

OUR APPLEBY FAMILY

COMPILED BY

JEAN COPELAND WILLIAMS HAYES

FOR MY SONS,

STEVE, GLENN AND DAVID WILLIAMS

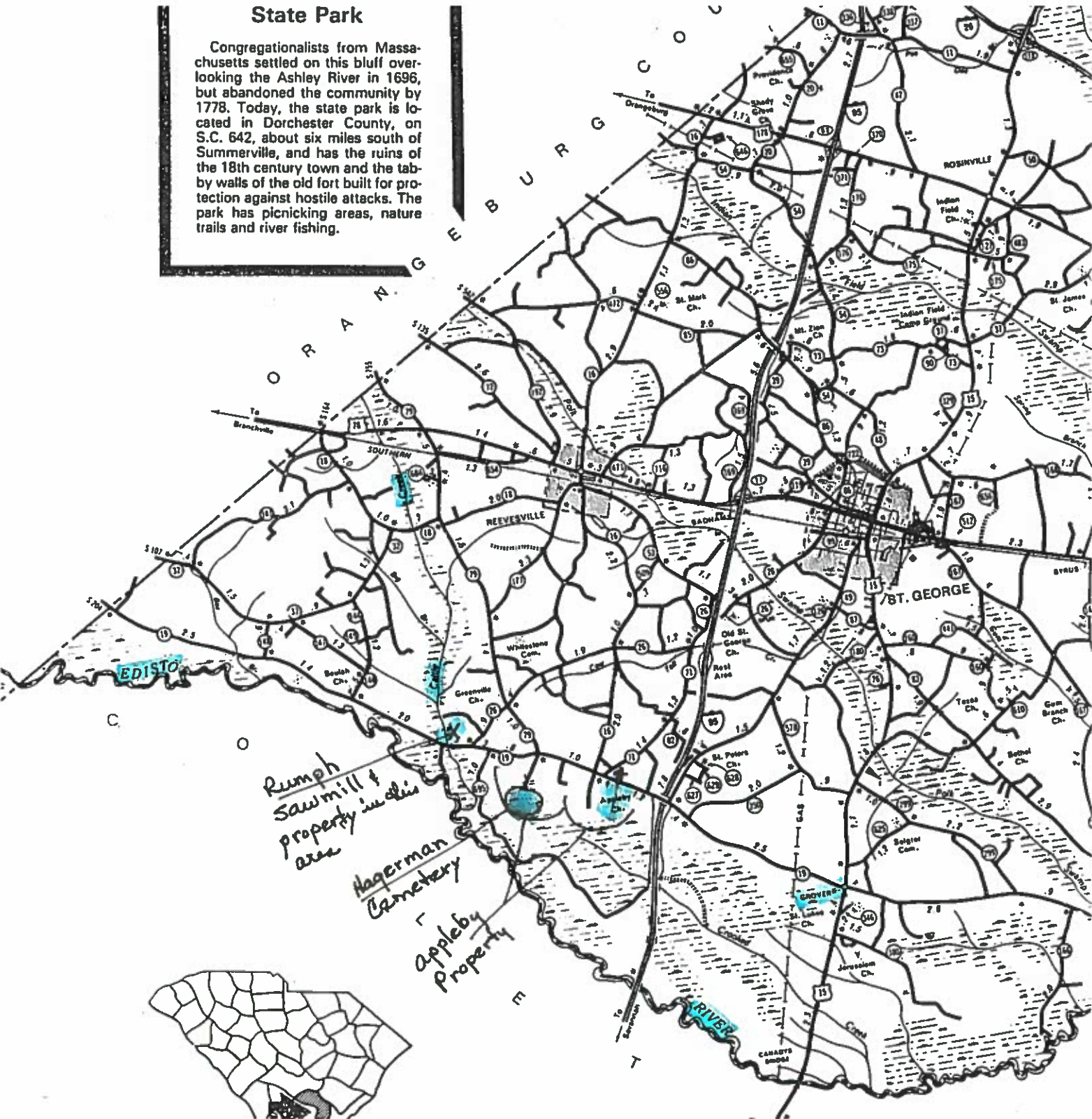
AND MY GRANDDAUGHTERS,

AMY, EMILY AND RACHEL

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State Park

Congregationalists from Massachusetts settled on this bluff overlooking the Ashley River in 1696, but abandoned the community by 1778. Today, the state park is located in Dorchester County, on S.C. 642, about six miles south of Summerville, and has the ruins of the 18th century town and the tabby walls of the old fort built for protection against hostile attacks. The park has picnicking areas, nature trails and river fishing.



