

THE HOLLOW LOG

Issue 52, June 2018

The Hollow Family Researchers' Newsletter

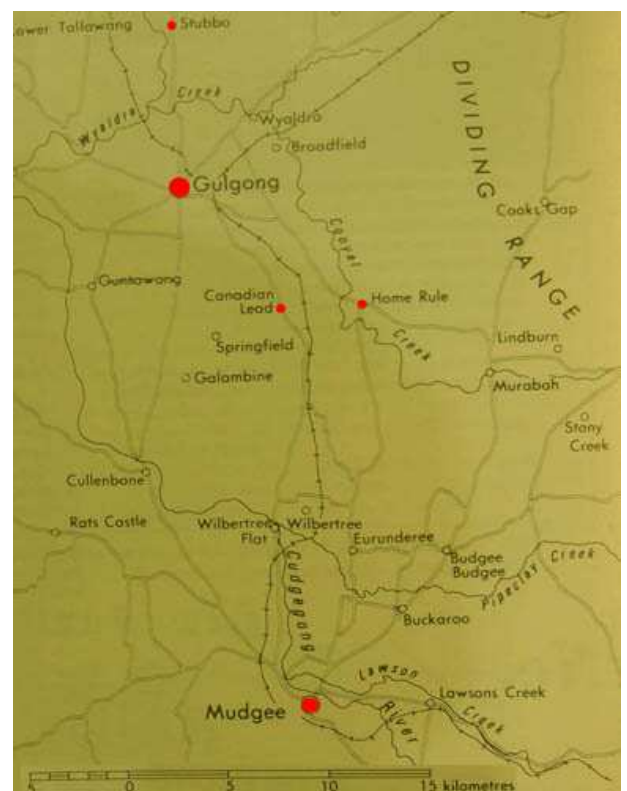
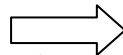
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The Hollows of Canadian Lead

This couple were married in Sydney in 1858. He a Cornish stonemason, she an Irish girl of 18 years. They moved to the gold mining area around Mudgee and Gulgong, New South Wales. They searched for gold, they selected, cleared and farmed a plot of land, and they had fifteen children.

This map may provide the context of the area they lived in.



Inside This Issue

Hollow Spotting

Hollows doing things from around the globe.

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The Hollows of Canadian Lead

This is a big story, so big it has taken over the rest of this issue. And it is just about the first two generations of the family.

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Hollow Spotting

Photographer Hollows

I have recently come across two Hollows, Matt Hollow and Tom Hollow, who are both photographers on different side of the planet.

Matt Hollow, full name, Matthew Edward Wallis Hollow, lives in London and qualified at the British Institute of Professional Photography. He specialises in the photography of works of art and antiques. His business is called Matthew Hollow Photography. The business's website is under construction at <http://www.matthewhollowphotography.co.uk>

Matt's family have lived in London for three generations after his grandfather moved from St Ives to London. His great grandfather, Nicholas Wallis Hollow, had travelled to the US in 1906 but only stayed a year. One of Nicholas' brothers James Wallis Hollow went to the US in 1909 and settled in Helena, Montana and began a Hollow family that still live in Helena today. The name Wallis came from the mother of Nicholas and James, Mary Wallis (1845-1908), and has been used in every generation since on both sides of the Atlantic.

Tom Hollow, full name Michael Thomas Hollow, lives in Auckland, New Zealand and is a fine art photographer and film maker. Tom spent some time in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA operating a photo studio there. He and his wife Alenka moved back to Auckland in 2014 and together set up their business, Hollow & Co. Tom specialises in TV/film stills photography, and also wedding photography. Find them at www.hollow.co.nz



Tom's family have been in New Zealand for six generations and were featured in Hollow Logs 35 & 36.

Married

Kate Hollow married Lenka Melanie Gawron at Clifton Park, Rotherham, near Sheffield, U.K. on 17 Mar 2018. Kate has taken on Lenka's surname, a polish name meaning 'crow'. They have a daughter, Ada. The wedding coincided with the arrival of the a second cold snap called the 'Mini Beast from the East'. The original "Beast from the East" had savaged Britain two weeks previously. On the positive side it did provide for dramatic wedding photos.



Obituary

Chris Hollow from Hayle, Cornwall passed away 24/5/2018 after a long battle with Mesothelioma. Chris had worked at Royal Mail and N.A.S.A. He was sixty one years old.



A new Hollow Book.

Earlier this year Mike Hollow released his fourth book in his Blitz Detective series.

A Hollow Poet

Barry Hollow, one of our new found Scottish rellies, see Hollow Log 51, is to have one of his poems published in an online poetry magazine, 'Ink & Sword' in mid June. Barry's regularly puts his poetry on his Facebook page. He recently penned a poem for our own Hollow Family History Group on Facebook.

Congratulations Barry, I look forward to enjoying more of your work.

<https://go.epublish4me.com/ebook/html/10097368#page/22>



HELLO THERE

We have moved!!! The Hollow Family History website has had to be relocated. Rootsweb who were hosting the website has shut down all websites it hosts indefinitely. This prompted me to move to a more secure hosting service, The Guild of One-Names Studies. Now called the Hollow One Name Study the website is almost identical to the old one. In the next few months there will be an upgrade which will include more photographs of our Hollow ancestors.

CORRECTION

In the last issue in a Hollow Spotting item I allocated Ben Hollow to a family that migrated from St Ives to Healesville family. Ben is in fact from a family who migrated from Ludgvan to New Zealand. Then to Australia and some of them to the Healesville Victoria area. My apologies.

THE HOLLOW WEBSITE

<http://hollow.one-name.net/>

The database is updated monthly. It may be worth checking your family as sometimes changes are made because of new information. The database is very much a work in progress.

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.

