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# Roots and Branches

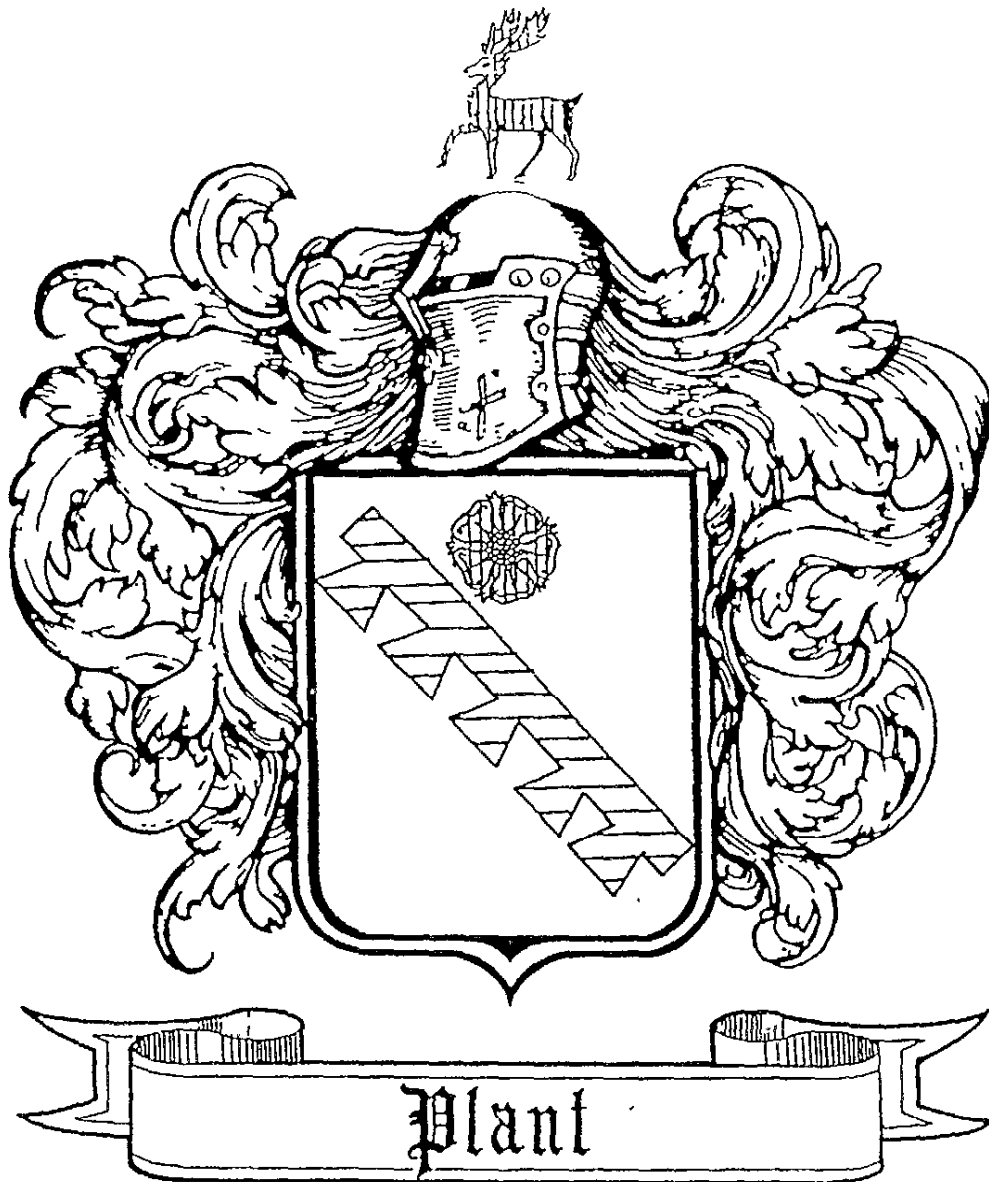


## The Official Journal of The Plant Family History Group

Issue No 14 August 97

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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."

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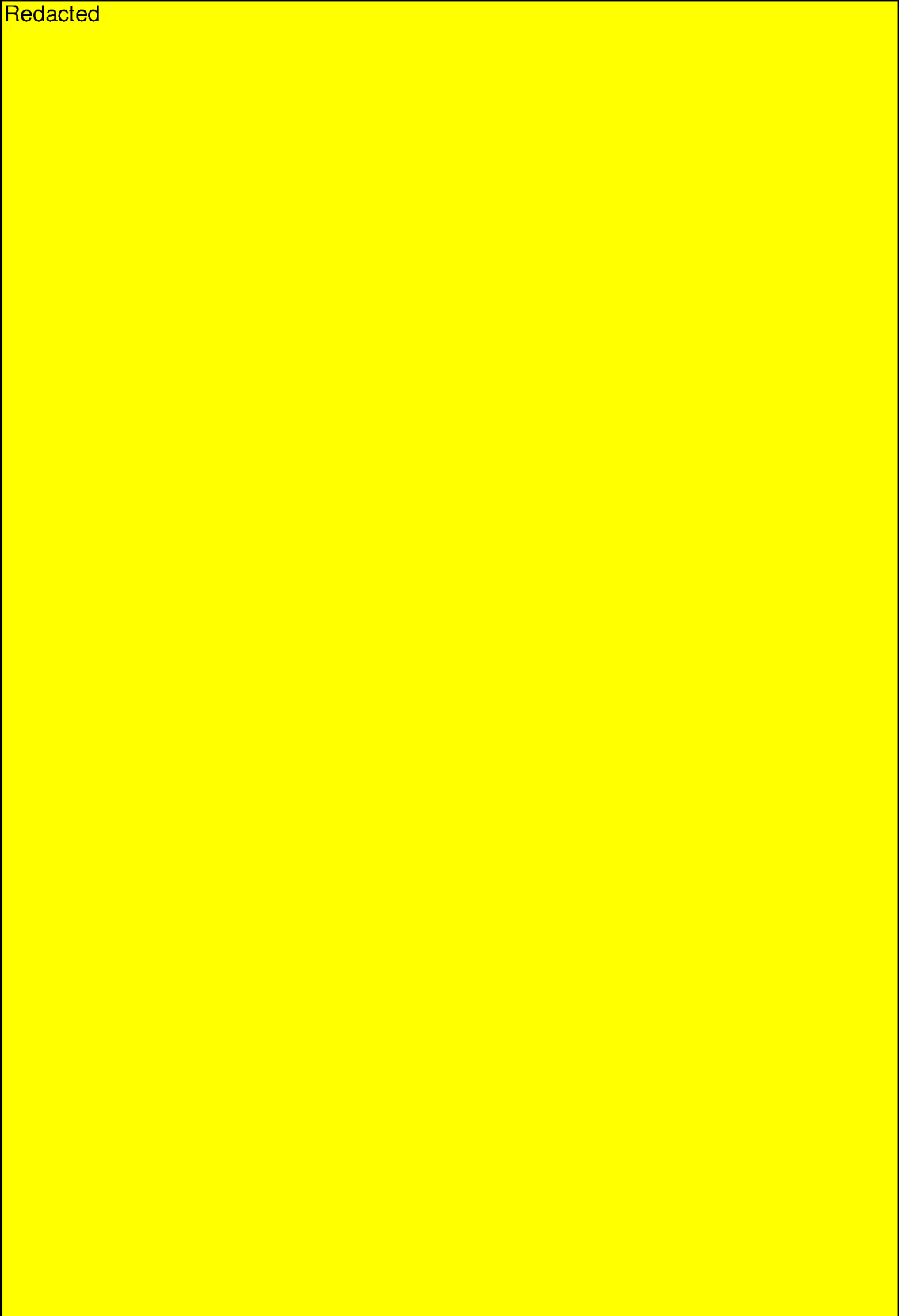
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**MEMBERS OF THE GROUP**

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## MEMBERS INTERESTS

<u>Membership No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Interest</u>
1	Miss Linda Lowrey	e19c Macclesfield, Cheshire/m19c Hollingwood - Darwen Lancs/
4	Mr Colin W Plant	19c North Staffordshire/
6	Mr Michael Plant	Any period South Staffs/North Worcs/
10	Mrs Pamela Plant	e19c Stockport Cheshire/
12	Mrs Lois Webb	e19c Macclesfield Cheshire/m19c Hollingwood + Darwen Lancs/
13	Ms Helen Hill	e19c Ayrshire/m19c Rowley Regis Staffs/ L19c Cradley Staffs/
16	Mrs C Reed	L18c e19c North Staffordshire/
18	Mr Peter Johnson	L19c Manchester Lancs/19c Mid Cheshire/
20	Mr David Plant	Pre 19c Clowne Derby/19c Doncaster Yorks/ 19c Notts / 19c Cheltenham Glos/
29	Mrs Shirley Hughes	L17c + 18c Rowley Regis Worcs/19c Dudley Worcs/L19c Sydney Australia/
32	Mrs Catherine Sproston	Any Period Cheshire/
33	Miss Aileen Plant	17c 18c 19c Stockport Cheshire/
37	Mr 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	Mr Gerald Plant	m19c Goostrey Cheshire/L19c e20c Salford Lancs/
52	Dr John S Plant	19c Sheffield Yorks/c19c Clowne Derbyshire/
59	Mr Nigel Burroughs	L18c 19c Burslem + Longton Staffs/
65	Mr D J Plant	Any period Cheadle Staffs/

69	Mr Andrew Plant	M18c + M19c Little Bowden and Market Harborough/19c London
71	Mr G Brian Plant	Any period Cheshire/
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 Staffs/
90	Mrs M R Lake	m18c Suffolk/
91	Mr Fred Faulkner	Any Period Yarnfield + Stafford/
95	Linda Shields Wheeler	17c Stafford/any period Connecticut USA/
98	Deanne Richards	19c Eckington Derbyshire/
104	Mrs Liz Plant	17c + 18c + e19c Wolverhampton/
108	Mrs Stella Kornfen	L19c Wisbech Cambs/L19c Battersea London/
110	Mrs Myrtle Reid	L19c + e20c Darlaston + Walsall + West Bromwich, Staffs/
111	Mr Malcolm John Plant	Any period Sibsey Lincs/
113	Mrs Heather Plant	L19c Hackney Middlesex/
114	Mr John Russel Ingamellis	18c Lincs/
115	Miss Pat Herring	e19c Ashley Staffs/L19c Wheelock Cheshire/
116	Miss Joan Plant	e19c Bristol/
119	Mrs Florence Plant	L19c Staffordshire/
121	Kathy Compagno	L18c + e19c Brierley Hill/c18c Old Swinford/ 17c + 18c Rowley Regis/
122	Elizabeth Messer	L19c Cheadle Staffs/
123	Dr Andrew Thomas Plant	18c + 19c Northants/19c Rutland/19c Hants + Cambs/L19c + e20c Bedfordshire
124	Mr Alan Plant	General Staffordshire/
125	Mr Ronald George Plant	c20c Rugeley Staffordshire/
127	Mr William T Plant	18c + e19c North Staffordshire/



