

Roots and Branches

The Official Journal of
The Plant Family History Group

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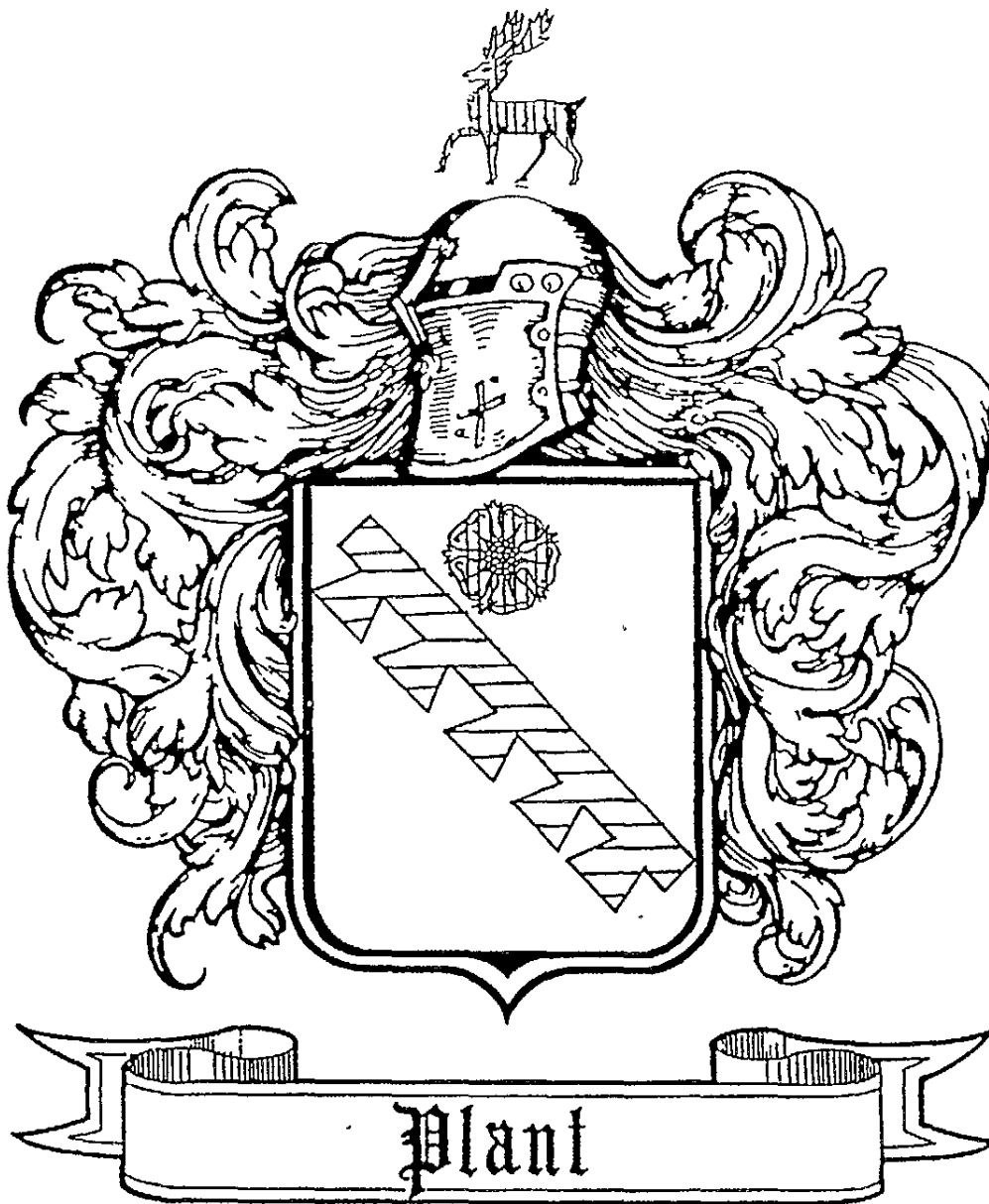
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From information given by members of the Group



THE PLANT COAT OF ARMS HEREBY ILLUSTRATED IS OFFICIALLY DOCUMENTED IN BURKE'S GENERAL ARMORY. THE ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMS (SHIELD) IS AS FOLLOWS:

"AR. A LABEL IN BEND AZ. IN CHIEF A ROSE GU."

WHEN TRANSLATED THE BLAZON ALSO DESCRIBES THE ORIGINAL COLORS OF THE PLANT ARMS AS:

"SILVER; A BLUE LABEL PLACED DIAGONALLY IN UPPER THIRD A RED ROSE."

ABOVE THE SHIELD AND HELMET IS THE CREST WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS:

"A RED STAG WALKING."

ARMS	ARGENT, A LABEL IN BOND AZURE, IN CHIEF A ROSE GULES
CREST	A STAG TRIPPANT GULES
MOTTO	NUNGUAM NON PARARUS - NEVER UNPREPARED

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[REDACTED]

MEMBERS INTERESTS

<u>MEMBERSHIP NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>INTEREST</u>
1	Miss Linda Lowrey	e19c MacclesfieldCheshire/m19c - Hollingwood - Darwen Lancs/
4	Colin W Plant	19c North Staffordshire/
6	Michael Plant	Any period South Staffs/North Worcs/
10	Mrs Pamela Plant	e19c Stockport Cheshire/
11	Mrs B Jones	L18c Clowne Derby/e19c Staveley Derby/ m19c Halton Leeds Yorks/
12	Mrs Lois Webb	e19c Macclesfield Cheshire/m19c Hollingwood + Darwen Lancs/
13	Miss Helen Hill	e19c Ayrshire/m19c Rowley Regis Staffs/ L19c Cradley Staffs/
15	Mrs Winifred Stuart	Any period Cheshire/
16	Mrs C Reed	L18c e19c North Staffordshire/
19	Peter T Johnson	L19c Manchester Lancs/19c Mid Cheshire/
23	Mrs Judy Wallace	18c + 19c Nottingham/
29	Mrs Shirley Hughes	L17c + 18c Rowley Regis Worcs/19c Dudley Worcs/L19c Sydney Australia/
32	Mrs Catherine Spruston	Any period Cheshire/
33	Miss Aileen Plant	17c 18c 19c Stockport Cheshire/
35	Arnold Plant	General/
37	Patrick Pearson	Any period Stockport Cheshire/
38	Mrs Sian Plant	e19c Denton Lancs/19c Leicester/ 20c Rounds Northants/
45	Mr David Johnson	19c Kidsgrove/
47	Mrs S Robson	General/
51	Gerald Plant	m19c Goostrey Cheshire/L19c e20c Salford Lancs/
52	Dr John S Plant	19c Sheffield Yorks/e19c Clowne Derbyshire/
59	Mr Nigel Burroughs	L18c 19c Burslem + Longton Staffs/

65	Mr D J Plant	Any period Cheadle Staffs/
69	Andrew Plant	M18c + M19c Little Bowden and Market Harborough/19c London
71	G Brian Plant	Any period Cheshire/
72	William Plant	General/
74	Mrs Alice D Mercer	19c Leicester/L19c Nottingham/
75	Mr M J Plant	e19c Shropshire/e19c Cheadle Hulme Cheshire/
85	Mr John E Ransley	18c + 19c Staffordshire/
89	Mrs Denise F Weston	Any period Fenton + Cheadle + Longton/
90	Mrs M R Lake	m18c Suffolk/
91	Mr Fred Faulkner	Any period Yarnfield + Stafford/
93	Cordelia R Shields	19c Stafford/any period Connecticut USA/
94	Mr Ross Plant	m19c County Cavan Ireland/
95	Linda Shields Wheeler	17c Stafford/any period Connecticut USA/
98	Deanne Richards	19c Eckington Derbyshire/
104	Mrs Liz Plant	17c + 18c + e19c Wolverhampton/
107	Mrs Joan Peebles	18c + 19c- Suffolk/
108	Mrs Stella Kornfein	L19c Wisbech Cambs/L19c Battersea London/
110	Mrs Myrtle Reid	L19c + e20c Darlaston + Walsall + West Bromwich, Staffs/
111	Malc John Plant	Any period Sibsey Lincs/
113	Mrs Heather Plant	L19c Hackney Middlesex/
114	John Russel Ingamellis	18c Lincs/
115	Mrs Pat Herring	e19c Ashley Staffs/L19c Wheelock Cheshire/
116	Miss Joan Plant	e19c Bristol/
119	Mrs Florence Plant	L19c Staffordshire/
120	Mr Lawrence Edwin Clements	Leicestershire/
121	Kathy Compagno	L18c + e19c Brierley Hill/e18c Old Swinford/17c + 18c Rowley Regis/

122	Elizabeth Messer	L19c Cheadle Staffs/
123	Dr Andrew Thomas Plant	L19c Bedfordshire/
124	Alan Plant	General Staffordshire/
125	Ronald George Plant	e20c Rugeley Staffordshire/
126	Bryan Alvey	17c Bakewell + Youlgreave Derbyshire/
127	William T Plant	18 + 19e North Stafforshire/18 + 19c West Midlands/
128	Robert Harry Plant	19c Gnosall Staffordshire/ 20c Saskatchewan Canada/

LETTERS

My father, Arthur George Plant, was born in Brereton 16 Feb 1901. He never knew his parents who were not married, and he was reared practically from birth by a local family named Mills. He was fond of telling me about my grandfather (his father) who shot a policeman, wounded him, and then committed suicide by shooting himself. This was in the late 1920's when I was about six or seven. I was always a little sceptical about it until either at the Silver Jubilee 1935 or the Coronation in 1937 it was in the local paper that an Inspection Whitehorse was receiving a medal. It also stated that as a young constable he was shot and wounded by a Mail driver named Plant who later committed suicide. Last year I got in touch with Staffs Police Headquarters, but all they could tell me was that the Inspector retired so my guess is that it happened in the first 15 years of this century. I don't know if your history group can shed any light on this, but I would be very pleased if I knew his Christian names, his age, and most important where he originated from. If you have any information or any advise please let met know as soon as possible. Thank you

RG Plant (Member No 125)
55 Averill Road
Highfields
Stafford
ST17 9XX

If any one can help, please contact Mr Plant at the above address

**Extracts from 1851 CENSUS
Relating to PLANT name
in the district of
MACCELSFIELD, CHESHIRE**

Piece No. 2158 – covering:

Adlington	Bollington	Butley
Fallibroome	Hurdsfield	Lyne Handley
Mottram St Andrew	Newton	Pott Shrigley
Poynton	Prestbury	Tytherington
Upton	Woodford	Worth

Folio 151 – Butley

Whaley Hall Mary Plant Servant U 20 Nursemaid born Leftwich, Ches
 House of Wm and Mary Brocklehurst - Gentleman
 (Note – Mary was the daughter of Jonathan and Eliz Plant born Leftwich, 18 Sept 1831)

Piece No. 2159 – covering:

Kettleshulme	Macclesfield (part)	Macclesfield Forest
Rainow	Taxal	Whaley cum Yeardsley

Folio 25 – Whaley cum Yeardsley

89 Vauxes Row	Moses Plant	Head	M	25	Lab ^r Stone Quarry	born Bagsworth, Derby
	Martha Plant	Wife	M	18		born Bagsworth, Derby
	Moses Plant	Uncle	U	40	Lab ^r Stone Quarry	born Taxal, Cheshire

Folio 132 – Macclesfield

4 Hoibel Rd	Simon Plant	Head	M	43	Trimming Mn ^f	born Cheadle, Staffs
	Hannah Plant	Wife	M	38	Confectioner	born Ashstead, Surrey
	William Plant	Son		10	Scholar	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Harry Morton	Son?	U	16	Silk Clerk	born Macclesfield, Ches
	George Field	Visitor		14	Scholar	born London

Folio 141 – St Michael, Macclesfield

27 Gutters	David	Plant	Head	M	50	Butcher	born Longorse, Staffs
	Mary?	Plant	Wife	M	42		born Northwich, Ches
	David	Plant	Son	U	19	Butcher	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Mary	Plant	Dau	U	17	Silk Piercer	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Martha	Plant	Dau		12	Scholar	born Macclesfield, Ches
	James	Plant	Son		9	Scholar	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Jane	Plant	Dau		7	Scholar	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Harriot	Plant	Dau		5	Scholar	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Joseph	Plant	Son		2		born Macclesfield, Ches

Folio 148 – St Michael Macclesfield

70 Church Side	Thos	Plant	Head	M	43	Silk Weaver	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Mary	Plant	Wife	M	47		born Macclesfield, Ches

Folio 194 – St Michael Macclesfield

18 Pickford St	Thos.	Plant	Head	M	37	Cabinet maker	born Congleton, Ches
	Mgt	Plant	Wife	M	26		born Ireland
	Eliza	Plant	Dau				born Macclesfield, Ches