The Guild member is Colin Hollow (Mem.No. 3056).

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The Hollows of Canadian Lead

The Background


In Cornwall on 8th January 1765 Matthew Hollow (c1736-1824) from Zennor married Christian Tyrell at the church of St Euny in Redruth. Their family began a large family of Hollows I call the Redruth Hollows. They had nine children, only three of whom made it to adulthood but the next generation was to expand the Hollow family rapidly.

There were two boys, Matthew (1771-1842) who had twelve children and John who had nine, their sister Constance also had nine children. John and Constance moved to Falmouth. John's family remained there for a period before they began to move around England and overseas. Mathew remained in Redruth and he had seven boys who had children and they too joined the movement, what is called the Cornish Diaspora, the migration of the Cornish around the world often to places of mining. This story is of a grandson of Matthew II, James Hollow (1834-1905). James was the son of John Henry Hollow (1804-1884) Matthew's fifth son.

James Hollow (1834-1905)

James Was last recorded in England in the 1851 census living with his parents at St Erth. His father had moved there from Redruth. James was a mason as was his father as were almost all of the Redruth Hollow men. The next we learn from records is that James married Alice Williams in Sydney on the 31st July 1858. James was then a stonemason living at South Head Road, Sydney, Alice now called Alice Alicia, was a servant of York Street, Sydney.

The marriage certificate is the first official record we have found so far of James in Australia. A record of his arrival in Australia still eludes us.


**CERTIFIED COPY FURNISHED UNDER PART V OF THE
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES ACT, 1973.**

MARRIAGE REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

No.	Date and place of marriage	Names and surnames of parties	Conjugal status	Birthplace	Usual occupation	Age	Usual place of residence	Father's name mother's name and maiden surname	Father's occupation	Particulars in Columns 5, 6, 7, 8 obtained from Church Registrar No. 209 17749/1905 Duly Registered, Sydney. 20 Dec 1912
604	31 st July 1858 St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney	James Hollow Alice Alicia Williams	Bachelors Spinster	born all England in Dublin Ireland	Stone mason Servant,	22 21	South Head Road Sydney York Street, Sydney	John Hollow Christiana Tyrell George Williams Margaret Case	Stonemason Servant	

MARRIED IN THE *St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney,*
According to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Marriage was solemnized between us
James Hollow
Alice Alicia Williams
In the presence of us
James Lister
Mary Walker
By (or before) us *John J. Stodd* Officiating Minister or Registrar.

I, JOHN BRETTTELL HOLLIDAY, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE COPY OF PARTICULARS RECORDED IN A REGISTER KEPT BY ME.

J. B. Holliday
PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR

ISSUED AT SYDNEY 2nd DECEMBER, 1981.

The date of James' arrival in Australia is not known. A John Hollow arrived in Sydney aboard the Sultana on 19th May 1855. There were three masons from Redruth on that ship, one of whom, James Lytton, seems to have been one of the witnesses at James and Alice's wedding three years later recorded as Litton. This suggests that James may have been on that ship too.

actually James' cousin.

Jan Cole has found that a J Hollow travelled from Melbourne to Sydney on the steamship "London" in 1856. Searches of Victorian shipping have so far failed to find James's arrival in Melbourne.

Alice's arrival is documented; she arrived on the 15th February 1855 on the Samuel Boddington. She was 18, a farm servant from Malahide, Dublin, Ireland. Two of Alice's

LIST of Immigrants per Ship *Sultana* as inspected by the Immigration Board, on *19 May 1855*

NAME	AGE	SEX	PROFESSION	RELIGION	EDUCATION	STATUS	REMARKS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	PLACE OF ORIGIN
<i>James Lytton</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Mason</i>	<i>Anglican</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>19 May</i>	<i>Redruth</i>
<i>John Lytton</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Mason</i>	<i>Anglican</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>19 May</i>	<i>Redruth</i>
<i>Alice Williams</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>15 Feb</i>	<i>Malahide</i>

A search amongst all the passengers has failed to find anyone who could have been James and who was recorded as someone else. Many Hollow researchers have searched for James arriving on other ships around the same time but without any luck. The simplest explanation; James was wrongly recorded as John on the Ship's list of the Sultana in 1855. However as the portion of the ship's list shows, John Hollow's parents were Stephen and Alice, This John is

brothers also came to Sydney around the same time. Interestingly like James one of Alice's witnesses at her wedding was a young woman she came to Australia with, Mary Walker.

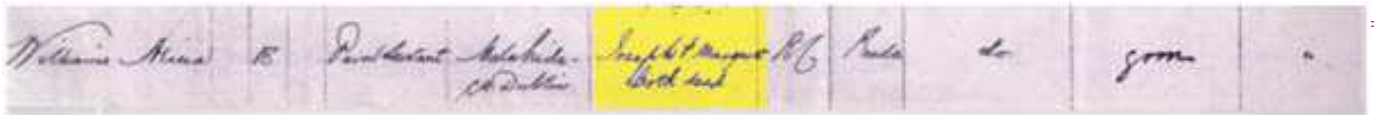
This second shipping record (next page) gives us Alice's parent's names and the fact that they were already deceased in 1855. A baptism record from Dublin suggests Alice was Christened Alicia Williams on 13th July 1836. The shipping

LIST of Immigrants per Ship *Samuel Boddington*

NAME	AGE	SEX	PROFESSION	RELIGION	EDUCATION	STATUS	REMARKS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	PLACE OF ORIGIN
<i>Mary Walker</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Catholic</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>15 Feb</i>	<i>Malahide</i>

Arrived on the *Samuel Boddington* day of *Feb 15 1855*

NAME	BIRTH PLACE AND COUNTY	RELIGION	DATE OF BIRTH	REMARKS
<i>Alice Williams</i>	<i>Malahide Dublin</i>	<i>R.C.</i>	<i>1836</i>	<i>Christened Alicia Williams</i>



records also record her as Alicia, a form of the name Alice. Within the family she was known as Alice Alicia. Alice's parents, Joseph and Margaret, were named on her death certificate confirmation that the Alicia on the Samuel Boddington was this family's Alice Alicia Hollow nee Williams.

