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# THE HOLLOW LOG

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Issue 8

December 2000

## Hollow Holla Hollows etc.

### The 1881 Census in Great Britain

A **Hollow Newsletter No 7** included an overview of the distribution in 1999 of **Hollow** and similar names in the UK and **No 6** presented information digested from the IGI records. Within the last two years the results of the British Census of 1881 have been available on a set of CD-Roms from the Church of the Latter Day Saints. This is a valuable resource for tracing individuals and families but we have used it to review the overall distribution in 1881 of Hollow and similar names within Great Britain, i.e. in England, Scotland and Wales.

The census is a snapshot of the distribution of people on just one night, 3 April 1881. It does not record specific events and although dates of birth and to some extent marriages can be inferred, dates of death are not revealed. Nevertheless, the census does provide a wealth of information for that particular day including: the persons present in each household, the address, their relationship to the head of the abode, occupation, marital status, age, sex and birthplace. Thus as well as the distribution of names it is possible to look for patterns in occupations, age distribution and population movements. The following table shows the distribution of the most common names similar to **Hollow**.

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## Hollow Spotting



Joe Hollow, Hayle Football Team, 1912-13

Photo via Keith Hollow

### Joe Hollow

Keith HOLLOW and I have come across a number of photos of the Redruth rugby team and the Hayle rugby team that include a Joe HOLLOW. The first one I saw was of the Redruth team of 1925 and I immediately thought that a Joseph Hollow from Redruth had to be one of my family. Wrong! He is from the Hollow's from around Hayle and part of Keith's branch of the HOLLOWs. Keith has found that he was a player of some skill and played with Redruth because it was one of the strongest teams in the county. Keith is putting together some of Joe's family history and achievements for the next newsletter and would be interested in any information other people may have about him.

### James Hollow

There was quite a bit of feedback about James whose photo featured last issue. The original of the photo is with Percy Wellington of New Zealand who married Eunice Hollow.

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County	Hollow	Hollows	Hollas	Hullah
CON	242	0	0	5
DBY	4	8	0	0
YKS	0	23	239	358
LAN	7	531	2	24
MDX	22	0	0	8
NTT	10	0	0	0
DUR	4	15	0	15
Total	323	588	244	422

The table reveals that the four names are very concentrated on their home counties: Cornwall for **Hollow**, Lancashire for **Hollows** and Yorkshire for both **Hullah** and **Hollas**. Many of those living in other than their home counties, for example the Hollow families in London (mostly Middlesex), had been born there, a fact that suggests the concentration of names was originally greater. In 1881 there was only one **Hollas** in Ayrshire whereas in 1999 there were at least 61 aged 18 or over. The only other **Hollas**'s in Scotland in 1881 were 2 in Lanarkshire.

The spread of the name **Hollow** was less focused than the other three names, being found in DEV 6, SRY 6, STS 5, ESS 4, GLA 3, GLS 3, MON 3, WAR 2 and HAM 1, as well as counties listed in the table. In Cornwall the places where the name **Hollow** is most common are Penzance 35, St Ives 69, St Just in Penwith 38 as well as small villages in the far West of the county.

Not only were the **Hollows** almost all in Lancashire, they were concentrated in the textile towns; 165 out of 531 gave their birthplace as Rochdale. Yet, on the face of it, none lived there in 1881. The reason for this apparent anomaly is that the census places were named according to districts, the names of the major towns being often omitted. It is only after detailed examination that Spotland, Hopwood and Wardle can be identified as districts in or near to Rochdale and Oldham where spinning of cotton was focused.

### Occupations

One can see by looking at individual families that the occupations of children often followed those of their parents. But in comparing the occupations of the name groups a factor of major importance is the location of the families. Mining of coal was important in Lancashire and Yorkshire whereas in Cornwall most of the mining was of tin and some copper. By far the major employment in Yorkshire and Lancashire was in textiles: wool and cotton and to a lesser extent silk and linen. In Cornwall the workers in this sector were tailors and dressmakers rather than spinners, weavers and the great variety of individual trades listed in the census. The Table below gives the numbers for the most common occupations and fishing.