Folio 236 – Crosskeys, Macclesfield

9 Waters	Joseph	Plant	Head	M	61	Earthenware Dealer	born Burslow, Staffs
	Eliz.	Plant	Wife	M	62		born Burslow, Staffs
	Lot	Plant	Son	U	25	Tin Plate?	born Burslow, Staffs

Folio 289 – St Pauls, Macclesfield

113 Bank St	Wm	Plant	Lodger	U	19	Silk Weaver	born Macclesfield, Ches
	House of Hannah Slack						

Folio 442 – Macclesfield

26 Windmill St	Emma	Plant	Sister in Law	U	15	Silk Piecer	born Macclesfield, Ches
	House of Joseph Lovatt						Silk Dyer

Folio 460 – St Peters, Macclesfield

171 Prospect House	Sarah Plant	Servant	U	27	House Servant	born Stoke, Stafford
	House of Wm & Martha Barker					

Folio 499 – St Peters, Macclesfield

64 Small Houses	Sam ^l Plant	Head	Wid ^r	46	Hand Loom Weaver	born Macclesfield, Ches
	John Plant	Son	U	17	Silk Piercer	born Macclesfield, Ches

Piece No. 2160 – covering

Macclesfield (part)

Folio 45 – Macclesfield

117 King Edw Street	Mary Plant	Lodger		60		born Buxton, Derby
	House of Thos & Rachel Whealdon					

Folio 71 – Macclesfield

93 King Edw Street	James Plant	Head	M	60	Solicitors Writing Clerk	born Powick, Derby
	Nancy Plant	Wife	M	58		born Mottram, Ches
	James Plant	Son	U	26	Solicitors Writing Clerk	born Macclesfield, Ches

Folio 297 – Macclesfield

38 Duke St	Sarah Plant	Head	U	21	Silk Piercer	born Macclesfield, Ches
	James Plant	Father	M	70	In receipt of poor relief (Bricklayers labourer)	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Mary Plant	Mother	M	61	In receipt of poor relief (Silk Winder)	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Mary A Plant	Sister	U	15	Silk Piercer	born Macclesfield, Ches

Folio 336 – Macclesfield

68 Eliz St	John	Plant	Head	M	50	Butcher	born Longorse, Staffs
	Eliz	Plant	Wife	M	36		born Longorse, Staffs
	Emma	Plant	Dau	U	15	Silk Piecer	born Longorse, Staffs
	John	Plant	Son	U	13	Silk Piecer	born Longorse, Staffs
	Sarah	Plant	Dau		10	Silk Piecer	born Longorse, Staffs
	James	Plant	Son		6	At home	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Mary	Plant	Dau		3	At home	born Macclesfield, Ches

Folio 365 – Macclesfield

98 St Vincent St	Hannah	Plant	Head	M	22	Silk Winder	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Charles	Plant	Son		1		born Macclesfield, Ches
	Mg ^t	Ridgeway	Visitor	U	25	Silk Winder	born Ardwick, Lancs

Folio 392 – Macclesfield

116 Park Lane	Harriot	Plant	Head	Wid	67	Washer Woman	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Lydia	Plant	Dau	U	41	Silk Fancy Trimmer	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Mary	Plant	Grand- Dau	U	17	Silk Piecer	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Caroline	Plant	"	U	15	Silk Piecer	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Rachel	Plant	"	U	12	Silk Piecer	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Harriot	Parrot	"	U	10	Silk Piecer	born Macclesfield, Ches

Folio 430 – Macclesfield

23 Okells Bldgs	David	Plant	Head	M	49	Hand Loom Weaver Silk	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Hannah	Plant	Wife	M	49	Nurse	born Buxton, Derby
	Eliz	Plant	Dau	U	18	Silk Doubler	born Buxton, Derby
	Mary	Plant	Dau	U	16	Silk Piecer	born Macclesfield, Ches
	James	Plant	Son	U	13	Silk Piecer	born Ashton, Lancs
	David	Plant	Son		11	Cord Maker	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Martha	Plant	Dau		7	Scholar	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Thomas	Plant	Son		1		born Macclesfield, Ches

(Note: Elizabeth was born 8 July 1832 and baptised at Chapelry of Buxton)

Folio 443 – Macclesfield

132 Blackshaw St	Wm	Plant	Head	M	24	Police Constable	born Lichfield, Staffs
	Anne	Plant	Wife	M	25		born Lichfield, Staffs

Folio 517 – Macclesfield

122 Dog Lane	Eliza	Plant		U	24	House Servant	born Newport, Shrop
	House of Mary Booth						
	(Cattle Dealers Wife)						

Folio 547 – Macclesfield

93 Peel St	Mg ^t	Plant	Head	M	55	House Keeper	born Cheadle, Staffs
	Hannah	Plant	Dau	U	25	Silk Piecer	born Chealde, Staffs
	Amy	Plant	Dau	U	21	Silk Piecer	born Cheadle, Staffs
	Alice	Plant	Dau	U	17	Silk Piecer	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Thos	Plant	Son	U	14	Silk Piecer	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Edwin	Plant	Son		13	Silk Piecer	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Mg ^t	Plant	Dau		10	Scholar	born Macclesfield, Ches
	Sarah Condif		Grand-Dau		6	Scholar	born Macclesfield, Ches

Piece No. 2161 – covering

Alderley/Nether	Alderley/Over	Birtles
B...ey	Capesthorne	Chelford
Chorley (Alderley Edge)	Eston	Gawsworth
Marton (Macclesfield)	North Rode	Siddington
Snelson	Sutton	Warford/Great
Wildboardclough	Wincle	Withington/Old
Withington/Lower		

Folio 130 – Sutton

23 Mill Lane	Sam ^l	Plant	Head	M	38	Master Cabinet Maker & Upholsterer employing 3 App	born Aston, Ches
	Ann	Plant	Wife	M	28		born Sproston Ches
	Phebe						
	Hannah	Plant	Dau		14		born Sutton, Ches
	Eliz	Plant	Dau		10	Scholar	born Sutton, Ches
	Mg ^t Beecroft	Plant	Dau		1		born Sutton, Ches

(Note: Sam^l was the son of Samuel and Hannah Plant bt 30.8 1812 at Aston)

Folio 179 – Sutton

100 Pitt St	Eliz	Plant	Head	U	44	Hand Loom Silk Weaver	born Wincham, Ches
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Folio 183 – Sutton

135 High St	Isaac	Plant	Head	Wid	50	Silk Weaver	born Liverpool, Lancs
	Mary	Plant	Dau	U	23	Handloom weaver	born Sutton, Ches
	Eliz	Plant	Dau	U	19	Silk Winder	born Sutton, Ches
	Charles	Plant	Son	U	17	Handloom weaver	born Sutton, Ches
	James	Plant	Son	U	15	Silk Piecer	born Sutton, Ches
	Robert	Plant	Son		10	Silk Winder	born Sutton, Ches
	Jane	Plant	Dau		5	Scholar	born Sutton, Ches

Folio 342 – Sutton

The School	Ellen	Plant	Mother-in-law	Wid	61	Domestic	born	Staffs
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(House of Sam^l and Harriot Beresford - Schoolmistress)

Folio 513 – Old Withington

Lapwing	Charles	Plant	Servant	U	17	Ag Lab	born Old Rode, Ches
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(House of Thos and Hannah Carter - Farmer)

Folio 550 – Chorley

	Wm	Plant	Lodger	U	23	Cord Winder	born	Berks
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(House of Isaac and Mary Simpson - Cotton Handloom Weaver)

TREATMENT OF THE POOR

1388

Vagrancy was strictly controlled. If a parish could not maintain an impotent beggar out of its own resources he was sent back to his birthplace. Vagrants capable of working were severely dealt with.

1392 – Statute of Mortmain

When a benefice was appropriated some of its revenues were reserved for the poor in the parish.

1494

Vagrants capable of work were subjected to very severe penalties, ranging from whipping, loss of ears to hanging.

1530/1

Vagrants incapable of working had to obtain a licence from the magistrates to beg within a specified area.

1535/6

The parish was made responsible for the care of the impotent poor. Private alms were forbidden, with the penalty of a fine of ten times the amount given, but the priest and churchwardens were to procure charitable donations on Sundays.

1563 – Poor Law

This enacted that 'two able persons or more shall be appointed gatherers and collectors of the charitable alms of all the residue of people inhabiting in the parish'. Quite often the collectors would be the churchwardens and the Act gave them limited powers to compel generosity as well as encouraging it.

1572

Magistrates were to deal with inhabitants who refused to give alms. Licences for begging were abandoned and a fine of £1 was imposed for private almsgiving. The office of Overseer of the Poor was created.

He or they were appointed by the Vestry and approved by the Justices of the Peace. They supervised endowments and other charitable funds, collected any fines allotted to the relief of the poor, and later assessed inhabitants for a poor rate.

1597/8

A poor rate was allowed. Relief was divided into 'indoor' for those maintained in poorhouses, and 'outdoor' – for those still in their own homes. The Act enabled the Overseers to erect a poorhouse at the Ratepayers' expense. As far as possible pauper children were to be apprenticed. The Overseers were to provide work for paupers and to keep a stock of raw materials for that purpose.

1601 – Poor Law

This Act was the basis for Poor Law administration for two centuries. It was a temporary measure made permanent in 1640.

Under its provisions in each parish the churchwardens and a few other substantial landholders were made, each year, Overseers of the Poor. Paupers were to be maintained and set to work, the funds provided by taxes on the inhabitants and holders of lands or those receiving tithes or fines in the parish. Houses of Correction were to be built and vagrants committed to them, and the Overseers were to erect poorhouses for the incapacitated poor.

1662 – Act of Settlement

A stranger staying in a parish could be removed by the Overseer of the Poor if he had no prospect of work within 40 days, or if he did not rent property worth £10 per year. A stranger staying temporarily, for harvesting for example, had to bring a certificate from his home parish guaranteeing to take him back. After 40 days a stranger could claim that he was then settled and if need arose could become a charge on the poor rate. Persistent vagrants could be punished by transportation.

1691

A register of parishioners in receipt of poor relief was to be kept.

1697 – Settlement Act

Strangers were allowed to enter a parish provided that they possessed a Settlement Certificate showing that they would be taken back by their old parish if they became in need of poor relief.

Paupers and their families were to wear a capital P on their clothing. The punishment for disobeying this instruction could be loss of relief, imprisonment, hard labour or whipping.

1722/3

Parishers were encouraged to build or rent workhouses and allowed to contract out their maintenance and supervision. A parish too small to support a workhouse was allowed a union with another to make a building viable.

The children of vagrants could be apprenticed against the will of the parents, and bastard children did not receive a Settlement Certificate in the parish of their birth. A person sheltering a vagrant could be fined up to £2.

1782 – Gilbert’s Act

This attempted to humanise the administration of workhouses. Independent inspectors were appointed, orphan children were boarded out elsewhere, children under seven were not separated from their parents. Paupers were not sent to workhouses more than ten miles from their own parish. The requirement to wear a pauper’s badge was abandoned if they could prove to be of good character. The union of parishes and the provision of more economic workhouses was given new stimulus.

1795 – Speenhamland System

The Berkshire justices, meeting at Speenhamland at a time when there was much poverty due to high prices and low wages, devised a system which supplemented wages from the poor rates, based upon the current price of bread. This system, widely used in southern and eastern England, is said to have encouraged employers to underpay in the knowledge that their employers would receive additional benefit from the parish. Other effects of the system were an increase in the number of people applying for relief, the abandonment of holdings in areas where the poor rate was high, and a general demoralisation of the recipients.

1808 – Care of Lunatics

An Act empowered the Justices in Quarter Sessions to order the building of a county asylum for lunatics.

1815 – Care of Lunatics

An Act instructed parish overseers to send lists of pauper lunatics to the Clerk of the Peace who eventually laid them before the Quarter Sessions.

1834 Poor Law Amendment Act

By this Act outdoor relief was almost entirely abolished and people unable to support themselves were accepted into workhouses after being subjected to the ‘workhouse test’. Employers were obliged to pay a ‘living wage’ and workhouses were made as unpleasant as possible so as to encourage inmates to go out and find work. The Act established three central Poor Law Commissioners and under them independently financed Guardians of the Poor were elected locally. Parishes were encouraged to combine into unions to provide workhouses.

1929 Local Government Act

The Boards of Guardians were abolished and their functions transferred to county councils and county boroughs.

1930 – Poor Law Act

It was ruled that only the aged and infirm could apply for workhouse care and that outdoor relief could be given if necessary. Local councils were to care for orphans.