Alice's baptism entry, below, reads "Alicia d Joseph Williams and Margaret". The baptism was in Dublin, 13 July 1836. Other records show Margaret's maiden name to be Cave.



The family story is that James and Alice bought a dray and bullock team and travelled to a reasonably new gold mining area at Merrendee, about 25 miles west of Mudgee. They were joined by Alice's brothers John and Joseph. James worked as Stonemason but also did some gold mining too.

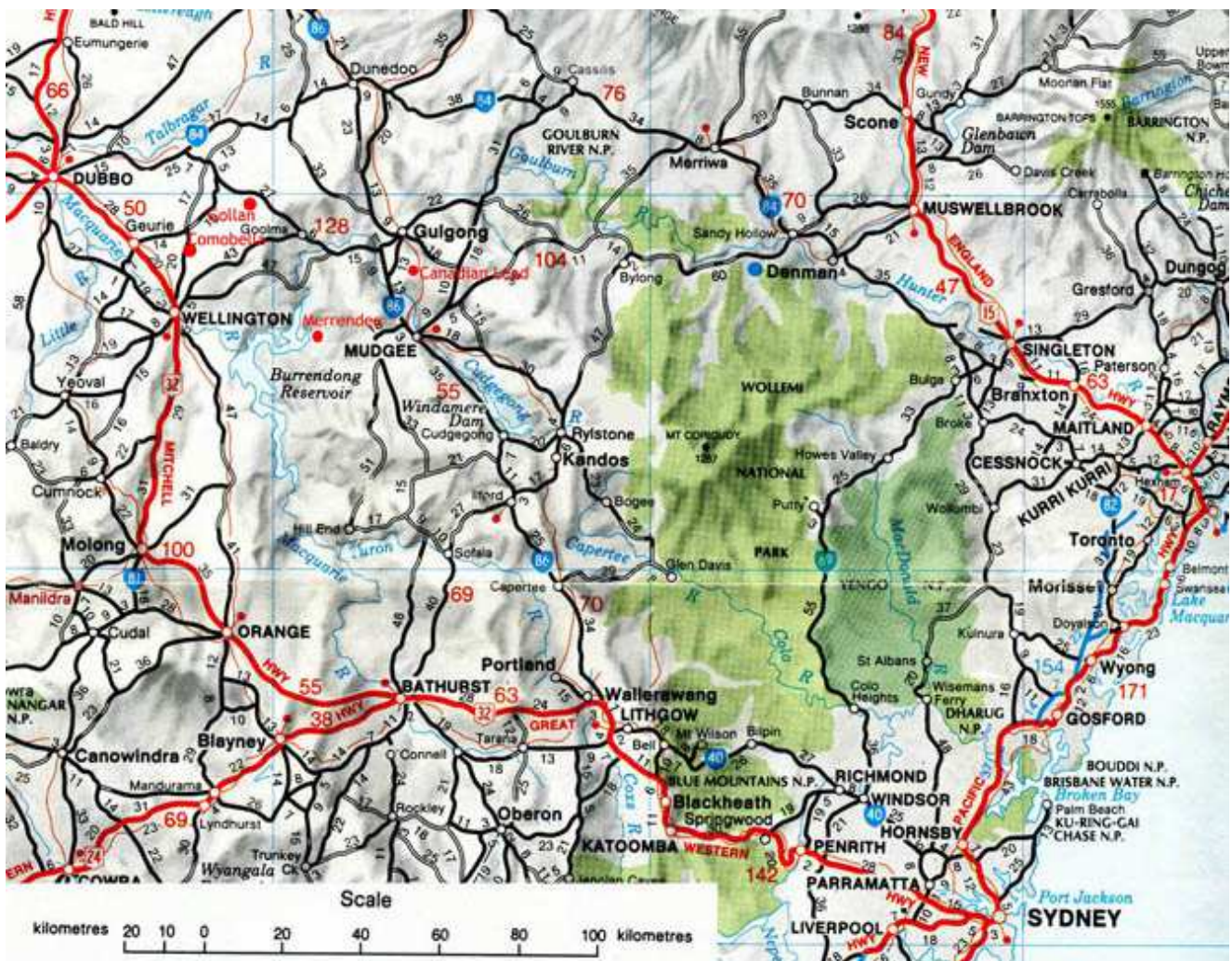
Merrendee, later named Yarrabin, was like many little towns during the goldrushes. They sprang up with a sizeable

population but when the gold petered out or more attractive mining was found elsewhere they declined rapidly too. On the map below Merrendee is shown in red west of Mudgee in the left centre of the map.

Records show that James Hollow selected 100 acres of land outside Gulgong. Look north east of Merrendee on the map for Canadian Lead, although it wasn't named that until 1871. James became the registered Conditional Purchaser of the land on 28th April 1864. On the same day Joseph Williams,

his brother-in-law, registered a selection of 50 acres on the southern boundary of James' land.

This would have been virgin land, it would have to be cleared, fenced and a dwelling constructed, probably initially a bark hut.



