

THE APPLE ORCHARD

The Appleby Research Organisation has, probably the largest database of Appleby Records in the World. It is a global record of family pedigrees compiled over many years from Vital Records and indexes together with data sent in by our members from around the world.

Visit us at: **geocities.com/Heartland/Woods/2434**

Appleby Research Organisation is a member of: THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES in the UK - Registered No. 1620.

Australian Convict Pardons 1834 - 1859

This is an extract from the listing of Convict Pardons during the period 1834-1859 for the States of New South Wales and Tasmania. Full details of the date of their conviction and the vessel that they were transported on is available from the Ancestry.co.au website.

George Appleby who arrived in 1827

John Appleby

John Appleby

Joseph Appleby

Robert Appleby

Thomas Appleby

Thomas Appleby who arrived in Australia in 1818

William Appleby who arrived in 1833

Thomas Appleby who arrived in 1818

Thomas Applebee who arrived in 1836

The database contains convict pardons and ticket of leave, and includes ship of arrival, date of arrival, birthplace, trial/conviction date and place, and physical descriptions.

If any members has such data, we would be pleased to hear from you.

ARO/Doc/772

Durham County Marriages.

- 1848 **William Appleby** and Mary Ann Stout. 1st Q. Gateshead vol 24 . 113
1852 **Thomas Appleby** & Ann Mounsey 1st Q. Durham Vol. 10a 233
1855 **Thomas Appleby** and Ann Baker 1st Q Tynemouth Vol. 10b 220
1860 **Thomas William Appleby** & Elizabeth A. Elsbury 2nd Q. Sunderland Vol. 10a
1860 **William Appleby** and Mary Ann Minns 2nd Q. Gateshead Vol 10a 671
1861 **William Appleby** & Mary Jane Brown. 4th Q. Easington Vol. 10a 483
1884 **Thomas Watson Appleby** (or Elizabeth Oliver) 2nd Q. Gateshead Vol. 10a 25
1885 **Luke Dyer Appleby** and Jane Wilson Chrisp 4th Q. Chester-le-Street Vol. 10a 611.

Durham County Death Records.

- 1843 **Lancelot Appleby** 2nd. Quarter Sunderland.
1843 **Jane Appleby** 2nd Q. Houghton-le-Spring Vol. 24 123
1843 **Jane Appleby** 3rd Q. Houghton-le-Spring Vol. 24 100
1845 **Thomas Appleby** 2nd Q. Chester-le-Street Vol. 24 19.
1851 **Margaret Appleby** 4th Q. Durham Vol. 24 63
1855 **Margaret Appleby** 3rd Q. Durham Vol. 10a 128
1856 **Margaret Appleby** 3rd Q. Sunderland Vol. 10a 188
1856 **Margaret Appleby** 4th Q. Sunderland Vol. 10a 210.
1858 **James Appleby** 2nd Q. Sunderland Vol. 10a 240
1859 **James Appleby** 2nd Q. Sunderland Vol. 10a 134
1891 **William Appleby** aged 84 2nd Q. Chester-le-St. Vol. 10a 347



The Little Apple

by Thomas Applebee

On the 6th May 1651, Thomas Applebe was busy renting out a cow and her calf.

John Tilton, the town clerk at Gravesend, a small English Colony of New Netherlands (not far from Coney Island, USA) finished writing out the lease and handed the pen to Thomas, who made his mark and then handed it to his "tenant" William Musgrove. Musgrove would keep Applebe's cow and calf for three years, and Applebe would receive "25 tubs of marketable butter yearly" and "also to give halfe ye increase of ye said cow and of ye said calf which is now delivered"

His cow rental settled, Thomas promptly disappeared from sight. Whatever he did during his three or more years away from the milk bucket is unknown. My hunch is that he was a sailor. He was back in Gravesend by the 8th March 1657, the day that he purchased there half a house and a farm lot from Walter Wall. Thomas was joined in this enterprise by Edward Griffin who bought the other half of the house and

lot on the 17th June 1657.

By 1673 Thomas's name appeared on a list of inhabitants of the town of Hempstead, directly across the Sound in Kings County on Long Island. A Quaker woman named Elizabeth Osborne may not have been the reason that Thomas went to Hempstead, but she was the reason that he stayed. She was the older daughter of William Osborne a widower whose acres at Mad Nan's Neck held considerable cattle (I am not making this up). The bans for their marriage were read in several places on the 6th July 1672. They were married in her father's house on the 7th January 1673

Thomas and Elizabeth began their married life together right on the fault line between the established religious order of Reformed Protestants and the radical Quakers. Reformed Protestant churches in England and the colonies emerged from the English Civil War secure in their established positions. Their great threat was no longer the Catholic Church of Rome, but the radical Quakers. The challenge that the Quakers posed - and the way that they chose to impose it, was not gentle. They set about to reform the already reformed!

In 1675 Elizabeth Osborne Appleby was committed (arrested) for disturbing the court. She was released "*to bee of the goode behavoir*" She was probably pregnant at the time - she and Thomas's son Joseph was born that same year. He is the only child that we know of so far.

