

A Hollow Newsletter

No 7

September 2000

Hello again

In this edition, Hollow's terrace in Hayle is the subject of the Hollow History section and as usual a number of HOLLOWs feature in Hollow Spotting. We continue to look at the distribution of HOLLOW and hollow variants in the U.K. Thanks to Tom Barry for the analysis of data in the 1999 U.K. electoral roll.

Names on the Net

Five years or so ago when I first put The HOLLOW database on the net I decided that I wouldn't publish the names of living people in it. I now think it is time to modify that decision.

The idea of the webpages, and particularly the database, was to find and help people who are connected to or are researching the HOLLOWs or related families. To do that effectively they have to be able to find someone they are connected to in the database. Currently of the 5,500+ individuals in the database about half of them are "withheld". This means that about half the database unusable information

Other genealogical databases on the web have overcome this problem by having every individual named but the living people have no personal details other than their name included. This increases the likelihood of people identifying a link to the database. People who only know their parents or grandparents have a greater chance of connecting to the database. Currently a person would have to know a fair bit about their ancestors to connect in. For young people they would need to know three generations back, or more, before the names of relatives appear.

People's names, home addresses and telephone numbers are in the public domain now. I have just collected the names and addresses of all the HOLLOWs

over the age of 18 in Australia from microfiche in a library. Tom Barry has done the same thing in the U.K. from a CD that is freely available. There is a website based in the U.S. in which you can feed in a name and find out that persons birthdate. I have a list of HOLLOWs living in America from that source.

One of the problems with publishing names was the danger of unscrupulous people making contact posing as relatives and perpetrating some confidence trick. The information that such people would use is more likely to come from sources other than the HOLLOW database.

I would welcome your views on this.

chollow@melbpc.org.au

HOLLOW spotting

James Hollow

This photo was sent from New Zealand. Written on the back of it from the original sender is: "James Hollow 1862 of Trendeth, Lelant near Hayle Cornwall - cousin of grandmother of Frank Luke."

The owner of the photo, Trevor Luke, wrote: "Frank Luke was a son of my grandfather's brother Samuel Luke, born Phillack 1841. He married Anna West Pool, 11 Jul 1870, Phillack."

I looked for any James Hollow in their 20s or early 30s in the 1861 census. In Lelant Town I found this family:

- William Hollow, 66, Head, mine agent, b Lelant
- Isabella Hollow, 64, wife, b



James Hollow 1862 from Trendeth, Lelant

Lelant

- Richard Hollow, 34, son, mine agent
- James Hollow, 30, son, mine agent
- Thomas Hollow, 22, son, mine agent

I haven't got all the Hollows in the 1861 census but in the 1851 census there are two other James Hollows in the right age bracket, but neither from Lelant. The James from Lelant is there with his family and another brother, William aged 27 (in 1851), also a mine agent or mining agent. In the 1871 census of Cornwall there is no sign of this James.

Does any body claim him? This is the oldest Hollow photo I have had for the newsletter.

Daniel Hollow of St Ives, fisherman.

There were actually quite a few fishermen or mariners of St Ives called Daniel Hollow. Jenny O'Donnell sent me the extract about this Daniel who lost his life in 1872. I am not sure where he fits in yet, any suggestions welcome.

From "Yesterday's Town: St Ives" by Cyrill Noall, published by Barracuda Books Ltd., Buckingham, England, 1979 (page 26)

"A disaster even worse than that of 1806 occurred during a storm in November 1872. On the afternoon of the 22nd (Friday) the fleet of mackerel and pilchard drivers left harbour. Towards nightfall the wind freshened, and pilchard boats in the Bay made for the Pier, where all arrived by nine o'clock with small catches. The mackerel boats found it more difficult to get in. Most, nevertheless, reached harbour by three a.m. on Saturday.