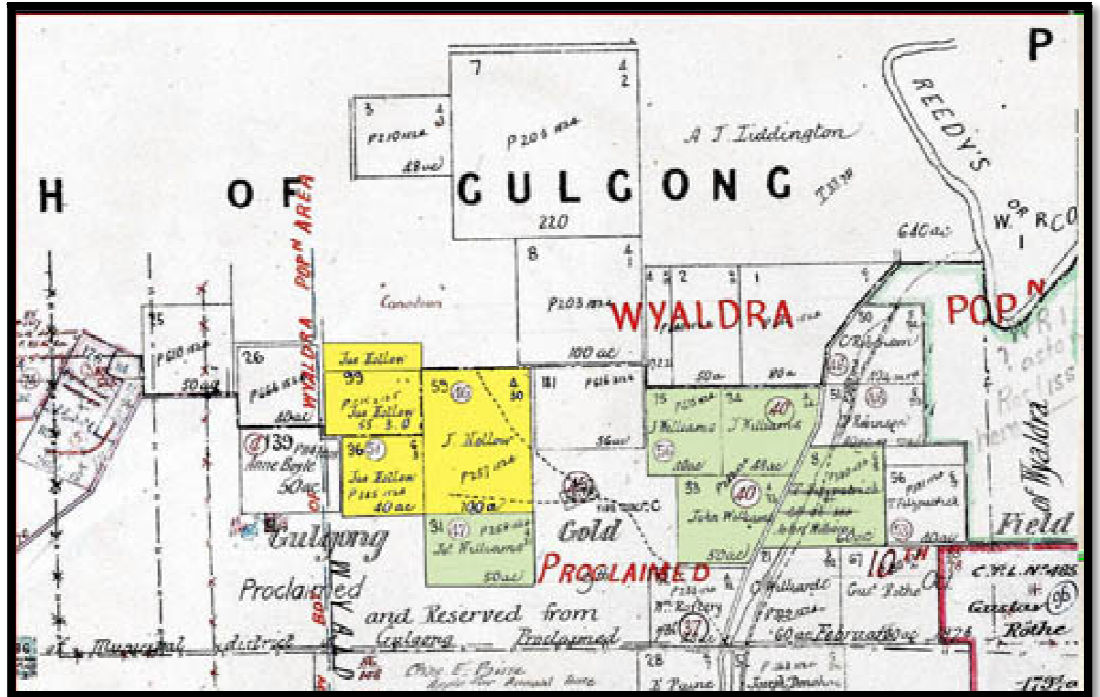
James and Alice had five children at this stage. They probably moved to Canadian Lead soon after acquiring the land. Between 1859 and 1980 James and Alicia had 15 children. Three were to die in infancy but at Canadian Lead their house would have always been alive with children.

James and Alice had married in St Mary's Cathedral in Sydney, the premier Catholic Church in Sydney, indeed Australia. Alice was from a strong Catholic family. The family story is that when she moved to the country however she found that the visiting priest charged more to baptise the children and did not come very often, so all of her children were christened Anglican. Her brothers who were neighbours stayed with the Catholic Church. This would not have made life easy for Alice but it showed her independent streak.

James increased his holdings in 1865 (40 acres) and in 1870 (40 acres). The land straddled two parishes, the map from 1887 shows land in the parish of Wilbertree; his purchases (yellow blocks) in the parish of Gulgong have been added.

The land that Alice's brothers, Joseph and John, had taken up is shown in green. James and the Williams brothers did work closely together.

James would have built a house out of the most abundant materials, namely the bark and timber from the trees they felled when clearing the land. Houses were all very basic in the early days of settlement. The roof and often the walls were of bark. The bark roof was held in place by logs and wire. The walls



Canadian Lead, July 1872



Home Rule, July 1872

of this one are rough hewn slabs of timber. Bark was also used and “wattle and daub” A technique where thin branches of trees or shrubs were arranged horizontally between vertical posts the mud pushed between the branches to seal the walls. These homes were able to built quickly using materials that were available in the bush. There was minimum outlay of money.

James and the Williams brothers had selected land that became the focus of gold discoveries. Discoveries were made at Canadian Lead in late 1871. The area was to get the name Canadian Lead because two Canadians found gold there. James and the Williams brothers' properties were within the Canadian Lead Goldfield. The top picture shows the local bakery at Canadian Lead in July 1872. Again bark roof and walls, front does have weatherboard that would have been hand split from the cleared timber.

The second photo of Home Rule, 2 miles from Canadian Lead, shows the size and density of the native forest that the early settlers had to clear.

James did go back to gold during this period. Robyn Smyth reports - “He pegged two claims in his name, and one in Alice's. James sank a

shaft on his, and found payable gold, he then sold Alice's claim for £5, which eventually turned out to be the best claim in the field. He never forgave himself for selling, nor did Alice forgive him." James' claim was called No 1 and just paid wages to shareholders (James and others who would have mined the claim) Alice's claim was No 2 and it paid its shareholders £3000 per share. No wonder the memory stuck with them.

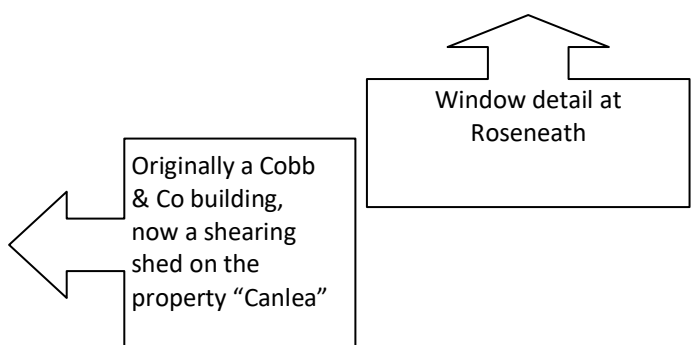
The family outgrew the original home that James had built. In the 1870s he used his Stonemason skills to build a stone and brick home with walls up to 45 cms (18 inches) thick. The new home was called Roseneath and it still stands today although it has ceased being used as a home. This is a recent photograph of it. There are actually three gables; the one at the rear is hidden by a tree or creeper. The second image shows the detail of the construction. The stone was local. Bricks were used for window surrounds, chimneys and fireplaces. Many people have painted and photographed the old home.