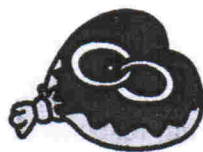
That same year - 1675 - the 50 years of peace in New

England between the white settlers and the native Americans finally collapsed, and King Philip's War broke out in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine. The Connecticut militia responded, among them was Thomas Applebe. It was a savage and costly war.

When peace finally broke out Thomas bought an abandoned plantation (2 acres of homelot on the 3rd April 1685; and three acres additional on the 2nd June 1685.

France and England went to war in 1689. The northern English settlements began to worry that the French would send Indian raiders against them. The deposing of James II in England had caused confusion on the New York political scene, so New York sat on its hands, but Connecticut raised its militia - offering 25 shillings a month. The 60 year old Thomas couldn't resist such easy money 87 of the Connecticut militia were sent to Albany, with 25 of them forwarded to Schenectady, a small village of about 150 people. On the freezing night of 8th February 1690 nobody in Schenectady believed anything could be about in such weather. Their only sentries were two Snowmen. A force of 210 Huron warrior soldiers and frontiersmen filed silently into the town and fell upon the villagers and militia. They left behind a burning town and about sixty dead.

It is possible that Thomas Appleby was there and received his fatal wounds during that raid, or at some later less remembered skirmish. The official report was filed on the 10th March 1690. It says that he was killed at Albany. All we know for certain is that he died of his wounds. He gambled his life for 25 shillings a month, and lost.



Marriage Entries.

We have received details of the following Marriage entries from Mary Rix of the Guild of One Name Studies, which we hope will be of interest to one of our members.

William Thomas APPELBEE and Catherine Alice Williamson at St Marks Church, Peckham in the Registration district of Camberwell. Vol 1d Page 1709. On the 5th October 1897.

Annie Eliza APPLEBEE and John William Mace at Christ Church Watling Street in the registration district of St George in the East, London Vol. 1c Page 509 on the 24 July 1904.

Joseph APPLEBEE and Margaret Roser at St Marks Church, Kennington in the Registration district of Lambeth on the 4th April 1868.

Harriet Rebecca APPLEBY and William Carpenter at Holy Trinity Church, Islington in the Registration district of Islington Vol. 1b Page 423 on the 29th June 1873.

Mary APPLEBY and James Sell at St Paul's Church Shadwell in the registration district of Stepney, London on the 30th June 1839.

ARO/Doc/771

Appleby - Applebee- Appelbie - Applebe - Appelby - Applebay - Appelbe -Apelbe -Apelby

Now here is a challenge for you. How many other alternative spellings of Appleby can you find?

Passengers to South Africa 1890 - 1908.

A. Appleby 24 from Southampton 1894 to Cape Town.

A. T. Appleby from Southampton 1897 to Cape Town

C. Appleby aged 17 1897 from Southampton to Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay)

E. Appleby (female) from London 1909 to Cape Town

F. E. Appleby aged 20 1890 from Southampton to Durban

F. Appleby 18 from Southampton to Port Elizabeth 1897

G. H. Appleby 40 from Southampton 1904 to Cape.

George Appleby (adult) 1896 from London to Cape.

George Appleby 32 1900 from London to Cape.

H. W. Appleby 19 1900 from Southampton to Cape

H. Appleby 22 1903 from Southampton to Cape

H. Appleby 30 1906 from London to Durban

H. Appleby (adult) 1908 from Liverpool to Cape

J. Appleby aged 6 1897 from Southampton to Cape.

J. Appleby 34 1902 from Southampton to Cape.

J. Appleby aged 6 1902 from Southampton to Cape

J. Appleby aged 28 1902 from Southampton to Cape.

M. Appleby (female) aged 26 from, Southampton to Cape.

This list to be continued in a later Edition of The Apple Orchard

ARO/Doc/774

Alfred T. Appleby & Sarah Matthews.

Alfred Thomas Appleby was born in London, England on the 12th August 1833. He ran away to sea when he was 14 years old and found his way to the goldfields of Western Australia. In Australia he met a young lady also from London, Miss Matthews. They married and had one daughter, Ada, who later married a Mr. Newton.

After his first wife died Alfred married her sister, Sarah Matthews at Gambles Creek via Geelong on 1st Mat 1860. They had twelve children.

Alfred worked as a builder and built the Slaty Creek School. In 1889 he bought his family to Mildura by horse and dray.

The new settlers built their homes with mud bricks. Alfred and Sarah settled in Cureton Avenue, not far from the approach to the Mildura Bridge. It is a tribute to the builders skill that this house was still occupied until it fell victim to the Murray River floodwaters in 1931.

Life was hard for the Mildura pioneers and the district was to suffer many setbacks before it was to blossom into the oasis that it is today. Sarah died while on holiday in Melbourne in 1909 but Alfred lived until he was 92, dying on the 19th March 1926

ARO/Doc/349

Immigrants to Canada 1780-1906

During the period 1780 - 1906 there were a total of 83,000 Immigrants to Canada. Only seven with the name Appleby are recorded.

ARO/Doc/358