWs in Akron Ohio since early last century at least. There was a town called Holleton in Western Australia, which was named after Joseph Hollow and Alfred Heaton, who found gold there in 1924. Joseph Hollow was my great uncle, a bachelor; unfortunately any gold he may have found did not flow through to his family.

A South African Hollow

Found in "Cornish Immigrants to South Africa, The Cousin Jacks' contribution to the development of mining and commerce 1820 – 1920." by G.B. Dickason, Hollow W , unfortunately no other details.

HELLO THERE

In this issue we have articles on three branches of HOLLOWs that at this stage any connection between them are not apparent. The two biggest groups in the HOLLOW database are from Zennor but a link between the groups, assuming there is one, is still to be found. One group commenced with William HOLLA and Uslea COCK who married in 1685. The other group commenced with John HOLLA and Chesen THOMAS, they married in 1695.

There are many HOLLOWs/HOLLAs in West Penwith parish records before these dates so there is much still to be discovered about the HOLLOW/HOLLA origins in Cornwall.

THE HOLLOW WEBSITE

I will be updating the website about mid September. There are quite a few additions, particularly the database with many additions of HOLLOWs who lived around St Ives. <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~chollow/>

ODD SPOT

There is a house here in Croydon, Victoria, where I live named 'Brown Willy'. Presumably named after the highest peak on Bodmin Moor in Cornwall. It must have some importance to the occupants, as there would seem to be many far more poetic or picturesque Cornish names to choose from.

CONTACT

Colin Hollow edits the Hollow Log, comments and contributions are always welcome.

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Hollow and variants Holla, Hollah, Hollaw and Hollowe are registered with The Guild of One-Name Studies. Guild members who are Hollow researchers are Colin Hollow (Mem.No. 3056) and Keith Hollow (Mem. No. 3257)

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Penzance Exiles

continued from page 1

The life of Richard Hollow, born in Penzance in 1836, has been featured in previous editions of the Newsletter and when I embarked on tracing my family, I believed that my great grandfather, Richard Henry, his brother Howard and sisters Ada and Jessie were the extent of Richard and Harriet's family.

It therefore came as a surprise when I first examined the 1871 and 1881 census returns which listed the following children of Richard and Harriet, with the prospect of perhaps finding other present day Hollow descendants unknown to my Penzance family.

Richard Henry born 1857, William 1859, George 1861, Edward 1864, Ada 1867, Jessie 1871 and Howard 1876.

It was already known that Ada had married John Henry Bounden, a baker, and had lived her entire life in Penzance. Jessie fell victim to scarlet fever at the age of 21, dying in 1893. Howard, who I met once when I was a very young boy, was a printer by trade and had settled in Rochdale, Lancashire where he married his first cousin, Annie Wallis, his mother's niece. The General Register Office (GRO) records of deaths were searched and no entries were found to indicate that William, George and Edward had died in England or Wales and all would have been too old to have served in WW1. So what became of William, George and Edward?

GEORGE

The 1891 census shows George, a labourer, and Elizabeth in New Street, Penzance with six children all born in the town as follows;

Elizabeth Ann 1882, William George 1884, James Henry 1886, Walter 1887 and Mabel 1889.

It was discovered that Mabel was a surviving twin, her twin-sister Ada having died aged just 7 weeks. James Henry had also died as a child aged 9 years but the trail seemed to end there until Colin received an email message, 'out of the blue', from a great grandson of George, Richard Gary Hollow, living in Warren, Ohio, USA who had spotted Colin's 'Genealogy Home Page' on the Internet. He informed us that George and family had migrated to Ohio in 1908 like many Cornish people, particularly from the Penzance area, who had travelled to Akron in the early 1900s to work in the rubber factories there. Details of the arrival of George and his family at Ellis Island, New York and their applications for Naturalization have since been obtained. Research is ongoing to determine the full extent of the family in the USA.