131	Miss Jean Walpole	m19c Wolverhampton Staffordshire/ L19c Camberwell, Surrey/
132	Miss Linda Wilks	Any period Potteries, Staffordshire/
134	Mrs Hillary Bell	19c Haslington, Cheshire/
138	Mrs Jean Ray	19c Sheffield
139	Miss Judith Kirkby	Pre 1850 Macclesfield Ches/
140	Mrs J Bateman	Pre 1900 Staffordshire/Pre 1900 Worcestershire/
141	Mr Malcolm Revell	18 + 19c Burlsem + Longton + Stoke on Trent Staffs/
142	Mr Hugh Middleton	e 20 c Islington/
143	Miss Freda Lawrence	18c + 19c Staffordshire/
144	Mr Ron Plant	General/
145	Mr Graham Wingfield	19c Lower + Higher Whitley + Little Leigh, Cheshire/
147	Mr John Ronald Plant	Pre 1900 Stoke on Trent, Staffs/
149	Mr John Farmer Plant	19c Birmingham/
150	Mrs Stephen Ward	19c Leek, Staffs/
151	Miss Tessa Pilsbury	18c + 19c Congleton, Cheshire/
152	Mrs Alma Joan Malpass	19c Sheffield/
153	Mrs Frances Plant	19c Leek Staffs/
154	Mrs Susan E Woods	19c Staffs/
155	Mrs Betty Pyman	e 20c Guildford, Surrey/

## THE NEW FAMILY RECORDS CENTRE

The Family Records Centre in Myddleton St , Clerkenwell, London opened in April offering a new and more hospitable venue compared to St Catherines House and the Public Record Office

It is a combination of St Catherines House with its GRO Births, Marriages and Deaths and the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane with its Census returns and wills

The new facilities should allow you to research your ancestors back to the middle of the 19th Century

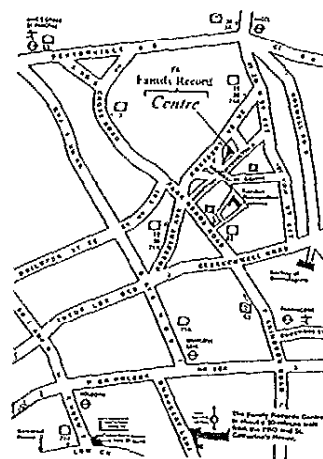
As can be seen from the map below the new centre is located close to the existing research facilities of St Catherines House, The Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, The Society of Genealogists and The London Metropolitan Archives

There are no original records in the Centre and anyone can obtain access without a readers ticket or identification Cafes, book shops and copying facilities are available

The records available include the following -

- Birth, marriage and death indexes for England-Wales from 1837
- Adoption register indices from 1927
- Indices to births, marriages and deaths of Britons abroad inclusive of deaths as a result of war, events at sea and aircraft back to 1761.
- A CD-Rom link to Scottish records
- The Mormon I G I
- Name index to the 1881 Census for England and Wales, arranged alphabetically by county.
- Census returns for 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891
- Wills pre 1858
- Nonconformist registers - limited number
- Death Duty registers 1796 - 1857
- Britons abroad - miscellaneous registers of births, marriages and deaths 1827 - 1960

You can consult the original index records The system is the same as it was at St Catherines House and the cost of a full certificate for a birth, marriage or death is £6 00 if the record has been researched by the applicant



The full address of the new centre is The Family Records Centre, 1 Myddleton St , London EC1R 1UW - Telephone - 0181-392-5300

## Chapter 14

# Plant's Yard Plants

### SOME PLANTS ASSOCIATED WITH PLANT'S YARD NEAR SHEFFIELD<sup>1</sup>

The story of the origins of Plant's Yard near Sheffield (Chapter 10) includes the histories of two Plants, namely a bricklayer John and a bellows maker Benjamin. Together, they appear to have been active in the development of Sheffield's iron and steel making 'plant' at a formative time of the Industrial Revolution and to have become eponymous with the Little Sheffield site of Plant's Yard (Chapter 13).

There is evidence to suggest that the forefathers of the Sheffield area Plants came, by around 1700, from near Bakewell's chapelry of Buxton to Chesterfield, travelling some 20 miles to the east. By the 1760s, the bellows maker Benjamin (1742-1806) had travelled the 10 miles north from Duckmanton near Chesterfield to Sheffield whilst his apparent brother, the bricklayer John (1733-1816), went first to Rotherham before arriving in Little Sheffield by the late 1780s. This Chapter also describes the demise in the early 19th century of the Sheffield properties of these *Plant's Yard Plants* to their nephews and their nephews' sons. By the mid 19th century, some of the Plant offspring had moved to near London whilst others helped to populate the developing areas towards Sheffield's growing industrial north east.

### 14.1 The origins of the early Sheffield Plants

It was suggested, as a general notion in Chapter 11, that the arrival of Plants in Sheffield *may have* followed a Gell and Eyre family connection, around 1700, between the Bakewell area and Broom Hall near Sheffield. So far, this has been *no more than* a general notion, however, because the supporting evidence has (as yet) lacked an elusive link between two Plant families, at Chesterfield and nearby at Duckmanton.

Certainly it is known that there were Plants around Bakewell in the late 17th century. Moreover, around 1700, one particular Plant from the large parish of Bakewell appears to have moved around 10 or 20 miles to the east, to near Chesterfield (Figure 14 1) This clearly connects a Bakewell area Plant with Chesterfield. No clear connection has yet been established, however, between these Chesterfield Plants and the nearby Duckmanton Plants just 3 miles to the east of Chesterfield. It seems certain that it was the Duckmanton Plants who were the ancestors of the *Plant's Yard* Plants of Sheffield, 10 miles to the north, who included Benjamin Plant (1742-1806) (*i.e.* *Ben(bellows)* of Figure 14.2(a)) who held various property in the vicinity of Broom Hall near Sheffield.

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<sup>1</sup>Including information supplied by Rotherham and Sheffield Libraries

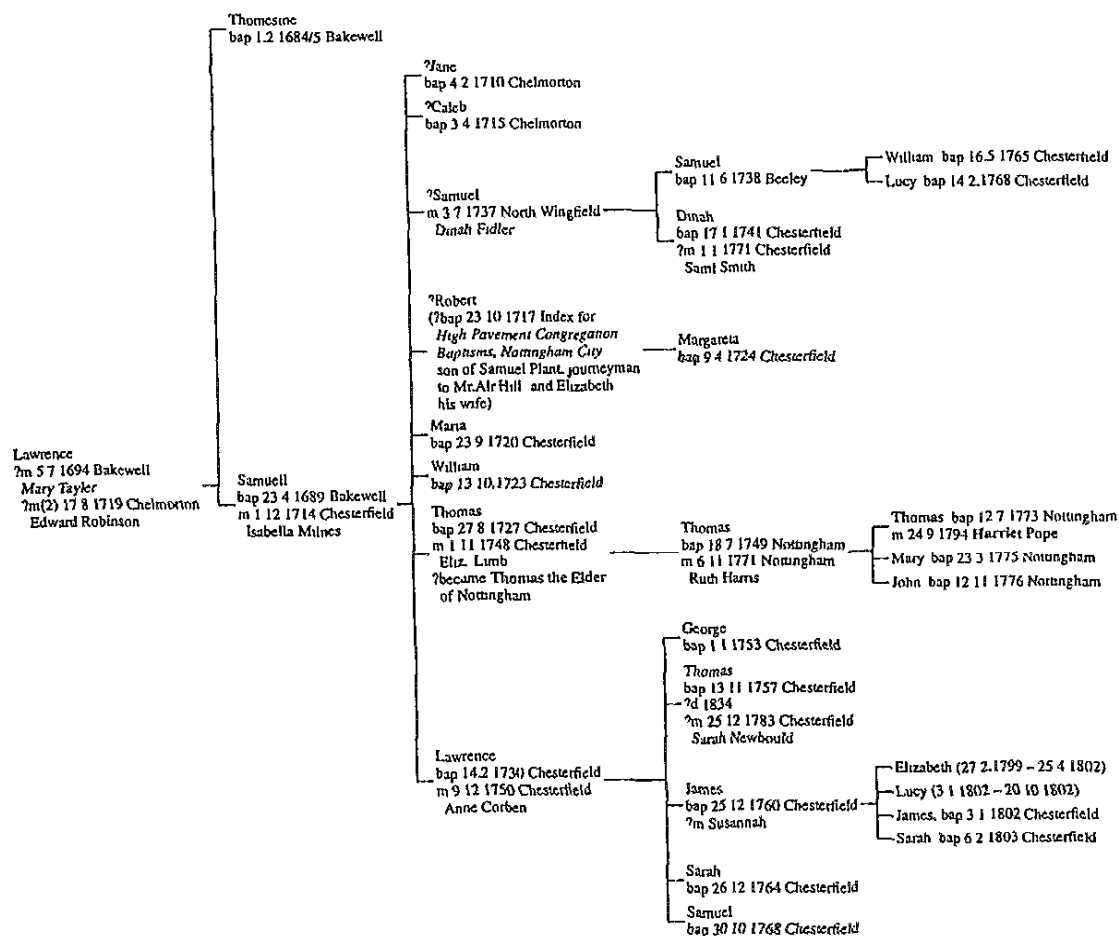


Figure 14.1: A scheme of Bakewell – Chesterfield – Nottingham Plants

### 14.1.1 Plants near Chesterfield

Thus, it already seems clear that the *Plant's Yard* Plants of Sheffield came from the parish Sutton-cum-Duckmanton near Chesterfield and there were, nearby in the early 18th century, some Chesterfield Plants who were apparently from Bakewell

It can be added that these Chesterfield Plants from Bakewell can be associated, by the mid 18th century, with the following Cutlers' apprenticeship records for the *general area* of Sheffield<sup>2</sup> -

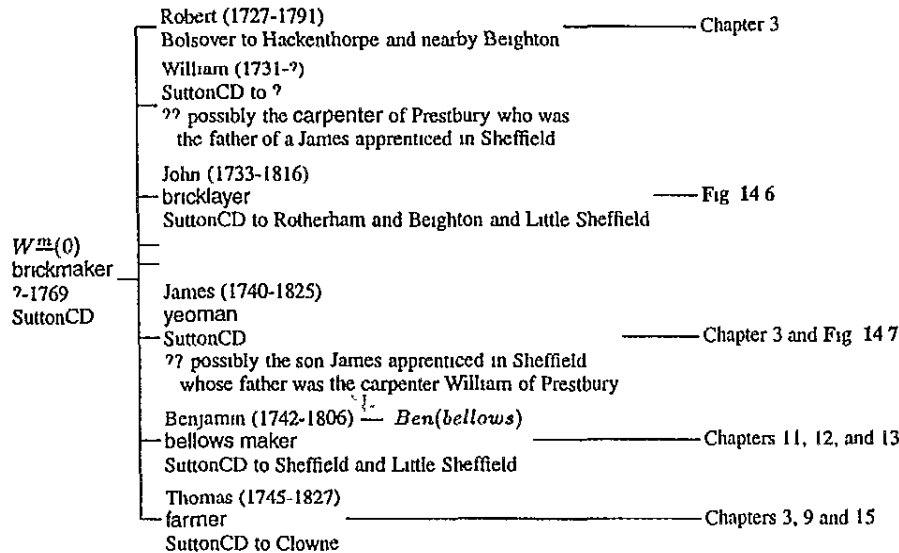
- Samuel Plant, son of Samuel of Cuthorpe, miller; to cutler Thomas Hunt, 1751, and
- William Plant, son of Samuel of Brampton, husbandman; to filesmith John Jackson, 1752.