Supporting such a large family would not have been easy. James was a farmer, sometime gold miner and also he would use his skills as a mason to build for other people. One such job was during the goldrush period was building a coach station for Cobb & Co. Cobb & Co. was a famous Australian company that established a network of coach routes, similar to that of Wells Fargo in America.

During the gold mining period stage coaches brought people to and from Sydney. The coach route started at Gulgong, then through the settlements of Canadian Lead, Home Rule, Wilbertree, Munna and Mudgee and on to Sydney stopping at many more small townships. The trip to Sydney would take approx 4-5 days with regular changes of horses who did 20 to 30 miles per day. The Canadian Lead stop was to water the horses. When Cobb and Co stopped using it the building it reverted to farm use. It was used as a shearing shed. It is still in use today.

Over the years James purchased more land around his holdings and at the time of his death his property was 206

acres in total. When James died in 1905 his property Roseneath was passed on to his second son James Henry. Alice was to pass away in 1906.

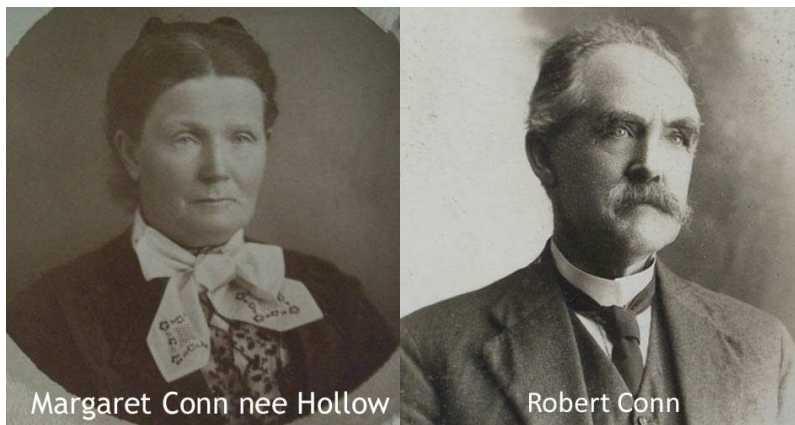


The Family

What follows are short summaries of the lives of each of James and Alice's children.

Margaret Hollow (1859-1935)

During the 1870s and 80s gold rush period one of the gold miners working a claim on "Nil Desperandum" (never despair) adjacent to Canadian Lead, was an Irishman by the name of Robert Conn. He married James Hollow's eldest



Margaret Conn nee Hollow

Robert Conn

child, Margaret, at her parent's house at Canadian Lead on 13th January 1880. Robert was born in 1848 at Patadown, County Armagh, Ireland. He had left Ireland in 1870 for New Zealand before coming to Gulgong and the Nil Desperandum. After 15 months he left gold mining and went to Palmer River in far Northern Queensland. This was another goldrush. He returned and took up land at Comobella near Wellington. Where the courtship between Robert and Margaret happened we do not know but after their marriage they took up residence on the farm known as 'Hillview' at Comobella.

Robert and Margaret had eleven children, Miriam, John, Elsie, Robert, Alice Lydia, Lynda, Frederick, Elwin, Baden and Edith. The property Hillview is still owned by the Conn family. Margaret died in 1935 age 74; Robert predeceased her in 1930 aged 82.

Elizabeth Hollow (1861-1935)

Elizabeth Hollow married John Court at Gulgong on Boxing Day 1886. John Court and Elizabeth's brother John had both taken up adjacent land selections at Gollan, about 50 km west of Gulgong earlier in 1886. This was virgin land so the job of clearing the bush, building dwellings began again. When built



Elizabeth Court nee Hollow

the Courts called their property 'Hillside'. John Court had come to Australia with his parents and they had settled in Canadian Lead in 1875. John, Elizabeth and her brother John would have grown up together in Canadian Lead.

The Courts had nine children; Una, James, Ida, Alice, Stella, John, George, Norman and Ruby. The first five were registered in Gulgong however in her obituary it states that Elizabeth moved to Gollan in 1887. Perhaps she went home to her parents place for her confinements. The dwelling at Gollan may have still been primitive. The other children's births were registered at Wellington.

John Court was a founder member of the Farmers and Fettleers Association in 1909 and appears to have been active in local affairs. Elizabeth died in 1935, she had been in ill health for 20 months and finally succumbed to pneumonia, she was 74. John died in 1948 aged 86 years.

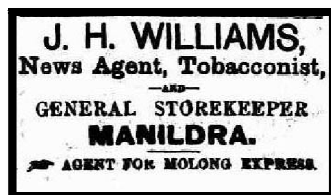
Alice Hollow (1862-1937)

Alice married John H Williams at Gulgong in 1889. John H Williams was an entrepreneurial person; he was not related to Alice's mother's Williams family. Soon after being married the couple moved to Manildra, a small town between Orange and Parkes that served a farming community. By 1897 John owned a Newsagent and Tobacconist shop and General Store in Manildra. He was also the agent for a nearby newspaper the *Molong Express*. John used this to advantage as each year in



Alice H Williams nee Hollow

December the *Molong Express* would included an article extolling his business. Judging by the articles his business was growing. He also became the local postmaster. Both Alice and John were active in the local community. John was a musician and had an interest in dramatics, Alice was liked



dances and socials. The couple were often reported as organising and participating in socials, dances and bazaars at Manildra; John

was often the MC of these functions. In addition John was active with the Agricultural Society, the hospital and other committees.