WILLIAM & EDWARD

The GRO records of marriages were searched for William, George and Edward and the correct candidates were found using a process of elimination and copies of their marriage certificates obtained. They revealed that George had married Elizabeth Major at Penzance in 1882. Edward, Emily Frances Cripps at Lambeth, London in 1894 and William, Emily Elizabeth

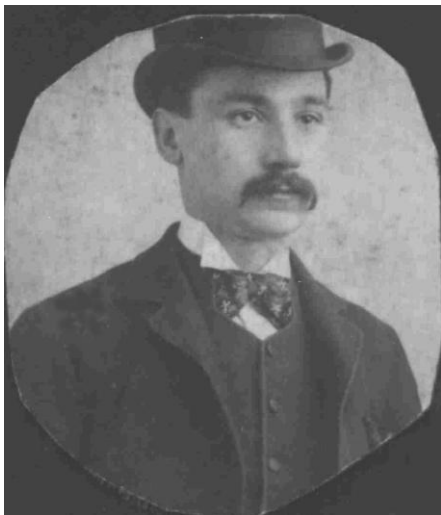
Lavenu also at Lambeth in 1904. A further search of GRO birth records showed that Edward and Emily Frances were the parents of two daughters,

Jessie Hilda born 1895 and Winifred Edith born 1899 who died aged 4 years in 1904.

William and Emily Elizabeth had a daughter and three sons; Emily Tregarthen born 1905, William Lavenu 1906, Howard Richard 1908 and Frederick George 1911.

The GRO again proved to be an invaluable research tool and revealed that William Lavenu had married Gladys Middleton at Camberwell, London in 1934 and had two sons, William Stanley and Paul Middleton. At the time of my search the parents were already dead and the 1998 national Electoral Roll listing did not include either William Stanley or Paul Middleton and I suspected that they had emigrated but had no idea to where. The Electoral Roll indicated that of William and Emily's children only Frederick George still survived and resided in Lewisham, London. However, a letter sent to this address was returned endorsed 'Person unknown' and I subsequently discovered that Frederick had sadly died the previous year.

At about this time, on one of my regular visits to the Cornwall Family History library at Truro, where I was conducting my research, I had a problem deciphering the details on a microfiche transparency. While discussing this with a 'Helper' the conversation was overheard by a lady sitting close to me who had been alerted by the mention of the name Hollow. She joined the conversation and said she was researching the Hollow family from Penzance, I told her I was a Hollow from Penzance and that I was looking for the Hollow family in



Edward Hollow 1864 - 1914

London. What a coincidence, she was descended from the London family! The lady was Emily Frances Roach the great granddaughter of Edward and granddaughter of Jessie Hilda and was my third cousin. Frances and her family now live in Plymouth and we rapidly arranged a visit to Penzance when I was able to take Frances and her daughter Deborah to the St Clare Cemetery and show them the grave of Richard and Harriet, great great grandparents of both Frances and myself. In turn, Frances provided me with a mass of information and photographs of her branch of the family.

Frances was aware that the family of William and Emily Lavenu had lived in Lambeth, London at the same time as her great grandparents. She also knew that William Lavenu and family and his sister and brothers had later lived in Lewisham but her late mother and aunts had also 'lost touch' with William's descendants.

In an attempt to find the whereabouts of William Stanley and Paul Middleton I applied for a copy of the death certificate of William Lavenu who had died in 1990, hoping that the 'informant' might be a family member and that an address might also be given. I was excited when the certificate was received to learn that the informant was his son Paul Middleton with an address in Toronto, Canada. A letter was hastily sent to the address where Paul was fortunately still resident. Paul, I am pleased to say, was equally as excited as myself to re-establish family contacts and many email messages between Ontario and Cornwall ensued as did the exchange of photographs, which have brought us up-to-date.

Paul was able to tell me that his grandfather, William, had served his apprenticeship as a bookbinder in Penzance with Thomas Beare and Co. (Printers) from 1873 to 1880 and had settled in Lambeth sometime after 1880 where he had joined



William Hollow 1859 - 1912

Henry Harley & Co. in Bedford Row. In 1897 John Lavenu began his apprenticeship with the Henry Harley Co. and it was through him that William met John's sister Emily who he married in 1904. William's brother Howard, who worked for a newspaper company in Rochadale, is also believed to have served his apprenticeship at Beare & Co. in Penzance as did my grandfather, Alfred James, a

printer-compositor who worked for the Company until shortly after WW2.

William Lavenu had been the Works Manager of a factory in Peckham and Emily Tregarthen had maintained the family connection with the printing trade, first as a proof reader in Hammersmith and later in the printing department at British Drug Houses. Howard Richard was a skilled metal marker at Vickers Armstrong in Bexley, Kent and Frederick George a plumber.

