



## THE APPLE ORCHARD

*The Apple Orchard is the newsletter of  
the Appleby Research Organisation*

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.

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## Henry Appleby and Jane Clark.

In the December 2009 issue of the newsletter there appeared the 1861 census entry for Henry Appleby of Fatfield DUR and his wife Jane, of Seghill, NBL., with their 3 children. Here is some more information about their family and their living conditions as revealed in the 1911 census.

Henry was the first child of William Appleby (b. May 25 1826 in Penshaw and recorded in the baptismal register as Appelby) and Jane Lee (b. April 13 1806 in Penshaw and married on May 11 1827 in Penshaw) He was my paternal great grandfather's brother.

Jane Clark was born in Seghill, in the Tynemouth district of Northumberland, but her family had moved to North Biddick, Harraton, DUR by 1851 and her father was a coal miner there. She and Henry were married in St Mary's Church, Gateshead in 1853 and I was able to confirm this with the Registry Office in Gateshead although I do not have a copy of the certificate. The fact that theirv first child, William Appleby, was born in the same quarter of the year in Barradon, Tynemouth (probably at a relative of Jane's) might explain why the marriage took place away from William and Jane's home town of Fatfield.

Henry was a coal miner throughout his life and the family lived on both sides of the River Wear at Fatfield Squarew (1861), Long Row, Fatfield (1871) Waterside, Penshaw (1881) and Chaters Haugh, Fatfield (1891). He died in 1901 before the next census was taken on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1901.

Jane remained at Chaters Haugh, living with her son Henry in 1901 and then moved downstream to 2 Ferry Boat Cottages, Fatfield where she was living with Henry and her widowed daughter Ann (Noble) in 1911.

Henry and Jane had 5 children that I know of, the oldest, William, was born in Burradon, Tynemouth, in 1853 he married Jane Seymour of Fatfield on January 30<sup>th</sup> 1875 in Birtley, DUR and had 8 children, all of whom were still living in 1911, although their son William was to be killed during the First World War. Like his father, William, lived on both sides of the river being in Penshaw Staithes (1881), Fatfield Square (1891), Salt House , Chaters Haugh (1901) back to Penshaw in a 2 roomed house in Victoria Terrace in 1911. He was a hewer of coal mines up to 1901 but in 1911 had to change to being a shifter. In the 2 roms with William and Jane were their 18 year old son James and their 13 year old son Thomas.

The second son, John, was born in Penshaw in 1856 and married Jane Pearson (shown as Hutchinson in the marriage index) of Edmondsley in Gateshead in 1877. He too was a coal miner and lived in Fatfield before moving to West Rainton sometime after 1901. John and Jane had 11 children, 9 of whom were still living in 1911. John was a hewer in the coal mines throughout this time. Beehive Cottage, where they lived in 1911 was a house with 4 rooms, likely three bedrooms and a main living space/kitchen. Living with them were 2 unmarried adult sons, one married son with his wife and 2 year old son, a teenage daughter, an 11 year old son and a two year old girl listed as a "boarder"

Their third Child, Ann was born in Hebburn in 1859 so the family either moved there for a short while or Jane was staying with relatives. In 1877 she married Robert Hall, of Shotton, in the Easington district. He died in 1883 and she worked on a farm in Fatfield for a few years and the remarried to James Noble of Chester-le-Street in 1893. James had been married to Ann's sister-in-law, Eleanor Seymour who had died in 1891.

Unfortunately, James also died in 1900, leaving Ann, a widow for the second time. She had two children by Robert Hall, and one by James Noble. In 1911 Ann was living in the one-room Ferry Boat Cottage with her Mother, her 46 year old brother Henry, and her 15 year old son Robert.

Their fourth child, Henry, was born in Fatfield in either 1861 or 1863. He had not married by 1911 when he was a coal miner, shifter, living with his mother and sister.