Cuthorpe in the parish of Brampton is 3 miles NW of Chesterfield and these records seem quite clearly to refer to descendants of the Samuel (1689-?) of Figure 14.1 who came from the large parish of Bakewell, around 10 to 20 miles to the west of Chesterfield, to marry Isabella and settle

<sup>2</sup>History of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, Vol II, ibid

## 14.1 THE ORIGINS OF THE EARLY SHEFFIELD PLANTS

(a) The probable scheme for the immediate Agnate Ancestry of the *Plant's Yard* Plants



(b) Some other early Sheffield parish Plant records

John — Ruth, bap 15.3.1737

Joseph  
m(1) ?  
m(2) Mary Paramore, spinster, 4.6.1772

Aaron  
m Hannah Clay, spinster, 10.9.1775

Henry — John, bap 27.8.1797  
m Ann

Figure 14.2: Some early records for Plants in Sheffield

near Chesterfield<sup>3</sup>. As has been described by W. Keith Plant<sup>4</sup>, two Nottingham descendants of these Chesterfield Plants played a prominent role in the late 19th century Goldfields of Queensland, Australia. There is however (as yet) no known evidence that Plants from this particular Chesterfield family were amongst those (Figures 14.2(a) and (b)) who appear in the early parish records of Sheffield, which is just 10 miles to the north of Chesterfield.

<sup>3</sup>I am grateful to Mrs Judy Watson of the Plant Family History Society, a descendant of Thomas Plant and Harriet Pope of Nottingham, for helping in proposing much of this scheme. The scheme relates in part to data in Chapter 5 (which appeared as J S Plant, Jan 1993, *Roots and Branches*, 5, 23-8) and it is reinforced by data from a more recent (1992) version of the IGI as well as by some additional information supplied by Judy. In particular, the will (1789) of Thomas Plant the Elder of Nottingham mentions a brother Robert who is included in Figure 14.1. There is also a Nottingham baptism for a Robert (Figure 14.1) and it seems possible that this was an adult baptism, with the mention of his father Samuel's wife as *Elizabeth* in this record being explicable as a variant of the name *Isabella*.

<sup>4</sup>W Keith Plant, July 1992, *Roots and Branches*, 4, 13-30

### 14.1.2 Some early connections between the Duckmanton Plants and Sheffield

Unlike the aforementioned Chesterfield Plants from Bakewell (Figure 14 1), it is clear that some of the nearby *Duckmanton* Plants settled in Sheffield and there is for example a Cutleis' apprenticeship record:-

- Robert Plant, son of William of Duckmanton, brickmaker, to sicklesmith William Staniforth of Hackenthorpe, 1741.

This 1741 record refers unambiguously to 'William of Duckmanton' (*i.e.*  $W^m(0)$  of Figure 14.2(a)). It informs us that  $W^m(0)$ 's son Robert was apprenticed (aged 14) at Hackenthorpe, which is just 5 miles SE of central Sheffield. It also tells us that Robert's father  $W^m(0)$  was a brickmaker.

Another apprenticeship record refers to Coalpit Lane, which was at the southern edge of the then small town of Sheffield itself:-

- James Plant, son of William of Branside, Prestbury, carpenter; to (I) scissormsmith John Hollingworth of Coalpit Lane, 1768; to (II) scissormsmith Benjamin Oaks, 1772

This reference to a Plant in Coalpit Lane can feasibly be connected with *Ben(bellows)*'s presence there.  $W^m(0)$ 's son *Ben(bellows)* is known to have been in Sheffield by 1766 (Chapter 12) and to have been at Coalpit Lane, at the southern edge of Sheffield town, at least by 1774 (Chapter 13). This *possible* connection at Coalpit Lane between the Duckmanton Plant family and a William Plant of 'Branside, Prestbury', as implied by the above 1768 apprenticeship record, will be considered further later.

### 14.1.3 Early owners of Ben(bellows)'s Coal-pit Lane site

It seems that Coalpit Lane can be associated with the arrival in Sheffield of the *Plant's Yard* Plants from Duckmanton, by the 1760s. It accordingly seems relevant to consider some of the *early* history of this apparent site of 'Late Plant yard'.

As will be described in further detail below, it seems probable that a Kent association with this Coalpit Lane property arose around 1700 with intermarriage between the Downes and the Kent families. A Kent family association with this property then remained throughout the 18th century. The first *known* association of the Plants with this property arises in the 1760s. It seems that, around the times of James Plant's 1768 apprenticeship to a scissormsmith in Coalpit Lane, the property passed to *Ben(bellows)* and it can be added, for example, that by 1787 a George Kent's scissormsmith business adjoined Coalpit Lane. The description 'Late Plant yard' appears in 1780s rate books and it seems likely to have referred to (part of) *Ben(bellows)*'s Coalpit Lane property (Chapter 13). This site was subsequently rebuilt around 1870 and renamed *Leah's Yard* whose buildings currently survive as *listed buildings* amidst the modern Department stores of a busy central Sheffield.

A 1784 deed (Chapter 11) indicates that *Ben(bellows)*'s Coalpit Lane property had belonged to Joseph Downes in 1695 as well as to Benjamin Downes for whom there is a 1707 will. These are, no doubt, the Joseph (bap 13.10 1637) and Benjamin (bap 13.8 1668) Downes who appear in Figure 14 3 and, along with this Benjamin Downes's brothers John and Richard, they no doubt comprise the family of Master Cutlers Joseph Downes (MC 1690), Richard Downes (MC 1697) and John Downes (MC 1708). Around this time, this Coalpit Lane property was occupied by, amongst others, Elkanah Roberts the Elder who is mentioned along with James Hool in the first known patent record (1704-5) of the Company of Cutlers. It can be

14 1. THE ORIGINS OF THE EARLY SHEFFIELD PLANTS

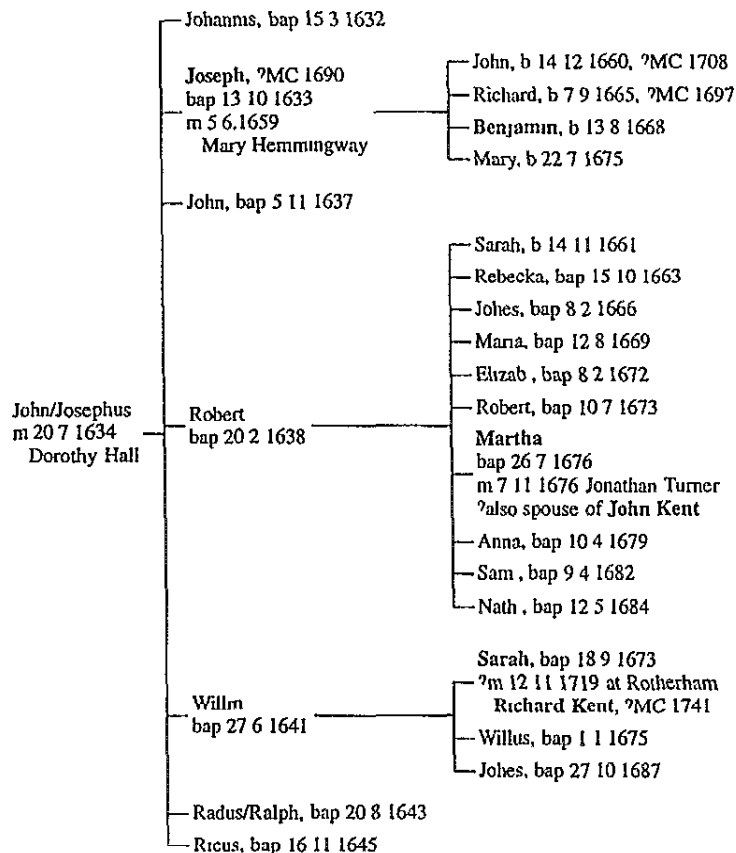


Figure 14 3: A scheme of Downes parish records for Sheffield (around 1650-1700)

added that this patent record connection between Elkana Roberts of Coalpit Lane and a 'James Hool' can be related back to the Downes family of Coalpit Lane, in as much as a 'James Hoole' was John Downes's successor as the 1709 Master Cutler.

Figure 14 3 indicates that two cousins of these Coalpit Lane Downes, Martha and Sarah Down(e)s, married into the Kent family Joseph Hunter<sup>5</sup> indicates that this Sarah's father and a brother were both called William Downes in agreement with Figure 14.3. Hunter also indicates that Martha was a sister of this Sarah, though Figure 14.3 suggests that this Sarah and Martha Downes may instead have been cousins.

There is various evidence to associate the name Kent with the Downes's Coalpit Lane property, which later in the 18th century belonged to Benjamin Plant. It may be noted, for example, that the name Kent was apparently quite rare in Sheffield though the 1741 Master Cutler, Richard Kent, is known to have been 'of Coalpit Lane' It can be added that *Rich Kent* and *Late Kents* entries appear in available *Ecclesall* property records, throughout 1729-74, and *Ecclesall* included very little of Sheffield town at that time, apart from Coalpit Lane By 1779 the '*Late Kents*' entry had disappeared from *Ecclesall* rate books though there is instead an entry '*Late Plant yard*'. The 1774 and 1787 Sheffield Directories include such entries as-

Kent Richard & Son, table knife cutlers, Hollis-croft (1774)

Kent Richard & Sons, cutlers, Norfolk Street (1787)

<sup>5</sup>Joseph Hunter, *Familiae Minorum Gentium*, *ibid*, pages 1216-20

surname	county	No of 1984 IGI records	Possible William baptisms 1680-1710	Possible William baptisms 1690-1705	Nearest 5 (1690-1705) baptisms	Distance from Duckmanton
KENT	Derbyshire	512	0	0	Rotherham (1694,1700) Harewood (1692) Laxton (1704)	15 miles N
	Yorkshire	845	7	3		45 miles N
	Nottinghamshire	195	1	1		20 miles E
BLAND	Derbyshire	425	0	0	Calverley (1690), Leeds (1696,1700) Whitkirk (1691), Garforth (1694)	40 miles N
	Yorkshire	3855	22	14		40 miles N
	Nottinghamshire	310	0	0		
PLANT	Derbyshire	525	0	0	Sherburn-in-Elmet (1695)	40 miles N
	Yorkshire	305	2	1		
	Nottinghamshire	60	0	0		
	Lincolnshire	535	2	0	Medbourne (1700) Thornton (1704)	50 miles SSE
	Leicestershire	475	2	2		40 miles S
	Lancashire	760	0	0	Gawsworth (1696) Leek (1698, 1702)	30 miles W
	Cheshire	590	1	1		30 miles WSW
	Staffordshire	4280	6	2		
	Shropshire	590	1	0		
	Worcestershire	620	0	0		
	Warwickshire	495	0	0		
Gloucestershire	27	0	0			

Table 14 1: Some possible baptisms for Wm(0) of Duckmanton

Kent George, scissorsmith, Barker-Pool (1787)

Rose William, cutler, Coal-pit Lane (1787)

The above 1787 entry for George Kent is for Barkers Pool, which adjoins Coalpit Lane, and the William Rose entry is for Coalpit Lane itself. Subsequently, a 1824 deed for the Plants' Coalpit Lane property (Table 14.5) mentions the names William Kent and William Rose as former and current occupants.