Edward, who was a basketmaker, had followed his brother to London. He suffered an untimely accidental death in 1914, a year before the marriage of his daughter Jessie, when he drowned after falling into a canal.

Like his younger brother, William Stanley had emigrated in the mid-sixties and had settled with his family in Sydney, Australia in 1967 where he died in 1999. His sons, Mark William, Robert Paul and daughter Amanda Jane currently live in Australia, Mark in Tasmania and Robert and Amanda near Sydney.

The story of the London Hollow family is finally complete and on 20th September 2001, Andra my wife, and I will be meeting Paul and his partner Mary Ann from an Air Canada flight at Heathrow and bringing them to Penzance for a holiday and to meet other members of the family, a Hollow reunion that we are all eagerly looking forward to.

Written by Keith Hollow, pictured below at the graveside of Richard and Harriet Hollow with third cousin Frances.



Redruth to Rutherglen

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Most of the Hollows who lived in Redruth are descendants of Matthew and Christian. In the census records the number of Hollows in Redruth hovered around 45 in 1841 and 1851 and rose to 57 in 1861. In the 1881 census the number was down to 10.

The movement of the Redruth Hollows began in the 1850s; quite a lot of them came to Australia attracted by the mining opportunities in South Australia and Victoria. Most migration was to South Australia and Victoria and their occupations show a large representation of miners and masons. The mining industry and the building industry feature frequently in their lives in Australia.

The Rutherglen Hollows

Stephen Hollow was a grandson of Matthew Hollow and Christian Terrill and a master mason. He was the third of the eleven children of Matthew Hollow and Mary Cocking; his father was also a master mason. Stephen married Alice Richards at St Uny on 22 May 1825 and they had thirteen children, four of whom migrated to Australia and eventually settled in Rutherglen, a gold mining town in the north east of Victoria. The Rutherglen Hollows were John (1836 - 1893), Mary Richards (1838 - 1898), Joseph (1839 - 1903) and Elizabeth Ann (1845 - 1915). They didn't migrate together but by 1877 they were all in Rutherglen.

John Hollow (1836-1893)

John migrated first arriving in Sydney aboard the "Sultana" on 19th May 1855 aged 19. He was in Beechworth, Victoria in 1860 where he married Elizabeth Coullin (or Collins) on 22nd May 1860. Beechworth was also a gold mining town in the north east of Victoria about 30 miles from Rutherglen. John's uncle, Joseph Hollow mined there before going to El Dorado. John lived at times in Beechworth, Chiltern (10 miles from Rutherglen) and El Dorado, the 1868 Bailliere's P.O. Directory list him and his brother Joseph as being miners at Chiltern. He must have moved to El Dorado in 1868 as he joined the MUIOOF Lodge there in July of that year. The Lodge records include him until April 1877. Also in 1877 he is listed with his brother Joseph as being prominent in the congregation of the Rutherglen Wesleyan Church. John and his family then moved to Beaconsfield in Tasmania where he ran a hotel.

Mary Richards Hollow (1838-1896)

Mary Richards Hollow was born in Redruth and married Thomas Henry Harris (born 1836 in Redruth). They were married in 1856, on the 1861 census in Redruth Mary was living with her parents at Roaches Row, her occupation was given as dressmaker, her husband was recorded as being in

Australia. Harris had worked in mines at Redruth before coming to Australia soon after their marriage in 1856. Thomas Harris aged 22 arrived in Melbourne on the "Indomitable" on 22nd Mar. 1857. Thomas Harris followed the gold to Castlemaine, Bendigo, and Chiltern before settling in Rutherglen where he worked the "Pipeclay" and "Garibaldi" reefs before he and Joseph Hollow struck it rich at the "Great Eastern".

Joseph Hollow (1839-1903)

Joseph HOLLOW was born in Redruth Cornwall about 1839 he was described as a mason's boy in the 1851 census aged 11 possibly he worked with his father, a master mason. Joseph arrived in Australia on the "Tornado" in 1864. The ship was of 1720 tons and carried 348 passengers on the voyage. Joseph was aged 24 and a labourer according to the shipping records. Joseph married in 1877 to Naomi THOMAS who was also born in Cornwall. He died in Melbourne on the 12/4/1903.