Occupation	Hollow	Hollows	Hollas	Hullah
Agriculture	28	8	2	34
Building etc	15	26	5	6
Domestic Service	22	25	8	15
Fishing	6	0	0	0
General labouring	4	6	1	11

Mining	15	29	1	6
Other manufac.	11	8	6	18
Textile & Clothing	22	188	86	53
Trade (shops etc)	14	20	8	8
Transport	1	6	1	10

A significant number of those working in textiles, transport, mining and other manufacture were engaged in development and maintenance rather than operation of machines, beginning the trend, intensified today, towards increasing automation with few working on the shop floor. The first true factory was built in Cromford, Derbyshire over a hundred years before the 1881 census by Richard Arkwright to spin cotton and was water powered. Relatively few of those surveyed were professionals or had independent means. Large proportions were either scholars or simply family members.

### Age distribution

The average age of the four name groups surveyed was between 25 and 29. The low values reflect from the high proportion of young people. For example for **Hollow** the number of people in each age group of 10 years (i.e. 0 to 9, 10 to 19 etc up to 80 to 89) was 72, 73, 53, 38, 40, 21, 10, 12 and 4. The reasons probably lie as much or more in the rapidly expanding population as in early deaths among adults. Emigration may also have played a part in distorting the age distribution. There is surprisingly little difference between the age distributions of males and females.

### Less common names

Other less common variants of the name are listed below.

Name	Total	Main locations
Hallaw	5	NTT4, LAN 1
Hallo	16	CON 7, DBY 7, GLA 1, MDX 1.
Hallow	47	LAN 16, NTT 10, CON 9.
Hellew	2	MDX
Hellow	8	MON 7, MDX 2.
Hillaw	2	LAN
Hillow	14	WAR 7, LAN 6, HAM 1.
Hollow	2	SRY 1, MDX 1.
Holla	17	CON 8, DBY 7, GLA 1, MDX 1.
Hollad	5	HAM 5.
Hollam	37	NTT 8, NBL 7, WAR 7, WOR 7.
Hollan	20	YKS 5, RFW 6,
Hollar	11	YKS 8, LAN 2, CUL 1
Hollat	8	LAN 8
Hollay	9	SRY 8, SFK 1
Hullam	17	DBY 6, LAN 5.
Hullan	8	AYR 3
Hullar	2	LKS1, YKS 1.
Hullay	16	YKS 12, DUR 4

There were also single occurrences of Hellow, Hollowy, Hulla, Hullak, Hullas, and Hullat. Some of these names will have resulted from spelling variations and misreadings.

The 1901 census will be released next year, it will be available on-line for a fee and not available on CDs A similar analysis of that census will be more difficult, and costly ❖

## HELLO AGAIN

In this newsletter there is the first of three letters written in the 1880s by Rachel Thomas HOLLOW (nee SHUGG). We all dream to have letters like these from our ancestors.

There is also the first instalment of the Perc HOLLOW story. Perc was born in 1913 and is descended from St Buryan HOLLOWs. Perc's life story was recorded at his home in Prahran, Melbourne earlier this year. You will see that Perc is quite a story teller as the account is a transcription of what Perc said on tape, there has been very little editing.

## DISTRIBUTION

This edition is being e-mailed as a Acrobat pdf file and requires you to have the free Acrobat reader to open it. This is to solve the problem of people with Macs, people with an old version of Word or people without Word at all. Everyone will see the newsletter in the format that it was designed in. However the newsletter is designed to be printed out rather than read directly on the computer.

## NAMES ON THE NET

I raised this issue in the last newsletter. The feedback I have had about names on the internet is that people are quite happy to have all the names in the database published on the net but with the birth and marriage details of living people omitted. In the next update of the database I intend to change the format to reflect this

## THE HOLLOW WEBSITE

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

## ODD SPOT

Holidaymakers looking for unusual souvenirs are buying human bones including skulls at a former seaside tea shop turned curiosity shop at Newquay, Cornwall.

Skulls, plus an assortment of leg bones, vertebrae, ribs, a pelvis and a whole bony hand are being sold for prices ranging from £5 to £250.

Before you rush off to see if you can buy a bit of one of our ancestors, relax, almost all are antiques imported from India where the trade is still legal.

The Sunday Age (Melbourne) 22/10/00

Percy wrote:

"We were very interested to see the photo of James Hollow on the front page and thereby hangs a tale. Firstly to put the record right, Trevor obtained his copy from me and I still have the original, which was given to me by a cousin of my mother, Frank Luke in Penzance, when I visited him in 1958. When I mentioned that my wife's maiden name was Hollow Frank asked where did she come from. When I told him he produced a drawer full of old photos and found the one I now have of James. Which meant that my wife and I are distantly related. The important fact was Frank Luke said that the Lukes and Hollows were related. When I returned home I showed the photo to an old Aunty (died aged 96) of my wife. She said she had seen the photo before. Her father (also died at 96) William came from the same area which is really a suburb of Hayle."