EARLY STAFFORDSHIRE RECORDS – continued

See also Journals No 2 & 5

1 John Plonte the younger of Overton

Source Staffordshire Historical Collections 1928 41

Title *Ancient Deeds Preserved at the Wodehouse, Wombourne 76 2/65*

20 June 1401

Release by Joan Haukys formerly wife of William Haukys of Clauerley, to Thomas de Wodehous junior of Overton, of all rights in tenements in Overton, purchased by the said Thomas from William son or Warren of Penne, parker of the Park of Seggeley

Witnesses Roger Pykokys of Overton, Nicholas Bate of Wombounre; John Plonte the younger of Overton

Seal broken

2 Ellyn Plante, wife of John Plant

Source Public Record Office

Title *State Papers Domestic Elizabeth cxviii n 171*

1577

The names of all suche persons, gentilmen and others, within the Countye of Stafford, which come not to the Church, to heare divine service

Swynnerton parishe

Ellyn Plante, wife of John Plant

The husbandes of these women are worth in goods, one with another and euerye man severallye xl^l

3. John Plount of Darleston

Source Public Record Office

Title *Ducatus Lancastriæ Calendar to Pleadings*

1565-6

Richard Wynington (whose claim of title does not appear in this place, as the bill is not with the other pleadings) v

John Hall, John Plount, William Morrey and John Emerye, claiming by conveyance from John Smyth and Alice his wife, by leases from Richard Porter and Robert Deyntre, be descent from William Emerye, and by lease from sir George Vernon knight, re

divers specified chantry lands and tenements, claimed as belonging to the chapel of Annesley

Darleston

Annesley chantry

Annesley chapel

Oulton

County Stafford

8 Elizabeth

4 John Plounte of Darleston

Source Public Record Office

Title *Ducatus Lancastriæ: Calendar to Pleadings*

1568-9

John Plounte on behalf of the Queen, and in his own right, as tenent of a messuage on Darleston Heath, v

Robert Colyer, Thomas Alcocke and Thomas Eaton as trespassers, re common of pasture for cattle, in rihts of lands, tenements and appurtenances, late parcel of the chantry of Anneslye, and right of fishing, fowling and hawking

Darleston Common

Darleston Lordship.

Annesley Chantry

County Stafford

11 Elizabeth

5 Thomas Plant of Derliston

Source Public Records Office

Title: *De Banco Roll Hilary 11 Edward IV*

Hilary 1472

Stafford

Robert Bughey and Edward Fyton late of Gauesworth, county Chester, gentilman, John Bidyll late of Bidyll gentilman, Laurence Rope of Sapley, county Chester, gentilman, Roger Damporte of Gauesworth, county Chester, gentilman, Thomas Plant of Derliston, county Stafford, husbondmon, William Alcok of Riston, county Stafford, yoman, Roger Higgonbotham of Derliston husbondman, John Couper of Annesley, county Stafford, husbondmon, John Bromley of Whitmore yoman, and others named, for taking by force from Derliston a horse, fourteen pigs and five cows

6 Elizabeth Plante of Leake

Source Public Record Office

Title *Pedes Finnum Trinity 7 Elizabeth Stafford*

17 June 1565

Between Elizabeth Plante compainant and Ralph Bagnall, knight, deforciant, of tenements in Leeke otherwise Leek

7 Lawrence Plant of Leake and Leekfrith

Source Public Record Office

Title *Pedes Finnum Easter 33 Elizabeth Stafford*

18 April 1591

Between Thomas Greene and Lawrence Plont, complainants, and James Davemport, deforciant, of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 3 acres of wood, 100 acres of moor in Leeke and Leekfrith

James remitted all right to Thomas and Lawrence and to the heirs of Thomas, for which Thomas and Lawrence gave him 130 marks of silver

8 William Plant

Source Public Record Office

Title *Star Chamber Depositions Henry VIII xiii f.188*

[3 May 1545]

To the King our most dread sovereign Lord complaineth your faithful subject and daily orator William Plant otherwise Plont that whereas the late Prior of St John of Jerusalem in England and his co-brethren of the same by their deed indented bearing date the 30th of May in the 28th year of your reign [1536] demised and let to farm to sir Henry Delves knight all that his manor of Kele, county Stafford and Salop, and all their lands etc to the said manor belonging for forty years the said sir Henry Delves about two years last let to farm to your said subject two pastures of land, parcel of the said manor, called Gorsty Hyll and Kele Wood, and divers other lands and tenements, parcel of the said manor for eight years which yet enduring, one John Burton of Newcastle under Lyme yeoman, Randolle Harryson of the same town saddler, and Richard Harryson of the same town labourer, with divers other evil and riotous persons the 3rd day of May in the 37th year of your reign [1543] with force and arms, that is to wit, with swords, staves and knives and other warlike weapons in manner of war arraye, by the commandment of William Snede of Bradwall, county Stafford, esquire, forcibly entered into the said two pastures and took and drove away ten kine and twenty calves, price £14, of your said subjects, and one of the said kine with great strokes did beat so that the said kowe therof died, and the je of oon other of the seid kyne aforeseid then and there stroke out, and the residue of the said kine and calves did so beat and strike and did so unreasonably drive and chase them so that the said beasts are lost and destroyed, to the damage of £24. and also the said riotous persons by the commandment of the said William Snede with force and arms expelled your beseechers out of the possession of the said two pastures: please your Highness to grant your writs of subpoena to be directed to the said riotous persons to appear in your Sterryd Chambre to answer to the premises
To answer on the morrow of All Saints

9. William Plont of Great Haywood

Source Public Record Office C Inq Misc. 293 (15)

Title *Chancery Inquistition Miscellaneous*

25 June 1414

Great Haywood

Inquisition taken virtute officij before John Delves, eschætor in county Stafford: the following persons were put in the king's exigent in King's Bench at Lichfield for divers felonies of which they stood indicated:

William Shepherd of Stone, who then had oats growing on 1 acre of land in Aston worth 3s and a pig worth 2s 4d

Richard son of Roger de Snede, who then had an axe worth 12d and 3 geese worth 12d

John Round of Keele who then had a sheep worth 12d and a horse worth 6s 8d

Richard Gowley, who then had a brass pot worth 3s and household utensils worth 5s

John Saxsy of Betley chaplain, who then had oats growing on 2 acres of land worth 3s 4d and a horse worth 13s

John Peyntour, who then had a coverlet worth 12d and household utensils worth 2s

Richard Gay, who then had oats growing on 2 acres of land in Stockton Brook worth 4s 4d and a cow worth 6s

Simon Dodill of Ronton, who then has a coverlet worth 12d
William de Ston, who then had barley and oats growing on 10 acres of land in Oakley worth 20s
and household utensils worth 2s
William Plont, who then had a calf worth 3s 4d and a pot worth 2s

10 John Plont of Eccleshall

Source Staffordshire Record Office HM 16/01 m 7r
Title *Eccleshall View of Frankpledge and Great Court*

5 October 1569
Eccleshall

Essoms

John Plont

Chapter 8 by John S Plant (Member No. 52)

Sheffield Plants from Duckmanton

SOME PLANTS ARRIVING IN SHEFFIELD AROUND 1840¹

Various descendents of William Plant (?-1769) of Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton arrived in the 19th century in the rapidly expanding townships which formed, from around 1835, the two Unions of townships called Sheffield and Ecclesall Bierlow. As described earlier (Chapter 3) William Plant (?-1769) had several children baptised in the parish of Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton and the youngest, Thomas (1745-1827), took up a farm in nearby Clowne where he had 18 children by 2 wives. Some who were descended from the eldest son of Thomas of Clowne from Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton will be discussed later whilst this chapter describes other who arrived in Sheffield from Duckmanton and Clowne. Charles Plant for example (Chapter 6) is known to have moved from Clowne (c 1833) to his farms in the adjoining parish of Staveley and then on to retirement (c 1870) in Sheffield, which is about 10 miles to the north-west. The varying fortunes of such Plants, who arrived in Sheffield mostly in the early part of the 19th century, can be traced in some detail, in particular after 1840 through the available Sheffield Censuses, for which Sheffield City Libraries hold indexes for 1841, 1851 and 1871.

8.1 Joseph from Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton

Sheffield Census data for a household of Plants, all of whom are shown in 1841 to have been born outside Yorkshire, shows that they had travelled from Duckmanton in Derbyshire (12 miles SSE of Sheffield) and that the head of the household was a Joseph; this Joseph (b ?1787) appears in Figure 8.1 as a son of James (1740-1825) of the parish of Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton. Joseph was described in more detail in Chapter 3 where he was indicated to have owned land in Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton, according to the Electoral Roll for 1832.

The 1841 Census shows that this Joseph (stated rounded age 50) had by then become a labourer near central Sheffield; he is listed in a household in Eyre Lane (near the street called The Moor) with Ann (45), Hannah (10), Frances (8) and Thomas (20). Thomas is here recorded as a filecutter, and nearby in Eyre Lane is Mary (45), all, including Mary, are stated to have been born outside Yorkshire. This Thomas is stated later, in the 1851 Census, to be a nephew from Dore of Joseph and it seems likely that he was a son of Joseph's younger brother Benjamin and wife Mary, as indicated in Figures 8.1 and 8.2

¹Including genealogical data supplied by Gordon and Gwyneth Vick (Carlisle), formerly of the Plant Family History Society, and by Mrs José King of Sheffield Archives, Sheffield City Libraries

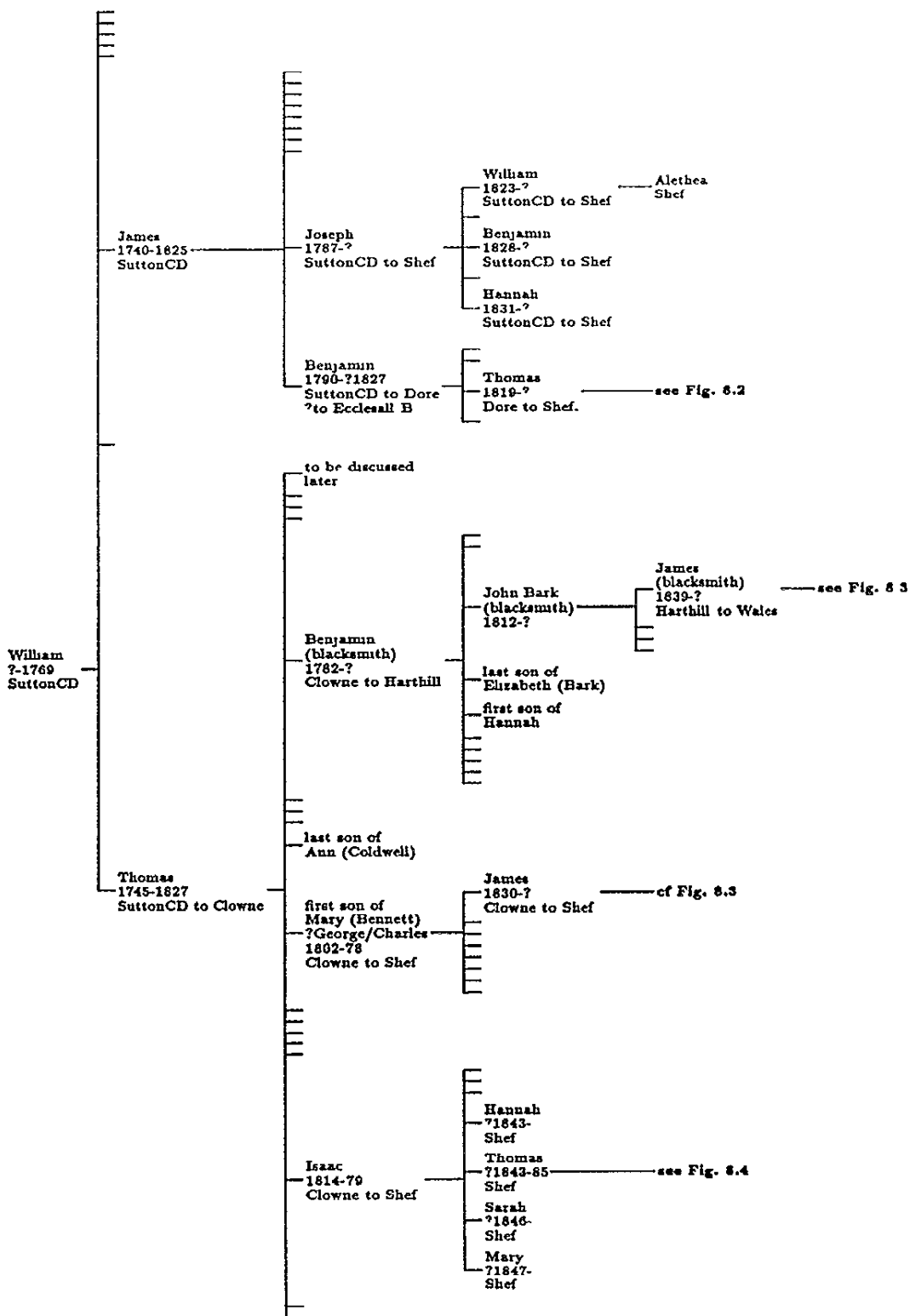


Figure 8 1: Outline Summary of some Sheffield Plant ancestry, from Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton and Clowne

Benjn — Benjn John, bap 5.8.1808 NORTON
 m Albania

Benjamin ?bur 15.4.1827 ECCLESALL B aged 36 m Mary ?bur 14.10.1826 ECCLESALL B aged 35	{	Benjamin, bap 18 5.1817 DORE Thomas, bap 10.10 1819 DORE Mary, bap 25.11 1821 DORE ?Jane bur 2 11 1826 ECCLESALL B age 1
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Figure 8.2: Some Plant parish records for Dore, Norton and Ecclesall Bierlow

It seems that the above mentioned Mary (stated age 45), in Eyre Lane in 1841, may *not necessarily* have been Thomas's mother however. Burial records for Ecclesall Bierlow show that a joiner Benjamin's wife, Mary, died in 1826 followed by carpenter Benjamin (aged 36) and his daughter Jane (*cf.* Figure 8.2). This accords with a notion that these *could have been* Thomas's parents and sister, as the age of this Benjamin corresponds closely with that of the one who was baptised on 1.1.1790 as a brother of Joseph at Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton.