Elizabeth Ann Hollow (1845-1915)

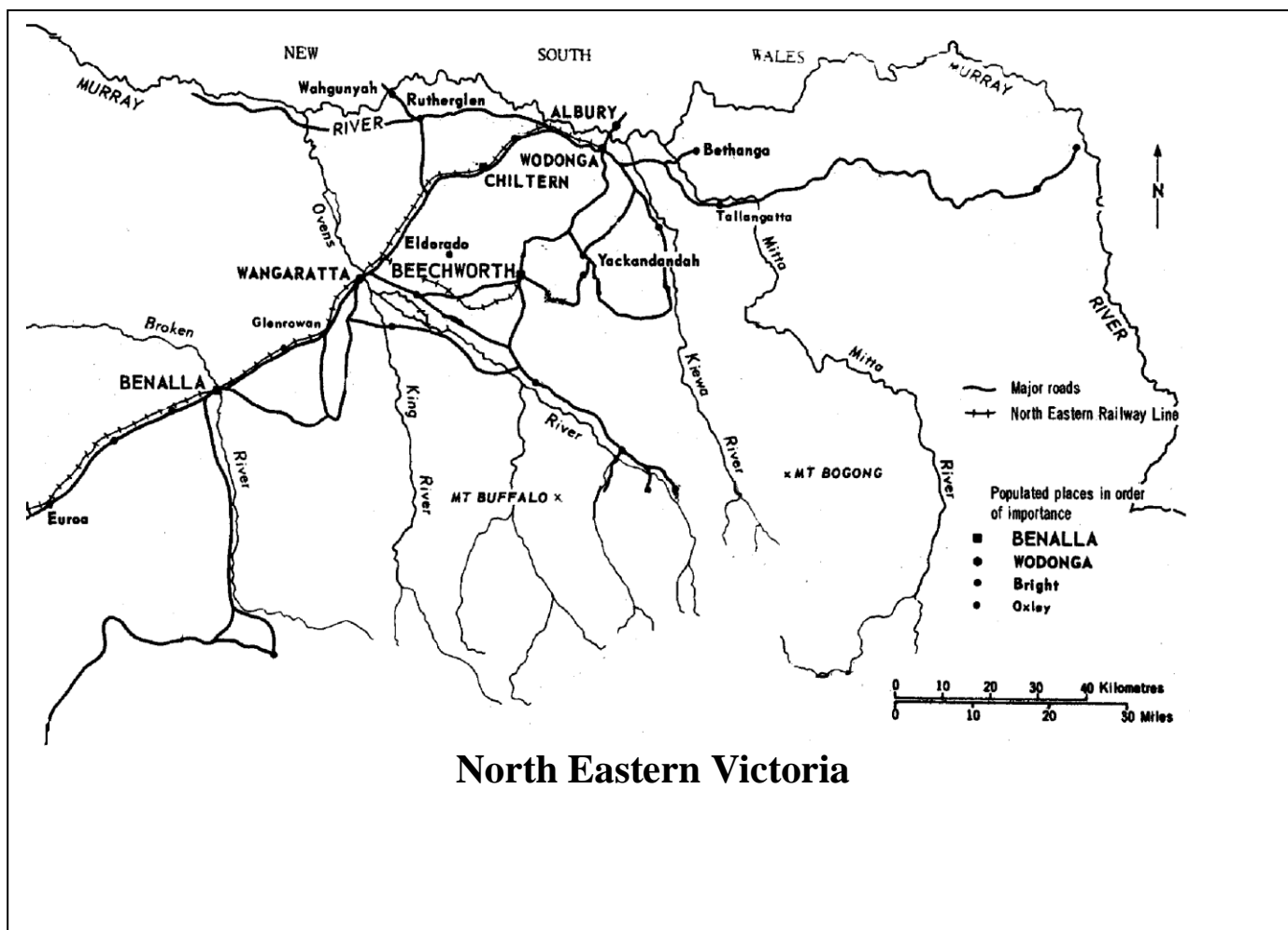
Elizabeth Ann Hollow was born about 1845 at Redruth she died at Rutherglen in 1915 aged 70. She was married to John Herrin in Redruth in 1869, he died in 1908, aged 61. Herrin was a Cornish miner and had been in Cuba and Canada before coming to Australia. He came to Rutherglen in 1874 and

worked as a miner before going into business as a blacksmith, in 1892 he advertised as a blacksmith, a machinist and a coachbuilder. John Herrin in true Cornish tradition was an inventor too. In 1889 he exhibited his scarifier, which had reversible tines, something not seen before. At the 1890 Agricultural show he won a prize with his single-furrow plough. He was active in the community, being a councillor (1891-99), Mayor 1896, a commissioner of the Rutherglen Waterworks Trust, a vestryman, a J.P., and Chairman of the Rutherglen School Board.