1. JAMES PRESTON¹ APPLEBY, SR. was born Abt. 1765 in probably Virginia, and died 1849 in St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina. He married MARY RUMPH November 23, 1790 in Dorchester County, South Carolina, daughter of DAVID RUMPH and MISS LEWIS. She was born 1773 in Orangeburg, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina, and died 1852 in St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina.

Notes for JAMES PRESTON APPLEBY, SR.:

Old history records show that the APPLEBYS migrated to the Colonies from the town of Appleby, England (county seat of Westmoreland County), and also from New Castle, England.

St. Lawrence Church in Appleby, England has a tablet with the recorded names of people from the fourth century to date. It lists a Sir Richard Appleby as rector for about 40 years. Many old history books in the Library of Congress, in Washington, D. C., contain many pages of the history of Appleby, England and the people who lived there who were named Appleby.

The town of Appleby, England is located in a bend of the River Eden. Appleby is in northern England, only thirty miles south of the Scottish Borders. Only a mountain range separates Appleby from the famous Lake District of North England. It is a fortified town surrounded by an old Roman wall built in the fourth century. The main street runs approximately three blocks from the church to the foot of a hill, then up the hill to where the Appleby castle can be seen. This was built in the seventh century. The castle, restored in the seventeenth century by Lady Anne Clifford, has defended the town since Norman times. The beautiful main street of Boroughgate lies at the heart of the town's heritage. At either end of the thoroughfare, High and Low Crosses mark the original boundaries of the market. Historians say that Appleby existed through many ancient wars. Appleby changed hands many times during the Scottish-English wars.

Research of ship's passenger records of early Colonial times show Applebys leaving England for the Colonies. Ship's records show the names of the

age of seven, from Appleby, England. The family settled in Virginia and James Preston later attended the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. This cannot be verified as William and Mary records of that time were destroyed by fire. The other version is that James Preston was born in Virginia, about 1765.

We do know that James Preston came to Colleton County, South Carolina, now known as Dorchester County, about 1785-1789, from Virginia. He moved to South Carolina before 1790 as he was listed, in the census of that year, as head of household, with no dependents. It is said that he came to South Carolina "with a fine horse, a pack mule and a slave". Ancestors have said that he was an affluent young man.

On November 23, 1790 he married Mary Rumph, daughter of David Rumph, Jr., who was the son of David Rumph Sr., who had migrated with his brothers and sister from Switzerland, about 1735, and settled a township close to the Edisto River.

James Preston received a land grant of 1,000 acres on the Edisto River, ten miles south of St. George, Dorchester County, in 1793. He was a planter and held the toll rights over Cypress Swamp. According to an 1824 tax return, he owned 2,409 acres and forty-five slaves in St. George Parish, Dorchester County.

According to the BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATE, 1776-1985, Vol. I, James Preston Appleby represented his home Parish in the House in the fifteenth (1802-1804), sixteenth (1804-1805), Seventeenth (1806-1808) and Eighteenth (1808-1809) General Assemblies. As a Member of the House, he was named to the Committees on Privileges and Elections and Roads, Bridges and Ferries (1808-1809). Elected to the State Senate, he served St. George, Dorchester, in the Nineteenth (1810-1812), Twentieth (1812-1814), Twenty-first (1814-1816) and Twenty-second (1816-1817) General Assemblies. He served on two Senate Committees - Privileges and Elections (1812-1815) and Religion (1814-1817). Locally he held the following offices: Tax Collector for St. George, Dorchester (1800); Commissioner of Roads for St. George, Dorchester (1801); Commissioner of Free Schools for St. George, Dorchester (1811) and Commissioner for Repairing and Completing the Courthouse and Jail in Colleton District.

deeded to these men as trustees for the Methodist Meeting House. The date of that deed was August 7, 1787. The Meeting House appears later on a plot of land owned by James P. Appleby, in 1799, in the same location. In 1880, Appleby Church listed a membership of fifty-eight. Twenty were Applebys!

