

THE APPLE TREE

Issue Fourteen

August 1994

The Appleby Research Organisation Newsletter.

Welcome to the August 1994 edition of our Newsletter, it is good to read from your letters that you enjoy the new format of The Apple Tree. We are now entering our fourth year of the Appleby Research Organisation, and most of the early challenges have been overcome, the new 486 Computer, is now about a year old, and it and I are more on speaking terms, as I have learned to understand its programming language.

The Database for both Marriages and Birth/Baptisms is working extremely well, and every day more and more names are being added, and I must thank all those who keep sending in data for inclusion in these records. There is still a lot of work to be done in adding information to the database, but already several members have reason to be grateful for the data we have been able to send them, in furthering their research.

The 1881 census is being wholly added to the database, as and when the indexes are available. We have recently added Oxfordshire, Wiltshire Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire and Pembroke.

Membership of the Appleby Research Organisation is open to all members of the Appleby family, researchers, family historians, and others with an interest in the Appleby family. The membership fee is just £5 per year payable to the Appleby Research Organisation, by cheque drawn on a British Bank, or by \$10 in U.S., Canadian or Australian dollar bills.

LINCOLNSHIRE PARISH RECORDS.

Jonathan Appleby has been conducting research into his ancestors from Lincolnshire, and has been successful, recently, to extend his family tree back a further two generations to 1768. Whilst searching for those elusive ancestors he has kindly send us extracts from the Parish

Records of Stewton, Legbourne, South Cockerington and Trusthorpe, which has greatly increased our knowledge of the Applebys from Lincolnshire.

An interesting discovery, which emphasises the need to extract data from all the Birth, Marriage and Death records is the entry on the 30th September 1922 of the baptism of Edith Annie daughter of John Thomas and Grace Appleby of Stewton. (John was a labourer).

It is not until we read the death records that we find that Edith Annie Appleby was buried on the 11th October 1922, just eleven days after her baptism - but the entry also contains the information that she was aged 14.

Clearly, the child had not been baptised as an infant and not until she was a teenager, sick and dying was she baptised. So often, when reading baptismal records we assume that the candidate was an infant, when, as can be seen from this example, they can be of any age. Some Parish Records give both date of birth and baptismal date, which is an added bonus to the researcher.

THE WILLENHALL HINGEMAKER

Readers will perhaps remember a piece in the last edition of The Apple Tree, about James Appleby from Willenhall, Staffordshire who we found in Portland Jail in 1881. Our member, David Appleby who is researching his Appleby ancestors in Willenhall, thinks that he has found the family of the infamous James. He was the son of James Appleby and Elisabeth and is on the 1851 and 1871 census for Willenhall with his brothers and sisters: Fanny (b 1848); Selina (b 1857); Jane (b 1860); Alice (b 1862); Mary (b 1864); Elisabeth (b 1866) and George (b 1869).

The whole family seem to have moved from the area as none of them appear on either the 1881 or 1891 census for the area. His father was a Trunk Lockmaker living in Church Street, Willenhall in 1871.

MULTIPLE BIRTH?

Have you even come across entries in a Parish Record which show two or more children from the same family being baptised on the same day? It is easy to assume from that that here we have a multiple birth of say twins or triplets etc. However, this may not be the case, and it should never be assumed to be such, unless the incumbent has also indicated the date of birth also, as it was often the case that families would put off having their children baptised for one reason or another, and only when pressed by

the Incumbent would gather their family of two or more children and have them all baptised together. Perhaps they received a discount for numbers!

THE APPLEBY'S OF IRELAND.

Member, Phil Bach has kindly sent the following extracts from some Irish records:

Protestant Householders 1740

John Aplbaye in Derrykeighan parish, Antrim.

Religious Returns 1766

John, Thomas and a second John Applby in Ballymoney parish, all listed as dissenters.

Heath Money Rolls 1664

John Appleby in Tawnavelton Townland in Orior Barony, Armagh.

James Appleby in Tassan Townland in Seagrove parish, Armagh.