Such evidence leads on to the question of whether the Plant association with this property arose from a relationship between the 'Kent' and the 'Plant' names. It was mentioned in Chapter 11 that handwriting styles, around 1700, could lead to a confusion of the names 'Plant' and 'Kent'<sup>6</sup>. Alternatively, it may be considered to be just a coincidence that these calligraphically confusable names both appear in connection with the same Coalpit Lane property.

#### 14.1.4 Some possible schemes for the Origins of the Duckmanton Plants

Though the father of *Ben(bellows)* of this Coalpit Lane property was quite clearly  $W^m(0)$  of Duckmanton (Figure 14.2(a)), it is (as yet) less certain whence  $W^m(0)$  originated

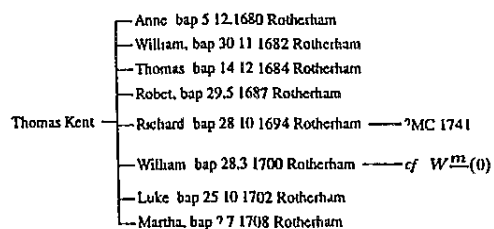
A possibility does arise for the calligraphically confusable name Kent (Figure 14.4(a)), at Rotherham which is just 6 miles NE of Sheffield and 15 miles north of Duckmanton and which is where the *Plant's Yard* bricklayer John Plant is known to have been by around 1759 before his arrival in Little Sheffield. It accordingly seems that *one possibility* for the ancestry of the *Plant's Yard* Plants is that a William Kent (bap 28.3.1700) from Rotherham acquired property at Duckmanton near Chesterfield. In the early eighteenth century there were already Plants at Chesterfield (Figure 14 1) and this could have led to a misreading of William Kent's surname as 'Plant'. In this scheme it *has then to be supposed* that the Plant name was perpetuated, for

<sup>6</sup>In particular an open P could look almost like a V to which the downstroke of an l could be added to form the semblance of a K. Furthermore, the vowels e, o and a were often written almost identically, making a handwritten 'Kent' quite likely indecipherable from 'Plant'

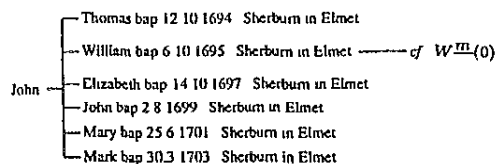


## 14.1. THE ORIGINS OF THE EARLY SHEFFIELD PLANTS

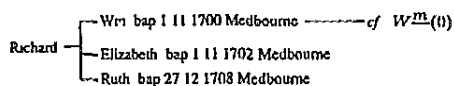
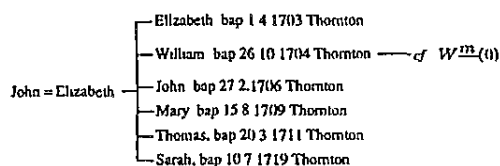
### (a) Yorkshire Kents



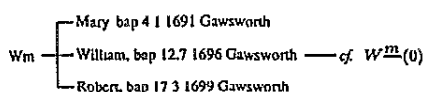
### (b) Yorkshire Plants



### (c) Leicestershire Plants



### (d) Cheshire Plants



### (e) Staffordshire Plants

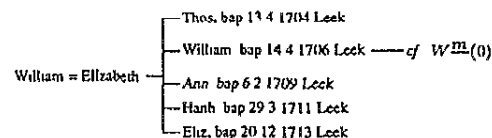
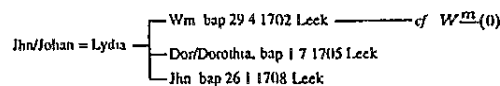
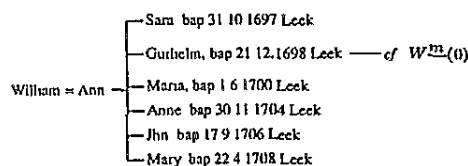


Figure 14.4: Some possible schemes for the baptism of  $W^m(0)$  of Duckmanton

this branch of the Kent family, when  $W^m(0)$ 's son Benjamin Plant came to Coalpit Lane in Sheffield to join his uncle Richard Kent (MC 1741) whereas the Kent name survived unaltered, apparently for this Richard Kent's own descendants.

In the absence of any firm evidence for the above scheme however, alternative schemes have been sought. For example, it has been noted (Chapter 13) the the name *Plant* was sometimes corrupted in Ecclesall Land Tax records to the phonetically 'similar' name *Bland*. Table 14.1 indicates that the name Bland is particular common in Yorkshire, with about 3855 entries in the 1984 version of the IGI<sup>7</sup>. These Yorkshire IGI entries include 14 baptisms for a William Bland between 1690 and 1705 and this might correspond with the age of  $W^m(0)$ . The nearest of these baptisms are, however, some 50 miles north of Duckmanton and Table 14.1 also lists at least 6 suitable baptisms for the name *William Plant* (1690-1705) within a distance of *this* magnitude of Duckmanton.

Thus we may note, for example, that 4 such possibilities for  $W^m(0)$ 's being baptised as *William Plant* (Figure 14.4(d) and 14.4(e)) are for a region around 30 miles to the west of Duckmanton. This is near the border point joining the counties of Cheshire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire

<sup>7</sup>International Genealogical Index, *ibid.*

### 14.1.5 Plants from near Buxton

Bakewell's Chapelry of Buxton (1718) lies about 25 miles to the WSW of Sheffield, at the western edge of Bakewell parish (1614) which is in North Derbyshire. This is not far from the county boundary with East Cheshire and North Staffordshire.

Four different Cutlers' apprenticeship records for Plants around Sheffield were listed earlier in this Chapter. Two were related to a Chesterfield Plant family from Bakewell and two others to the nearby Duckmanton Plant ancestor  $W^m(0)$  of the *Plant's Yard* Plants. There are just two more such Cutlers' apprenticeship records and these are dated slightly later:-

- John Plant, son of Francis of Buxton; to filesmith Valentine Johnson of Sheffield Park, 1776; and
- John Plant, son of John of Hollins End, collier, to knifemaker George Wilkinson, 1810

We may accordingly summarise the available evidence, for late 18th century Plants near Sheffield, as follows. The two apprenticeship records listed above apparently relate to a Plant family which came from Buxton<sup>8</sup>. Two more of the records relate to a Samuel Plant near Chesterfield who apparently had an earlier connection with Chelmorton near Buxton (Figure 14.1)<sup>9</sup>. The remaining two apprenticeship records *apparently* relate the *Plant's Yard* Plants to '*Branside, Prestbury*' as has been indicated earlier.

The Prestbury mentioned in the 1768 apprenticeship record for Coalpit Lane, Sheffield seems likely to be the one in Cheshire near Buxton<sup>10</sup>. There is a '*Brand Side*' (Derbyshire) just 3 miles south of Buxton and the large parish of '*Prestbury*' (Cheshire) lies just 2 miles to its west<sup>11</sup>.

### 14.1.6 William of Branside, Prestbury

In particular, the aforementioned 1768 Sheffield apprenticeship record mentions a son James of a *carpenter* William Plant of *Branside, Prestbury*. As indicated earlier, it seems *likely* that this carpenter William Plant was connected with the Duckmanton Plant family. For example, he could be  $W^m(0)$  of Duckmanton himself or this  $W^m(0)$ 's son William. The apprenticed

<sup>8</sup>Both of these records appear to relate to a Plant family of coalminers who, for many subsequent generations, remained at Handsworth which is just 3 miles east of central Sheffield. This Sheffield Plant family will be described later in Chapter 19

<sup>9</sup>Bakewell's chapelry of Chelmorton (1580) lies immediately to the SE of Buxton chapelry. Records from the IGI, which have been incorporated into Figure 14.1, indicate that a Samuel Plant moved from Bakewell parish to Chesterfield parish and that he may have had an earlier connection with Bakewell's chapelry of Chelmorton

<sup>10</sup>The 1984 version of the IGI contains no evidence for a link to Plants around *Prestbury* in Gloucestershire, whilst the Plant name is far more common (Table 14.1) around *Prestbury* in Cheshire

<sup>11</sup>There are a few houses marked *Brand* on an 1842 Ordnance Survey map (Sheet 27, reprint of the first edition of the one-inch Ordnance Survey of England and Wales, Buxton & Stockport, Published by David and Charles, Brunel House, Newton Abbot, Devon). These are about 1 mile to the east of the village of Flash, on high ground at the northern tip of the county of Staffordshire, near the road from Leek to Buxton. The 1842 map also shows *Brand End* lying 1.5 miles to the NE, over the county border into Derbyshire, and *Brand Head* lying about 0.5 miles to the SW of *Brand*. On some modern maps, the whole area is labelled *Brand Side* though on some less-detailed 18th century maps *Brand Side* is marked as a village in this part of Derbyshire. About a mile to the west of Brand End, the detailed 1842 map shows *Brand Side School* just over the border from Staffordshire, near Cheshire, in Derbyshire

## 14.2. BRICKLAYER JOHN

son James of William of 'Branside' might accordingly be either  $W^m(0)$ 's son James Plant of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton or a hitherto *unknown* close relative<sup>12</sup>

There is known data for only one suitable James<sup>13</sup>. The *known* data supports a *contention* that the carpenter William Plant of *Branside, Prestbury* was the same William Plant as the brickmaker  $W^m(0)$  of Duckmanton. It can be added that it is possible to augment this interpretation of the data with possibilities for the baptism of  $W^m(0)$  which are near both *Brand Side* (NW Derbyshire) and the parish of *Prestbury* (E Cheshire). This interpretation would then mean that the 1768 apprenticeship record referred to  $W^m(0)$  near the time of his death. The 1768 description of William of Branside as a carpenter might hence refer back to  $W^m(0)$ 's earlier activities, perhaps to his youth, before he moved some 20 miles to the east and became a brickmaker at Duckmanton.

### 14.1.7 The various possibilities for $W^m(0)$ 's origins

Some of the schemes of Table 14.1 and Figure 14.4 for  $W^m(0)$ 's baptism will be considered further later. In particular, Chapter 15 will consider some possibilities for the origins of the forefather  $W^m(0)$  of the *Plant's Yard* Plants in conjunction with ancestral schemes for the other known forefathers of the Sheffield area Plants. The Sheffield area apprenticeship records can be traced back to  $W^m(0)$  and to a Lawrence and a Francis Plant, who can be associated with the geographical area of Buxton. There are known possibilities near Buxton (NW Derbyshire) for the baptisms of the Sheffield area Plant forefathers, Lawrence Plant and Francis Plant, even though these names are largely unknown elsewhere. Even by 1700, there was a high concentration of Plants in this area, in particular around the general area of North Staffordshire and East Cheshire, and there are also a limited number of possibilities *in this same area* for the baptism of  $W^m(0)$  of Duckmanton.