James Preston died in 1849 and Mary died in 1852. They were both buried on their plantation, in what is now known as Hagerman Cemetery, a little over a mile and a half west of the Appleby Church, which is four miles west of Grover, SC off the Wire Road. Hagerman Cemetery is almost on the banks of the Edisto River. It is a very old "burying ground". It was used as a burying ground, by the Appleby family, for both master and slave back in slavery days, which was not the normal practice. The slaves were usually buried in a cemetery of their own, away from the plantation owners. Another unusual feature of the Appleby family graves is that the family were buried in a center, raised section encircled by a deep, wide dry "moat", with the slaves buried outside this moat. The upper section contains many graves, and the names of many Appleby family members may be read, including those of James Preston and Mary. The section around the "moat" is very large and is still being used by African-American people of the community.

This old cemetery is deep in a wooded area, down a dirt road off to the left of the Wire Road, across from Independent School Road, which is on the right as you are going West. It is time well spent to visit this old historic cemetery, just to remind one of days gone by, especially when the "Master", James Preston Appleby, thought enough of his slaves to want to have them buried in the same burying grounds.

I do not know why the graveyard of the Appleby family is called the Hagerman Cemetery, as, I believe, the cemetery is on property owned, or formerly owned by the Appleby family. Hagerman may have been a descendant or some other person who later owned some of the property. Some of the Appleby family, of Civil War era, rest in Appleby Churchyard.

SOURCES: Appleby in Westmoreland, England, Town Council: Biographical Directory of the South Carolina Senate, 1776-1985, Volume I, University of South Carolina Press: South Carolina Land Grants: Dorothy Appleby Turner.

Child and Family Knowledge of Jean Copeland Hayes, great great granddaughter of Julia Elizabeth Appleby and George Henry Tally.

More About JAMES PRESTON APPLEBY, SR.:

Burial: Hagerman Cemetery on old Appleby Plantation, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina

More About MARY RUMPH:

Burial: Hagerman Cemetery, on old Appleby Plantation, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina

Children of JAMES APPLEBY and MARY RUMPH are:

- i. RICHARD R. E.² APPLEBY, b. December 30, 1792, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; d. probably in Macon County, Alabama; m. MARY GIVHAN; d. probably in Macon County, Alabama.

Notes for RICHARD R. E. APPLEBY:

Richard Appleby, his wife Mary Givhan, and family migrated to Macon County, Alabama with his brother, Peter Ridley, and family in 1835. He owned property and farmed there.

More About RICHARD R. E. APPLEBY:

Burial: probably in Macon County Alabama

More About MARY GIVHAN:

Burial: probably in Macon County, Alabama

- ii. THOMAS ALGIER APPLEBY, b. November 10, 1794, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; d. St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina.

Notes for THOMAS ALGIER APPLEBY:

Thomas died at a very young age.

- iii. SARAH ANN APPLEBY, b. January 13, 1797; m. WILLIAM CARR, M.D.
- iv. JAMES PRESTON APPLEBY, JR., b. April 05, 1799, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; m. MARY ANN PEARSON, June 23, 1819, South Carolina.
2. v. PETER RIDLEY APPLEBY, b. April 12, 1801, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; d. October 12, 1857, Society Hill, Macon County, Alabama.
- vi. JACOB WALTER APPLEBY, b. August 17, 1803, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina.

Notes for JACOB WALTER APPLEBY:

Jacob died very young.

- vii. ANN C. APPLEBY, b. August 31, 1806, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina.
- viii. DAVID CLINTON APPLEBY, REVEREND, b. March 04, 1808, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; d. March 10, 1864, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; m. AMELIA A.

He joined his own 5th Corps, 17th Div, 50th, and was in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary and Atlanta. Both David, his brother Morgan, and David's sons are recorded as fighting in sixteen battles of the War Between the States. David lost one of his sons in the Battle of Atlanta.