The Family Partnership

The partnership between Joseph Hollow and his brother-in-law Thomas Henry Harris probably commenced in Chiltern or Rutherglen. Joseph Hollow came to Australia in 1855 and was mining at Chiltern with his brother John and Thomas Harris in 1868. They may have been there from 1864-5 when John and his wife Elizabeth had a child in Chiltern. Thomas Harris and his wife Mary Richards Hollow had their second child in Chiltern in 1865. In mid 1869 Harris was active in the Rutherglen Quartz Mining and Crushing Company. The company did small crushings from various parties of miners. This experience may have shaped what was to happen in the future.

The first mention I have found of a partnership between



North Eastern Victoria

Harris and Hollow is in 1874 when they took up ground on the Great Eastern Reef under miner's right. The reef had been a major producer of quartz gold in the 1860s producing £12,000 worth of gold. Eventually the gold had run out and the mine abandoned. Harris and Hollow took it over after a deep shaft had been sunk but had yielded very little. The previous owner had run out of money and patience when the partners took it over. They sank a series of shafts and finally came across a shoot of gold that was to prove richer than the one that had made the mine famous in the 1860s. In 1875 they had small crushings, in 1876 they sold shares to finance sinking another shaft, putting in a pumping engine, a ten-head battery and a 14 horsepower engine all costing £1,800. By the end of 1876 they had produced gold worth £6,500. Mining continued through to 1878 but they lost the reef in mid 1878 and mining ceased. They took over 3000 tons of Quartz in three years, which yielded 9,000 ounces of gold worth £25,000 by one estimate, another put the figure at £38,000 sterling.

The Bethanga Venture

While all this was happening Harris and Hollow were also pursuing another venture at Bethanga, a small town close to the Murray River, 40 miles north east of Rutherglen. Bethanga was a gold field but the ore also contained copper in amounts high enough to process. For a time it was thought the copper might have been more valuable to miners than the gold. Harris and Hollow were probably attracted to the area initially by the gold but they became very interested in the copper and proposed to set up a copper smelting works there to process the ore of the many different parties that worked the field.

In mid 1868 one investor, John A Wallace, was taking ore from one of the parties and having it smelted in Melbourne at Footscray, but he was refusing to divulge the results and would not take any other miners' ore for testing. Miners were making arrangements to have samples tested at Newcastle in NSW but for most mining parties the costs would have been a problem, the solution for them was a local smelter.

In September 1877 Harris and Hollow announced that they were going to set up a copper smelting works. The prospect of competition spurred Wallace into action. He suggested an amalgamation of the claims on one line, The Gift Line, into one company. Thus the Gift Line Company was formed. To secure a base for their operation Harris and Hollow bought a one fifth share in the company and negotiated to work the Gift claim, on tribute, the Gift Company was to raise the ore and in return get 15% of the returns. Harris and Hollow undertook to invest £10,000 within twelve months and agreed to build a smelting furnace immediately so that claim holders would be able to have their ore tested locally. They also gave an undertaking to process the ore of other claim holders.

Ovens and Murray Advertiser reports - about the opening of the Bethanga venture.

The inevitable bottle was then sacrificed amidst deafening cheers. The furnace was then prepared. Mr Harris called on those present to assist in getting the first charge of ore... An adjournment was then made to the friendly shade of a large tree, as the furnace was getting too warm for hugging. Here a few complimentary speeches were indulged in.. . Mr T Harris, in feeling terms, returned thanks on behalf of his partner and himself... 'He was but a miner, and was fond of the miner's life. When he first came to Bethanga, it was on very different business; but as soon as his partner and himself saw the copper ore, they were convinced in their own minds it was a profitable one.' Their idea was not to purchase all the claims they could, but simply to treat for the owners the ore that might be brought to them after the same style of the battery owner treats the dirt bought to him. They both disclaimed the term that had been applied to them, that of being 'philanthropic gentlemen'. They were both working men, and seeing what they thought a good speculation in Bethanga, they invested their money.