Widow Appleby in Rackmconry in Loughgall parish Armagh.

1631 Muster.

George Appleby in Coleraine Town.. without weapons.

LEEDS CENSUS - 1851 & 1861

Mr John Appleby of Leeds has kindly sent extracts from the Leeds, Yorkshire census for 1851 and 1861 for inclusion in our database. The 1861 census for Holbeck, Leeds included William Appleby (41) a lime merchant from Yeldersley, Derbyshire and his wife Ann (40) from Shotton, Derbyshire together with their children George (17) William (11) Albert (8) Ellen (6) and Edwin (1).

STEPNEY, LONDON 1851 CENSUS.

Member, David Brooks has the 1851 Stepney census surname index, which includes a list of the Appleby folio numbers which may save someone reading through the 120,000 people included in the Stepney index. If any member want him to look up a surname in the index he will be happy to do so on receipt of a SAE, however, it only lists folio numbers, no other details. David's address is: 56 Castle Road, Epsom, Surrey, KT18 7NZ.

The Stepney St Dunstan parish records and the Stepney, Spitalfields Christ Church parish records are on the IGI, and all the Appleby's have been transferred to our database.

LONDON IN THE YEAR 1650

London grew so fast since the year 1500 that by 1650 its population had increased from 50,000 to 400,000. It was twenty times larger than the next largest cities in the country, Norwich and Bristol, and was the biggest city in Western Europe. Only Constantinople in the east had more people.

The secret of this massive growth - twice as fast as that of the population in general - was the large scale and continuous immigration from the provinces.

In the absence of this immigration the population would quickly have fallen, because living conditions in London were so unhealthy that the death-rate was far higher than the birth-rate. Even so many people were willing to move from the country towns and villages for the superior opportunities available in London. Great wealth was being produced in the quickly expanding city, and even though conditions were for many awful, the chances of striking it rich and the opportunity of regular employment were very attractive.

Fifteen years later, the great plague swept through the Capital, killing an estimated 100,000 inhabitants, up to one in five of the population. The worst month was September 1665 when over 1,000 died every day, by the official count, in fact the toll was much higher.

By Government order each house in which plague was found was shut up with the residents inside. Entire families were left to die in infected houses. These were marked with red crosses, and every day men with carts passed through the streets crying "Bring out your Dead!" and took away the bodies for burial in plague-pits.

As a consequence of this catastrophe, Family Research back beyond 1665 is made more difficult, due to not only the massive migration referred to in the first place but also the fact that many families fled the city by land and water to avoid the plague-pits.

SOME EARLY MEDIEVAL APPLEBYS

The description on the tombs and relics of Sir Edmund Appleby of Appleby Magna, Leicestershire, in Issue 13 of *The Apple Tree* gave some indication of the local importance of this branch of the family. The Cartulary of Burton Abbey in neighbouring Staffordshire contains records which suggest that the influence of the Leicestershire Applebys had already been established generations before Sir Edmund was born.

The cartulary is a record of the grants and charters of Burton Abbey until its destruction at the time of the Reformation. Apart from the details of land and transactions, most grants include a list of witnesses who attest to the legality of the document. These lists give us some idea of where local power lay at any one time. Names emerge which still commanded local loyalties during the English Civil War and even at the time of Waterloo. Among these Bagots and Pagets, readers will be happy to learn there are several Applebys.

The first Appleby who has come to light in the Burton Cartulary is *WALROND D'APPELBI*, who witnessed a grant of land by Abbot Bernard during his term of office between 1159 and 1175. Some years later, during the tenure of Abbot Roger (1177-1182) Walrond witnessed the Abbot's grant of land to one Simon Pugil, although the haphazard spelling of the time obscures his presence, by being recorded as *WALARAND D'EPPELBI*. The spelling of another clerk differs between 1188 and 1192, when

WALERAN D'APPELBY witnessed a grant of land by Abbot Nicholas. In this grant, he was joined by ROBERT, his son.