More About DAVID CLINTON APPLEBY, REVEREND:

Burial: Appleby Churchyard, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina

- ix. ALFRED MARION WILLIAM APPLEBY, b. May 25, 1811, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; d. May 25, 1893; m. MILDRED STOKES.

More About ALFRED MARION WILLIAM APPLEBY:

Burial: Old Hagerman Cemetery, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina

- x. MORGAN THOMAS APPLEBY, M. D., b. January 25, 1814, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; d. April 27, 1867, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; m. REBECCA ANN JOHNSTON, 1838.

Notes for MORGAN THOMAS APPLEBY, M. D.:

Morgan Thomas Appleby was a physician and planter in St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina. He graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1836. According to the 1860 slave schedules (lists), he owned at least fifty-seven slaves in St. George Dorchester. The Census for that year recorded, for him, real and personal estates valued at \$18,000 and \$38,000 respectively. In 1866 he paid taxes on four tracts, totaling 1, 505 acres, in his home parish. (Compiler's note: I find it remarkable that he should have been able to pay these taxes, one year after the end of the War Between the States, when so many southerners were impoverished.)

Elected to the State Senate, Morgan served St. George Dorchester in the Thirty-sixth (1844-1845), Thirty-seventh (1846-1847), Thirty-eighth (1848-49), Forty-third (1858-1859, Forty-fourth (1860-1861), Forty-fifth (1862-1893) and Forty-sixth (1864) General Assemblies; however, he was elected to the Forty-third General Assembly in a special election and qualified 28 November, 1859. While in the Senate, he was a member of Committees on the Lunatic Asylum, and Medical accounts (1849, 1859-1861) and Commerce, Manufactures and Mechanic Arts (1859-1861).

During the Civil War he served as Captain (1862) of Company C of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers and was promoted to Major prior to his resignation on June 11, 1863. The grounds of Appleby Church were used as "mustering grounds" for the 24th SC Volunteers when they were formed.

Other offices he held for St. George Dorchester included Commissioner of Free Schools (1843, 1865); Delegate to the Southern Rights State Convention (1852); member of the Upper Board of Road Commissioners (1859, 1863, 1865, 1866); and member of the Soldier's Board of Relief (1864).

At least two children were born to Morgan and his wife. (Note: I have also seen Ann O'Brion listed as his wife, but have no other information. This could have been another generation. Buried next to him is "Ann" but that does not answer, as each was named "Ann".)

Morgan lies buried at Appleby Methodist Church, on the Wire Road, Highway 19, 4 miles west of Grover, SC. The inscription on his tombstone reads "Hon. Morgan T. Appleby".

More About MORGAN THOMAS APPLEBY, M. D.:

Burial: Appleby Churchyard, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina

- xi. CAROLYN MARGARET APPLEBY, b. July 27, 1816, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina.

May 27, 1824 in South Carolina. She died July 24, 1881 in Society Hill, Macon County, Alabama.

Notes for PETER RIDLEY APPLEBY:

Peter Ridley Appleby, his wife Martha Sarah Minus, and five children migrated to Macon County, Alabama in 1835. They were accompanied by his brother, Richard, wife Mary Givhan and their family. Three other children were born to them in Macon County.

Some years before Peter and Richard came to Alabama some of the Rumph family, namely their mother's brother, their uncle Thomas David Rumph, and his wife Sarah Maxwell Rumph, had settled in the southern part of Macon County. So when Peter Ridley and Richard moved to Alabama some of their mother's family were already settled there. Macon County was formed from the Creek Indian Cession in 1832.

The land was excellent for farming. Peter bought a large tract of land six miles east of what is now Tuskegee, Alabama, from an Indian Agent. At that time the U. S. Government was not awarding land grants. The government had appointed Indian Agents to sell the land for the benefit of the Creek Indians who were the original settlers of the area. This was according to the peace treaty the government had made with the Indian tribes.

Peter's land was near a small settlement called Society Hill. (May have been named for the settlement of the same name in South Carolina.) He became a successful farmer and worthy citizen of Macon County. Between 1840 and 1850, he served on the County Commission. Because of his efforts, the Commission built the first Courthouse in Macon County at Tuskegee.