I also had a letter from Joyce Litt in the U.K. Joyce found a marriage for Sarah Hollow and John Luke on February 5 1831 in the Uny Lelant Marriage index. There is also a grave mentioned in the Uny Lelant Monumental Inscriptions of James HOLLOW d 27 July 1863 in the same grave as William Hollow aged 73, d 7 Oct 1868. So James may have died soon after the photo was taken and it would explain why he was missing from the 1871 census.

Joyce also comments on James' stature, he does look shortish, and she says her granny Wilmot Ann Hollow (1855 - 1948) was minute. Does anybody else have comments on the Hollow stature

## N.Z. HOLLOWs

During a spot of web surfing I discovered a shipping list at <http://members.nbci.com/DenisePeter/> On it I found four HOLLOWs. Three brothers arrived 13 Dec 1873 at Lyttleton on the Dilharree from Plymouth. John aged 17, William aged 16 and Thomas aged 11, all farm labourers. The trio also appears on the 1871 British census living at Ludgvan with their parents, John Hollow (a tin miner) and Mary K Hollow. Their occupations at that time were tin dressers, even Thomas who was 9. There were five younger children in the family at that time.

The fourth person I found was John Hollow aged 21, a miner, who arrived 21 July 1875 on the White Rose, also from Plymouth.

I would be interested in any other information about these New Zealand HOLLOWs.

## Aussie HOLLOWs -Omitted from last newsletter

Australian Capital Territory (ACT), 5 HOLLOWs (4 households). Bringing the total number of HOLLOWs on the Australian Electoral Roll 2000 to 242 (148 households).□

# Percy Hollow's Story

My name is Percy Frederick Cecil Hollow. I was christened with those three names because my mother had three brothers, Percy, Frederick and Cecil. I arrived on the 8<sup>th</sup> November 1913 and was eventually christened in the St Silas Church on the corner of Bridport and Ferrars Street, Albert Park, just near the Albert Park Station. And then as I got older, school arrived at the age of four and a half. We were living in Little Page St. Albert Park and my father, Robert James Watson Hollow, who was married to Gertrude Needham and she then become Gertude Hollow. He was a tram conductor and he was stationed at the South Melbourne tram depot on the corner of Victoria Avenue and Beaconsfield Parade, Albert Park. He used to get up early in the morning, lined up in Victoria Avenue in front of the tram depot. The depot master would come out and he would select the people he wanted to be conductors or gripmen on the cable trams that went from the Albert Park Beach into the city. Sometimes every second or third tram went right through to North Fitzroy past a chemist shop that had the name out the front. 'Hollow Chemist'. My father when he had a minute or two, slipped in and said hello to the chemist, a Mr Hollow, and tried to line up his family with Dad's family, and apparently we were no connection.

## Starting School

At four and a half years of age we had moved from Little Page St., Albert Park to 149 Victoria Avenue which was on the corner of Danks St. and Victoria Avenue. And it was from there that I followed my brother and sister down to the Middle Park Central School. Being a young chap of four and a half years of age they decided that I too young to go back home on my own because I had followed my brother and sister down, so they enrolled me in the infant school and the school mistress was Miss Burke. I stayed at the Middle Park Central School until I reached the sixth grade. And then it was decided by my parents that I was going to be a motor mechanic or some such craftsman. So at ten years of age having received my qualifying certificate, the first one in those days, I went to the South Melbourne Technical school and was enrolled there. I think at that time my age would be around about 10 or 11. I was six and a half years at Middle park Central school in the year 1918 and then at the South Melbourne Technical school for 4 or 5 years reaching the age of fourteen and a half.

## Life as a Schoolboy

From four and half years of age to fourteen and a half years, a span of ten years, through my school days, beach being close handy only one block away most of my time out of school was used swimming or playing down the beach with my friends. Also we often had visits from big fleets, the big navys. There was the American fleet, the Japanese fleet, the British fleet and occasionally some warships from the Australian fleet. As kids we wanted to see these big ships so down to the Princess Pier we went and in most cases we were allowed over but were told to behave ourselves.