ROBERT D'APPELBY then appears to have taken his father's place as head of the family, for he represents the family as witness to at least five documents issued during the reign of Henry III. After the death of Robert, the influence of the family appears to have waned for a while, as it is not until a document dated Whitmonday (25 May) 1271, that the name reappears. Even then, this witness may not be of the same family, for his name, WILLIAM HUGELYN, DE APPLEBY, may simply mean that he came from the village. There is no such doubt, about the grant of 3rd October 1275, which features HENRY DE AP-PILBY, KNT, among the witnesses.

The distinctly Norman christian names of these early medieval Applebys suggest a family of Norman descent, whilst the adoption of the native "APPLEBY" for their surname implies that the power of the Applebys stemmed from after the Conquest rather than before the invasion of 1066. Old Norman nobility, such as the Montgomerys and the de Summerys tended to retain their Norman surnames; *nouveau riche* clans such as that of Robert Stafford (and Walerond de Appleby?) took their names from their English estates.

Submitted by David J. Appleby, B.A.

(David is Arts Editor for the "Intelligencer" a journal of Tudor and Stuart Life, and a writer of Historical articles.)

AN EMIGRANT FAMILY TO AUSTRALIA

Twenty-two year old Henry Appleby married Sophia Falkington on the 19th February 1843 at Hunmanby, East Yorkshire, and they had just one child Harriett who was born later that same year. However, Sophie also has an illegitimate child, Joseph Falkington who was almost three when they were married. Possibly Henry was the father, as he took on the child as though he were his, and became a father to the two children.

The family decided to emigrate to Australia, and early in 1859 they set sail for a new land on the "Parsee" and arrived on the 14th September 1859. After they had arrived in Australia, Joseph became known as Joseph Appleby.

Submitted by Leonie White from Australia

CAN YOU FOLLOW THIS?

Member, David Cotton has advised us that his grandmothers sister, Charlotte Hewson married William Leverett APPLEBY in 1888 at St Ives, Huntingdon. Meanwhile his Great Great Grandmothers sisters son Amos Bone Huddleston(e) had married Harriett APPLEBY in 1869 at Newington, London.

We have had several instances of brothers and sisters marrying into the same family, but I think that this is the first time that we have seen the Appleby's appearing twice in a family tree from different locations.

NORTH ESSEX RESEARCH

We welcome as a new member, Mr John S. Appleby F. R. Hist. S., who has kindly said that anyone who requires assistance with Boxted; Ilorkesley (Great & Little); Mile End in Colchester; Langham; Ardleigh; Dedham; Bromley (Great & Little); Elmstead; Alresford; Thorington or Brightlingsea in North Essex can write to him at the ARO, Box AE36. Please allow time to search and reply.

MORE ABOUT SAMUEL APPLEBY.

We mentioned Samuel Appleby from Ardleigh in our last issue of THE APPLE TREE. At the age of 23 he was convicted on the 28th November 1848 and sentenced to seven years imprisonment and was confined in the Hulk "Justitia" at Woolwich. John Appleby has found the records of his family. He was the son of Samuel and Maria Appleby of Ardleigh, and the grandson of George Appleby and Elizabeth Nice (or Nurse) also of Ardleigh. Samuel was married to Susan Maria Waldron Hunt only a year before his conviction, so we can imagine that she was not too happy about losing him so soon after their marriage. For anyone interested, John has sent further details of the family, and is searching for details of his crime.

EXTRACTS FROM THE IRISH RECORDS.

Member, Austin Myall, has been to Dublin searching for records of his maternal grandmother, BERTHA APPLEBY who married Michael Fitzharris in 1892 at Queenstown, County Cork. He didn't have any success this time but has sent us an extract of the Birth, Marriages and Death records from the General Register Office index in Dublin of Appleby's from 1864 till 1902, with the exception of the years 1876-1890. These records have been added to our Computer Database, for the benefit of other researchers.

IRREGULAR MARRIAGES.