Peter and Martha had nine children. He gave his children a very good education. Although schools were available, he brought tutors for his children from South Carolina or England. Records show that, after his death, money was obtained from his estate to send his youngest daughter, Narcissa, to the Alabama Female College, established about 1845, in Tuskegee. (This school was later to become Tuskegee Institute.) The tuition was \$38.50 for one year.

Martha Sarah Minus Appleby died in 1881 and is buried at Little Texas Camp Ground Cemetery near Society Hill in Macon County, where many members of the Appleby, Tally and Seago families are buried. (This compiler does not know the resting place of Peter Appleby.)

SOURCES: Sources for Appleby Family History, and descendants, are the same as named above, with the addition of Bible Records, Land and Tax Records and Personal knowledge of Family Members and Descendants.

More About MARTHA SARAH MINUS:

Burial: Little Texas Campground Cemetery, Society Hill, Macon County, Alabama

Children of PETER APPLEBY and MARTHA MINUS are:

3. i. RICHARD STEPHEN³ APPLEBY, b. December 20, 1825, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina.
- ii. MARTHA SARAH APPLEBY, b. January 29, 1828, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; d. April 19, 1841, Society Hill, Macon County, Alabama.
- iii. WILLIAM P. APPLEBY, b. August 17, 1829, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina.
4. iv. JULIA ELIZABETH APPLEBY, b. July 30, 1831, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; d. September 23, 1899, Society Hill, Macon County, Alabama.
5. v. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN APPLEBY, b. August 30, 1833, St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina; d. 1907, Phenix City, Russell County, Alabama.
- vi. DAVID APPLEBY, b. April 20, 1838.
- vii. AUGUSTUS M. APPLEBY, b. May 06, 1841; m. MARTHA M. ROGERS, January 03, 1867.
- viii. NARCISSA M. APPLEBY, b. June 08, 1843; m. SOLOMAN H. HOOD, August 09, 1863, Macon County, Alabama.

Notes for NARCISSA M. APPLEBY:

Narcissa married, second, Warren L. Davis, on January 7, 1869. It may be presumed that her first husband, Soloman H. Hood, may have died during the Civil War.

- ix. GEORGE CARTER APPLEBY, b. September 08, 1847; m. R. H. GILBERT, December 16, 1866.

Generation No. 3

3. RICHARD STEPHEN³ APPLEBY (*PETER RIDLEY², JAMES PRESTON¹*) was born December 20, 1825 in St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina. He married SARAH J. May 04, 1848. She was born Abt. 1831 in Georgia.

Notes for RICHARD STEPHEN APPLEBY:

4. JULIA ELIZABETH³ APPLEBY (*PETER RIDLEY², JAMES PRESTON¹*) was born July 30, 1831 in St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina, and died September 23, 1899 in Society Hill, Macon County, Alabama. She married GEORGE HENRY TALLY December 06, 1849 in Macon County, Alabama. He was born Abt. 1830 in Georgia, and died September 01, 1864 in Jonesboro, Georgia (Civil War Battle).

Notes for JULIA ELIZABETH APPLEBY:

Julia continued to live on the plantation, with her children, after George Henry's death at the Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, on September 1, 1864, during the War Between the States.

For further information on her descendants see the Watson and Tally family files.

Notes for GEORGE HENRY TALLY:

George Henry Tally was a planter in Macon County. After the War Between the States began he enlisted in the Confederate Army as did his brothers, William Russell, John Wesley, Harvey P. and Thomas A.

He enlisted as a corporal in Captain Black's Company of Mitchell's Regiment, 34th Alabama Infantry, which was mustered in on April 4, 1862 at Loachapoka, Macon County, Alabama. In May, 1862 this Company became Company D, 45th Regiment, Alabama Infantry, C. S. A. in which he became Lieutenant.