Joseph is recorded as a labourer (aged 64) from Duckmanton in the 1851 Census for (Dyers Hill) 59 Duke Lane, Sheffield. Also recorded here are his wife Ann (53) from Beighton with children Benjamin (22) labourer and ?Hannah (29 or ?perhaps 20) from Duckmanton. Thus, those from Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton that are listed in the 1851 Census Index *could be* this Joseph's daughter ?Hannah (*i.e.* perhaps not ?Henry, aged 20, as stated in the Sheffield Name Index) and sons Benjamin (unmarried, aged 22, in the Sheffield Index) and William (married, aged 26, in the Ecclesfield/Bradfield Index) which then accords with the baptism data for Duckmanton. Also in this Sheffield household are Joseph's nephew Thomas (29) unmarried labourer from Dore, grandson Herbert (9) from Sheffield, as well as others from Duckmanton and Whitwell.

It seems possible that some of the family of the brothers Joseph and Benjamin were not wholly involved in normal rural pursuits before Benjamin apparently travelled, as early as 1808, from Duckmanton to Norton (then known mostly as a centre for agricultural scythes) near Sheffield (famous for its cutlery and other tools). This seems possible because history records that a branch of the Chesterfield Canal, called the Adelphi Canal, was built in 1799 to carry goods from Duckmanton's ironworks to Staveley and it is accordingly possible that the family may have already had some familiarity with iron, for example, before leaving Duckmanton for Sheffield.

Later, the Sheffield Census data indicates that Joseph's and Benjamin's sons were metal workers, involved in the forging and cutting of files. For example, it is presumably this Joseph's son William who is described, in the 1851 Census for Wadsley Bridge, as a fileforger from Duckmanton (aged 26) with his wife Harriet (22) from Ecclesfield, Yorkshire. Later, he appears in the 1871 Census as a fileforger from Duckmanton (aged 46) living with his daughter and son-in-law Alethea and William Percival at 6 Ropery Row — Ropery Row was demolished when the Park Hill Flats were built around 1960 but it was near Talbot Street, immediately above the Midland Railway Station which was opened in 1870 in the Ponds near central Sheffield.

William
 m 13.12.1774 ——— Mary, bap 9.3.1775
 Elizabeth Pawson

James
 (blacksmith)
 b 1838/9 Harthill ——— Mary C, b ?1858/9
 m Mary ——— Sarah C, b ?1861/2
 b ?1835/6 ——— George, b ?1868/9

James ——— Annie Whitehead, bap 3 2 1867
 m Mary ——— George Clement, bap 7.3.1869

Sarah Elizabeth
 m 15.2.1881
 Henry Hayes

Figure 8.3: Some Plant records for the parish of Wales (S.Yorks)

8.2 Charles and his son James from Clowne

Charles Plant from Clowne has been included in Figure 8.1 by means of adopting, for this purpose, a *theory* (discussed earlier, in Chapter 6) that he was the eldest son of Thomas of Clowne from Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton and his second wife Mary (née Bennett), even though the baptism data records this child as George. ‘Private baptism’ was sometimes arranged for children who were not considered certain at birth to live long enough for a normal baptism, though it had assumed a certain ‘social cachet’ by 1800 amongst those wealthy farmers and gentry who could manage to arrange it anyway. Unlike some of his younger siblings, Thomas and Mary’s first child ‘George’ had not been ‘baptised privately’ before being ‘received into the church’. Thus, as there is only a single formal record for the baptism of ?George/Charles, there would be no opportunity for a possible mistake in the parish baptism record to be corrected at the second event of being ‘received into the church’. It seems plausible, for example, that there was a misreading of the handwritten representation of ‘Cha.’ as ‘Geo.’ from the parish clerk’s rough Day Book when entering up the record of the baptism (given the nature of handwriting styles at that time which were such that ‘Cha.’ and ‘Geo.’ often looked very similar).

As described earlier (Chapter 6), the path of Charles’s son James from Clowne to nearby Staveley and then on to Sheffield passed through the household (c 1851) of a family called Whitehead at Eckington (which is about 6 miles SE of Sheffield). It may be contemplated whether this same James moved from Eckington to Wales, which is about 3.5 miles NE of Eckington, as it *could be thought* that he and (his first wife?) Mary bore the child called Annie Whitehead Plant there around 1867 as indicated in Figure 8.3; however, this child can be more readily ascribed to another James, a blacksmith from Harthill who is recorded (aged 32) in the 1871 Census for ‘70 Wales’ with his wife Mary (25) and children Mary C (12), Sarah C (12) and George (2); the places of birth of the wife and children are not recorded. This James is almost certainly the son of the blacksmith John Bark Plant of Harthill as indicated in Figure 8.1 and who was described in more detail in Chapter 4.

Charles’s son James subsequently moved to Buckenham Road near Spittal Hill, near central Sheffield, and Charles himself moved from Bennett’s House at Staveley to near

the Wicker in Sheffield (before his death in 1878) close to the premises of, for example, the subsequently mentioned dram flask maker James (Chapter 10) and even closer to the business premises of an Isaac who is described below, who had moved from Clowne and who was apparently joined later in Sheffield by his mother Mary (née Bennett).

8.3 Isaac from Clowne

The 1841 Census for Broad Lane (near St George's Church and near the subsequent site of Sheffield University) lists Isaac porter (rounded age 25), Jane (25), Joseph (5) and Mary (1); unlike the 2 children, the adults are indicated to have been born outside Yorkshire. The 1851 Census for High Street, Park, Sheffield (presumably the High Street Lane that later ran over the subsequently cut Midland Railway) shows that (this) Isaac (aged 36) had been born at Clowne. Living in 1851 with Isaac in Sheffield is his mother Mary (née Bennett) who was the second wife of Thomas of Clowne from Sutton-Cum-Duckmanton. The information for the children of Isaac that is shown in Chapter 3 and Figure 8.1 is based largely on the (dubious) 1851 Census data for the children — in the 1851 Census, with Isaac, are his mother Mary (77, from Staveley), wife Jane (36, from Worksop) and children Hannah (7), Thomas (6), Sarah (5) and Mary (2). Other data give a slightly different set of ages for the children, as shown with additional details in Figure 8.4. At the associated baptisms for these children at St John's, Sheffield, Isaac is described as a chandler between 1841 and 1847 but as a labourer in 1849 and a milkman in 1851.

In the 1851 Census, Isaac is described as a cow keeper. This would probably not have been at one of the nearby markets as it was common practice, even up to as late as 1900, to keep some livestock in the courtyards of the houses in order to obtain cheap food. Pigs and hens were kept in the cellars and there was also a well recorded practice of fetching milk in an open jug from some of the houses. This Isaac is quite certainly the one who is described later, in Trade Directories, as a butter and egg dealer:

- Isaac Plant, Butter and Egg Dealer, 16 Meadow Street (*F.White's 1862*)
- Isaac Plant, Butter and Egg Dealer, 22 Meadow Street, 36 Bridghouses (*ie on Nursery Street*) and 28 The Wicker (*Drake's 1863 and Kelly's 1865*)
- Isaac Plant, Butter and Egg Dealer, 36 Bridgehouse, 79 Division Street, 22 Meadow Street (*W.White's 1871*)

The family appears to have moved to Meadow Street, Sheffield by 1855, as the burial of Mary Plant (Isaac's mother) is recorded (burial register reference PR 70/45) as:

Mary Plant: Entry No 2506; Abode, Meadow St, buried 25 July 1855; Age 81; ceremony performed by J A Henderson.

In the 1861 Census for 16-18 Meadow St there appears Butter & Egg Dealer Isaac (46) from Clowne, wife Jane (46) from Worksop and unmarried Sheffield-born children Sarah (19), Thos (17), Hannah (13) and Jane (9). In the 1871 Census for 22 Meadow Street is provision merchant Isaac (55) and wife Jane (55) with unmarried daughters Hannah (22) and Jane (19) and unmarried domestic servant Ann Rotherham (?15)

The will (under £2000) of Isaac Plant Provision Dealer of Meadow Street shows that Isaac died on 22.8.1879 and, in the Civil Registration Index, his age is given as 65 (Sheffield 9c 209) which corresponds to the baptism date of the Isaac that was from Clowne

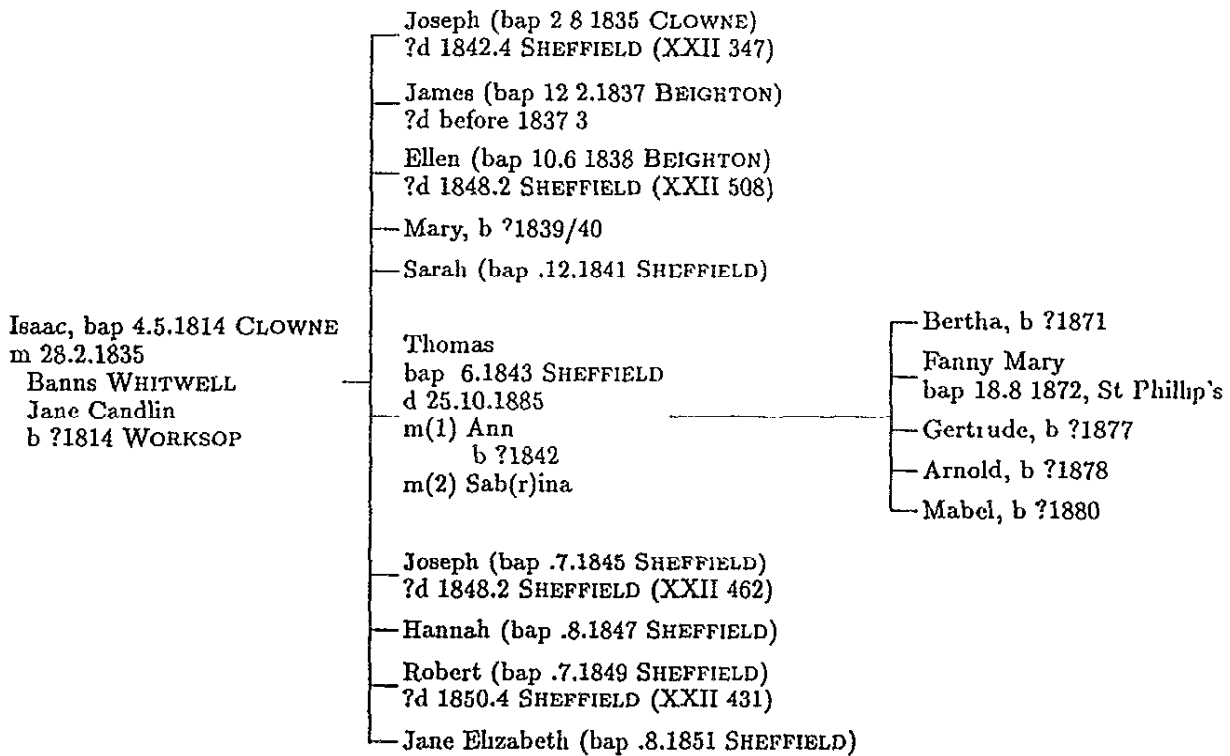


Figure 8.4: Thomas, son of Provision Dealer Isaac from Clowne

8.3.1 Isaac's son Thomas

Isaac's will was made on 29.3.1879 and was proved by son Thomas on 9.10.1879, who was left the property in Meadow Street with instructions that the business be continued for the benefit of Isaac's widow whilst she lived, then to be disposed of as Thomas saw fit; the residue of the estate was to be divided amongst Isaac's (unnamed) children.