Thomas Harris sat down to the sound of three 'ringing' cheers, and 'For He's a jolly good fellow' played by the brass band. John Hill returned thanks on behalf of the businessmen of Bethanga saying "there was not a single person in Bethanga that would begrudge Harris and Hollow the success they deserved. As Speculators, they had speculated here in a quiet way, and without noise, and as business men they had behaved as gentlemen.

Plenty of toasts were drunk as Messrs Harris and Hollow had provided plenty to eat and drink for all. During the day the usual sports were indulged in, the brass band enlivened the whole by a good selection of music. At about 6o'clock a great rush took place when it became known that the first charge was about to be tapped from the furnace, and great cheering greeted the first appearance of the molten regulus as it flowed out... The whole day's proceedings were wound up at the Hall by an open ball. Which was enjoyed and kept up until daylight by about fifty couples. I must not conclude without paying a deserved compliment to the representative of Captain Standish, as it must have been no easy task for a trooper single handed to keep the large crowd in order, estimated at 500 persons. But not only did he keep order, but created perfect harmony all round.

January 1878

When the smelter was working fully it would not only smelt ore from the Gift Line Company but also for the other parties on the field. Operating in a way not too dissimilar to the way the quartz crushing company had operated in Rutherglen in 1868. Harris and Hollow did not intend to purchase mining leases or mine any ore, simply process the ore for others.

Building the smelter....quickly

By the end of September 1877 100,000 bricks were being made for the smelter in Bethanga. In mid October during celebrations involving most of the town, Joseph Hollow's new wife, Naomi, turned the first sod of the new smelter. She named the first furnace "The Victory". By January 1878, the first smelting furnace was completed and another ceremony, and party, was held when the furnace was given its first charge of ore. Stephen Harris, Thomas and Mary Harris' fourteen-year-old son was given the honour of tapping the first regulus; the molten ore produced by the furnace, and the company was given the name, The Great Eastern Copper Smelting Company. By February the second furnace had been completed and work had started on the third.

Wallace acts again

Soon after the smelter began operating Harris and Hollow's plans had to be drastically revised. John A Wallace commenced buying leases on each of the major lines of the reef. In order to protect their investment Harris and Hollow also began buying leases. In March 1878 they had bought a number of leaseholds. At the same time Wallace was buying up leases and launched the building of a smelter in opposition and by June 1878, after spending £13,000 on the venture, his third furnace was ready to be fired. This meant that Bethanga now had six furnaces, three operated by each company. Harris and Hollow's operation employed 108 men, 71 supplying and operating the furnaces and 37 at the Gift Mine raising ore. Wallace's company had 77 workers, 37 operating the furnaces and the rest raising ore. As a result of Wallace's intervention Harris and Hollow were only processing ore from their own leases. In the original plan they did not need to put money into buying leases or mining ore. But with the changed circumstances they were forced to put in larger amounts of capital. They did not shrink from this and continued to search for a solution to the problems of efficiently extracting the different metals. Harris and Hollow put money into building kilns, purchasing a stone-crusher and building a fourth Furnace, a "calciner". They were determined to find a more efficient process than that of producing regulus. The regulus was an impure mixture of copper, gold and silver and had to be shipped to Wales for further processing to separate the metals. The new works were an exercise in research and development. Towards the end of 1878 work at the smelter

PROFILE: JOHN A WALLACE

John Alston Wallace was born at Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, Scotland in 1824, the son of a draper. John married Ann Hall in 1846, but when his wife died prematurely he joined his brother Peter on the Victorian goldfields. He arrived in 1852 and went with Peter to the Ovens goldfield. A successful find at Spring Creek (Beechworth) enabled them to open stores on the Bendigo goldfields in 1853. They returned to the Ovens goldfields in 1854 and opened a succession of hotels and stores. In almost every town in the North East there was a Star Hotel owned by John A Wallace. In 1859 he had mining interests at Chiltern and in 1860 the township of Rutherglen was named after the township of his birth in Scotland. He had commenced supplying machinery to prospectors, eventually selling off his hotels and stores to concentrate on his machinery and mining business.