The 45th Alabama Infantry was organized in 1862, joined several Mississippi units, and was attached to General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee. In 1862 they were involved in the Battles of Corinth, Mississippi; Shiloh, Tennessee; Perryville, Kentucky; and Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In the fall of 1863, they participated in the Battles of Chickamauga, Georgia and Missionary Ridge in the siege of Chattanooga. After the Confederate loss of Chattanooga, General Bragg was replaced by General Joseph E. Johnston to defend North Georgia from the Yankees as they made raids south toward Atlanta. The 45th and 34th Alabama

Atlanta Campaign, at Jonesboro, Georgia on August 31 - September 1, 1864.

George Henry Tally was killed in this battle. His final resting place is unmarked. It is presumed that he is buried in the Confederate Cemetery in Jonesboro. After the battle the soldiers were buried where they lay, but were later removed to this cemetery.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF GEORGE HENRY TALLY
(Transcribed as written, from handwritten copy.)

State of Alabama
Macon County

In the name of God, amen.

I, G. H. Tally, of the county & State aforesaid being of sound mind and knowing that it was once appointed unto us to die, do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all others by me made, first I will my body to its mother dust and my sole to God hoo gave it,

Secondly;)2(I will that all of my juste debts be paid,

Thirdly)3(I will and bequeath to my wife J. E. Tally, Daughter E. S. Tally, D. A. Tally, Sun of Said G. H. Tally, & Alice H. Tally & C. F. Tally, all being the lawful heirs of said G. H. Tally.

Forthly)4(I will and bequeath all of my Real Estate to the heirs above mentioned consisting of 320 Acres of land lying in the county of Macon, & State aforesaid the same lying Section 26 & Township 17 Range 25 there being 40 acres described the Remainder being in Section 523 Township 17 & Range 25, to be equally divided among my Heirs herein mentioned at the death of my wife J. E. Tally;

Lastly I hereby constitute and appoint my wife J. E. Tally to Executor of this my last will and testament. with out bond & security in interest where of I have

Test D. B. Campbell
H. P. Tally

George H. Tally

More About GEORGE HENRY TALLY:

Burial: presumably in Confederate Cemetery, Jonesboro, Georgia

Children of JULIA APPLEBY and GEORGE TALLY are:

- i. EMMA SARAH⁴ TALLY, b. January 25, 1851.
- ii. DAVID ANDREW TALLY, b. February 12, 1853.
- iii. ALICE HENRYETTA TALLY, b. March 27, 1858.
- iv. CHARLES FRANKLIN TALLY, b. October 27, 1861.

5. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN³ APPLEBY (*PETER RIDLEY*², *JAMES PRESTON*¹) was born August 30, 1833 in St. George Parish, Dorchester County, South Carolina, and died 1907 in Phenix City, Russell County, Alabama. He married MARTHA FRANCES SEGO June 30, 1875 in Macon County, Alabama, daughter of JOHN SEGO and SUSANNAH. She was born September 26, 1851, and died May 17, 1900 in Society Hill, Macon County, Alabama.

Notes for BENJAMIN FRANKLIN APPLEBY:

Benjamin was a very small boy when he moved with his family from South Carolina to Alabama. He was, as were his brothers and sisters, very well educated by tutors and learned several languages, history and religion.

At the age of sixteen, he appeared to have either tuberculosis or an asthmatic condition. His father permitted Benjamin Franklin and a slave, Frank, who had grown up with him, to go out west. The slave was also educated, as Peter Ridley Appleby had required all his slaves to have an education. They left Macon County with two pack mules, rifles and pistols. The pistol that Benjamin carried was a Colt .44 cap and ball, serial #11-R. (A relative later learned that the Colt Company made 100 pistols for the Czar of Russia which, for some reason, were never delivered. The relative, Ralph Appleby, later owned this pistol.)

Benjamin Franklin and Frank traveled through Mexico, that part which is now Texas. We know of one incident that occurred on his way to California. While he was sleeping, a Mexican tried to steal his rifle. Benjamin awakened and shot the Mexican with his pistol.

around Cape Horn to Boston. There he bought \$200,000.00 worth of mining equipment.