It seems John and Alice may have provided employment for Alice's sister Maud as she became Manildra's postmistress around 1900. She also was active in the local social activities. Also in this local scene was one Ernest Fleeting. Ernest was to eventually marry Alice's youngest sister Maud.

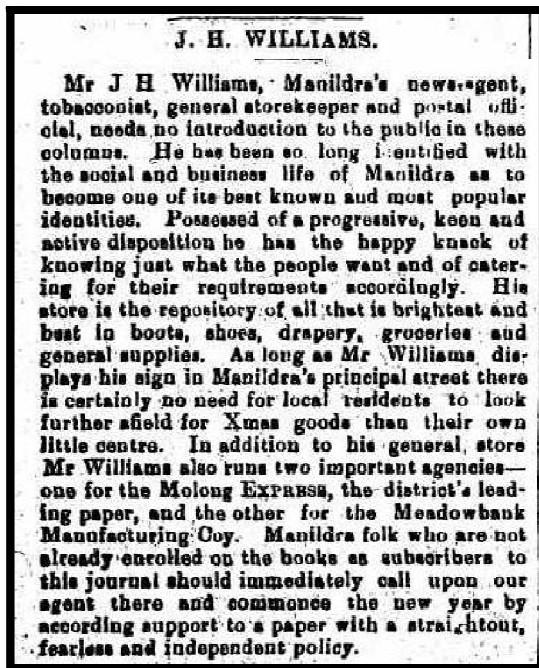
Another addition to his holdings was the Manildra Hall. In 1904 John added gas lighting to the hall prompting the local paper to report *"Mr Williams is keeping well abreast of the times and is leaving no stone unturned to add to the progressive spirit of the town."*

Around the same time the Williams developed a new enterprise, they built a new hotel in Manildra, The Royal Hotel. It opened to much fanfare in 1904. The hectic life must have taken its toll as in 1906 John sold his hotel, it seems he may sold his General Store previously, and moved to Sydney after which he wanted take a holiday to Victoria with his wife and to recharge his energy. I was unable to find out more of his life after Manildra. His wife Alice died aged 48 at Waverley, a suburb of Sydney in 1937.

Catherine (Kate) Hollow (1863-1947)

Catherine was known as Kate, she was one of the few in the family that left home for Sydney. She married Matthew Henry Bougen at Sydney in 1891. They had two children, Myra (1893) and Norman (1894). Another child born 1906 to Matthew Bougen is registered with her name as mother. The family does not believe the child was hers. The marriage was to breakdown in the early 1900s. Catherine's son Norman volunteered for military service in WWI serving in the Australian Military Forces (AIF) in France. He was to be killed in France on 31 July 1916 just two months after joining the 3rd Australian Light Trench Mortar Battery.

Norman's army records give some insight into his mother Kate's life. His records show there were many attempts to get his belongings to his mother. Attempts were frustrated by Kate's many changes of address in Sydney. She eventually got them in November 1920 and was given a war pension of £1 per week. Kate also had problems obtaining Norman's



medals and memorial plaque which was given to the family of a fallen soldier. Norman had given his mother Kate as his next of kin and had made his will, as soldiers were required to do, in her favour. Despite this Kate was interviewed in 1921 by the Army to find out where Norman's father was. She wasn't entitled to get the medals unless she was a widow. A report of the interview in Norman's file stated that Kate had been deserted 16 years previously which would have been about 1906 and the Kate had reared and educated her children without any support from her husband. 1906 was the year the third child had been born to Matthew Bougen. The army were not able to find Matthew Bougen although he had married again in 1921 and had two more children. His obituary in 1943 mentions he had three children with his second wife.

Kate seems to have spent her life in Sydney, she kept the Bougen name and died in Parramatta (suburb of Sydney) in 1947 aged 84.

John Hollow (1864-1927)

John Hollow took up a selection next to his soon to be brother-in-law John Court. Described as Virgin land, the onus was on the selectors to clear and fence the land and to construct a dwelling. The Settlers paid the government a yearly fee to remain on the land. They could remain as long as suitable improvements continued to be made. Eventually when the land was productive they were able to buy the land from the government. These were the same conditions John's father had to satisfy at Canadian Lead so he would have known the demands and hard work that he faced.

John named his property Bungieboomah and in 1893 he married Florence Last at Wellington on December 7, 1893 Gulgong. The couple were to have five children, Muriel, Vera, John (Jack), Eric and Dulcie. John worked the farm with his brother George.



The homestead at Bungieboomah, Gollan

Like his brother-in-law John Court, John Hollow was founder member of the local Farmers and Settlers Association and was elected the first president. He was a

member of other community groups and took an active interest in the welfare of the district. His funeral was made special in 1927 by limiting the number of cars to 62, one for each year of his life. There were no other kinds of vehicles. After John's death his son Jack took over Bungieboomah. In 1933 Jack was made a JP, obviously he continued his father's tradition of working for the community.

Mary Loretta Hollow (1866-1945)

Mary Hollow became a school teacher and taught at Stubbo, Wollar and Bylong, small towns around Gulgong and Mudgee.



The book "Travelling Down the Cudgong" includes this paragraph in a piece on the Stubbo school.

"Miss Hollow who taught there drove a horse and sulky daily from her home at Home Rule. Some people who lived along the route she travelled are said to have set their clocks by her, so regular was the time when she drove by". The distance each way is about 12 miles (19kilometres)

Newspaper reports had her visiting her sister Alice in Manildra for holidays. By 1913 she was living in the Sydney suburb of Bondi, when she married Samuel Worton, a jeweller and widower. Her niece Myra Bougen was her bridesmaid. Samuel was 49 and had two children. Mary, according to the marriage certificate, was 39 but she was actually 47. Her death notice indicates she brought up Samuel's two children and had four step grandchildren. She

died at Bondi on August 25th 1945. Samuel died there in 1949.