Eight boats were still missing. At daybreak, one was seen about two miles off the Head, at anchor. A large and powerful mackerel lugger, the *Ebenezer*, was at once manned, and ran down upon the distressed boat, which proved to be the *J.P.H.*, belonging to Capt John P. Hodge. Her mizzenmast had been carried away at midnight when she was abreast of the old Wood Pier, and almost into safety. The crew dropped anchor, but the gale drove her to seaward again. The *Ebenezer* took out the five men on board and left her at anchor until Sunday morning when she was successfully towed in.

The *Boomerang* came in on Saturday afternoon with 6,000 fish, her crew completely exhausted after their long battle with the elements. Soon after this, news reached the town that the lugger *Daniel*, belonging to Daniel

arrived at St her sails away. Two - the *New Robert* master, and William master -- all their brought up Towan Head, on Saturday and were into the pier. Another, the owned by Noall, put Ilfracombe, for 24 hours Two boats

In the St Ives parish records there are marriages between a daughter of Daniel HOLLOW (fisherman) and a NOALL. It could be another Daniel HOLLOW however. Two other HOLLOW girls married COUCHs, all were connected with the sea.

Couch, had Agnes with carried more boats - *Susan*, Welch, *St Peter*, Mitchell, after losing canvas, within Newquay, morning, later warped there. *Ellen Noall*, Simon into after riding to a raft. still

remained unaccounted for - *the Mystery*, belonging to John Paynter, and the *Captain Peter*, (John Quick). These like the *Ellen Noall* belonged to the smaller class of luggers carrying a crew of five each, and were thus not so well able to withstand gales. Early in December a well-made fishing boat, 30ft long, with nets and fish enclosed, drifted ashore at Stanbury Mouth, near Bude. The bows and stern were gone, and one mast remained in her; she was marked "S.S. 411": this was the registration number of the *Mystery*. Aboard her had been three sons aged 14, 19 of the owner (John Paynter), Daniel Hollow, aged 60, and Joseph Quick, who left a wife and three children. The loss of one mast was attributed to the custom of using the foremast as a raft when caught in a gale, to keep the boat's head to wind and stop her from drifting too fast. As far as can be traced, the *Captain Peter* was never found, and seems to have been sunk at sea. As a result of this double tragedy ten fishermen were lost, with five widows and fifteen orphans left unprovided for in the grief-stricken town."

Aussie HOLLOWs

In Australia we have just produced the 2000 Electoral Roll on fiche, a count of the HOLLOWs registered shows the following distribution.

Victoria 106 persons in 62 households
 South Australia, 47 (26)
 New South Wales, 42 (25)
 Western Australia, 27 (20)
 Northern Territory, 6 (3)
 Tasmania, 5 (4)
 Queensland, 4 (4)
Total, 237 (144)

All Aussies over 18 have to register, voting is compulsory. The figures are probably slightly under as some 18 year olds leave it until an election is called before they register.

A total of 237 adult HOLLOWs stacks up pretty well with the 286 listed by Tom Barry(see later article, page 3) in the mother country! A lot of HOLLOWs migrated, there are 109 that Walter Hollow and I have found who migrated between 1838 and 1886 and we know there are some who migrated that we have not found on the shipping lists. This list is to be found on the Hollow website.

Cyril Hollow

Last edition's pic was an uncle of Keith Hollow of Penzance. Cyril died in 1956 aged 43. Keith provided some background on Cyril.

"Cyril worked with the Co-op from the age of 14 and I believe originally started the bread delivery round using a horse-drawn cart. My Dad tells me that his brother's earliest duties were feeding and bedding down the horses at night; he learned to drive the motorised van when this was introduced and never had to take a 'driving test' ! As far as I know, Cyril operated in the same patch throughout his career and I remember joining him and assisting on his 'round' in the Hayle area during my summer holidays from school in the late 50's."

More Analysis of Hollow and variations - this time the 1999 U.K. Electoral rolls.