An unusual incident occurred on the return trip. Passenger quarters on this ship were on the top deck. The ship ran into a major storm. The wind and the fierceness of the waves caused Benjamin to go below and find a hammock in the crew quarters for a place to sleep. The next morning it was discovered that the sleeping quarters and everything else on deck had been swept overboard. The crew managed to refit the ship and sailed on to San Francisco.

The mining equipment was moved to the mining site. Some time later, after the vein in the mine ran out, they left the mine. History tells us that the gold rush in California was slowing down. There was a rush to Australia where gold had been discovered. Benjamin Franklin, his partner, and the slave Frank, who had been with him all of the time, went to Australia to search for gold. (Cornelia Appleby Shavers, a daughter, related his going to Australia to search for gold. She had a thick package of maps showing the land and gold area.) If he struck gold, or how long he stayed there, we do not know. Newspaper articles verify the fact that gold was discovered in Australia at that time.

During Benjamin Franklin's time in Australia, the Civil War in the United States was beginning. The men returned to California with the intention of joining the Confederate Army. However, there were Federal troops blockading all harbors and roads leading from California to prevent such from happening. Nevertheless, working for weeks, the men surreptitiously put together supplies, and bought mules and horses one at a time. Meticulous plans were made for a journey East by the Santa Fe Trail. Finally the group, which had grown to forty altogether, gathered together at night and tried to slip across the border. However, their escape was only partially successful as Yankee soldiers detected the small calvacade and shot a number of them. As the survivors began the long trip across the desert, they were laden not only with food and water but all the gold they could carry.

As they walked or rode or stumbled across the unmarked sands, summer caught them. There was little or no water and several died of thirst. In this vast unmanned region it was impossible to tell whether they were in Mexico or the

Before going to Mexico, Benjamin Franklin had become somewhat of a civil engineer. While in Mexico, he built the wharves at Mazatlan, Mexico. The wharves were still in use in the 1980's. He also built the first paved roads on the west coast of Mexico.

One of the stories told by him to his children is known as the story of the "Gopher Hole". At one time he was crossing the Mojave Desert with another man. It was the height of summer and their water was getting low. The other man had used all of his water, and seeing that Benjamin still had a half canteen of water, he decided to kill Benjamin for the water. The man raised his pistol, took aim, and as he was pulling the trigger, his horse stepped in a gopher hole. His shot missed. Benjamin Franklin turned and, seeing what was happening, shot the man.

When he returned to Macon County, Alabama, his father, Peter Ridley Appleby, had died, but his mother and some of his brothers were still on the plantation. On seeing Mary Frances Seago for the first time, Benjamin Franklin said that he was going to marry her. They did marry on June 30, 1875, and eventually had nine children. Three of their children died, in one week, from diphtheria.

Between 1875 and 1880 he greatly increased the size of the plantation. When he returned to the farm the War was over. The slaves had been freed, however a large number had remained on the plantation. Instead of slaves, they became tenant workers. He provided for each former slave a house, a garden patch, and a cow. He also had a school for their children. He was a stern disciplinarian; only married couples were allowed to live together. He insisted each tenant provide his own vegetables and raise his own pigs. They had to take care of their own cow, send their children to school, and attend church on Sunday. If they disobeyed they were sent "packing".

He prospered as a farmer. He formed one of the first Farmer's Cooperatives in the state. This was a great marketing innovation. He urged crop diversification, and himself rotated his crops; sometimes cotton, sometimes corn or sweet potatoes.

highways have bypassed it.

The former slave Frank Appleby left Benjamin Franklin and went to South Alabama and became a road and bridge builder. If there are any black people in South Alabama now named Appleby, they could be descendants of this ex-slave.

Benjamin Franklin Appleby was a remarkable man. He had many talents. He could speak and understand seven foreign languages. We know nothing of any schools he attended but, as has been said, his father provided private tutors for his children. One of his descendants told of the Romanian gypsies. Near the turn of the century they would come to Phenix City in their covered wagons. Each year the Sheriff of Lee County would get Benjamin appleby to act as an interpreter to give them "the law of the land".