The data (e.g. Figure 8.4) suggest that Thomas was (by 1851) the sole surviving son of Isaac. There is in Trades Directories:

- Thomas Plant, Butter and Egg Dealer, 28 Wicker and 81 Division Street (*W. White's 1871*)

This suggests that, by 1871 and well before Isaac's death, Thomas had taken over from his father the premises in The Wicker and also had a shop adjacent to his father's in Division Street. In the 1871 Census for 48 Albert Terrace Road (in the district of St Phillip's) there appears Thomas (27) 'Butterman (employing 1 boy)', wife Ann (29), daughter Bertha (1m) and domestic servant Mary Webster (18); the St Phillip's baptism register around this time includes Fanny Mary (bap 18.8.1872) child of butter factor Thomas and Ann. After his father's death, Thomas had moved by the time of the 1881 Census to 65 Montgomery Terrace Road (which is near Meadow Street) and he is shown there (stated age 38) as a Provision Dealer with wife Ann (39) and children Bertha (10), Gertrude (4), Arnold (3) and Mabel (8mo); also in the household is their general servant, unmarried Lavinia Wharton also from Sheffield. Around this time, in Trades Directories, there is:

- Thomas Plant & Co, Provision Merchant, 67 The Wicker (*White's 1883*)
- Thomas Plant, Provision Merchant, 20 & 22 Meadow Street (residence 65 Montgomery Terrace) (*White's 1883*); later Mrs Sabina Plant (*Kelly's 1890*)

The stated residence of Thomas, in 1881 and 1883, is presumably (near) the present Montgomery Terrace Road which adjoins the Royal Infirmary; this is about 0.7 miles from The Wicker and half way to Harcourt Road where Thomas had moved by 1885. His address of 31 Harcourt Road was close to that (41 Harcourt Road) of a William Plant's son James (the dram flask maker) who appears to have had links with the Clowne Plants and who was almost certainly also descended from them; this James's father William was probably a step-cousin of the provision dealer Thomas, as will be discussed in some detail later.

It is this address (31 Harcourt Road) that is given as that of Provision Dealer Thomas when his widow Sabrina Plant proved by oath (24.11.1885) his will and obtained Administration (gross value £2957.14.10d) as sole executrix following Thomas's death on 25.10.1885. In the Civil Registration Index there is recorded the death of a Thomas (aged 42, Ecclesall B 1885.4qtr 9c 166) whose age accords with that of Isaac's son. In Thomas's will, made just 2 days before his death, he bequeaths leasehold property in Meadow Street and nearby Allen Street to his son Arnold (who would then be aged about 7) upon attaining the age of 21, with the residue '*except the household furniture which belonged to my wife Sabrina before our marriage*' to be divided equally between Sabrina and those of his daughters Bertha, Gertrude and Mabel that would reach 21. This reference to Sabrina's furniture seems compatible with the idea that Thomas had only recently married her when he made his 1885 will, which is reinforced by the fact that Thomas's wife is still called 'Ann' in the 1881 Census.

Staffordshire Burial Index

continued from Journals 3 + 4 + 6

covering Kate to Nancy

1814	Nov 12	Kate 33	Hanley
1681	Nov 20	Lettice wife of John	Drayton Basset
1800	Feb 3	Lettice inf	Burslem
1823	Nov 2	Louisa of Amington 1 year	Tanworth
1833	Oct 24	Louisa of Basford Bank 15 months	Stoke on Trent
1832	Oct 28	Lucy of the Delph 1	Brierley Hill
1790	Feb 26	Lydia infant	Burslem
1837	Apr 18	Lydia of Hilderstone 50	Stone
1837	Dec 27	Lydia 81	Burslem
1684	Oct 18	Margarett of Stallington, Stone	Draycott in the Moors
1688	Jun 3	Margaret of Stallington, Stone	do
1735	Jul 15	Margaret dau of Thomas & Dorothy of Stone	Church Eaton
1750	Dec 9	Margaret wife of Thomas	Cheadle
1754	Nov 19	Margaret wife of John	Checkley
1763	Apr 12	Margaret dau of John & Mary	Cheadle
1811	Dec 25	Margaret	Longton
1814	May 4	Margaret 40	Newcastle under Lyme
1814	Jun 4	Margaret 35	Fradswell
1814	Aug 21	Margaret of Stanton 72	Ellastone
1815	Feb 28	Margarett 48	Dilhorne
1825	Aug 10	Margaret of Bearstone 79	Mucclystone
1829	Mar 18	Margaret of Boningdale 59	Pattingham
1833	Sep 10	Margaret 1	Longton
1647	Dec 24	Maria F. Johis et Susanne	Dilhorne
1808	May 10	Maria infant	Brierley Hill
1814	Mar 20	Maria of Lower Lane 9 weeks	Stoke on Trent
1815	Jun 29	Maria 16 months	Newcastle under Lyme
1821	Mar 23	Maria 4	Ellenhall
1822	Apr 11	maria 1	Longton
1823	Dec 14	Maria 2	Newcastle under Lyme
1832	Aug 14	Maria of Primrose Hill 2	Rowley Regis
1832	Aug 19	Maria of Primrose Hill 21	do
1835	Nov 26	Maria 2	Newcastle under Lyme
1818	Mar 25	Marianne of Penkhull 1	Stoke on Trent
1832	Apr 15	Marianne infant	Longton
1825	Dec 18	Marinder 5 weeks	Burslem
1721/2	Mar 20	Martha dau of John	Uttoxeter
1729	Apr 17	Martha widd	Hanbury
1757	Jan 3	Martha	Kingswinford
1787	Mar 28	Martha dau of Thomas & Mary	Alton
1822	Sep 6	Martha 6 days	Fradswell
1826	Jan 15	Martha of Brettell Lane 65	Brierley Hill
1815	Feb 25	Martha of Fould 75	Leek
1822	Oct 9	Martha of Wilshaw Bottom 61	Longnor

1824	May 18	Marth of Woodseaves	36	High Offley
1826	Aug 26	Martha	2	Uttoxeter
1836	Nov 5	Martha of Naychurch	34	Meerbrook
1826	Apr 14	Martin	7 mon.	Longton
1711	Sep 2	Mary dau of Joseph		Hanbury
1721	Mar 2	Mary dau of Thomas		Uttoxeter
1729	Feb 18	Mary widd pauper		Hanbury
1734	Dec 3	Mary w of Wm of Loxley		Bramshall
1738	Apr 7	Mary wife of John of Newborough		Hanbury
1739	Nov 28	Mary dau of John son of Martha & John of Standon		Ashley
1741	Jan 6	Mary of Whitehurst		Dilhome
1743	Dec 27	Mary spin		Hanbury
1749	Oct 27	Mary		Kingswinford
1753	Aug 24	Mary of Newborough		Hanbury
1764	Nov 23	Mary		Dilhome
1770	Dec 12	Mary		Betley
1779	Dec 28	Mary wife of Thomas		Burton on Trent
1780	Aug 22	Mary dau of Thomas & Mary		do
1781	Feb 20	Mary dau of Joseph potter		Longton (Lane End)
1782	Apr 25	Mary		Cheddleton
1784	Feb 22	Mary of Bishton		Colwich
1788	May 23	Mary dau of Joseph & Mary		Longton
1788	Nov 4	Mary pauper		Dilhome
1788	Dec 7	Mary wife of William		Alton
1789	Jun 13	Mary dau of Wm & Lydia		Betley
1790	Nov 28	Mary wife of Joseph		Longton
1791	Dec 10	Mary child		Burslem
1794	Nov 9	Mary	28	Brierley Hill
1795	Jan 4	Mary		Bucknall cum Bagnall
1795	Jul 18	Mary dau of Wm & Sarah of Newhaysbarn		Norton le Moors
1795	Aug 11	Mary dau of William & Mary		High Offley
1796	Mar 14	Mary of the Guild		Forton
1796	Jul 25	Mary dau of Heyward & Caroline	1	Brierley Hill
1798	Nov 14	Mary		Burslem
1800	Oct 16	Mary widow aged 70		Newcastle under Lyme
1801	May 31	Mary dau of Joseph & Mary		Bramshall
1801	Jul 9	Mary dau of George	age 5	Newcastle under Lyme
1805	Feb 10	Mary	73	Longton
1808	Aug 16	Mary	12	Brierley Hill
1810	May 22	Mary spin	age 21	Alstonfield
1813	Mar 2	Mary Anne	infant	Burslem
1813	May 21	Mary of Sout St	infant	Leek
1813	Jul 15	Mary of Tipton	1	Brierley Hill
1813	Oct 9	Mary	85	Wolverhampton
1813	Nov 3	Mary of Dairy House,	Horton 37	Leek
1814	Aug 11	Mary Anne of West Bromwich	1	Brierley Hill
1814	Nov 3	Mary of Paradise Lane	28	Cheadle
1815	Mar 26	Mary of Paradise Row	5 mths	do
1815	Nov 12	Mary of Coseley	20 weeks	Sedgley
1817	Jun 16	Mary of Twenty Row	11 mths measles	Burslem
1817	Aug 14	Mary of Brockmoor	infant	Brierley Hill
1819	Mar 17	Mary of Mill St	12	Leek
1819	Sep 28	Mary wld of Burton on Trent	78	Bramshall
1819	Sep 29	Mary Ann Fleeming Plant	16 mths	Tettenhall
1819	Oct 31	Mary of Shelton	85	Stoke on Trent
1820	Apr 11	Mary of Bills Clough	69	Quarnford
1820	May 15	Mary	1	Warslow
1821	Sep 2	Mary	10	Stoke on Trent
1822	Sep 27	Mary of Barngates	36	Leek

1823	Mar 30	Mary & Sarah (twins)	1 day	Newcastle under Lyme
1823	Jul 6	Mary of the Delph	2	Brierly Hill
1823	Aug 31	Mary	19	Newcastle under Lyme
1823	Sep 30	Mary of Charnes	29	Eccleshall
1824	Mar 10	Mary Ann of Reddal Hill	1	Rowley Regis
1825	Jan 16	Mary of Star	73	Alton
1825	Feb 16	Mary of Mill st	infant	Leek
1825	Apr 8	Mary	2	Burslem
1825	May 8	Mary of Common Buildings	4	Stoke in Trent
1825	May 18	Mary of Gnosall Heath	45	Gnosall
1825	May 31	Mary of Leekmoor	30	leek
1826	Jan 26	Mary	74	Burslem
1826	Jan 29	Mary of Hot Lane	61	do
1826	Feb 26	Mary	21	Newcastle under Lyme
1826	Mar 30	Mary of Shelter	67	Hanley
1831	Jul 4	Mary of Lane Delph	50	Longton
1826	Jul 26	Mary	13	Eccleshall
1826	Aug 20	Mary of Stone Heath	62	Elford
1827	Sep 8	Mary of Maerway Lane	83	Maer
1827	May 2	Mary Anne of Brockmoor	3	Brierley Hill
1827	Jun 6	Mary	73	Ashley
1827	Oct 31	Mary of Surey	25	Leek
1827	Dec 5	Mary of Black Lane	4	Cheadle
1827	Dec 23	Mary of Weston Jones	34	Norbury
1827	Nov 25	Marey	40	Fradswell
1828	Nov 19	Mary nr Gt Bridge	65	West Bromwich
1829	Jan 16	Mary of Forebridge	24	Stafford Castle Church
1829	Mar 25	Mary	27	Elkstone
1829	Jun 20	Mary	95	Longnor
1829	Oct 27	Mary of Hilderstone	16	Fulford
1830	Apr 15	Mary	11 months	Uttoxeter
1830	Dec 20	Mary of Upper Heamis	11 months	Checkley
1831	Feb 9	Mary of West St	77	Leek
1831	Apr 13	Mary ann	3	Stafford St Mary
1832	Feb 17	Mary of the poorhouse	62	Leek
1832	Dec 16	Mary of West Bromwich	50	Brierley Hill
1833	Jun 2	Mary of Knutton Heath	7	Wolstanton
1833	Jun 16	Mary of Hot Lane	26	Burslem St Paul
1833	Sep 2	Mary of Kiddimoor Green	32	Brewood
1833	Sep 6	Mary	13	Longton
1834	Jan 10	Mary Anne of Radmor Lane	29	Eccleshall
1834	Jul 24	? Mary of King St	infant	Leek
1834	Oct 15	Mary of Stanton	29	Ellastone
1835	Jan 24	Mary of Burston	2	Stone
1835	Feb 28	Mary of Thorncliffe	88	Leek
1835	Oct 6	Mary	1 yr 8 mths	Willenhall
1835	Nov 1	Mary of Shelton	55	Hanley
1835	Dec 28	Mary of Horseley Hth	1	Tipton
1837	Feb 16	Mary of Furnace	8	Longton St James
1837	Apr 30	Mary Ann of Pump St	(no age given)	Stoke on Trent
1823	Jun 2	Matthew	39	Bilston
1818	Jun 26	Mercy of Penkhull	7	Stoke on Trent
1831	May 2	Mercy of Billington	87	Seighford
1827	Apr 25	Moses	infant	Burslem
1794	Feb 11	Nancy dau of Benjamin &	--	Longton
1827	Dec 4	Nancy of the Delph	1	Brierley Hill
1829	Jan 7	Nancy of Hole House	1	Leek
1832	Aug 18	Nancy of Primrose Hill	27	Rowley Regis
1835	Jul 16	Nancy of Great Bridge	52	West Bromwich Christ Church

THE PLANTS OF ST LOUIS, U.S.A.
BY WK PLANT

From information provided by Kathy Compagno - Member No. 121

It is claimed that the forebears of the St Louis Plants lived in Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, moving to the U S A in 1785 settling in the Boston, Massachusetts area moving to St Louis 1837

Samuel Plant, who was a cotton mill working in Macclesfield, was sent to the U S A. by his uncle a Mr Haigh, who was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Leeds, England, to sell his goods A headquarters was set up at Boston from where Samuel travelled extensively selling goods imported from the UK.