Hollow and related names in The United Kingdom

Newsletter 6 included an analysis of the distribution of Hollow names in the United Kingdom as listed in the IGI. This exercise is repeated here for names found in a database based on their representation in the Electoral Role for 1999. This list includes only adults who were normally resident at a dwelling for which a return was submitted. It is likely to underestimate numbers by as much as twenty percent because not everyone ensures that they are registered and because the compilation omits a small proportion. However, omissions are likely to affect the name variants approximately randomly and so should not affect the geographical distribution unduly.

The compiled data for 1999 are for postal addresses which do not always correspond to the local authorities under whose jurisdiction residents fall. For example Staines is in the county of Surrey but has a postcode in the TW postal district of Middlesex. The merger of some counties and the formation of others cause a more serious problem. For example Yorkshire is now subdivided into North, South and West Yorkshire, the larger towns and parts of the new counties, Cleveland and North Humberside. Furthermore the county of Avon, which was split off from Somerset and Gloucestershire has now been split further: the part of Avon formerly in Somerset is now North Somerset. However, this particular change occurred after the data were compiled.

In order to make the 1999 data reasonably compatible with IGI the major towns, except London, Edinburgh and Bristol (which has long had county status), have been reallocated to their old counties and North and South and West Yorkshire have been recombined with North Humberside. Similar approximately valid changes have been made with some of the other counties. West Midlands has been included in Warwickshire. The boundary changes for Scottish counties were much greater than for England but fortunately did not affect the data for Ayrshire, which is a stronghold of Hollow variants. No adjustments have been made for Wales. The procedure adopted is rather crude but the results should not obscure the main trends.

When the data from IGI and 1999 are compared it should be remembered that the IGI data are spread over a number of centuries and are very patchy with respect to both time and place. Some parishes are very poorly represented.

Hollow, though quite widely distributed, is concentrated in Cornwall (91) of which Hayle has 36, St Ives 13, Redruth 8, Penzance 19) and to a lesser extent in other West country shires, Devon (21, mostly

Plymouth, 15), Somerset, Avon & Bristol (29). With significant numbers in Wiltshire (6), Hampshire (9 all in Basingstoke), Sussex (13), Kent (22) and the counties round London. There is an outpost in Ayrshire (15). See also Hollas.

Hollows seems to have declined somewhat relative to the name Hollow but is still well distributed, the greatest contribution being in Lancashire (113), Cheshire (26), Yorks (32), County Durham (16, with 12 of them in Chester-le-Street).

Hullah is now the most common variant and is very heavily concentrated in Yorkshire (331) with some drift to northern counties, Northumberland (14), Durham and Tyne & Wear (24), Lancs (23), Staffs (9), Warwickshire (22), Cheshire (10) with very little in the South of England.

Hollas is an exception in that it has two main centres: in Yorkshire (59), which has 11 in Halifax and 12 in Huddersfield, and Ayrshire (61), where all but 2 of the 59 are found in two neighbouring towns, Kilmarnock (12) and Irvine (47). All except possibly Irvine, which has recently been expanded, were centres of the wool industry and all are engineering towns. The populations in Lincolnshire (10) and Lancashire (25) have almost certainly spread from Yorkshire. There are few Hollas in the South of England.

Hallow, which in IGI occurs two thirds as often as the name Hullah, is absent in 1999. Much of the decline is probably due to the adoption of alternative spellings, particularly Hollow. As noted in Newsletter 6, this trend was already apparent before the 20th century. Other names searched for but not found were Halo, Hollah, Hollowe, Holow, Hallel, Haloe, Hollaw, Hullough, Hullo, Hullo and Huloe. Holloway, which was not examined in detail is a relatively common name.