To be married at the Old Blacksmith's Shop in Gretna Green first rose to prominence well over 200 years ago in the early 1750's. The first rush came in 1753, as a result of Hardwicke's Marriage Act, named after the lord chancellor who framed it. Under the act, marriage was forbidden where one of the parties was under 21 unless they had the parents consent, it also required a church ceremony, with the publishing of banns, recorded in a parish register. The new act, from which only Jews and Quakers were exempted derived largely from the desire of aristocratic families wishing to control their children's choice of spouse.

However Scotland's elastic laws allowed any citizen to perform a wedding ceremony as long as the parties declared themselves to be single and the ceremony was carried out in front of two witnesses. Being on the main highway between England and Scotland, Gretna Green

proved to be a popular place for eloping lovers, often hotly persued by an angry father.

Well over 10,000 marriages were performed at Gretna Green before another Act of Parliament passed in 1940 resulted in "Anvil Weddings" being made illegal. The earliest records still held at the Old Blacksmiths Shop, which is now a prominent tourist attraction, is dated 11th June 1772.

Runaway marriages to Gretna Green reached an amazing figure of 521 in 1966 and exceeded 1,000 by the 1980's. The vast majority of these runaways visit the Old Blacksmiths Shop in line with tradition to be married over the anvil after visiting the Registrar at Gretna Green for the official ceremony.

THANKS TO EVE CHAPPELL.

We are most grateful to Eve Chappell who has copied extracts from the PRO index of Births, Marriages and Deaths of Appleby's from Yorkshire, County Durham, Lincolnshire and Northumberland from 1838 - 1878. Quite some list, of nineteen pages of closely typed manuscript containing well over 1,000 entries. This is just the sort of information that we need and the data is being added to our own records for reference purposes, for the benefit of all.

Eve made the listing as she searched for her own ancestors from these regions, and has also send extracts from the 1841; 1851; 1861 and 1891 census returns from parts of Yorkshire and Durham.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

Appleby Research Organisation member, Ronald Golding was recently in France searching for certain graves at *MERVILLE COMMUNAL CEMETARY*. Merville is a village about 15km north of Bethune and about 20km south-west of Armentieres.

Ronald has kindly sent us a photograph of one of the graves. Written below the badge of the Durham Light Infantry are the following words:

19/170 Lance Cpl G. APPLEBY
DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY
13th May 1916 AGE 25

"As long as life and Memory last
we will Remember them"

- - - - -

If any member can identify this soldier, as a member of their family, we will gladly forward the Photograph.

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR APPLEBYS.

Among the many Appleby's who must have fought in the English Civil Wars of 1642-1651, at least two served as officers.

On the side of Parliament, ENSIGN THOMAS APPLEBY served as a junior officer in Colonel Sir Henry Cholmley's Regiment of Foot(1). Colonel Cholmley himself came from Whitby in Yorkshire, and twice besieged

his own brother, the Royalist Sir Hugh Cholmley of Scarborough. It does not necessarily follow that Thomas was a Yorkshireman, however, for the Appleby's of Essex and East Anglia regularly sailed up and down the east coast in the course of their barging business. Among Ensign Appleby's fellow officers there is at least one, Lieutenant Jobson, who may have come from Essex.

It is sad to report that Cholmley's regiment did not distinguish themselves on campaign. In his letters home, Nehemiah Wharton, a sargeant of Holles' Regiment of Foote, describes them contemptuously as "the base blew coats of Colonel Colmley's regiment". When the blue coats plundered a house of Justice Edmunds near Northampton, Wharton took his own men out to catch them and, surrounding the thieves, made them carry their ill gotten spoils back to the house on their own backs! (2)

At the first and only serious taste of action, the Battle of Edgehill (October 22, 1642) Cholmleys regiment were one of the first units to break and run. From a mustered strength of 1,200 men on 1st October 1642, Cholmley's blue coats had lost 648 by the end of November, mostly it appears through desertion (3). The regiment was disbanded soon after. One can only hope that Thomas Appleby did his best for the honour of the family name.