Some year later plans for cotton machinery were imported from the UK and in 1809 the first cotton factory was built in Clenton, Worcester County, Massachusetts

Samuel married Delicia Mary Poignard issue being six sons and six daughters the names of the sons being

- George H
- Frederick William
- Samuel
- Alfred
- William M
- Henry

Alfred Plant was born 2nd March 1821 in Lancaster (now Clinton) Massachusetts. Up to the age of 14 years he was educated in the public schools of his native town He then took a position as a clerk in a country store where he remained until he was 21 years old He then entered the Leicester Academy spending one term in Williston Seminary, Easthampton Between 1843 and 1847 he attended Yale College obtaining a A.B degree.

His health failed and he moved to St Louis in 1850 presumably to join his brothers Samuel and George Plant who had settled sometime earlier in this area Between 1850 and 1852 he was in Europe visiting the first World Fair in London and in December 1851 witnessed the slaughter of 2500 in the streets of Paris that made Napoleon III Emperor.

He returned to St Louis and though un-ordained preached for three years in St Louis, six months in Keasouka, Iowa and six months in Collinsville, Illinois In 1856 he entered the employ of two brothers Samuel and George P Plant (Plant & Bro) farm tools, machines and seeds, becoming an equal partner in 1858

He was married 20 September 1863 at Freeport, Illinois to Mary C Swift, living in Webster Groves, then a small settlement clustering around a flag station stop on the Pacific Railroad

It had been for some time the opinion among several of the Christian brethren at Webster Groves that a Church should be organised near the Depot in order to better accommodate its growing population. The residents were finding it increasingly difficult, especially in severe winter weather to travel to the existing Church. Early in 1865 John H Helfenstein, Robert P Studley and William Plant jointly erected a small frame building just south of the station as a private school for their children.

The building was offered to Rock Hill Presbyterian Church for a branch Sunday School and for prayer meetings, but the offer was declined on the grounds that it was 'so far from the present centre it might lead to a sub-division of their society'.

In an early history of the First Congregational Church, Webster Groves, Alfred Plant, brother of William, relates -

"In this same winter of 1865 on a Sunday morning, a party of five or six men, among them William Plant, R P Studley, Charles Conner, William Porter, James Martling and Alfred Plant were ascending from the then deep hollow, up the steep Rock Hill Road on the north side of College Hill. While conversing about the long and tiresome walk and the growing difficulty of getting all the families from the station to Sunday School and church and regretting that the Rock Hill Presbytery declined to do anything to relieve the situation, one of them exclaimed 'Why not form a Congregational Church?' Another replied 'That is just what I have been thinking' and another said 'I can join such a Church'.

There was as many as three denominations represented in this group and another not a professing Christian, but out in the forests at Webster Groves, they proposed to organise a Congregational Church.

Their choice of denomination indicates something of the political persuasions of these men, since Congregationalism was not too welcome in many parts of Missouri. Many Missourians with Southern sympathies looked with disapproval on an institution which was thought to be a propagator of free thought, loose views and most heinous of all, promoters of abolitionism.

On February 18th 1866 the first public worship of the newly organised First Congregational Church of Webster Groves was held in Chapel Grove Seminary with 42 present. This small frame chapel stood under a number of massive oak trees. Later a bell tower was built and a bell, the gift of employees of the Plant Brothers seed store, was installed.

On April 2nd 1866, a subscription paper for the ministers salary and expenses had been presented and \$1350 immediately subscribed. Subscriptions towards a parsonage were also made to the amount of \$2775. Five acres of land, on the corner of Gray and Swan avenues were donated for this parsonage by Mr & Mrs Alfred Plant. William Plant gave \$2500 to be used for the building of the Parsonage. William Plant also donated land west of the Grove Seminary to be used or sold for the erection of a church building.

William Plant did not live to see the parsonage completed. He died 27th October 1868 and his close friend Robert P Studley took over the leadership of the church. The Plant property on the northeast corner of Jefferson Road and Swan Avenue became a bird sanctuary.

In 1872 Alfred Plant acquired the seed business of the Plant & Brother farm tools, machines and seeds business organising and forming the Plant Seed Co. He was president of the company for the rest of his life.

Alfred took an active interest in politics and was deeply patriotic. He was one of the original Whigs and cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1844. He was a Republican from the inception of that party and in 1870 was the Republican nomination for treasurer of St Louis County. He held various positions within the Congregational Church.

Alfred and Mary had two sons, Frederick Swift Plant born 1866 and Alfred William Plant, the latter dying in infancy.

His wife Mary died in 1896 from injuries incurred when being thrown from a carriage.

In his later years Alfred suffered from partial blindness and in early summer of 1907 had a stroke, dying on December 28th, age 87. He is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

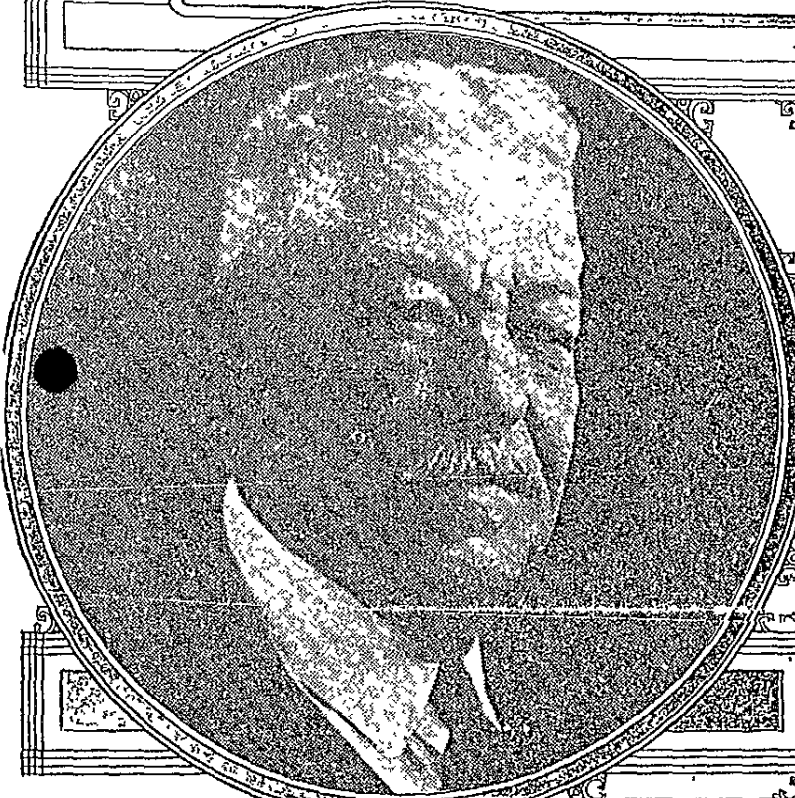
Frederick Swift Plant was born in St Louis and lived in his Webster Groves residence for 67 years. He was president of the Plant Seed Co. When he was 57 he retired from the company although maintaining an interest in the United States Seed Company. He died suddenly following a heart attack at his home 243 West Swan Avenue, Webster Groves on 1st February 1934 and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery. His wife, Nellie Vail Plant died May 26th, 1936 aged 69. Mrs Plant had been a member of the St Louis Women's Club and of the board of the Protestant Orphans Home in Webster Groves. She had been active in the formation of the Red Cross chapter in St Louis. She was survived by a niece Mrs Eva Vail Hallberg, a nephew Samuel Vail of Evanston, Illinois and a sister in law Mrs JA Vail of Chicago. They had no children.

From documents provided by Webster Groves Historical Society it appears that William Marshall Plant was married twice his first marriage producing William Edward Plant who married Sallie Allen and died in 1896. Wm Edward and Sallie had at least three children, William Marshall Jr who died in 1896, Ernest Allen Plant who married Mary Althea Culbertson on 26th July 1910 and Ernesta who died 1905. William Marshall Plant Snr second marriage was to Frances L. ? . Frances died 9th June 1902.

No information has been found relative to Henry or Frederick William, sons of Samuel and Delicia Plant.

However, relative to Samuel and Delicia's other sons Samuel and George P and Samuel Jr family, considerable information is known. The St Louis Globe Democrat Magazine of March 6th 1927 included an article on George H Plant and his son Samuel. A copy of the appropriate article has been obtained through the Webster Groves Historical Society, Missouri.

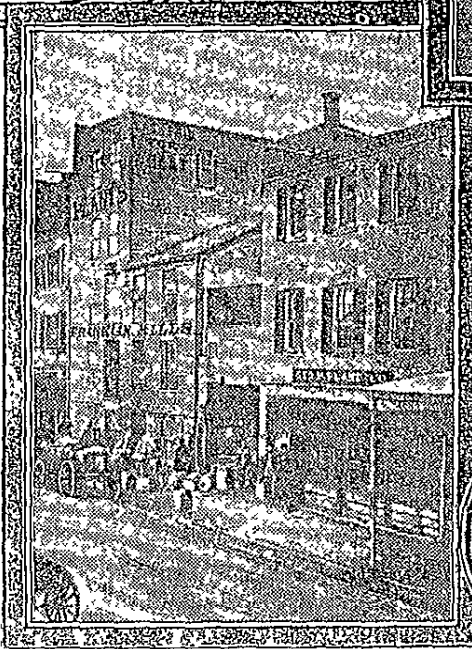
The PLANTS Who Have Been in the MILLING BUSINESS in St. Louis for 86 Years



George H. Plant, who in his 80th year has retired from the flour-milling business, in which he was engaged in St. Louis for more than sixty years. Formerly president of the Merchants Exchange



Samuel Plant, son of George H. Plant and also a former president of the Merchants Exchange, returns from the flour-milling business after thirty-six years.



The First Plant Flour mill, started in July, 1840, at Franklin Ave and Fifth St. (Broadway). From a photograph taken about 1867

By a Globe-Democrat Staff Writer

IF IT be true that a man is only as old as he feels, George H. Plant is only half as old as the family record makes him out. According to that intimate history he was born December 11, 1847 but he says himself that he is 'only forty'. His theory is that forty is the ideal age and that if a man can continue to "feel forty" up to eighty, he should have reasonable expectation of reaching a hundred years without really growing old.

Assuming for the sake of the interesting deductions possible that Plant is only forty, then he entered the flour-milling business in St. Louis more than twenty years before he was born, and he was only about a year old when he was married. The irony of it is that he became identified with the George H. Plant Milling Company in 1866, when he was less than twenty, and the romantic reality was that he was six months past twenty-one when he married Miss Abby Easton, daughter of Col. Alton R. Easton and granddaughter of Rufus Easton, the first Postmaster of St. Louis.

Recent retirement of the Plant family from the milling business means the passing of the Plants from an industry which for nearly six years has kept the supreme pre-eminence in St. Louis and throughout the country. George H. Plant has lived more than sixty years in that town. His son, Samuel Plant, has completed thirty-six years of active service in the fifth of a century. If the Samuel Plant who died in 1867 was identified with the mill for only six years and George H. Plant, both of the senior generation, was one of the Plant millers from 1840 until his death in 1874.

Now that the business has been sold to the... and all other milling... the founder...

the family that carried it on for three generations is the same one named in the oldest title—the First Flour Mill Company. The North-eastern Miller in a recent editorial says: "the spirit and the fine and high tradition of nearly a century of direction by father, son and grandson, begun with the client's physical memory."