**Percy Hollow, September 2000**

Photo: Colin Hollow.

The Japanese fleet was a little different. When you got to the end of the gangway you had to tread in a special detergent and you had to wash you feet in this, shoes on of course then you went up the gangway. When you got to the top of the gangway there was a pink liquid, I think it might have been Condi's crystals or something similar in water and you had to wash your hands. In other words the Japanese were very careful you did not take any diseases or complaints onto their ship.

The American fleet of course was all chewing gum. Don't mean the ships of course I mean the crew. As you went around the ship they would call you "buddy" or "guy" and hand you out some chewing gum, nearly always Wrigley's. They were forever chewing gum and you were allowed to go over most parts of the American fleet whereas with the Japanese, you were only allowed over certain parts of the ship.

Other times when we weren't down at the ships we made rafts. We got a couple of kerosene tins. We made a wooden structure and tied a kerosene tin on each end of this wooden structure and made sure of course that the tins were solid and wouldn't let in air. We then took them down to the beach and we would go around the different baths, paddling on our rafts. Sometimes we would go out quite far. A quarter of a mile from the beach was no problem at all for us. Going around the baths we noticed that there were a lot of mussels on the piles that the baths were built on. Naturally we would go for these mussels, sometimes we would have salt with us and we would eat raw mussels. Other times we would take bags of mussels home, cook them on the fire and once the shells opened you could pull the flesh out and the mussels were very nice. I like to have a feed of mussels from time to time.

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# Rachel Thomas Hollow's Letters

In March of this year I was contacted by Bryan Smith from England, who is married to one of Rachel's descendants. In May Donna Brindle from Canada made contact and she is a descendant of one of Rachel's aunts and she had some letters written by Rachel to her cousin in Australia. I put Bryan and Donna in touch with one another and eventually saw copies of the letters. They are a researcher's dream, they contain details of various family members. When I sought permission to print them in the newsletter I found that the owner Elaine Longford was here in Australia. In fact she lives less than 5 kilometres from me here in Melbourne and we had met each other at the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies Library where we are both volunteers. The printing of the letters is the culmination of a series of coincidences that makes this hobby so engaging. Thank you to Elaine Longford for permission to print the letters. Because of pressure for space I have held the second and third letter over for next issue.

## Letter from Rachel Thomas Hollow to Margaret Ann Osborne nee Carman, daughter of Rachel Thomas and Henry Carman

New Street, Millbrook  
January 7th, 1887

My dear Cousin,

It is with great pleasure I take my pen to write you a few lines. I read your very kind letter which you sent home to all of us and we all was delighted to have it. I shall be happy to correspond with you, the only child of my dear aunt Rachel.

But first I must leave you know who my Dear Mother was, as you know nothing about her. My Grandfather and Grandmother was called John and Margaret Thomas. They had six children, four daughters, two sons. My mother was called Margaret - she was the eldest daughter, then came Nancy, then Mary, then came Rachel Chenowls the youngest child your dear

mother. The two brothers are both dead. They were called John and Edward. I don't remember my Uncle Edward. He died when I was a baby. He was married and left a wife and one child, a boy called Edward for his father. My Uncles wife married again.. She had no children by her second husband so they were both bound up in little Edward, but he is dead now - died when he was about twenty years of age. My Uncle John never married. He is also dead. Died about two years ago. My Aunt Nancy never married, she was always very delicate, but has been better this last few years. She lives with Mrs



Rachel Thomas Hollow

Photo: via Bryan Smith

Williams, my Aunt Mary. She has got three daughters grown young women, called Mary, Margaret Alice and Rachel. They are still living in the same house as your Dear Mother did when she was in England. It is very pleasant up there in the summer. The Cottage stands on a hill, you can see the sea at a distance.

My dear Mother married first of the family to John Shugg. She also had six children - two sons and four daughters. They are all living now but my dear mother is dead. She was very fond of her youngest sister, your dear Mother. I can just remember Aunt Rachel leaving England and of the letters coming home. She sent me and my sisters home from Australia a bookmark with our names on each worked by her own hands which we have always kept in loving remembrance of our

Dear Aunt Rachel. The words on mine are "A Trifle for Dear Rachel Thomas". It is worked with Red and Blue silk with blue ribbon. I am called Rachel Thomas for your Dear Mother. I remember very well when the sad news came home of her death, leaving one dear little girl. A great trouble to us because you was so far away. Your father never wrote to my mother so we knew nothing of you until you sent your likeness home to my aunts at Zennor. I think you was seven or eight years of age then. Now we have received another letter from you and I trust we shall know each other by letter if we never see each other on earth.