Their youngest child was daughter Isabella, born in Fatfield in 1870. She married Matthew Fletcher of Durham City in Gateshead in 1888. Matthew was 7 years older than she and the reason for the out of town marriage was probably due to the fact that she was 6-7 months pregnant with their first child, John, born within 3 months of the marriage. Isabella and Matthew lived first in Fatfield (1891) and then in Southwick, Sunderland (1900-1901) and then back to Waterside, Fatfield in 1911. She had 8 children, seven of whom were living in 1911. No. 5 Waterside had 4 rooms to accommodate Isabella and Matthew, their 3 working sons and 4 daughters.

To conclude, a short note on the two mining occupations mentioned above. A hewer was the miner who actually worked on the coal face and loosened the coal from the bed. Here is a description of his working day in 1892 as written on the Durham Mining Museum web-site:

“The hewers are divided into fore-shift and back-shift men. The former usually work from four in the morning till ten, and the later from ten till four. Each man works one week in the fore-shift and one week on the back-shift, alternately. Every man on the fore-shift marks “3” on his door. This is the sign for the caller to wake him at that hour.



When roused by that important functionary he gets up and dresses in his pit clothes, which consist of a loose jacket, vest, and knee breeches, all made of thick white flannel, long stockings, strong shoes, and a close fitting leather cap. He then takes a piece of bread and water, or a cup of coffee, but never a full meal. Many prefer to go to work fasting. With a tin bottle full of cold water or tea, a piece of bread, which is called his bait, his davy lamp, and "backy box", he says god bye to his wife and speeds off to work. Placing himself in the cage, he is lowered to the bottom of the shaft, where he lights his lamp and proceeds "in by", to a place appointed to meet his deputy. This official examines each man's lamp, and, if found safe, returns it locked to the owner. Each man, then finding from the deputy that his place is right, proceeds onward to his "cavel", his pick in one hand, and his lamp in the other. He travels thus a distance varying from 100 to 600 yards. Sometimes the roof under which he has to pass is not more than three feet high. To progress in this space the feet are kept wide apart, the body is bent at right angles with the hips, the head is held well down, and the face is turned forward.

Arriving at his place he undresses and begins by hewing out about fifteen inches of the lower part of the coal. He thus undermines it, and the process is called kirving. The same is done up the sides. This is called nicking. The coal thus hewn is called small coal, and that remaining between the kirve and the nicks is the jud or top, which is either displaced by driving in wedges, or is blasted down by gunpowder. It then become the roundy. The hewer fills his tubs, and continues thus alternately hewing and filing.

Shifters were the men who repaired the passages in the mine to keep them free from obstructions, thus allowing passage of men ponies and wagons.

Some of the younger children in these families would have been employed as "Putters" in the mines. Their job was to push the coal in small tubs or trams from the coal face to the main passages where ponies could take the load. By the late 1890's they had metal plates on which to push their tubs, before it was just a dirt floor"

Joe Forsyth, *ARO/Doc/796*

Parkville, British Columbia.

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## Joseph Appleby 1821-1894

Joseph Appleby was born about 1821 in Bethnal Green, London, according to the census returns, although I have not been able to find any record of his birth. If anyone can help me find him please let me know.

His occupation was tin plate worker, and he died on Whit Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> May 1894 aged 73 years from a revolver shot in the head.

The Inquest was held five days later at the Vestry Hall, Bethnal Green. A newspaper report stated:

Suicide of an Old Tradesman.

Terminates his existence without apparent reason.

Police constable Walker was called to 28 Cambridge Circus and he found the deceased sitting in a chair with a bullet wound in his right temple. The revolver he found at his feet between his legs, and on searching he found a box of cartridges. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from a revolver shot"

*Sue Mastel ARO/Doc/798*

## Why Appleby?

Why should Duncan Scott Grey, born in Newcastle upon Tyne 18<sup>th</sup> November 1951 be interested in the Appleby Family Tree?

Because, it is my Mother's family name. She was born **Irene Appleby**, and while I was growing up she talked to me about her side of the family.

In particular she hinted at the back ground of my grandfather, **William Appleby** sent to a children's home for much of his childhood, and the fascinating but mysterious past of my great-grandfather **William Cunningham Appleby**, who travelled to Jerusalem and Cairo and lived in Johannesburg until his death.