## 14.2 Bricklayer John

It seems clear that the bricklayer John Plant, who was to be found in late 18th century Sheffield, was a son of the brickmaker  $W^m(0)$  of Duckmanton. The descendants of  $W^m(0)$  have been considered in some detail already (Figure 14.2(a)). In particular, it seems almost certain that the bricklayer John, who appears in Ecclesall property records at the site of *Plant's Yard* in Little Sheffield by the 1780s, was a brother of the owner of the adjoining *Plant's Yard* property, who was the bellows maker Benjamin Plant (*i.e.*  $W^m(0)$ 's son *Ben(bellows)*).

### 14.2.1 Some contemporary brickwork and industrial developments

The fact that the bricklayer John's apparent father  $W^m(0)$  (circa 1700-1769) was a brickmaker near Sheffield is of some historical interest, since it is recorded that the 'first' brick building in

<sup>12</sup> $W^m(0)$ 's son William would have been aged 37 in 1768 and, if he had a hitherto *unknown* son James of apprenticeship age (normally about 14), then it could have been  $W^m(0)$ 's son William who was the carpenter William Plant of *Branside, Prestbury*.

<sup>13</sup>It might be considered that, at 28,  $W^m(0)$ 's son James would have been rather old to be serving an apprenticeship in 1768, and then again later 1772. On the other hand we know that, by the time of *Ben(bellows)*'s 1805 will,  $W^m(0)$ 's son James was a *yeoman* at Calow, which is just about a mile from Duckmanton, and it may have been this James from Duckmanton who was apprenticed in Coalpit Lane. This would fit with the information outlined later in this Chapter, that it was this James's son Benjamin who inherited *Ben(bellows)*'s Coalpit Lane property.

Sheffield (perhaps since Roman times) was built in Pepper Alley around 1696. This building was being used in the late 18th century as a 'warehouse' by the prosperous Fargate merchant Benjamin Broomhead (MC 1784) who was an uncle of *Ben(bellows)*'s wife Hannah<sup>14</sup> Furthermore, the newer of two 18th century conical cementation furnaces near Sheffield, which are shown towards the left of Figure 14.5, was built entirely of brick — Figure 14.5 is dated around 1787 and it shows Huntsman and Asline's mid 18th century Attercliffe works (Figure 14.5) which were between Sheffield and Rotherham. These historic works were those of the famous inventor of crucible steel, Benjamin Huntsman (1704-1776), and his partner Robert Asline who was an uncle of *Ben(bellows)*'s sister-in-law Sarah Asline (Chapter 13). Crude blister steel was produced here in the two cementation furnaces and this imperfect steel was then completely melted at very high temperatures to form cast steel in a crucible shop. The older of the two cementation furnaces was constructed of stone near its base, as had been the custom for earlier cementation furnaces in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, though its upper part, like the whole of later furnaces in Sheffield, was built of brick<sup>15</sup>. Brick was also used for crucible shops. Three characteristic crucible-shop chimney stacks can be seen towards the right of Figure 14.5. Such rectangular stacks were constructed in a distinctive fashion. Several courses of red 'stretcher' bricks were laid, with a course of white 'headers' included at regular intervals as a strengthening bond. At the top of such chimney stacks there is sometimes an elaborate capping course of brick, incorporating escape vents for the smoke<sup>16</sup>.

Even by 1779 the problems of smoke in Sheffield were apparent<sup>17</sup>.-

*'The town is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth; but the streets are narrow, and most of the houses appear black from the great clouds of smook constantly issuing from the forges'*

This 'smoak' may have been partly the by-product of the forge conversions of the 18th century *Plant's Yard* bellows maker Benjamin Plant and his bricklayer brother John. These brothers appear to have been involved, in particular, with the conversion of water-powered Sheffield grinding wheels to mechanised forges. The evidence suggests that they were, for example, associated with the introduction of steam-power to the Pond Forge by 1805 (Chapter 13). This was around the times of the development (circa 1800) of high pressure, non-condensing steam engines. It was not very many decades after those times that England's industrial north began to become characterised by tall, tapering, red-brick chimney stacks. These were the visible manifestations of the introduction of the more effective steam-power that had been developed and such stacks began to grow both in height and in number until they dominated the industrial northern landscape, just as the products of steam-power came to dominate the British economy. It has been remarked<sup>18</sup> that, by the late 19th century, '*never were two classes more divided by smoke*' than the workers, who lived near the plant of Sheffield's industrial NE, and the plant owners who lived upwind in their mansions towards Sheffield's west. There still remained however a bond of economic inter-dependence between these two classes.

There had been less social separation between the early plant owners and the 'workers' in the times of *Ben(bellows)* and the bricklayer John Plant (1733-1816). For example, Benjamin Huntsman's son and successor William Huntsman (1733-1809) lived, like his father, near his Attercliffe works (Figure 14.5) which were just 2 miles to the NE of central Sheffield

<sup>14</sup>*Peeps into the Past*, ibid.

<sup>15</sup>Keneth C Barraclough, *Benjamin Huntsman 1704-1776*, Sheffield City Libraries Local Studies Leaflet.

<sup>16</sup>Sheffield City Museums, Information Sheet 1

<sup>17</sup>The Modern Universal British Traveller, 1779.

<sup>18</sup>David Fine (1992), *Sheffield History and Guide*

## 14.2. BRICKLAYER JOHN



Figure 14.5: Stone and Brickwork buildings at Huntsman's Attercliffe Works, circa 1787

### 14.2.2 Rotherham records

The bricklayer John Plant appears to have settled first in Rotherham, which is some 6 miles NE of central Sheffield. Some corresponding parish record information is shown in Figure 14.6. It seems that this *Plant's Yard* bricklayer John may have travelled from his 1733 baptism at Duckmanton, near Chesterfield, to Rotherham before or around the time when the road from Chesterfield to Sheffield was first turnpiked (1756)

At the first Rotherham marriage (banns) of 'batchellor' John Plant (otp<sup>19</sup>) to spinster (otp) Elizabeth Birdwistle (signature Burtwistle) in 1759, the witnesses were John Scholey and Elizabeth Oxley. At the second marriage (banns) of *widower* John (otp) to spinster Dorothy Needham (otp) in 1763, the witnesses were Joseph Needham and Thos. Bradley. In particular, John is described as a bricklayer at the baptism of John and Dorothy's child Sophy in 1779 indicating that this no doubt is the same John as the bricklayer who is to be found later in Little Sheffield. His appearance in Little Sheffield is shown in a 1787 Sheffield Directory (Chapter 10). Further confirmation that this bricklayer John Plant is the one from Rotherham appears in an 1804 deed (Chapter 13) for an allotment near Little Sheffield — this deed names John Plant's wife as Dorothy Needham in agreement with the Rotherham parish records.

At a third Rotherham marriage of a John in 1785, the signature of the John Plant is different, this John is described as a mason at the baptisms of his and Mary's children in 1790 and 1792. Thus the marriage (banns) of 'batchellor' John (otp) to spinster Mary Mellor (otp) was no doubt that of the bricklayer John's son John. The witnesses at this 1785 marriage were I. Ramsbottom and Thos. Bradley though the latter was a witness at most marriages around that time and he may have been a hired official.

### 14.2.3 Plant Row and Plant's Yard

Thus, before his appearance in Little Sheffield, the bricklayer John had some of his children baptised at Rotherham. It has not yet been established however how this may relate to the origins of *Plant Row* near Rotherham, which existed about a century later.

The site of Plant Row was 5 miles north of Rotherham, at the northern end of the parish

<sup>19</sup>This is an abbreviation of 'of this parish'.

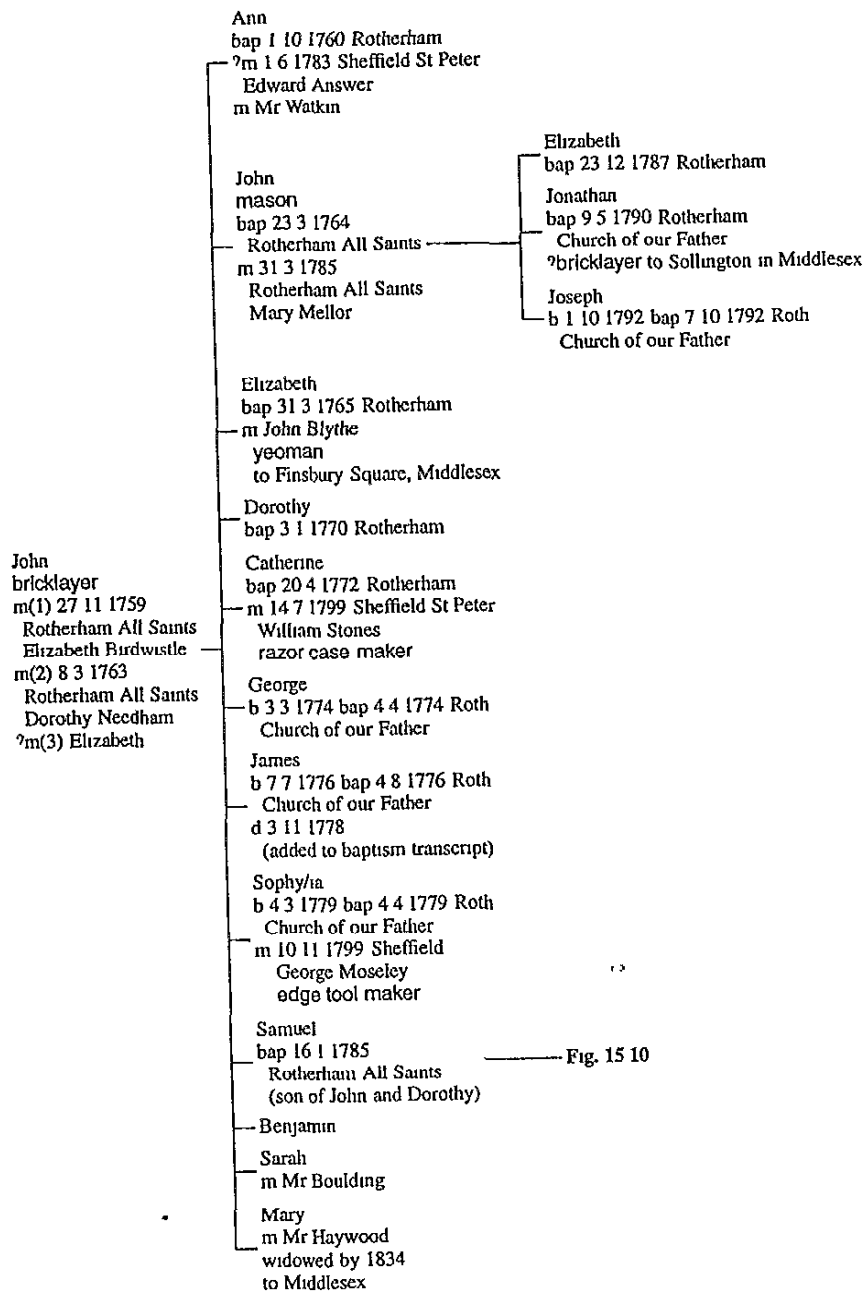


Figure 14 6. Some descendants of the bricklayer John (1733-1816)

## 14.2 BRICKLAYER JOHN

of Swinton adjoining the parish of Adwick on Dearn. An 1851 map shows the area as almost undeveloped though it was near the Mexborough (railway) Junction and the Dearne and Dove Canal. The 1861 census returns list Plant Row as 12 households between Roman Terrace and Whitelee Road though it appears as an address in only the 1861 and 1871 censuses. On an 1890 map, the area is shown to be further built up and it is possible that the houses had been absorbed into one of several new roads.