Distribution of Surnames in 1999, totals numbers from IGI in square brackets

	Cor	Lnd	Lan	War	Yrk	Ayr
Hallo (7), [34]		1				
Hola (11), [6]		1				
Holla (1), [278]						
Hollas (221), [698]		6	22		59	61
Hollo (3), [27]		2				
Hollow (286), [569]	91	4	5		9	15
Hollows (280), [923]		5	113	10	32	
Hula (8), [2]		2				
Hulla (10), [39]		4				
Hullah (508), [361]		6	23	22	331	

Cleveland & Humberside are included in Yorkshire.

Hallo, Hola, Holla, Hollo, Hula and Hulla total only 40. All but 1 **Hallo** live in Oxfordshire. The numbers for these names are not large enough to allow analysis.

In addition to the high local densities of **Hollas** in Kilmarnock and Irvine in Ayrshire and Yorkshire, other population spikes are found for **Hullah**, 92 in Leeds, 64 in Harrogate and for **Hollows**, 24 in Rochdale and 12 in Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham.

A proper analysis of the data would be a major undertaking. Each family would need to be considered individually because names can decrease for a variety of causes including failure of the male line, change of spelling, emigration or movement within UK. Locally high populations of a name can emerge because of related factors, for example the miss-spelling of a name of the ancestor of a very productive family. In a full survey it would be interesting to use data from the censuses in 1841 to 1891, a period in which there were major population movements. This will become easier when the census data are computerised in a standard way.

Tom Barry

Odd Spot

Curators at an aquarium in Cornwall fear for Ariel, 15, the albino lobster named after a brand of soap powder, who disappeared from his tank and the trail ended ominously at a beach campfire.

From *the Melbourne Age*, 27/8/00.

The HOLLOW Website

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~chollow/>

The website has been updated at the end of August, there are over 5500 individuals on it now (not all are HOLLOWs).

Hollow History

Hollow's Terrace.



In Newsletter 3 Pat Housego told us that this terrace was built by Fred

Hollow, b 25/9/1882, the illegitimate son of her great grandmother, Jane Edmunds Hollow. Fred is actually registered as Frederick Luke Hollow and at the time of the 1891 census was living with his grand parents, William and Bessie Hollow at High Lanes, Phillack.

Another Hollow researcher, Jane Merry, is sure that Fred was the son of John Luke, her grandfather. John Luke also built, or funded the building of, Terraces in Hayle. One called Copper Terrace and another Beatrice Terrace



Hollow's Terrace, Hayle

Photo: Jane Merry

after his daughter. Jane took two of the accompanying photos and relayed her experience when taking the photos.

"I spoke to an old lady who lived in the end cottage, as she was in her garden when I wanted to take the photo of the sign. She told me that the cottages were built in 1936. She didn't know anything about the Madison cottages next to Hollow Terrace, but she said that Copper Terrace and Beatrice Terrace were built by John Luke. I told her I that I knew of that, and that I believed John Luke to be Fred Hollow's father, to which she replied 'Oh yes I've heard that before'."

John Luke's story is an interesting one. John was born in 1855 one of six children born to Joanna Luke and Edward Blewett Kneebone. Although they had six children, Joanna and Edward never married. John was a small chain worker for Harvey and Co. Harvey & Co. were one of the major foundries in Hayle. A small chain maker was a high skilled ironworker, When making chains the smaller the chain being made the more skilled the worker was. Subsequently he had a blacksmithing business in Hayle before he went to South Africa to take up a position as a mine manager. The mine was called Fortuna and was at Barbaton. John married Rachael Johanna Higgins (nee van Beck) in South Africa and they had three children.

He returned to Cornwall about 1895 and that is when he commenced his buildings. He built Fortuna Villa, his home at Lethlean Towans, Phillack in 1897. He also built the Barbaton Cottages for his workers. The two terraces were built in 1901 and are next but one to Hollow's Terrace. The one between is Madison's Terrace. Did John or Fred build that one? John was to have two more children in the 1920s to Martha Rubina Edwards who is Jane Merry's grandmother; he died in Hayle in 1927. In retirement John continued to work with iron making small gates and other objects. He is also reputed to have bred colts in Ireland.