My dear Cousin, I will now tell you a little about myself and family. My eldest brother is called John Thomas. He will be thirty-seven years of age the 24th of August 1887. He is married and have got six children, five girls, one boy.

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They are all very well at present. My eldest sister is called Margaret. She is not married yet. She keeps house for my dear father as all the rest are married and left home. The next sister is called Mary Sarah. Mary Sarah, her husband's name is Henry Hatch. They have got three little boys. I don't see them very often as they live several miles from my house. I am the fourth child, then comes my sister Bessie. Her husband's name is James Henry Collict. They have got a little girl and boy but I am sorry to tell you they have left England and gone to America.

Her husband left England two years ago. On December 6th 1886, my dear Sister and her two dear little children left England to go to him. We have had one letter from her saying they arrived safe. Next comes my youngest brother called Samuel. He is twenty-two years of age the 31st Jan 1887. He was married a few months ago.

Now about myself. I was born 15 August 1855. I was kept to school until I was fifteen years old then I learned the dressmaking trade. I got on very well. I had plenty of work until I married when I was 24 years old. My husband's name is Mark Hollow. He is a Steam Sawyer. He is very kind to me. We live very comfortable together. He was always a Christian young man. We was married the 12th April 1879 then on December 13th 1879 my dear mother died which was a great trial to me for I was living more than seventy miles from home and before I could reach home she was gone. I never saw her any more altho I am away from home I miss her very much. She was a good mother to us. Then three months after that, my husband's dear mother died. That was a great trouble to him for he was the only child living. His dear father died when he was three years old.

In May 11th 1880 our first little boy was born. He is named John Francis. Then in January 21 1882 another little boy was born. He is named Frederick Ernest. In April 13th 1884 the third son was born. He is named Wesley Trenouth. So we have got three dear little boys. They are growing away fine and go to school. My dear cousin, I hope this will find you and your husband and the dear baby well as it leaves us.

I hope you will answer this as soon as you can as I shall be expecting a letter from you. I should be delighted to have your and your husbands and the dear baby's portraits if you could manage to send them, also one of my dear aunt Rachel.

I told my dear father and sister at home that I was going to write you. They send their fondest love to you and are glad to have heard from you.

Now my dear cousin, I must conclude with mine and my husband's fond and deepest love to you and your husband.

I remain your  
loving cousin

Rachel Thomas Hollow

Address: Mark Hollow  
New Street, Millbrook  
Devonport, England.□

There were many baths along the seafront, they were nearly all owned by a man by the name of Stubbs. The men's baths were at the end of Withers Street, the hot sea water baths were at the end of Victoria Avenue, and the ladies' baths were at the end of Philipson Street. Then there was the Kerford road pier. All of these places were very popular for getting mussels from the piles. In the year 2000 if you go down to the beach you will not see any of those baths because they have all been dismantled and removed.

### **The Rotten Mahana**

On one occasion when we were playing down the beach there was a boat. The name of the boat, to my knowledge, was "Rotten Mahana". Rotten Mahana was one of Billy Hughes' boats specially built for the war years. These boats were anchored in Port Philip and they were there for years and years, they had no purpose other than having been used for the war. On most of these old hulks, as they were called then, they had caretakers. One man and in some cases a family. They had a little boat to get from land onto these boats. That's all the caretakers had. There was no steam, as the boats had not been used for years and years.

The Rotten Mahana broke its moorings in a rough storm and it went through the men's baths from the Port Melbourne side and went right through the baths and finished up on the Albert Park side. Going through there the boat, when it was eventually removed, left a trough in the sand and this trough for many years created an undertow. Several children were caught in this undertow in later years and were drowned because they couldn't swim well enough. All of a sudden when they were swimming, they found this big hole underneath their feet and couldn't touch the bottom. They went down two or three times and were not rescued by the lifesavers at the South Melbourne Life Saving club which was very well established in later years.