On the other side of the divide was the Royalist officer, LIEUTENANT AMBROSE APPLEBY. This gentleman may well have been the Ambrose Appleby expelled from Queen's College, Cambridge on 8th April 1644 for refusing the Covenant and non-attendance (Interestingly, in view of the Parliamentary officer discussed above, a Thomas Appleby was expelled on the same day from Trinity College, Cambridge (4)

If this was the same Ambrose Appleby, he had only a few months to live. in 1644 the Scots Covenanters allied with the English Roundheads and invaded northern England. Lieutenant Appleby found himself besieged with the rest of the Royalist garrison of Newcastle. The Royalists in the city repulsed repeated assaults until a massive attack on the 19th October, when the Scots exploded several mines against the walls and poured in through five huge breaches. At some point during the day, Lieutenant Appleby was killed, for he was buried with three other officers in St Nicholas Cathedral that day or very soon after. This suggests that he died either in the initial attack or in the market place to which many of the Royalist soldiers had run for a last stand. Other Cavaliers retired to the castle, but seeing resistance was hopeless, surrendered two days later.

As two of the officers buried with Ambrose Appleby served in the personal regiment of the governor, Sir John Marley, there is a strong possibility that Appleby himself could have served in this regiment as well. Marley had raised 1,500 men in addition to the Trained Band regiment of local militia he commanded, but most of the local volunteers had fled back to their own homes on the 19th

October rather than die in the market place with the regular soldiers(5)

As the present day activities of the Sealed Knot and other re-enactment societies show, feelings still run deep between modern Cavaliers and Roundheads, not only in the UK but as far abroad as the USA and Australia. Like most families, the Appleby's seem to have been divided in their loyalties between King and Parliament. If any readers know of other Appleby's who took part in the English Civil War, perhaps they would send this information to the ARO for publication in *THE APPLE TREE*.

Bibliography:

1. Edmund Peacock, ed., *The Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers* Lionel Leventhal, 1983, p39
2. Stuart Peachey, ed., *The Edgehill Campaign and the Letters of Nehemiah Wharton* Partizan Press, 1989, p15.
3. Peter Young and John Adair, *From Hasting to Cul-loden* Roundhead Press, 1979 p143.
4. *The Alumni Cantabrigenses* edited by John Venn and published by Cambridge University Press in 1924, is a biographical catalogue of students at Cambridge University from Medieval times to 1751 and includes several Applebys. Most large county libraries will have a copy in their reference section.
5. Details of the attack on Newcastle are dealt with by Stuart Reid, *The Siege of Newcastle, English Civil War Notes and Queries* Partizan Press, Southend, Issue 19, pp21-23. A short biography of Sir John Marley appears in P R Newman's *Royalist Officers in England and Wales 1642-1660*, Garland, 1981, p246.

Submitted by David J. Appleby.

ELECTORAL REGISTERS.

How often have you come across an entry in a UK phonebook and I haven't had a clue as to who the subscriber might be? Only his (or her?) initial was given and the person did not answer your carefully prepared letter. There is however a way of identifying such mystery namesakes and that is through the Electoral Roll or Register. Not only will the first names be given but also the names of other adults making up the household. A mini-census no less!

TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES.

The Pilgrim Fathers established a permanent settlement in Massachusetts in 1620. Since then millions of Britons have emigrated to the Americas, the Antipodes and southern Africa.

Rediscovering the destinations of his kinsmen and establishing contact with their descendants is a challenge that is often neglected. A systematic and sustainable strategy needs to be developed, and the Telephone Directories of the English speaking world may be the place to start.

Finding entries is one thing, making sense of them is another. In many cases, the information comprises nothing more than a house number and a street name. The

precise locality may be different from the name in the directory. What's more the successful delivery of a letter may require a postcode. Nevertheless with a bit of detective work, and a knowledge of the area you can often produce a satisfactory address. Then it's up to you to prepare a carefully worded letter of introduction.

Several members have kindly sent us extracts from local telephone directories, which we hold on file, we would welcome additional data. We understand that the USA telephone Directories are available on CD-Rom, and we are making enquiries about obtaining a copy for our records.