The development of the site of *Plant's Yard* in Little Sheffield, on the other hand, has been described in some detail already (e.g. Chapters 10 and 13). It can be traced back to Benjamin and John Plant, to the times of the late eighteenth century. It seems possible that an *extended* block of dwellings called *Plant's Yard* may have been built near the bricklayer John Plant's land in Little Sheffield shortly after his death in 1816. This so-named block of buildings seems to have been largely on the adjacent land that had belonged to the bellows maker Benjamin Plant (1742-1806).

### 14.2.4 The bricklayer John's 1816 will

In a 9 May 1816 will (under £100, administration 5 Dec 1816, proved 4 Jan 1817), the testator is described as '*John Plant the Older of the Township of Sheffield in the west Riding of the County of York but late of the Township of Beighton in the County of Derby*' and, later in the will, he is described as a '*Bricklayer*'. The will mentions his '*Household property situate in Little Sheffield*, which was to be chargeable at £7 yearly and this was to be paid to his widow '*Elizabeth*' which suggests that his second wife Dorothy had died by 1816. Five shillings (only) are made payable to each of his '*sons George, Benjamin and Samuel*' with the (apparently more substantial) remainder to be divided between his seven '*children John Plant, Ann Watkin, Elizabeth Blythe, Sarah Boulding, Mary Haywood, Catherine Stones and Sophia Moseley*'.

### 14.2.5 An 1834 deed

Many of these children reappear in an 1834 property deed (22 and 23 June 1834, LX-193-181) relating to John Plant's part of the site of *Plant's Yard*. This deed mentions, amongst others, the children Elizabeth Blythe, Sarah Boulding, Catherine Stones, Sophia Moseley and possibly a grandchild (cf. Figure 14.6) a bricklayer Jonathan Plant, all of these, except Catherine and Sophia, had moved by the time of this deed to the county of Middlesex which was around London, about 150 miles to the south.

This 1834 deed also mentions *Joseph Plant of Duckmanton . farmer* and thus seems to provide a clear link between the bricklayer John and the Duckmanton Plant family. The ground in the deed is described identically as that in a 1798 deed for John Plant's 0.5 acres of ground at the Broom Close site of *Plant's Yard* (Chapter 13).

The occupants of the '*four several Messuages or Dwellinghouses*' on John Plant's Little Sheffield site had changed between 1798 and 1834, as is indicated in Table 14.2(a). John Senior, who was one of the occupants in the bricklayer John Plant's time, has been associated (Chapter 13) with the conversion of the Slack Wheels to a forge around 1790. John Senior is listed (Table 14.2(b)) by the time of the 1825 Sheffield Directory as a builder though, in John Plant's lifetime, he was listed just as a carpenter and joiner. It seems likely that John Senior had played a part in his landlord John Plant's activities and then later become a builder in his own right. The *new* occupants of John Plant's part of Broom Close (Table 14.2(b)), by 1834, include the local blacksmith Benjamin Waller, who was also a violin repairer, and John Roberts who was a mattress manufacturer.

(a) Deeds information

1798 deed and stated as former occupants in 1834	Stated as current occupants in 1834
John Plant Sarah South William Beard John Senyor	John Roberts Benjamin Waller Joseph ?Framley vacant

(b) Some apparently associated Directory entries

Name		Directory
John Senior	carpenter and joiner, 11 Cheney-row	Montgomery 1797
John Senior	builder, carpenter and joiner, 1 Castle-hill	Gell's 1825
Benjamin Waller	blacksmith, Little Sheffield	Gell's 1825
Benjamin Waller	jobsmith & violin repr, Little Sheffield	White's 1833
John Roberts	mattress manuf, Broom Close, Little Sheffield	Robson's 1839

Table 14.2: Early 19th century occupants of John's part of Broom Close (Plant's Yard)

### 14.3 Ben(bellows)'s legacy and Plant posterity

As described earlier, the bellows maker Benjamin Plant (*Ben(bellows)*) appears to have arrived in Sheffield rather earlier than his apparent brother John Plant. The records for *Ben(bellows)*'s property in Sheffield's chapelry of Ecclesall, in particular, have been examined in some detail already (Chapters 11 and 13). He appears to have owned and leased considerably more property around this chapelry than the bricklayer John Plant, who just owned adjacent property to *Ben(bellows)*'s Little Sheffield *Plant's Yard* site.

#### 14.3.1 Wm(1)'s possible inheritance

*Wm*<sup>m</sup>(1) was the eldest son of *Ben(bellows)*'s brother, Thomas Plant (1745-1827) of Clowne (Figure 14.2(a)), and he is allocated £10 in *Ben(bellows)*'s 1805 will. It is not clear exactly when *Wm*<sup>m</sup>(1) may have come from Clowne to Ecclesall though it seems probable that he came to work lands near the 'Rustlings' at Greystones, around 2 miles WSW of Sheffield, before the time of *Ben(bellows)*'s 1806 demise (Chapters 10 and 13). It seems that *some* (?informal) connection with this land may have been retained by *Wm*<sup>m</sup>(1) after *Ben(bellows)* had disposed of it shortly before making his 1805 will. This would then help to explain why *Wm*<sup>m</sup>(1)'s widow<sup>20</sup> was to be found living in the household of her farmer son-in-law here at the 'Rustlings' in 1851 (Chapter 9)<sup>21</sup>.

*Wm*<sup>m</sup>(1)'s offspring remained in Sheffield, as has been described in Chapter 9

<sup>20</sup>*Wm*<sup>m</sup>(1)'s widow was from Pontefract, which is about 23 miles to the north of Sheffield and not far from Sherburn-in-Elmet (cf Figure 14.4(b))

<sup>21</sup>*Wm*<sup>m</sup>(1)'s father was buried at Clowne in 1827, about 7 weeks before the death of *Wm*<sup>m</sup>(1)'s cousin *Ben(carp)* who was the main beneficiary of *Ben(bellows)*'s 1805 will and who was buried (aged 37) in Ecclesall



### 14.3. BEN(BELLOWS)'S LEGACY AND PLANT POSTERITY

#### 14.3.2 The demise of Ben(bellows)'s business

It was suggested in Chapter 13 that *Ben(bellows)* may have been active in the development of better mechanisms for his (?conventional water-powered or steam powered cylinder) bellows at the Spurr Wheel near Greystones, prior to his *apparent* association with the *first known* introduction of steam-power to a Sheffield forge, the Pond Forge, by 1805.

*Ben(bellows)*'s apparent association with the Pond Forge by 1805 relates to the fact that he was leasing nearby property in Pond Lane. More particularly, an 1805 deed for his Little Sheffield *Plant's Yard* property lists him as the first party with John Kenyon as the second party and John Kenyon was the principal partner of the Pond Forge. It can be added that the partners of the Pond Forge were subsequently Kenyon, Frith and Woolhouse and the latter two surnames subsequently appear amongst the listed occupants of *Ben(bellows)*'s properties (Tables 14.3 and 14.5).

The three 18th century Sheffield Directories (1774, 1787, and 1797) provide no *direct* evidence of the type of bellows *Ben(bellows)*'s made. We can hence comment no more than his known business partners make it seem *likely* that he was associated with the introduction of steam-cylinder bellows to the Pond Forge. The 18th century Directories list Benjamin Plant simply as a bellows maker. The only others mentioned for this region refer to the Lin(d)ley family simply also as 'bellows maker'. About 20 years after *Ben(bellows)*'s death, the 1825 Directory entry is a little more explicit:-

**Thomas Linley**, patent treble circular and common bellows maker, 1 Stanley St, Wicker.

It is not clear exactly how the Linleys had by then benefited from *Ben(bellows)*'s demise though it may be relevant that there were other Linleys near the Plants' Coalpit Lane property.

**George Linley**, 6 Coalpit Lane --- manufacturers of weavers shears, nippers loom knives, butcher and cook knives, silk nippers, engine spindles for silk, magnets, sheep shears, horse and woolster's shears, sinder shovels, cut clog nails and bill clogs, shoe clasps, edge tools, drawing knives, &c.

**Samuel Linley**, 15 Burgess St. --- victualler, Oxford Blue; also table knife manufacturers.

Even by 1921, there is in White's Sheffield Directory:-

**Thomas Linley & Sons**, 34 Stanley Street --- inventors and manufacturers of double blast bellows, smiths's hearths, vices etc

On the other hand, it seems that the Plant family ceased their involvement with bellows making when *Ben(bellows)* died without sons in 1806.

#### 14.3.3 Some offspring of Ben(bellows)'s brother James (1740-1825)

The yeoman James Plant (1740-1825) and most of his children appear to have remained mostly in Duckmanton near Chesterfield (Chapter 3). He may well be the James who was apprenticed in Coalpit Lane in 1768. Certainly, some of his offspring travelled the 10 miles north from Duckmanton to the vicinity of Sheffield. In particular, James's sons Joseph (1787-?) and Benjamin (1790-?1827) are mentioned in the 1805 will (Chapters 10 and 13) of their uncle, *Ben(bellows)* (Figure 14.2) who had no sons of his own. As will be indicated below, there is confirmation in property deeds that James Plant's son, the carpenter Benjamin (1790-?1827) (*i.e. Ben(carp)*), was a major beneficiary of *Ben(bellows)*'s will. *Ben(carp)*'s brother