He was a religious man. He returned every year to the Little Texas Camp Grounds in Macon County. He occupied the same cabin there each year. Little Texas Methodist Tabernacle and Campground has been the site of "camp meeting" since the 1850's. The Tabernacle - an open sided wood structure - began as a "brush arbor meeting". Early "camp meeting" services were held once a year, in October, after the fall harvest, when all the crops had been gathered. The services lasted a week, beginning on Sunday. During that time, worshippers camped in open air or in the small cabins which were built by various families and which were sometimes called "tents".

Bernice Appleby Fentress, his daughter, remembered their plantation home had a big square room that was a parlor or reception room. There was a round table that held many books. This is where the family read. They had a book case with a full set of Encyclopedia Britannica. She also remembered the farm as having many, many fruit trees of all kinds. Her father grafted peach, apricot and pecan trees. She said her father would never plant white potatoes! She told of the making of syrup from sugar cane and of drinking the juice from the sugar cane mill. Cotton was baled and put under a tree in the front yard until it was sold.

He made annual trips each fall, of about a month in length, to Panama City, Florida. He went in a covered wagon pulled by a two-mule team. There he would fish. salt the fish. pack them in barrels and bring them back home. He

CHILDREN OF HIS SISTER, JANA ELIZABETH TALLY. THERE ARE SOME DESCENDANTS OF HIS FAMILY
family in the Society Hill area. Benjamin and his wife, Martha, and children
moved to Lee County (the part that is now Russell county) near the heart of
present day Phenix City, Alabama. His wife died in 1900 and was buried in Little
Texas Camp Ground Cemetery.

He further showed his engineering ability as he was able to bring fresh spring
water to his home in Phenix City by building an aquaduct from a spring on a hill
which was about a mile from his home.

Benjamin Franklin Appleby died in 1907, at age 73, as a result of a runaway
horse and buggy accident. He was driving on South Railroad Street in Phenix
City, when his horse was frightened by a train. The buggy turned over and
Benjamin died from his injuries. He is buried in Phenix City in Pine Grove
Cemetery. The lot is not hard to find, as it is located on the east side about half
way down below the crest of the cemetery. The lot has been walled up and
covered with concrete. Grave markers have been embedded in the concrete. The
reason he was buried in Phenix City, and not "back home" at Little Texas, was
because it had been raining for several weeks and the roads were impassable.

SOURCES: A narrative written by Forrest Appleby Burgess, granddaughter; A
narrative "Benjamin Franklin Appleby, His Ancestors and Descendants", April 1,
1981, compiled by Herbert Ralph Appleby and Forrest Appleby Shavers,
grandchildren; Peter Ridley Appleby's Bible Records; Personal Knowledge of
Family Members and Descendants. The above information was compiled by Jean
Copeland Hayes, great great granddaughter of Julia Elizabeth Appleby and
George Henry Tally.

More About BENJAMIN FRANKLIN APPLEBY:

Burial: Pine Grove Cemetery, Phenix City, Russell County, Alabama

More About MARTHA FRANCES SEGO:

Burial: Little Texas Campground Cemetery, Society Hill, Macon County,
Alabama

Children of BENJAMIN APPLEBY and MARTHA SEGO are:

- iii. VINNIE DE WATSON, b. February 02, 1888, d. March 13, 1977.
- iv. SUSANNA (SUSIE) APPLEBY, b. July 12, 1881, Macon County, Alabama; d. October 10, 1956; m. JOHN W. DONALDSON, 1920; d. November 11, 1938.
- v. JOEL APPLEBY, b. October 01, 1882, Macon County, Alabama; d. August 1950; m. MAE CLARITY.
- vi. CORNELIA FRANCES APPLEBY, b. October 20, 1885, Macon County, Alabama; d. September 19, 1960; m. WILLIAM OSCAR SHAVERS, 1909; b. April 09, 1879; d. September 08, 1928.
- vii. HOMER APPLEBY, b. April 06, 1888, Macon County, Alabama; d. August 16, 1947; m. LURA MONOR SMITH, March 19, 1908; b. February 19, 1891.
- viii. BERNICE APPLEBY, b. June 22, 1892, Macon County, Alabama; d. August 16, 1981; m. OSCAR GLENN FENTRESS, SR.; b. April 27, 1891, Guilford County, North Carolina; d. June 12, 1953.