Emily Hollow (1867-1942)

Emily Hollow married Eric Charles Sams, known as Charles, at Gulgong in 1897. Charles was a widower with five children aged one to seven years old. She became the mother of these children and had four more to Charles Sams. Emily was living in Waverley,(Sydney) when she died suddenly in 1942 aged 75.

James Hollow (1869-1869)

Died in infancy.

James Henry Hollow (1870-1945)

Known as Jim, James married Margaret Turner of Gulgong in 1901 and they had three children, Daphne (b 1902), Victor (1904) and Gladys (1915). James and Margaret lived at Rosneath with his parents. James took over his father's Roseneath Property when he James snr. died in 1905.

James' older brother, John had settled on his own property at



Gollan, North West of Gulgong, leaving James Henry to inherit the family farm at Roseneath. Tragedy struck in 1916 when their oldest daughter Daphne passed away, three months before her fourteenth birthday. She died of complications after contracting measles. Six months previously she had contracted Scarlet Fever and would have been in a weakened condition because of that.

James lived until 75 years old. He had a major illness in 1906 and when he died in 1945 he was reported to have been ailing for a number of years. In his obituaries he was described as having a retiring disposition and praised for his industry and honesty of purpose. In life he was devoted to his property, wife and family, and friends.

His son Victor took over the farm. Victor did not marry until he was in his fifties. He married Lurlie Piper in 1957 and they had three children, James, Megan, and Karma. James is still a farmer.

Richard Charles Hollow (1872-1938)

Richard Hollow bought land of his own adjacent to his father James's land around 1891. He married Clara Webb of Wilbertree at St. Albans Church of England church at Home Rule on 20th August 1901. Wilbertree and Home rule were small settlements adjacent to Canadian Lead.

They lived at "Wilgadoon", Canadian Lead close by Roseneath and had land to farm in the beautiful valley with views to the Worobil Mountains.

Clara Webb was a great horsewoman and a beautiful woman who was one of the children of Edward Webb and Ann Cooper. Richard Hollow and Clara had three children, Dalwyn Alton, Renell Dudley and Wilga.

Tragically at the age of 37 years Clara died as a result of TB contracted after a friend stayed at their home. Richard Hollow remarried Florence Wurth after Clara's death. They had two children, Richard and Myra.

Richard senior was active in the local community. He was a founding member of the local Cricket club and an active member of the Canadian branch of the Agricultural Bureau. This was a farmer's organisation that enabled farmers to share and learn knowledge of the latest farming developments and techniques. Richard gave talks and held demonstrations of farm techniques for other farmers through the group.

There is another Henry Lawson story that has links to this area. In the story, *An Old Mate of Your Father's*, Lawson not only mentions places mentioned in this Hollow story, the main character is of James Hollow's vintage and experience. The narrator could have been James' son Richard. Richard passed many Lawson stories and reminisces down through his family.

Find the story at:-

https://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/l/lawson/henry/while_the_billy_boils/book1.1.html

Richard's three sons all became farmers. Dalwyn and Renell had properties at Canadian Lead close to Wilgadoon called Lorne and Canlea respectively. They and their cousin Victor then of Roseneath, share farmed together. Richard junior farmed at Tucklan near Dunedoo north of Gulgong.



Richard Charles and Clara Hollow, 1901

Life as a settler.

These are extracts from a letter written by the mother of Richard Hollow's wife Clara. They lived at Everton near Mudgee, similar country to that of Canadian Lead.

Selected our present home in 1865- Came to live on it in 1866.

Lived in a bark hut of two rooms in a wheat paddock near the road. Then all wild bush- very thickly timbered. Could not see many yards ahead. The road, then nothing but a track. It was measured, (the land) by the surveyor Mr. Arthur. Then there was nothing but hard work grubbing out the trees, burning off and fencing.

When we came to live here the opossums and bears [Koalas] were very numerous. At night they would go out shooting them. The country was all open. Most people travelled on horse, both men and women. Very few traps. Mostly bullock teams.

August 1867 a lot of blackfellows came to the house. I was alone at the time. They had been to Mudgee for rations and blankets. The Government supplied them every year. The blacks wanted feed. They were big clever looking fellows - only had blankets around them.

In 1868 I had a visit from the Bushranger Johnson, and I forgot the others names. So that night about ten o'clock four police came out and I was alone with three little children as my husband had to go to the big river (Cudgegong), for a mob of wild cattle. He was away many months and it was a big strain.

So when the police came, ordered the door to be opened and when I did so they both had revolvers pointed, but the bushrangers were gone and were only the other side of the hill watching the police. It was such thick bush.

Richard Hollow knew Henry Lawson one of Australia's most famous authors and poets. Lawson lived at Gulgong for a period during his childhood. He wrote about the life of settlers like Richard and his wife Clara's parents. One of Lawson's most famous stories is *The Drover's Wife*, about the travails of a woman left alone in the bush for months while her husband is away droving. This story has many elements of what is described in Clara's mother's letter.

This link should get you to *The Drover's Wife*.

https://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/l/lawson/henry/while_the_billy_boils/book2.1.html

Joseph William Hollow (1874-1874)

Died in infancy just 8 months old.

George Alfred Hollow (1875-1943)

George Hollow married Stella Campbell at Gulgong in 1906 and they settled immediately onto their property, Essington,



George Alfred and Stella Hollow, 1906

at Spicer's Creek near Gollan. George worked in partnership with his brother John. Crop reports in local papers reported them as the Hollow Brothers. Both George and John were active in the local branch of the Farmers and Settlers Association. George was a sportsman too; he was at times the president of both the local cricket and tennis clubs.