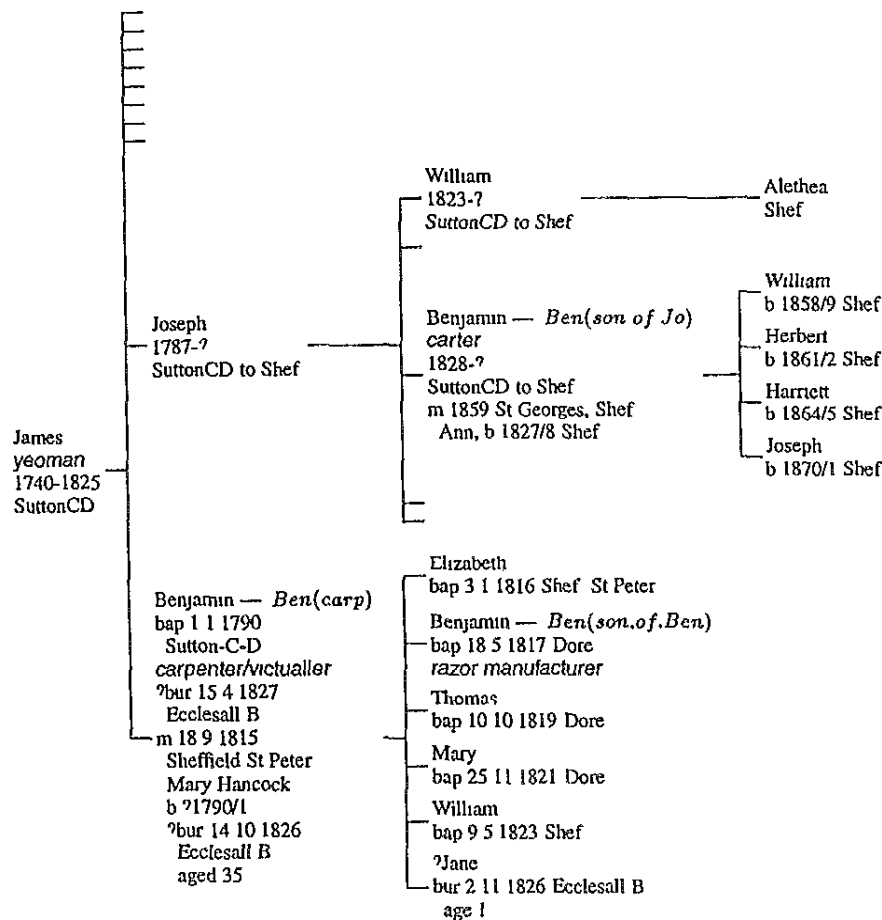


Figure 14.7: Some Sheffield descendants of the yeoman farmer James (†1740-1825)

Joseph Plant (1787-?) is mentioned occasionally in deeds relating to *Ben(bellows)*'s late property as well as in an 1834 deed (section 14.2.5) that relates to some adjoining property in Little Sheffield that had earlier belonged to the aforementioned bricklayer John Plant (1733-1816).

#### 14.3.4 James's sons Joseph and Ben(carp)

The children Joseph and *Ben(carp)* of the yeoman James Plant (Figure 14.7) were mentioned in Chapter 8. Some Dore and Ecclesall parish records for *Ben(carp)*'s family were described in that Chapter and they can be consistently combined with some Sheffield parish records, as indicated in Figure 14.7. This suggests that the maiden name of *Ben(carp)*'s wife, Mary, was *Hancock* and it may be noted that *Ben(carp)*'s name is associated with the names of John Hancock of Dore (farmer and carpenter) and Thomas Hancock of Dore (Gentleman) in 1824 property deeds (Table 14.4). The name of apparently the same John Hancock appears in later 1839 deeds by when it seems that *Ben(carp)*'s *Plant's Yard* properties had been inherited by his son, whom we will denote *Ben(son of Ben)*.

It seems that James Plant's son *Ben(carp)* (1790-?1827) was dead by the time of the 1841 Census and *Ben(carp)*'s son Thomas was in the household of his uncle Joseph Plant (1787-?),

### 14 3 BEN(BELLOWS)'S LEGACY AND PLANT POSTERITY

near the foot of (Little) Sheffield Moor, just to the south of central Sheffield. In 1841, Joseph's household was in Eyre Lane which was parallel and to the east of South Street, which was the main road down (Little) Sheffield Moor<sup>22</sup>. This Joseph's household in 1841 was accordingly about 0.5 miles NE from the Little Sheffield site of *Plant's Yard*. It was close to the home of a presumed son, *W<sup>m</sup>(shoe)*, of this Joseph's cousin *W<sup>m</sup>(1)* who has already been mentioned in connection with *Ben(bellows)'s* will and other early Plant property near Sheffield.

Though Joseph had owned land in Duckmanton in 1832 and though he is described as a farmer in an 1834 deed, he is described simply as a labourer in the 1841 and 1851 Sheffield Census returns

#### 14.3.5 Ben(carp)'s clear inheritance

It seems *possible* that *W<sup>m</sup>(1)* may have received some ongoing benefit from *Ben(bellows)'s* property, as was outlined in section 14 3 1. More certainty, however, can be attached to the fact that it was another of *Ben(bellows)'s* nephews *Ben(carp)* who was a main beneficiary of *Ben(bellows)'s* 1805 will. *Ben(carp)* was younger than *W<sup>m</sup>(1)* by 18 years and the property demised to him can be traced through subsequent deeds.

*Ben(carp)'s* inheritance seems to have been near to central Sheffield, at the Coalpit Lane site that has been supposed to be '*Late Plant yard*', as well as at the subsequent Little Sheffield site of *Plant's Yard*. Some confirmation of *Ben(carp)'s* inheritance can be found in two deeds dated 1816, for example, which apply to the Little Sheffield site of *Plant's Yard*. There are also four further deeds dated shortly before *Ben(carp)'s* 1827 death.

#### Two 1816 deeds

Two deeds were registered at Wakefield on 22 April 1816. The first, dated 16 Jan 1816 (GK-123-131<sup>23</sup>), was in the names of '*Benjamin Plant of Dore ... carpenter ... Joseph Plant of Duckmanton ... farmer ... and Thomas Pierson of Sheffield stationer*' whilst the second, dated 23 Jan 1816 (GK-124-132), is an indenture of appointment and mortgage in the names of the same Benjamin Plant and Thomas Pierson as well as '*Ann Wilson of Sheffield aforesaid widow*'.

These two deeds clearly involve Plants of the Duckmanton Plant family. The deeds name those two of James's sons, *Ben(carp)* and Joseph, who are named in *Ben(bellows)'s* 1805 will and they provide confirmation that the property described in them had passed with *Ben(bellows)'s* demise to his nephew *Ben(carp)* in particular. Both of the deeds apply to '*those several messuages or dwellinghouses with the Yard vacant land ...*' as listed in Table 14 3(a). The description of the area of the land is identical to that given in Chapter 13 for *Ben(bellows)'s* part of the Little Sheffield site of *Plant's Yard*.

#### Four deeds of 1823 and 1824

Some further indications of *Ben(carp)'s* inheritances are contained in four deeds (Table 14.4) registered on '*21st July 1823 at Two in the Afternoon*' (HX-9-9 and HX-13-14) and '*14th Oct 1824 near Seven in the Evening*' (IC-201-208 and IC-204-211).

<sup>22</sup>The site of (Little) Sheffield Moor is still called 'The Moor' some two centuries after being built up,

<sup>23</sup>These reference numbers for deeds apply to the referencing scheme of the West Yorkshire Archive Service, Wakefield Headquarters, Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE

(a) Deeds information

1816 deed		1823 deed
Thomas Whitehead	messuage and workshops	Jasper Ryalls
William Swift	dwelling house	William Swift
William Mycock	dwelling house	Samuel Dronfield
Robert Frith	workshop	Robert Frith
Joseph Benson	garden	Joseph Benson
John Senior	garden	John Senior

(b) Some apparently associated Directory entries

Name		Directory
Jasper Ryalls	pen and pocketknife manufacturer, Little Sheffield	Brownell 1817
Jasper Ryalls	grocer and flour dealer, Little Sheffield	Gell's 1825
Jasper Ryalls	pen, pocket and tableknife mfr and grocer, Little Sheffield	White's 1833
William Swift	hoster and glover, 17 Angel Street	White's 1833
Wm Swift	tableknife mfr, 3 Tudor Street	White's 1833
Wm Swift	pen knife maker, Steel Bank	White's 1833
Samuel Dronfield	gardener, Sharrow Lane	White's 1833
Robert Frith	wheelwright, Little Sheffield	Piggot's 1834
Joseph Benson	victualler, tavern keeper and penknife mfr, Old Crown, Little Sheffield	1825, 1833, 1834

Table 14.3: Occupants of Benjamin's part of the Little Sheffield site of Plant's Yard

The first deed (HX-9-9) lists the properties on Benjamin's part of *Plant's Yard* as unchanged from those listed for 1816 (Table 14.3(a)) except that the names of the occupiers Thomas Whitehead and William Mycock are changed respectively to Jasper Ryalls and Samuel Dronfield.

The listed occupants of this Little Sheffield site of *Plant's Yard* by around 1820 (Table 14.3) indicate that a workshop there was being used by a penknife and pocketknife maker, Jasper Ryalls, who was also a flour dealer — no doubt his trades related to the water-powered grinding wheels and Corn Mill nearby on the Porter Brook. The stated occupants also include the victualler of the Old Crown, which was on the opposite side of London Road from *Plant's Yard*. The participants of the 1823 and 1824 deeds (Table 14.4) include the common brewer John Woodward and the victualler James Wilson who is listed in the 1825 Sheffield Directory at the Black Bull, 40 Hollis Croft.

The second 1823/4 deed (HX-13-14), which also applies to the Little Sheffield site of *Plant's Yard*, makes it clear that the carpenter *Ben(carp)* had become a victualler between 1822 and 1823. This Little Sheffield victualler, who is mentioned in the 1823 deed, is stated to be the same Benjamin Plant as he who appears in an earlier '*Indenture of Lease and release bearing date respectively*' the 11 and 12 of June 1822 '*therin described as being then late of Dore . . . but then of Sheffield .... Carpenter*'.

The property in the third deed (IC-204-211) is identified as ground in Coalpit Lane containing '*Leasehold Messuages Tenements or Dwellinghouses Workshops Warehouses erections and Buildings of him the said Benjamin Plant*' occupied as indicated in Table 14.5. The fourth deed (IC-204-211) clarifies that this ground is the '*eleven yards and half*' part of Balm Croft in Coalpit Lane, as opposed to another '*thirteen yards*' part — both parts were described in *Ben(bellows)*'s 1805 deeds for Coalpit Lane (section 13.2.2 of Chapter 13).