DOUGLAS EDWARD MORRISON APPLEBY.

Douglas Appleby was born 17 March 1929, the son of Robert Appleby and Muriel Surtees. He was Managing Director of Boots the Chemists from 1973.

APPLEBY IN WESTMORLAND.

Appleby in Westmorland is the former County Town of Westmorland and is one of the most picturesque towns in the North. It is an ideal base for visitors wishing to explore the local countryside. Set in the natural loop of the River Eden, the town was protected on the fourth side by Appleby Castle, which dates from Norman times.

The castle is open to the public. The grounds contain a fascinating collection of rare birds and animals, an approved Rare Breeds Survival Trust Centre.

Appleby's three hundred year old Horse Fair is a great annual attraction. Travelling people from all over the country gather every year for a week long holiday, to buy and sell horses and to race them in the trotting races.

JOHN T. APPLEBY.

Many of our readers will remember an item in Issue 5 of our Newsletter, about The Appleby Rose Garden in Bury St Edmunds. The construction of the Old English Rose Garden in the Cathedral grounds is due to the generosity of an American Friend of the Borough, who was stationed at Lavenham near Bury St Edmunds during the second World War, whilst he was serving as a member of the American 8th Army Air Force. That man was John T. Appleby.

Since that article appeared in 1991 we have been attempting to find members of his family, and it was not until one evening at the end of July that I received a telephone call from his nephew, Robert Young from Miami, Florida.

We spoke for a long time about John Appleby and we now know that he had four sister, and that the daughter of one of them has considerable family information, and we have written to her, asking for her support and assistance. It is thought that their ancestors came from England, and we hope to be able to find details of their British kin.

John wrote the book "Suffolk Summer" about his time in Suffolk during the war, but in addition he wrote four other books. "John, King of England" published in 1958; "Henry II the Vanquished King" published in 1962; "England without Richard I" published in 1965 and "King Stephen"

The book "England without Richard I" was dedicated to John F. Kennedy, who gave to John Appleby a signed photograph in appreciation, which is still with a member of the family.

After his return to the USA, John worked as an editor for the National Historical Society in Washington, DC., during which time one of his closest relatives, his brother-in-law Dick Manlove, also lived in Washington. Dick Manlove worked in the Pentagon, and after the death of John Appleby at the end of 1974 at the age of 65, Dick looked after his little dog to which John was devoted.

CONSTABLE ROBERT APPLEBY

On the 5th February 1850, ROBERT APPLEBY was selected by the Watch Committee of Colchester in Essex to be appointed a Constable out of seven applicants. His appointment was to replace Constable PRENTICE who had resigned.

He served on probation until the next Watch Committee meeting one month from that date and on the 5th March 1850 when his appointment was permanent. At this time he would have been PC7 probably the number allocated to the officer who resigned, as this was quite a normal practice.

Not two months into his career he signed a joint letter together with eight others asking for an increase in salary, which incidentally was turned down by the Watch Committee on the 14th June 1850. This approach didn't go entirely unnoticed as by the 23rd September of the same year six of the officers received a 2/- per week rise, but Robert did not benefit from this as he had under seven years service.

It is not known which beat area within the Colchester district he would have been allocated but it is known that on or after 7th May 1850 he and a PC HAWES were both ordered by the Superintendent to reside one at the Hythe with the other at or near as can be to the Hythe Hill. It appears that the Hythe dock area was a troublesome district, needing more police attention!

In the 1851 census Robert Appleby, occupation Policeman born at Great Horkesley is shown living in the St Leonards District of Colchester (age 26) with his wife Naomi (25).

By the 3rd November 1857 he resigned to take up a foreman's post at GARRODS Coal Wharfe, based at The Ilythe, this however was a short lived exit from the Borough Police Force as he was shortly re-appointed as a second class Constable following the sale of the coal wharfe to a Mr MOY. The number allocated to him on the second occasion was PC8.

Submitted by Mr A. R. Thorpe, with additional material by P Talbot-Ashby

(To be continued.....)