Another thing that happened to me while I was playing on the beach was sunburn. Sunburn would get you very very easily if you went around in just swim trunks. All of a sudden you would find you had been too long out in the sun and you were burnt. That skin would dry and it would peel. Then a few weeks later or maybe only a fortnight later you would go down the beach again and you would do the stupid thing again, and you were sunburnt again. Most years I would have sunburn and the skin would peel about three or four times in the year, how stupid can you be?

### **Earning Pocket Money**

Besides that I would have a paper round. I worked for a newsagent there by the name of Byers. He had his shop in Victoria Avenue and you would get up early and go and deliver papers according to the list that the newsagent would give you. At Christmas time your customers would look after you with two shillings, as it was in those days, you might even get five shillings if

you had been a good paper boy and didn't throw their papers into the wet.

I went down one day to The South Melbourne Football club which was close handy, and a man said to me. "Would you like a job selling lollies son?" I said, "yes, I don't know anything about it". He said, "I'll teach you." So he fastened a tray over my shoulder. Told me the price of the different things and took me to a gate and I was allowed to walk around the oval inside the fence where the players were and sell these lollies and peanuts or whatever I had on the tray. He also had the licence to do the same thing at the Carlton Football Club and he said to me one day. "Would you like another Job Perc?" I said, "where is it?" He said, "at the Carlton football club." So I worked at Carlton and also the Flemington Racecourse where he also had a licence to sell lollies. Those sorts of things are not done nowadays nobody has lolly boys. Well all of that was time well spent and I eventually reached the age of fourteen and a half years.

### **Leaving School**

I then got a job on the cable trams at the South Melbourne cable tram substation or engine house as it was called in those days., across the road from Johns and Waygood in City Road, South Melbourne. The engine house was built just near the corner of Cecil St. Whilst I was an "oiler boy and I would walk around the engines with an oil pot in my hand pouring oil into the bearings of the engines, about every twenty minutes. I would also have to walk around the big flywheels about once an hour pouring oil into those bearings. If you didn't pour oil into the bearings you got what was known as a hot box or hot bearing. Over every bearing was a cold water tap and as soon as you discovered that the bearing was running too hot you would run cold water into the bearing to cool it down. The cold water would continue until the engine house shut down for the night round about midnight, then the engineers would strip the bearing down, put in a new bearing, which was white metal, and the next day then it would start up with oil again.

Whilst I was an oiler boy I assisted the fireman in the boiler room. He would stoke the boilers and you would be tutored by the fireman in how to fire a boiler, how to clean out the ashes. We boys would wheel the ashes down to the front of the boiler house where they would be picked up by a tip truck and taken away to be sold. Ashes were very valuable in those days for making concrete and paths and such like. Eventually when I reached the age of eighteen I was then eligible to sit for a steam engine driver's ticket. I studied for this ticket, besides being assisted by the fireman at the engine house, I studied also at the Working Men's College they now call it the RMIT. And the RMIT is also a university.

### **After the Cable Trams**

I qualified and received a ticket as a second class engine driver. The days of the cable tram were numbered, Mr Pollick, who was the cable superintendent for South Melbourne, North Melbourne, and Brunswick advised me to look for another job in the tramway industry. He would OK me being transferred as the cable trams were about done in South and Port Melbourne. He eventually told me there was a vacancy at the Preston tramway workshops, would I be interested? As he told me the cable trams were almost done I

thought it would be a good idea to take the job on offer and I went out to the tramway workshops at Preston. Now being more or less an engineer, having qualified as such at the South Melbourne Technical School they put me in what they called the "truck shop".

The truck shop is a place where they assemble and dismantle trucks that go under the electric trams. There's two of them one at each end of the tram, each truck has four wheels, so a tram has eight wheels. We stripped the truck down and renewed it with re-annealed parts. Because having been out running around the streets of

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## MELBOURNE'S CABLE TRAMWAYS

Melbourne's cable tram system was inaugurated when tram No. 1, made the first passenger trip from Spencer Street Station to Richmond on 11 November 1885. The system, which became one of the largest and most complex in the world closed on 26 October 1940 when the last tram ran in Bourke Street.

At its peak the system traversed 17 routes covering 100 km (62 miles). In 1923 there were in service 592 dummy cars, 597 trailer cars and power was obtained from 12 engine houses driving 26 cables.

Coal-fired boilers operated the cable tram engine houses. The driving wheels were 3.7 M (12 feet) in diameter with rim grooves lined with hardwood. The cable passed around a drive wheel and an idler wheel in a figure of eight fashion.