In 1854 he opened a hotel at Silver Creek, near Beechworth, it had only just opened when there was a rush to the Three-mile, most of Wallace's customers followed the rush. Wallace decided to solve the problem by moving too. One Saturday morning a team of men dismantled the hotel building and re-erected it the same day at the Three-mile. His customers, including boarders settled that night in the same rooms only the location had changed, by several miles.

Wallace kept in touch with his ventures in the various towns by riding between them on horseback, often at night. He was very popular with miners and generously supported local causes, although he was not popular with many miners at Bethanga but in most places that he had interests he provided employment for many of the locals. In 1880 the people of Chiltern held a banquet in his honour, in 1884 and 1888 similar banquets were held in Beechworth and Yackandandah.

In 1865 Wallace had married Theresa Monaghan whose father owned several properties, which Wallace eventually inherited. They had nine children, six boys and three girls. His wife Theresa died in 1882 which was when he was competing with Harris and Hollow in Bethanga.

Wallace lost heavily in the depression of the 1890s, despite this he managed to woo and marry a young bride in 1895. His bride, Ada Reid was 25, Wallace was 61. In 1898 Wallace became estranged from his four surviving sons. The sons were all disinherited and he curtailed the inheritance of his only surviving daughter should she marry. This was to ensure that she did not "endure the anxieties and sufferings caused by children."

John Wallace was a Victorian MP (1873 – 1901). He died in October 1901 and is buried in the St Kilda cemetery.

was scaled down while waiting for the completion of the calciner. By January 1879 the work was completed but work was not in full swing as there were problems with the calciner.

Harris & Hollow look at plan B

Although they had committed a large amount of capital they were looking for ways to extract themselves from the situation. In a public hearing on the future of the Bethanga field Harris gave evidence in support of a government subsidised smelting works, which he agreed would provide access for all miners, something his original scheme was established to do. Harris and Hollow also made an overture to Wallace to merge their respective companies but this was rejected.

New plans

During 1879 and 1880 Harris and Hollow experimented with the process. It seems they had come to the realisation that Bethanga was essentially a gold field and that the processes being used to date resulted in too much gold being lost.

Copper prices also dropped in this period. To maintain an income they did smelt and export at least one batch of regulus by the old method.

During 1881 Harris and Hollow commenced treating their ore by a new process and seemed happy with the results. Towards the end of 1881 they increased their capital by forming a new company, The Bethanga Gold Mining Company. There were 75,000 shares offered at £1 each. The value of their Bethanga operations was £40,390. The focus now was more fully on efficient

extraction of the gold. Wallace responded by floating a new company too. In November 1882 The Wallace Bethanga Mining and Smelting Company was registered with 80,000 shares at £1 each at 15s per share paid up. There were only seven shareholders but J.A. Wallace owned 75% of the shares.

Take over

In 1883 Wallace made an offer to take over Harris and Hollow's Bethanga Gold Mining Company and the partners accepted. An independent arbiter decided the value of the company. The settlement included a parcel of 5,158 shares in the Wallace Bethanga Mining and Smelting Company for the partners but by September 1884 they had been sold and Harris and Hollow's involvement at Bethanga had ceased.

The venture ends

The Bethanga venture came to an end after six years. The partners' original plan of building a copper smelter business without buying leases or mining claims did not eventuate. Nor did their intention to provide small-scale miners with access to a local smelter. J.A. Wallace had thwarted their plans. They were forced into a capitalist, acquisitive mode that, although they were able to carry it out, they did not seem comfortable with. Perhaps other considerations came into play too. Joseph moved to the Melbourne suburb of North Fitzroy. One of his children died there in 1882 and another was born there in 1884. He first appears at Rowe Street North Fitzroy in the 1884 Melbourne Directory. So in the later stages of the Bethanga venture Joseph's family were probably already in Melbourne. The partners had continued to work the Great Eastern Mine in Rutherglen but it appears to have closed down in 1884. Thomas Harris moved to Ballarat to be closer to his children's schools although he did return to Rutherglen in 1890 and attempted to re-open the Great Eastern again but the venture was unsuccessful. Mary Richards Harris died in

1896 and Thomas Harris died in 1900 aged sixty-five. Joseph Hollow died in 1903 aged sixty-four, his wife Naomi Thomas died in 1937 aged seventy-nine.