That mill, founded in 1840, the present day the head of one of the two main flour... with milling and counting. No...

name stands higher in the annals of American milling than that of Plant. In the days when St. Louis was the milling capital of the country, it shone resplendent among a score of other names of the older generation of American millers. Founded in 1840 by George P. and Samuel Plant, the business soon became one of the outstanding successes of the then new milling field in the Middle West and of St. Louis, its vigorous center. In later years the management de-

scended to George H. Plant, who continued as president until the sale of the business. "More recently active direction of the company's affairs has been in the hands of Samuel Plant, grandson of one of the founders. Few men of the present generation have gained higher standing in the confidence and esteem of other millers or a more enviable place in their affections. Not only has he faithfully maintained the traditions of his family in his conduct of the business, but his accomplishments in the larger field of service have been notable. This was particularly true of his sacrifice to duty as a member of the milling division of the Food Administration during the world war and of his term as president of the Millers' National Federation. In both connections he acquitted himself with credit, combining with unflinching loyalty to the work a fine regard for the opinion of others and a generosity and breadth of mind which served to create new friendships even among those who may not at the moment have been in complete accord of opinion.

"While Plant's father, George H. Plant (after sixty years of service has retired from active effort, he has continued to keep in touch with and in some degree in company with millers. It is to be hoped that the future pathway of both father and son not only will be in pleasant places but in such direction that contact with them will not be wholly denied to their former associates. They always may feel assured that the affectionate regard of a great industry will continue to be theirs.

The Plant family is the only one in the history of St. Louis that has supplied three presidents of the Merchants Exchange. First was George P. Plant who served through the year 1869, then came George H. 1907 followed by his son, Samuel 1922. The Samuel Plant who founded the American branch of the family came from England, he had been a cotton mill worker at Micklesfield and, in 1785, he estab-

hated at Lancaster (now Clinton), Mass., one of the first cotton mills in the United States. When the duty on imports was removed, he disposed of his cotton mill and took his family to Northampton, now the home town of President Coolidge, to educate his children. There were five sons and three daughters, all of whom came later to St. Louis.

George P. Plant arrived in 1837. Being a surveyor and civil engineer he became a pioneer railroad builder in the Middle West. He built a railway from Naples on the Illinois river to Meredosia forty miles to the east, using wooden ties of 8-by-6 inch dimensions placed on wooden sleepers to which iron rails were fixed. The track was torn up many years ago but only recently one of the old rails was unearthed. George H. Plant recalls hearing his uncle say that it was a hard job to get the rolling stock placed on the rails. Three locomotives, two passenger coaches and five freight cars were shipped by ocean vessel to New Orleans and up the Mississippi and the Illinois on barges. After being unloaded at Naples, the real difficulty began, the railway track ran along a hill, up which Engineer Plant hoisted the engines and cars by a clever device which he invented for the emergency.

"My uncle's next enterprise," said George H. Plant, "was the beginning of the family's long connection with flour-milling. He started a mill of 200 barrels daily capacity at Franklin avenue and Fifth street, Broadway then being known as Fifth street. Through an error in the survey the front of the building encroached 1 inch upon Franklin avenue. The result was that the front of the structure was built of lumber instead of brick, the other three walls, of the latter material, already having been put up when the error was discovered. For many years, owing to this, the mill was called 'the frame front mill.' The George P. Plant Milling Company occupied that building for forty-four years, until, in 1884, the plant was removed to Chouteau avenue and Main street, near the river bank. My father, Samuel Plant, came to St. Louis a few years after the original mill was started and entered into partnership with his brother.

"Before the business was removed to the new building the plant had a capacity of 400 barrels a day. In the new quarters it was possible to produce 2000 barrels daily, there being two mills. Twenty years later, while one mill was kept in operation, a new mill was constructed under the management of my son Samuel, then, two years later, the second new mill was built, giving the plant a total capacity of 3500 barrels a day."

George H. Plant has watched St. Louis grow along with the Plant mills. He was born in a house at the southeast corner of Tenth and Carr streets. Almost seventy years ago he first worked in the mill. Being 10 years old and ambitious to earn pocket money he spent the summer school vacation at the job of maling flour barrels for 25 cents a day. After graduation from an old Washington University he entered business as assistant office manager.

In 1866, about eight years ago he turned over the active management to his son, but remained president of the company until his retirement last December.

"In 1861 my father built the family homestead, still standing, at Lucas and Garrison avenues, and I lived there until my marriage," said Plant. "I can recall some stirring times about that period. Our

home was not far from Camp Jackson, where the Missouri state troops were captured early in 1861 by the Federal force under Capt. Nathaniel Lyon. We had an observation tower at the top of the house from which some of the family watched the preliminary proceedings; but when the firing began we went to the cellar for safety. After it was over I went out on Olive street and saw the bodies of half a dozen men, civilians who had been killed when the soldiers fired into the mob."

"At the beginning of the war my father and uncle were much worried over the milling business. Sales dropped off for some months and the prospects looked gloomy; but soon things took a turn for the better, our output was in great demand by the government to supply the troops, and in 1862 the mill was put in full-time operation and continued so during the war."

Shortly after the end of the war an ice-skating rink was erected on the north side of Olive street near the old horse-car barn at Compton avenue. This was close to the Plant residence, and young George passed many a joyous evening in the skating rink.

"It was there," he says, "that I first met my future wife, in 1868. I put on her skates for her and skated with her, that first evening. Not long afterward I told my uncle, my father having died in 1866, that I was going to be married to Miss Alby Easton. Uncle George seemed to think I was too young—he said I was still under age. I told him that I would be 21 the next year, and in that year, 1869, we were married at the old First Presbyterian Church at Fourteenth street and Lucas place, now Locust street, by Rev. Truman M. Post, a noted preacher of that day."

Plant built three homes in St. Louis, the first one in 1870 at School street and Compton avenue; the last at 2648 Washington avenue, where the family lived from 1878 until 1903.

For the past twenty-six years Plant has spent the summers at his cottage in Charlevoix, Mich. He has lived for twenty years in Webster Groves, much of the time keeping "widower's hall," never having remarried since the death of Mrs. Plant more than twenty-seven years ago. He likes to talk about old times in St. Louis, and particularly about the business with which he was identified for so many years.

"When the first mill was built," he said, "my father and uncle used millstones known as French buhrs. From the beginning the mill was operated by steam power. Now, as in all big milling plants, the steel roller system is used instead of buhrs.

Originally the mill manufactured corn meal also. In those early days corn bread was popular with the people. As the years passed the demand for meal decreased and wheat flour came into general use. It was not the perfectly white flour that is produced today, that has been made possible through improvement in milling processes.

"I recall the days when the mill sold its flour outright to the housewives. Merchants did not handle flour then. We had four big wagons drawn by mules. These were driven from house to house in the city and the sacks of flour were delivered direct from the mill. Later, of course, the grocers began retailing flour and this primitive method of distribution died out.

"In the early years the mill got most of its raw material direct from the farmers in Missouri and Illinois. They hauled their wheat to the mill, just as the mill hauled its flour to the consumers. As the business expanded and the elevator system grew up, our wheat began to come in from points up and down the great rivers; and later, due to railroad facilities, from elevators inland. We bought most of it on the Merchants Exchange."

"Plant's flour popularized itself, until it became known throughout the United States and far beyond. Our earlier fields of distribution were in the South and Southwest. Soon came large orders from the East, and carload lots were shipped in various directions. Our product was bought in Europe, and a large factor in our business was the trade in the West Indies, where Plant's flour from St. Louis became highly popular."

Samuel Plant states that the output of the Plant mills for many years past has been around 400,000 barrels a year. The diamond jubilee of the company was celebrated in 1915, an occasion when Samuel Plant conceived and originated the pleasant idea of presenting his father with a watch. The watch was made of platinum, in a case studded with diamonds. Names of the several Plants concerned in the business are engraved thereon. This is one of the elder Plant's most treasured souvenirs of his sixty years as a flour miller, beginning modestly and closing out his active career as one of the most successful and most highly respected men engaged in the business of supplying the raw material for the support of life to the millions.

"And remember," he insists, "I'm only 40 now."

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Carlbertson

announce the marriage of their daughter:

Mary Althea

to

Dr. Ernest Allen Plant

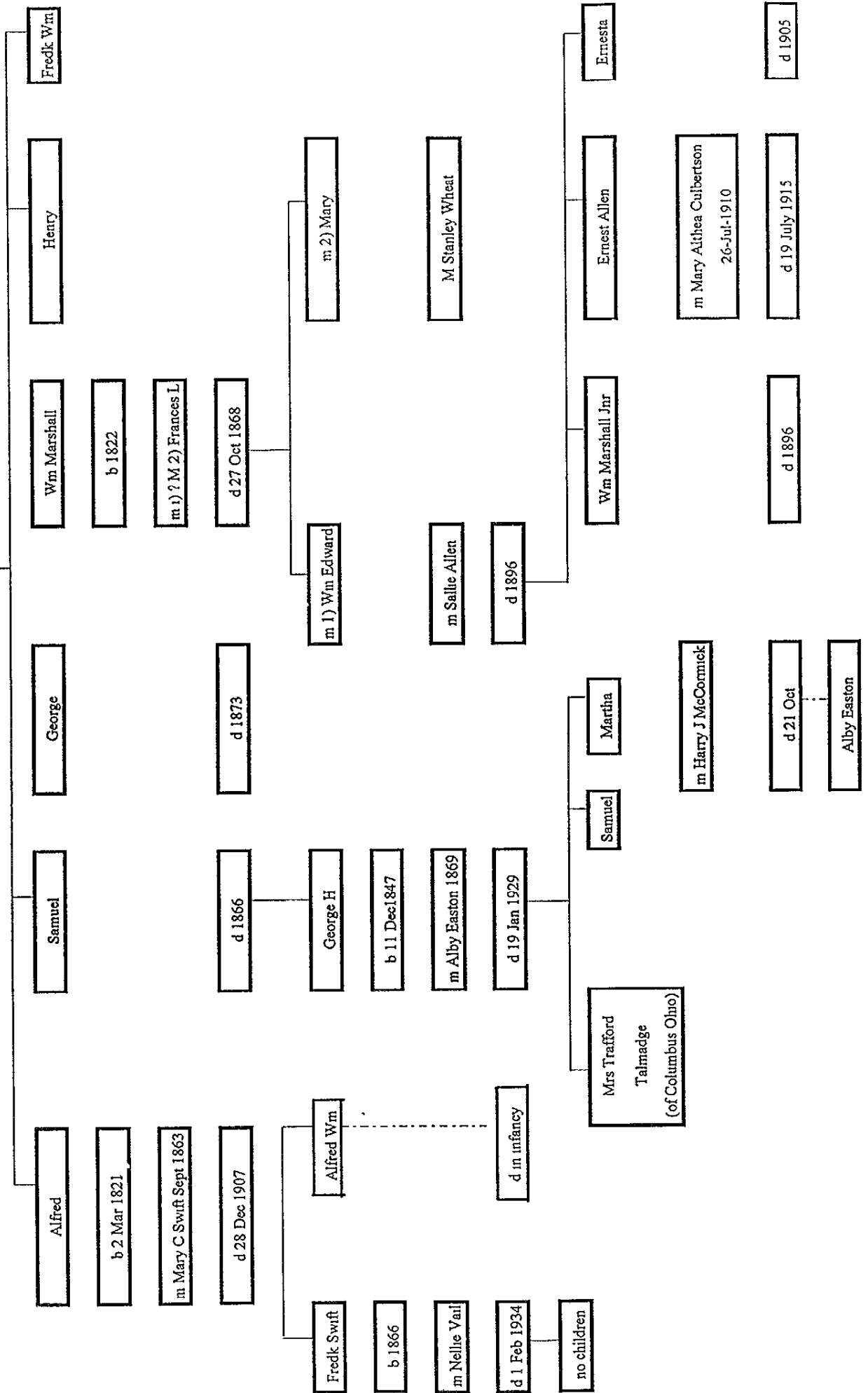
on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth of July

one thousand nine hundred and ten.