Fred Hollow married Anna Froystein in 1915. Fred's sisters were beneficiaries of Fred's will after he died in 1951. It is not known if he had any children.

Fred's sister Florence and her husband Edward Tregurtha lived at No 9 Hollow's Terrace, Pat Housego remembers going there for holidays with her grandparents.

Jane Merry's recollections of both Fred and John:

"My Aunt can remember Fred visiting her mother and she can also remember Hollow terrace being built. Unfortunately she was never told very much, and although she and my father were taken up to Fortuna to see their father, as she was so young when he died, her memories of these events are very limited. My father told me that he could remember the house quite well, but was also too young to really understand the situation. They were never told that Fred was their half brother, but just that he was a relation of theirs."



No. 9 Hollow's Terrace

Photo: Pat Housego

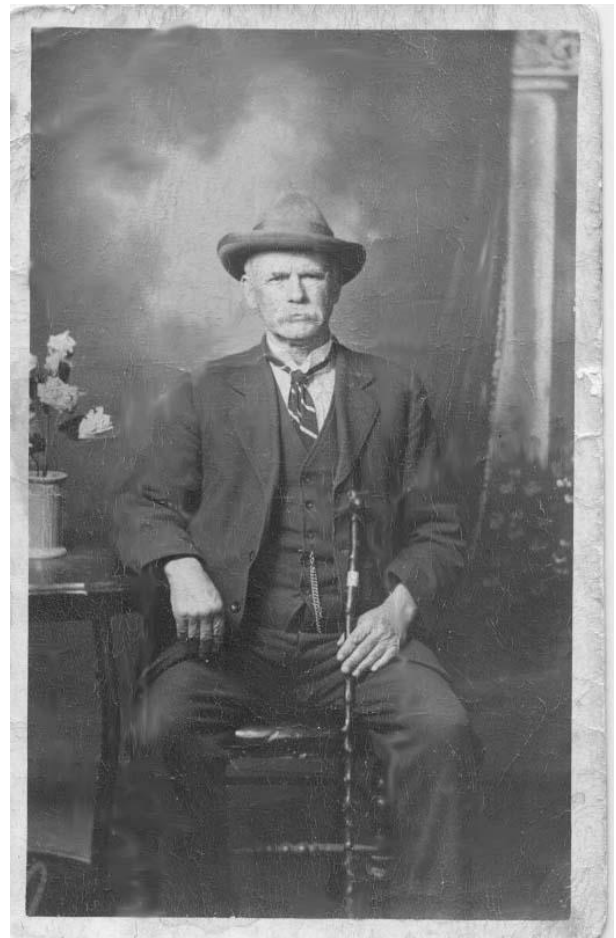
There are a few unanswered questions to the story. If John came back in 1895 and commenced building, his son Fred would have been about 13. If Hollow's Terrace was built in 1936 what happened in those intervening years? Did Fred work for his father John Luke and eventually take over the business after John died in 1927?

There does not seem to be any evidence of this. Jane Merry writes. "I don't think that John Luke had a business as such to pass on. I have his will, which was written only a month before he died, after his wife returned from Holland. He had previously written a will leaving Martha Rubina Edwards some land and money, but when he became ill, I think that his daughter sent for her mother, as she was not living at Fortuna at the time. The will was changed and Martha received nothing. Everything was left to his wife, and their three children."

Thanks to Pat Housego, Jane Merry and Keith Hollow who provided the information for this article. Pat and Jane took the photographs of Hollow Terrace.



A section of Hayle showing the terraces (top right).



John Luke 1855 - 1927

Photo from Jane Merry

More HOLLOW researchers

The full list now totals 59 HOLLOW researchers and 4 HOLLOWs researchers. I send the full list to each researcher in March. However if you would like an updated list just let me know.