They were mixed farmers, in the early years mainly wheat and reports had their property as being 2500 acres. They experimented with new varieties of wheat. The coloured photo is of the Essington homestead in 2002. The wheat paddocks are brown. The Hollows also grazed sheep and cattle too.

The 1850s picture shows a load of wool from the farm. Wool production was certainly important on Essington at that time. The children in the picture are some of George and Stella's grandchildren.

George and Stella had five children, Irene, George (Keith), Marjorie, Thelma and Neil. Neil passed away when a month old, the other four children grew into adulthood. George Hollow passed away in 1943, his wife Stella died in 1979 aged 93 years.



Essington Homestead, near Gollan circa 1910



George and Stella Hollow with, from left, Marjorie, Irene, George Jnr., and Thelma



Essington in the early 1950s



Essington, Gollan circa 2002

Angelina Maude Hollow (1877-1955)

Angelina Maude Hollow, known as Maud, was born at Canadian Lead and went to school at Home Rule, the next township to Canadian Lead. She left home to find work with her sister and her husband John H Williams at Manildra. She became the post mistress there working out of the Williams' General Store.

Newspaper reports show that she was active in the social life of Manildra and joined committees to organise and run dances and socials for the locals. The first report I have of her in Manildra was in October 1900. Also active on these committees was one Ernest Emmanuel Fleeting. She married Ernest at Manildra in 1905. Her younger sister May was her bridesmaid. Newspaper reports sometimes mentioned the "Misses Hollow" so she or another sister Mary perhaps lived in Manildra at times.

They had just one child, Wilfred Vaughn Fleeting born 1907 at Manildra. From Manildra they moved to Bathurst and eventually to Balgowlah in Sydney.

Angelina Maude was described as a quiet happy person, she was a gifted pianist. She could play pieces by ear. She was also a good cook and won prizes at local shows and fetes. She was a stickler for correct posture, although she became quite bowed in her old age. She died of a heart attack in 1955, she was 78.

May Constance Hollow (1879-1913)

May Hollow's life is somewhat sad and complicated. She spent time in Manildra with her sisters Alice and Maud. She and Maud holidayed in Sydney together two weeks before Maud's marriage to Ernest Fleeting in 1905. May died in Paddington, Sydney, in 1913. Ten months previously in 1913 she had a daughter Thelma Phyllis May. From Thelma's birth record we find that her father was Leslie R Hopkinson. Leslie Hopkinson it turns out was a something of a philanderer. At the time May fell pregnant to him he had fathered five children to two partners. He must have been with May only a short time when she passed away.

Leslie Hopkinson served in the NSW Mounted Infantry, and served at the Boer War, where he nearly died of Enteric Fever. He married in 1901 after being repatriated because of his Enteric Fever. He and his wife had four children (two died in infancy) He then had a child, with another partner

before having a daughter with May Hollow, Thelma Phyllis May Hopkinson. He was subsequently divorced his first wife

in 1915 two years after May's death. Later in 1915 Leslie Hopkinson married Anna Eliza Sams. Anna was the step-daughter of May Hollow's sister Emily Sams. Emily would have cared for Anna from the age of nine when she married Anna's widowed father, Eric Charles Sams.

The family belief is that May's child, known by her second name Phyllis, spent a lot of time with the with May's sister, Mary Worton, in Waverley and did not have much to do with Leslie before he died in 1922 aged 39.

Blanch Hollow (1880-1881)

Died in infancy at 3 months old.

The Third Generation

James and Alice's twelve children who survived into adulthood provided them with 46 grandchildren

with just three children dying in infancy. The bulk of the children became farmers locally or married local farmers. The properties they bought and developed have largely stayed in family hands over what is now five generations.

The Hollow Properties

The original property Roseneath was built on the north east corner of the original land selected by James Hollow. This land was supplemented by further selections in the period 1865-1870. When gold was discovered in 1871, further acquisitions were prevented until 1890, after the mining period. The last land acquired by James was in 1903 two years before his death. Subsequently more land was acquired by his son James Henry Hollow. Another son Richard Charles Hollow also acquired land nearby. Richard built his own homestead and his called his property Wilgadoon.

Two more properties were built by Richard's oldest sons. Dalwyn called his property "Lorne" and Renell called his "Canlea".

The aerial photo, next page, shows each property. The land these new properties were built on was part of the Canadian Lead goldfield.

The family story is that during the goldrush period when putting down a mine shaft miners from a neighbouring mine were having a smoko (morning tea) when a cave in occurred, they heard the sound of running water and the shaft filled with water. They thought there would be miners trapped



Ernest and Maude Fleeting, 1905

below with little hope for their survival. Fortunately these miners had taken some time off and returned later to find their shaft was under a lake. The depression left still fills with water and is known locally as the "Fall In".

Lorne was built close to the Fall In and being built over the mining area has resulted foundations cracking and it presently uninhabited. The property however is still owned by Dalwyn Hollow's son Barry who farms sheep and cattle.

Roseneath, although in reasonable condition is no longer owned by the family and the house is not lived in.

The Wilgadoon homestead was sold and transported to Gulgong where it is still used as a residence, all that remains are a few trees that surrounded the house.

Canlea is still owned Renall Hollow's family and is still used as a residence.

The final photograph is taken from high ground to the south of Roseneath which is in the open just left of centre. Beyond it in the treed areas are the Canlea and Lorne homesteads. From where the photo was taken to the homesteads was the Hollow land. There are remnants of the bush in the fore ground that would have originally covered all of the now cleared land

In preparing this story I have had a lot of help from family members, namely Robyn Smyth, Annette Davies, Ben Hewitt, Jan Cole, Victor Edwards, Anthony Conn and Sharon Perry. They provided photographs information and research. The old pictures of Gulgong are from the State Library of NSW's, Holtermann Collection.

Colin Hollow



Satellite photo from Google Earth.