El Cajon, California

WEBSTER GROVES HISTORICAL SOCIETY
WEBSTER GROVES, MISSOURI

Samuel Plant & Delicia Mary Poignard



The Diary of John Plant of Hazzlewood House Farm on the
Leekfirth in North Staffordshire 1849-1853

Continued from Journal Nos. 6 & 7

October 9 1849 to December 31st 1849

9. T Brough was Laying pottatoes up at the Far Barn I was getting peas.
10. I went to leek Bought an elbow chair for 5s6d Gave E Halsall 2s6d for Meerbrook Sunday School went to see Mrs Brough took her a bottle of wine and 1 lb of lump shuger she was very poorly. I took Mr Turner a brace of rabbits and a brace of partedge from Mr Brocklehurst as a present I was to thank Mr Brocklehurst for the present.
11. a Day of Humiliation at Leek and in Leek parish service at Meerbrook in the forenoon and at Rushton in the afternoon I went to see Mister Hargreaves took him a brace of partredge he was very poorly I went to ruston chapel in the afternoon Joseph Hine came to pay his Rent Mrs Buxton went to Macclesfield and took Mr Eardley of wall Hill with her and called on Mr Gaskill and Brought him to rushton Mr Turner called on Mr Hargreaves and Prayed for him Mr Badkin told me at Leek of him being so poorly on the 10th Wm Shufflebotham came to our house. He shot 2 rabbits.
12. Mary Halsall came to see us we was dressing the ditch in the Thompson bank.
Mr Hiam Clothier and Hatter 26 Market Street Manchester.
13. repared the Hedg between the tomson bank and Longfield.
14. T Brough went to Wincle Wakes. I and Elizabeth went to Chapel.
15. I went to Rushton to meet Mr Gaskell. Mr Hargreaves no better Doctor Turnock was there. It was Rushton Faire very Dull the Girls went Wincle Wakes the Keeper brought 2 rabbits 2 Partrige.
16. Cartin stone from parks home 2 Load.
17. T Brough went to Leek Faire Thomas Rilers man of Meerbrook Brought me a note that I must go to Rushton as Mr Hargreaves was worse. I went and stayed all night he was very poorly.
18. I Brought £50 with me and a copy of his will. We had 2 Load of stone I was Cross
19. we Led 2 Load of stone I sold a cow to I Warrington. for £5-15s to fetch next week.

20. took to tits and young beast to the White Hill T Brough and Abell took the Beast and I took the tits T Brough stopped and fettled the fence and Brought the tits with him to the F barn and milked. I went into Ruston and Mr Hargreaves was wors he give me a Saving Bank Book with 2 thirty Pounds deposit of Congleton bank I went to Maclesfield and brought Mr Gaskell with me to rushton I went and wee came by railleway Wm Brough came with Mr Swan to buy the Cheese I being gone nothing done a Disappointment.
21. I was in Rushton Mr Hargreaves rather Pearter no one went to Chapel Edward Hassal taken suddenly ill.
22. Mr Tom Taylor came for the Land Tax and I Paid it to him I took the tits onto the Brow. T Brough fetched them back and called on Ned he was poorly.
23. I took the tits on the Brow and fetched them back filling up the Drain on the meadow. T Brough called on Ned very ill.
24. T Brough went to Leek Wakes did the markets I took the tits and fetched them from the Brow.
25. I went to Rushton Mr Hargreaves rather better. Mr Gaskell met me there wee agreed with Armetts to repairs the Horsehouses and Build new Chimneys, I Warrington fetched the cow and paid £5-15s for her.
26. T Brough went to Middlehulme with some Cheese money took a pair of overlethers to Johns to be mended Brought them to Isaac Kirkhams to be clogged Brought the tits with him I took them.
27. I went to see Hannah Oliver gave her £3-10s-0 Caled at Billinges Paid Thomas £1-10s-0 for Mr Hargreaves. T Brough fetched the tits found Gilbert in Charles field came by Meerbrook brout his Clogs came by Thorneylee.
28. I and the Girls went to Chapel Mr Turner thought Mr Hargreaves no better.
29. I went to see Mr Hargreaves he thought he was better but he wished to see Mr Bullock of Congleton I went to rushton station was to late for 8.0'clock post train I walked to North road station went to Maclesfield by railleway. Caled on Mr Gaskel and Dined with him then went by a 12 o'clock train to Congleton saw Mr Bullock he Promised to come to rushton that evening we Hired Mr Heaths Gig he Drove to Rushton himself he Charged us 7s Expenses was 5s-8d T Brough went to Enoch Heaths Sale at the old smithy I met Samuel Smyth coming back from the Sale I Paid him a bill for Hay as Nathan Buxton had had of him at To Goulds.

30. T brough and I fetched the Beasts of the Brow I took the tits.
 31. I took the tits and Brought them back as I came from Leek Elizabeth went to market with me Carried the basket. I Dined with Mrs Brough took her a Rabbit and give Benna 2s-6d Bought me a new hat.
- November
1. repairing fence between and witheystake. Mary Halsall came to see us and brought a Large red Cabbage I took my shues to Nadens to be mended.
 2. Repairing ditches at Home old Bob Robinson and George Kerkham called. I went into Rushton Mr Hargreaves no better. very fine day.
 3. I took the tits onto the Brow and fetched them back. T Brough went to Maclesfield sold James Berisford 2 Pigs at 7s pr score fine day. Was to have 1s pr Pig returned to com a killing them himself. on the 15th to be taken to his House on the 16th and wey all the rough.
 4. I was at the Chappel the Clark give notice for the service to begin at 2 of the Clock till Spring Fair.
 5. I went into rushton Mr Hargreaves no Better Mr Gaskell met me at Heaton pinfold Mrs Ludlow was at the Marsh the tits came home I Hired T Brough give him £2 Ernest is to have £16 wages with favours. 6 were ditching in the tinkers cote Aaron Plant round from Grin gave him 1 and 2 Lads. John Findlow brought the meal back Came at 9.0'clock.
 7. T Brough at Market stopt to hear Wm Yales Case for Poaching.
 8. Ditching in the tinkers coat.
 9. I went down into Rushton Mr Hargreaves rather Better. Mr Gaskell met me above portabela give Mary Armett 7s for Bedding.
 10. Ditching in the Tinkers coats Fine wether.
 11. Elizabeth and thomas went to Chapel thomas went to Middlehulme.
 12. hedging in the tinkers coats 13 Do in the afternoon wet morning.
 14. I went into Rushton Mr Hargreaves rather run he was better I took him a Bottle of wine from Mrs Boot T Brough went to Leek Mr Hughes sent a pair of Rabbits by John T Brough took to his Mother.

15. I was at the Chappel in the Forenoon a Day of Thanks-giving to Almighty God for his great mercy in abateing the progress of the Choliry that had raged so long. James Berisford kild us Bought the chess 18 Hin at £2-3s.
16. T Brough took the pigs with Gilbert weight 11stone 11lb each at 7s pr score £7-14s-8.1/2.
17. T Brough took the cheeses 126 in Number 18 Hin at 2s3d a Hard frost Fine day.
18. I went to the Chappel in the morning T Brough went somewhere in the afternoon.
19. They told me that Mr Murfin was leaving the royal oak in Rushton.
I went down to rushton Mr Hargreaves better I went by railleway to leek Cheese Faire chees low from 35s to 45 pr l. Bought 4 stone of Flour at George Masseys at 1s10d pr stone John Clows Brought it to the Horsey Lands.
19. T Whittaker came with a half years rent £13 T Brough received it.
20. I went into rushton Enoch Heath came to our house and he wanted to take the Royal Oake inn in Rushton he sent Matthew Maydew to Macclesfield with a note to Mr gaskell to meet me in rushton he was poorly and did not come Mrs Gaskell came by the 3.0'clock train. and brought the agreement with her. Enoch Heath went with me into Rushton to take the oak.
21. Samuel Buxton came to tell me that mr Murfin was disappointed and that he should stay on at the Oak. He had laden 2 Carts with goods and drink and was obliged to unload and take his drink into the cellar. T Brough went to market Paid Goodwin his Lime bill settled with Charles Oldsnam for the mail he had £1-6s-6d. Wind S.E. by S.
22. Congleton Faire very fine day Ellen Halsall at our House.
23. we was ditching in rough field very wet afternoon. An Irish Hawker sold Elizabeth a Dress for £2-10s he had sold one the week before to Maria she gave him a Brown Satin dress made up and £1 in cash and woolin Shalls at 17s Each I thought they were charged two high I Demanded his Licence he was without but I told him the next time he came he must be Provided with a Legal Licence or he would be put to trouble.

24. James Barber sent Tisse Perkin for his Ferrets to hunt rats in the Corn ricks we killed 4 a very fine day T Brough and I were threshing.
25. The Girls and T Brough went to Chappel S Clows called he was cutting up a bull on the 26th.
26. I was in rushton tied the cows at home. T Brough went to Meerbrook Bought 26lb of beef at 3d per lb.
27. T Brough went to pay for the Grin Lime. I was threshing.
28. James Barber Brought us 2 Rabbits and Invited me to the Rent Day I and the Girls went to rushton and by railleway to Leek in first class Carriage paid 10 pence each.
29. we tied up the young Beasts began to thaw a very severe Frost since Sunday.
30. threshing James and Jane Dawson came to see us said he was killing a heifer on Monday.

- December 1. James Barbers 2 Lads Enoch Heath and Tom Maydew came to Far Barn to ketch rats in the corn ricks but Thomas michel came the day before and could find none.
2. I went to chapel had been a very wet night we let the tits stop in the stable all night.
 3. T Brough repaired my clogs a very wet windy day.
 4. T Brough and james Barber were Rabbit ketchin on the Hazzlewood side took 7 T Brough went to the smithy with Smiler in the afternoon.
 5. T Brough went to Leek James Berrisford sent by him 40 cheeses. He went to the Paddock and bought 25lb beef at 4.1/2d pr 1 lb.
 6. I went to Swythamley rent day Dine with Mr Brocklehurst Mr Bagshaw and Mr Mellor I had a cold Mr Brocklehurst give me a bottle of Whiskey to cure it. T Brough went to Middlehulme took W Brough a Paire of Rabbits and a Partrige a stirk Hient.
 7. T Brough flayed the stirk I gave him the hide to take it off. and take it to Leek he was to carry me 1/2 dozen of treacle. Windy day. I went to Rushton Mr hargreaves health improves I wrote 2 Letters one to Mr Geskill and one to John Shufflebotham for them to meet me in Rushton on mondy morning on buisness.

8. T Brough took the stirk hide on Gilbert to Leek brought 7lb of treacle Elizabeth took the 2 Letters to the withystake Mr Bellfield take them
9. Mr Bellfield came to our House in the Girls went to Chapel.
10. I went to rushton Mr Gaskell met me John Shufflebotham came to have a note for £100 transferred Dated January 21st 1847 that Mr Hargreaves give me a Fresh note made from Mr. Hargreaves to Matthew John & Isaac Shufflebotham for the said Hundred Pound at 4 per cent interest per Anna I returned 24 pound in cash to Mr Hargreaves paid John Interest at £3-10s-9d. T Brough threshing at Far barn.
11. T Brough and J Findlow spreading Lime in the afternoon in Daws nook.
12. T Brough and J Findlow Ditto all day in Ditto. Frosty. Elizabeth at Leek bought a saucepan.
13. T Brough and J Findlow Ditto in Far Meadow I was threshing. Elizabeth went to Macclesfield took Mr Gaskell £16 of Interest being Half a years Interest for £800 which Mr Hargreaves of Rushton has of his Mr Hargreaves give me money to pay him.
14. T Brough took 6 bags of oats to the mill John Findlow was spreading Lime at Far Barn.
15. T Brough and J Findlow finished spreading lime William Yates killed a Heifer.
16. I Paid Thomas Brough His wages and £16 that I borrowed of him on the 16th of June last with Interest paid him £1-2s. Edward Halsalls account being due February next 1850. I paid T Brough £1 for Lime spreading he is to work in Christmas week for nothing.
17. T Brough went to Leek his Mother rather better W Yates cut his Heifer up Sambuxton came to tell us they was killing a Beast at the High Forest on the 18th cutting up on the 20th told me that Toms Lad was dead.
18. we was threshing.
19. Elizabeth was at Leek T Brough Lay in bed till noon was poorly.
21. Maria went to Greasley caled at Swythamley with a bottle that I brought from the rent day with some whiskey in. T Brough went to the mill in the morning sifting Made 3.1/2 Load in the afternoon he fetched the Loading He had 5 bags of Huls.

22. T Brough went to Leek to the Doctor he told him his Complaint was the Gravid. He gave him his Medicin he had had some of his symtons since August.
23. The Girls went to the Chapel T Brough went to the Cliff for J Findlow.
24. John Findlow and T Brough got the Horse Dung out in the forenoon spread in the afternoon 9 Load.
25. I paid the girls £12 for work done Maria give me £1 as a present. Maria went to the Chappel in the afternoon Elizabeth went to Greasly to stop 2 or 3 days.
26. T Brough went to Leek.
27. T Brough Paid John Nadin Marias and my shoe bill 10s9d Marias and Elizabeth 14sld. very cold and frosty with snow in the morning.
28. T Brough and J Findlow got 14 load of Dung at Far Barn housed straw on rick at home.
31. I went to Rushton Mr Geskill met me we settled Murfins bills and rent. to the 25th of March 1850 in cash £2.12s.4d. the school Master was with us. T Brough went to the smithy T Rider was out and nothing done.

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