One of Thomas and Mary Harris' sons rose to prominence in Victoria. A doctor by profession he had a practice in Rutherglen and was very active in the local community. He owned a vineyard and made Australia's first flor sherry. He was elected to Parliament in 1920 and

remained an MP until he died in 1946. He held a ministerial position for over ten years and was knighted in 1937.

Joseph and Naomi Hollow's son Joseph also became a doctor, and their sons, Stephen and William became chemists.

References:

A Poor Man's Diggings – Mining and Community at Bethanga, Victoria, 1875 – 1912. by June Philipp. Hyland House Melbourne, 1987.

Rutherglen – A History of Town and District by Brian Lloyd. Shoestring Press Wangaratta, 1985.

Big Camp Wahgunyah – History of Rutherglen District by Muriel McGivern. Shoestring Press, Melbourne, 1983.

Colin Hollow

COINCIDENCE?

Joseph Hollow's uncle, John H Hollow (b 1804) died in Bethanga in 1884. He arrived in Melbourne aboard the "Whampoa" on 1/7/1877; he was 73 and a widower. He had a son in NSW, a daughter at Stawell in Victoria and possibly another son in South Australia so why did he go to Bethanga? Could it be that Harris and Hollow wanted someone with some expertise in building their copper smelting furnaces? John H Hollow was a master mason and quite likely to have been associated with copper mines back in Cornwall. Most of his life he lived in Redruth but he did work at times in other copper mining areas in West Cornwall.

New HOLLOW Researchers

The full list is available on the Hollow Internet site.

HOLLOW Researchers	Research interests
T. Scott WILLIAMS toyota@neo.rr.com	William HOLLA (1660) and Uslea COCK (1665), m Zennor (1685), William HOLLA (1690) and Bridget SYMONS (1702) m Zennor (1724), Edward HOLLOW (1743) and Hannah WATERS (1744) m Zennor (1764), Edward HOLLOW (1773) and Ann PERRY (1766) m Si Ives (1797), Edward HOLLOW (1800) and Alice ROWE (1800) m Madron (1825), Richard HOLLOW (1836) and Harriet WALLIS (1836) m Madron (1857), George HOLLOW (1861) and Elizabeth MAJOR (abt 1863) m Penzance (1882) William George HOLLOW (1883) and Maggie ?? Both George and William George migrated to the US in 1911 from Cornwall
Jean Hallow CREP j_crep@hotmail.com	Richard HOLLOW (1818) and Thomasine GLASSON (1823) m (1848) Penzance William Glasson HOLLOW (1849) and Mary Ann RULE (1850) m (1872) Redruth Joseph HOLLOW (1891) and Florence TRYTHALL m Michigan, USA
Joy SCOTT ajscott@net-tech.com.au	Mary HOLLOW (1797) St Ives and Henry NEWTON m (1820) St Ives
Lucy HOLLOW Hollow.Lucy@saugov.sa.gov.au	John HOLLA (1670) and Chesen THOMAS (abt 1675), m Zennor (1695), John HOLLA (1700) and Sarah EDDY m Zennor (1727), John HOLLOW (1730) and Catherine OSBORNE (1732) m Zennor (1757), Thomas HOLLOW (1774) and Elizabeth CURNOW (1774) m Zennor (1799), Thomas HOLLOW (1805) and Hannah NEWTON m Zennor (1828), Thomas HOLLOW (1828) and Mary Ann STEVENS, m Zennor (?), Thomas HOLLOW (1856) and Mary Jane GEORGE (abt 1856) m St Just in Penwith (1877), Henry Frederick Hollow (1881) and Ethel May PERKINS, m Norseman, W.A. (1922)
Chloe CARRAN chloe@ccarran.freemove.co.uk	William HOLLA (1660) and Uslea COCK (1665), m Zennor (1685), William HOLLA (1690) and Bridget SYMONS (1702) m Zennor (1724), Edward HOLLOW (1743) and Hannah WATERS (1744) m Zennor (1764) William HOLLOW (1764) and Margaret OULD m Phillack 1798 James HOLLOW (1802) and Mary Ann Symons (abt 1807) William HOLLOW (1838) and Bessie WHITFORD (1842) m Phillack (1862) Sydney HOLLOW (1875) and Elizabeth Mary SHAPLAND (1886) m Taunton (1916)