HOLLOW Researchers	
Stephen Joske wang@webone.com.au	John HOLLA (1670) and Chesen THOMAS (abt 1675), m Zennor (1695), John HOLLA (1700) and Sarah EDDY m Zennor (1727), Matthew HOLLOW (1737) and Christian TERRILL (1743) m Redruth (1765) Matthew HOLLOW (1771) and Mary COCKING (1774) m Redruth (1796), Joseph HOLLOW (1817) and Jane THOMAS (1818) m Redruth (1840), Emily HOLLOW (1845) and Charles HENRY (aka Charles RANKIN) (1835) m El Dorado, Vic. 1866.
Lisa Powell lpowell8@hotmail.com	John HOLLA (1670) and Chesen THOMAS (abt 1675), m Zennor (1695), John HOLLA (1700) and Sarah EDDY m Zennor (1727), Matthew HOLLOW (1737) and Christian TERRILL (1743) m Redruth (1765) Matthew HOLLOW (1771) and Mary COCKING (1774) m Redruth (1796), Stephen HOLLOW (1800) and Alice RICHARDS (1806) m Redruth (1825), Joseph HOLLOW (1839) and Naomi THOMAS (1857) m Victoria, (1877), William Howard HOLLOW (1887) and Charlotte M. CRIPPS m Sunshine, Vic (1916)
Nicole Powell firepickle@hotmail.com	John HOLLA (1670) and Chesen THOMAS (abt 1675), m Zennor (1695), John HOLLA (1700) and Sarah EDDY m Zennor (1727), Matthew HOLLOW (1737) and Christian TERRILL (1743) m Redruth (1765) Matthew HOLLOW (1771) and Mary COCKING (1774) m Redruth (1796), Stephen HOLLOW (1800) and Alice RICHARDS (1806) m Redruth (1825), Joseph HOLLOW (1839) and Naomi THOMAS (1857) m Victoria, (1877), William Howard HOLLOW (1887) and Charlotte M. CRIPPS m Sunshine, Vic (1916)
Laurel Stanes 171 Blackwood Avenue Augusta, 6290 Western Australia.	John HOLLA (1670) and Chesen THOMAS (abt 1675), m Zennor (1695), John HOLLA (1700) and Sarah EDDY m Zennor (1727), Matthew HOLLOW (1737) and Christian TERRILL (1743) m Redruth (1765) Matthew HOLLOW (1771) and Mary COCKING (1774) m Redruth (1796), John H HOLLOW (1804) and Thomasine CHAMPION (1800) m Redruth (1826), Thomasine HOLLOW (1827) and John Trannick WILLIAMS m Bristol (1849)
Vaughn Gunthorpe vaughng@ultra.net.au	Emily HOLLOW (18) and James TREMEWEN (abt 1840) m Sth Australia, (1863) Emily TREMEWEN (1863) and Thomas Frederick STEPHENS m Adelaide, (1880)
Stephen & Shani Gill shanistephen@yahoo.com	Thomas HOLLOW (1805) and Elizabeth LEACHER (1810), m Ludgvan (1828), Zacharias HOLLOW (1843) and Alice Ann RICHARDS (1845)m Nan Cledrae (1869), Zacharias HOLLOW (1874) and Amelia MORGAN (1873) m Bendigo, Vic. (1899)
Donna Brindle & Betty Goldring betty.goldring@attcanada.net	John HOLLOW and Eliza TRENOUTH Mark HOLLOW (1856) and Rachel Thomas SHUGG (1855) m Phillack, (1879)
Bill Thorpe wgt@dorwollas.fsnet.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), Edward HOLLOW (1773) and Ann PERRY (1766) m Si Ives (1797), Edward HOLLOW (1800) and Alice ROWE (1800) m Madron (1825), Edward HOLLOW (1828) and Margaret HAYES m Penzance (1850) Frederick HOLLOW (1857) and Lydia John m (1889)