The average cable used in the Melbourne system was slightly more than 25 mm (1 inch) in diameter. It consisted of six strands, each strand having seven wires, wrapped around a hemp core. Its tensile strength was 1390 Mpa (90 tons per square inch)

Each cable was installed as a single length, the longest in use being 9625 M (31,620 feet) Splicing was confined to joining the two ends and the splice covered 24 M (80 feet).

The speed of the cable, and hence of the trams, was originally 13 km/h (8 m.p.h.), but this was increased several times and in 1910 was finally set at 21 km/h (13 m.p.h.).

The life of a cable was less than a year in normal use. The main wear occurred from the frequent engagement of the grip jaws and wear on Pulleys needed to bend cables around curves and corners.□

Melbourne for eighteen months to two years it was considered the metal had suffered a stress and having stripped them down by us truckmen they were taken out to the blacksmith shop and reheated and in other words re-annealed.

They were then brought back with a date stamp indicating the year. The last number of the year was stamped on these pieces of metal depending on where they were fitted into a truck. And we then reassembled the truck and it more or less went out as a new truck even though it was completely secondhand with all the material that we built back into it.

When new trams were built they were built with a different style of truck, and they were also built in the truck shop. But the people who worked on those trucks were more experienced men. Having served my time at the workshops I was then transferred to the Camberwell Tram depot as a pitman which was the name given to the people that worked on adjusting the brakes on the trams. My wife and I with our first baby son, Robert Hollow, lived at Number 31 Harold Street, Upper Hawthorn. Harold St. runs between Burke Rd.

and Camberwell Rd. It was quite handy to the tram depot where I worked and I was a shift worker. One week I was morning shift the other week I was afternoon shift. The afternoon shift men when their trams ran into the depot would have their brakes adjusted. Slack had worn into them during the day, they had been out, some of them from early morning till late in the day, and some of them would have only done half a shift. Nevertheless the brakes had to be adjusted. That was the job of the pitman. Day shift pitman had to do more work, oil bearings and such like. At the end of your shift you signed off and went home, most of them had their motor cars but as I just lived around the corner, I walked home. □

Perc's story will continue in the next edition with his recollections of his war years in the Australian Army including his experiences in Tobruk.

## New HOLLOW researchers

The full list now totals 61 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.

<b>HOLLOW Researchers</b>	
<b>Tom BARRY</b> <a href="mailto:TomBarry@amethystsystems.freeseerve.co.uk">TomBarry@amethystsystems.freeseerve.co.uk</a>	John HOLLOW (1670) and Chesen THOMAS (abt 1675), m Zennor (1695), John HOLLOW (1700) and Sarah EDDY m Zennor (1727), Matthew HOLLOW (1737) and Christian TERRILL (1743) m Redruth (1765), John HOLLOW (1773) and Frances DAVEY (1770) m Falmouth (1795), Henry HOLLOW (1803) and Mary BLAKE (1811) St Clement (1829), Samuel Alfred HOLLOW (1833) and Emma HUDSON (1836) m ? (1858), Samuel James HOLLOW (1863) and Annie Jane KING m West Ham (1884) Annie Emma HOLLOW (1886) and Wilfred SMITH m ? (1905)
<b>Peter and Jane CLEMENTS</b> <a href="mailto:pedar@clemdo.fsnet.co.uk">pedar@clemdo.fsnet.co.uk</a>	John HOLLOW and Eliza TRENOUTH Mark HOLLOW (1856) and Rachel Thomas SHUGG (1855) m Phillack, (1879) Frederick Ernest HOLLOW (1882) and Mary Jane SAWKINS (abt 1881)
<b>Sonia MASIAK</b> <a href="mailto:sonia.masiak@excite.co.uk">sonia.masiak@excite.co.uk</a>	John HOLLOW (1765) and Grace RODDA (1765) m St Buryan (1789), Grace HOLLOW (1794) and William JACKA (1794), m St Buryan (1818).
<b>Garry COLLINS</b> <a href="mailto:gary8@dingoblue.net.au">gary8@dingoblue.net.au</a>	John HOLLOW (~1690) and Jane HOLLOW (~1690), m Madron (1716) Samuel HOLLOW (1718) and Mary KEMP, m Sancreed (1739) Sarah HOLLOW (1741) and Edward POLGREEN, m Sancreed (1762)

## 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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