This certainly had an effect on my interest in Genealogy, as well as stimulating my interest in travel.

On the death of his father, in 1909, William was living with his Mother, Martha, aged 53 and older sister Irene at Richardson Street, Wallsend. After her husband's death, Martha was in serious financial trouble. And in 1910 she was forced to sell her furniture (with the exception of a rocking chair) and move in with her sister Mary Jane and her husband Jack (John Ernest Appleby)

It seems that this arrangement could not last, so in April the family moved to Wall in Northumberland, where Martha had been in service with the Reverend London from the age of 17 – 22 when she married William Cunningham Appleby.

The vicar could not house both children so on the 18<sup>th</sup> July 1810 William was sent to Dame Margaret's Home in Washington, Co. Durham, and later to several other homes in London run by Dr. Barnardos. William recalled his life in London as an unhappy one. On one occasion, asked to draw an onion in an art class, he first drew it then, being hungry, ate it. *D.S. Grey ARO/Doc/798*

## Thomas Appleby & Mary Ramshaw.

Thomas Appleby was born in 1811 in Houghton, Durham County and married Mary Ramshaw on the 11<sup>th</sup> May 1839. In the 1851 census they lived at Gilesgate, St Giles Parish, Durham but by 1861 they had moved to Pittington, Durham County. (about 5 miles NE of Durham.)

They had 8 children:

Robert Appleby was the first, born June 1841 in Durham County He married Jane Ramshaw on the 12<sup>th</sup> December 1863 at St Giles Parish Church, Durham and died 16 February 1916 in Mystic, Appanoose County, Iowa, USA

2) George Appleby born 4 Oct 1843 died 8 February 1844

3) Mary Jane Appleby born 22 Jan 1844 St Giles, Durham.

4) Elizabeth Appleby born 17 July 1845 Pittington, Durham Co.

5) Hannah Appleby Born 17 Aug 1847. Died 16 December 1848

6) Isabella Appleby born 30 March 1849 Pittington, Durham Co.

7) Thomas Appleby born 1 May 1850. Died 16 December 1851

8) Hannah Appleby born 22 April 1853 Houghton, Durham Co.

*(The 1851 census of Pittington, shows Thomas and Mary with 4 children: Robert aged 12 a coalminer; Mary, Elizabeth and Isabella. – Hannah having died in 1848)*

*(The 1861 census of Pittington Shows Mary's mother Mary aged 70 widow as the head of the household with grand-daughter Margaret A. Appleby aged 6 born Durham.)*

ARO/Doc/797



## Rev. Thomas Appleby

In our previous newsletter we mentioned the Reverend Thomas Appleby who was rector of the parish of Quarrington in 1662. Unfortunately we were at that time unable to locate Quarrington, but thanks to Joe Forsyth we now know that it is in Lincolnshire, just south of Sleaford. Thank you Joe.

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## Christopher Appleby

Christopher Appleby, aged 14 years, was employed as an apprentice Mason. On the 8<sup>th</sup> August 1901 he was engaged, together with others, in enlarging an underground engine house at the Seaton Burn Colliery in Northumberland.

Previously the arching had been removed and the roof temporarily supported by timber. While Christopher was in a stooping position some stone fell from the roof a distance of some 10 feet hitting him with great force. He died that same day.

*ARO/Doc/780*

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## Census 1901 Scarborough, Yorkshire

**Thomas Appleby** head 33 born Scarborough. Labourer

**Mary A E Appleby** wife 27 born Pontefract, Yorkshire

**George W. Thompson** son 9 Scarborough, Yorkshire

**John Appleby** son 6 born Scarborough, Yorkshire

**Thomas W. Appleby** son 4 Scarborough, Yorkshire.

**Harry W. Applewby** son 2 Scarborough, Yorkshire

**Francis G. Appleby** son 7 months. Scarborough.

**Ralph Thompson.** Brother-in-law. 19 Pontefract, Yorks.