It hence seems clear that by 1824 *Ben(carp)* was still retaining some of the Coalpit Lane and Little Sheffield properties that had belonged to the bellows maker Benjamin Plant until 1806 when this *Ben(bellows)*'s 1805 will demised the remaining estate to *Ben(carp)* following

### 14.3. BEN(BELLOWS)'S LEGACY AND PLANT POSTERITY

Year	Deed No	Property	Participants
1823	HX-9-9	Plant's Yard	Benjamin Plant of Sheffield, Victualler James Wilson of Sheffield, Victualler William Keeton of Sheffield, Gentleman Anthony Rotherham of Sheffield, Cordwainer John Hoole of Crookes, Sheffield, Tanner
1823	HX-13-14	Plant's Yard	James Wilson of Sheffield, Victualler Benjamin Plant of Sheffield, Victualler John Hoole of Crookes, Sheffield, Tanner
1824	IC-201-208	Coalpit Lane	Benjamin Plant of Little Sheffield, Victualler John Hancock of Dore, Farmer John Woodward of Sheffield, Common Brewer Creditors of the said Benjamin Plant
1824	IC-204-211	Coalpit Lane	William Keeton of Sheffield, Gentleman John Hancock of Dore, Carpenter John Woodward of Sheffield, Common Brewer Benjamin Plant of Little Sheffield, Victualler Thomas Shirley of Sheffield, Grocer Thomas Hancock of Dore, Gentleman
1839	NE-534-466	Plant's Yard	Benjamin Plant of Sheffield, Razor manufacturer John Hancock of Dore, Farmer George Saville of Sheffield, Pump Maker George Saville the younger of Sheffield, Pump Maker
1839	NE-536-467	Plant's Yard and Coalpit Lane	Benjamin Plant of Sheffield, Razor manufacturer George Saville the younger of Sheffield, Pump Maker Robert Plum of Bristol, hardwareman

Table 14.4: Participants in some 1823, 1824 and 1839 deeds

certain other specified bequeathals

Some offspring of *Ben(bellows)*'s nephew *Ben(carp)* are described below, as well as some offspring of *Ben(carp)*'s brother Joseph

#### 14.3.6 *Ben(carp)*'s son *Ben(son.of.Ben)*

There is also an 1839 deed for a part of Balm(e) Croft (Coalpit Lane) as well as some 1839 deeds for the Little Sheffield site of *Plant's Yard*. Both of these sites of a (*Late*) *Plant('s) (Y/y)ard* had earlier belonged to *Ben(bellows)* and then to *Ben(bellows)*'s nephew *Ben(carp)* (Table 14.4). The 1839 deeds suggest that *Ben(carps)*'s property had passed, by then, to a razor manufacturer Benjamin Plant. The property description in part of one of the 1839 deeds mentions that its previous occupants were those who are listed as occupiers of the 11.5 yards part of Balme Croft in 1824 (Table 14.5) though the current occupants for 1839 are left blank. It may be noted (Tables 14.5(a) and (b)) that one of the early *occupants* of this property was a razor manufacturer which might *perhaps* have some connection with *Ben(son.of.Ben)*'s subsequent adoption of this trade.

The razor manufacturer Benjamin Plant of these 1839 deeds can be presumed to be *Ben(carp)*'s son *Ben(son.of.Ben)* as indicated in Figure 14 7. This razor manufacturer is

(a) 1824 Deed information

late in the possessions of	and now
Mary Birley	Mary Birley
John Carr	John Carr
Joseph Woolhouse	Joseph Woolhouse
John Barber	William Cooper
John Lomas	John Schofield
Jonathan Thompson	John Thompson
Hugh Wiseman	Hugh Wiseman
Jermiah Yates	Christopher Green
William Kent	William Kent
William Rose	William Rose

(b) Some apparently associated Directory entries

Name(s)		Directory
John Carr	surgeon, 8 Pinstone Street	Gell's 1825
John Carr	penknife manufacturer, 10 Duke St, Park	Gell's 1825
Joseph Woolhouse	victualler, Wicker	Brownell 1817
Kenyon, Frith, and Woolhouse	Pond Iron Works	Brownell 1817
Woolhouse, Joseph & John	carpenters and builders, 9 Broad Street, Park	Gell's 1825
John Barber	pen & pocket knife manufacturer, Radford St	Brownell 1817
John Barber	razor manufacturer, South St	Brownell 1817
John Barber	victualler, Pea Croft	Brownell 1817
William Cooper	scissor manufacturer, Hollis Croft	Brownell 1817
William Cooper	victualler, Sir John Falstaff, 66 Wicker	Gell's 1825
John Lomas	flour dealer, Broad Lane	Brownell 1817
John Schofield	grocer and tea dealer, 13 Angel St	Gell's 1825
William Kent	scissor and silversmith shear manufacturer, 16 Calver St	Gell's 1825
William Rose	pen and pocket knife cutler, Wadsley	Brownell 1817

Table 14.5: Occupants of Benjamin's 11.5 yard part of Balme Croft (Cowpit Lane)

listed (aged 20) in the 1841 Census as living in the Wicker with 'Pump Manufacturer' George Saville (25) and his wife Martha. This is no doubt the George Saville whose name appears in the 1839 deeds (Table 14.4). By 1851, unmarried razor smith Benjamin Plant (32) from Dronfield in Derbyshire is a lodger at 67 Spring Street with an assortment of 9 others, including 2 shoemakers, another razor smith, a laundress, and a cabinet maker.

It may be noted that the recorded witnesses on the marriage certificate of *Ben(carp)* are George and Frances Saville. The former is no doubt the pump-maker George Saville who was the father of the pump-maker 'George Saville the younger' mentioned above. Both George Savilles are named in the 1839 deeds, along with *Ben(carp)*'s son Benjamin Plant (Table 14.4).

### 14.3.7 Joseph's son Ben(son.of.Jo)

Joseph Plant's son Benjamin (*i.e.* 'Ben(son.of.Jo)') of Figure 14.7) is missing from his father Joseph's Eyre Street household, in the 1841 Census return, but there is a 12 year old Benjamin Plant in the household of carter John Hickson on Warf Street. Warf Street was at the NE edge of Sheffield town and it was only about 0.6 miles NE from Joseph's (1841) Eyre Street home on (Little) Sheffield Moor towards Sheffield's south. Ten years later in 1851, a 22 year old labourer Benjamin Plant from Duckmanton is to be found in his father Joseph's household in

### 14.3 BEN(BELLOWS)'S LEGACY AND PLANT POSTERITY

Duke Lane, near to Warf Street<sup>24</sup>. Both of these census entries (1841 and 1851) no doubt refer to *Ben(son.of.Jo)* (Figure 14.7).

It seems that *Ben(son.of.Jo)* was learning his subsequent trade of carter by the age of 12 in 1841 on Warf Street, near the terminus of the canal link to the more developed transport systems of Rotherham<sup>25</sup>. Warf Street was also near where the freight railway line from Rotherham terminated after its opening in 1838. This is also near the Wicker where *Ben(son.of.Jo)*'s cousin *Ben(son.of.Ben)* was living in 1841. A far reaching passenger service started from Rotherham in 1840 though it was 1851 before such a service reached Sheffield itself with the opening of the Victoria Station not far from the Wicker and Wharf Street, at Sheffield's NE edge.

It was largely along these canal and railway routes NE out of Sheffield that major industry, based largely on steel, began to develop on a large scale. This followed on from Huntsman and Asline's first crucible steel plant, in the mid 18th century, at Attercliffe (Figure 14.5) which was just 2 miles NE from central Sheffield.

Living near to Sheffield's NE edge by 1851 was *Ben(son.of.Jo)*'s father Joseph and his family. Near here also, in 1851, lived Joseph's cousin Isaac Plant from Clowne (Chapter 8) whose household was in High Street which ran parallel and immediately to the east of Duke Street Lane and Duke Street<sup>26</sup>. Moreover also nearby at this time was the family of a son, *Ben(shoe)*, of this Isaac's half-brother *W<sup>m</sup>(1)*. The shoemaker Benjamin Plant (*i.e. Ben(shoe)*) was living in 1851 at Victoria Square near the Wicker and near the developing railway systems to Manchester, Rotherham and Lincolnshire.

*Ben(shoe)*'s brother, the steel refiner Thomas Plant from Clowne (Chapter 9), was living around 1841-71 about 0.7 miles to the west, around Hoyle Street near the Doncaster Street site of Sheffield's only surviving Cementation Furnace (*cf* Figure 14.5). This surviving furnace was one of five that were begun by Daniel Doncaster on his father's orchard here in 1833. Until recent decades there was also a crucible steel refining shop here at Hoyle Street.

Later in the 19th century, a 42 year old carter Benjamin from Duckmanton (who no doubt is *Ben(son.of.Jo)*), is shown in the 1871 Census returns with his family at 18 Ropery Row. This address was just up the hillside from *Ben(son.of.Jo)*'s parents' earlier Duke Lane home and just to the east of central Sheffield. The family at Ropery Row of *Ben(son.of.Jo)* is listed in the 1871 Census returns and this information is included in Figure 14.7. Nearby at 6 Ropery Row was the household of his brother, the fileforger William Plant from Duckmanton, as was described in Chapter 8.

By 1881 *Ben(son.of.Jo)*'s family had moved only as far as the South Street that ran parallel and to the west of Duke Street Lane at Park<sup>27</sup>. In the 1881 Census return for 163 South Street at Park, this Benjamin (55) and his sons William (22) and Herbert (19) are all listed as carters. Also in this household are this Benjamin's wife Sarah A (55), daughters Harriet (16) and scholar Lilly (14), as well as 'Grandson' scholar Isaac Plant (8) who appears a little old to be a son of *Ben(son.of.Jo)*'s only known married son William (22).

<sup>24</sup>This Duke Lane was apparently the lane that was also called Duke Street Lane, immediately to the west of Duke Street at Park

<sup>25</sup>The original River Dun Navigation system from Rotherham ended halfway to Sheffield, 3 miles away, at the Tinsley Locks but the Sheffield Canal, which was opened in 1819, extended this a further 3 miles to near Warf Street on the NE edge of Sheffield town.

<sup>26</sup>This High Street at Park was subsequently renamed Bard Street to remove confusion with High Street in central Sheffield.

<sup>27</sup>There was also a different South Street and Duke Street near the head of (Little) Sheffield Moor about 0.6 miles to the SW

## 14.4 Synopsis

It may be commented that the property information for the Plants around the two apparent sites of *(Late) Plant('s) (Y/y)ard*, between 1790 and 1860, helps to provide a link that leads on from the documentation relating to 'Benjamin Plant of Sheffield Moor', as he is known in the book 'Peeps into the Past' for example (*i.e.* the bellows maker *Ben(bellows)* 1742-1806 of Chapters 12 and 13). This link leads into the mid 19th century by when more general data becomes available, from Census returns *etc.*, for the name Plant around Sheffield (*e.g.* Chapter 7). The property evidence helps to account for the inheritances of *Ben(bellows)'s* properties near Sheffield by his nephew *W<sup>m</sup>(1)* and by some descendants of *Ben(bellows)'s* brother, the yeoman James Plant (1740-1825) of Duckmanton. This helps to sort out, in particular, various Benjamins who were living in Sheffield by the mid 19th century. A discussion of various William Plants in Sheffield by the mid 19th century was given in Chapter 9 and, when taken together with the current discussions of various Benjamins, it leads to *most* of the Sheffield area Plants falling into place.

It accordingly seems clear that the main beneficiary of *Ben(bellows)'s* 1805 will was his nephew *Ben(carp)* who turned from carpentry to being a victualler before he died young (aged 37 in 1827). *Ben(carp)'s* son, a razor smith Benjamin Plant, then inherited the *Plant's Yard* properties and this so-called *Ben(son.of Ben)* (*i.e.* the razor smith) was still unmarried (aged 32) by 1851. The family of *Ben(son.of Ben)'s* cousin, the carter *Ben(son.of Jo)*, was still living to the east of central Sheffield by 1881 whilst the family of their second cousin *Ben(shoe)* (*i.e.* a shoemaker) was living just to Sheffield's south. This was near a dram flask maker James Plant (1829-1904), who was a son of an apparent brother *W<sup>m</sup>(shoe)* of *Ben(shoe)*. It seems for example that a line of Plants through *W<sup>m</sup>(shoe)* and his son James Plant remained near Sheffield from Georgian to modern times, as will be described further in the next two chapters.

Chapter 15 will give further consideration to the likely origins of the Plant ancestors of these and other Sheffield area Plants. It seems likely that their origins were around the general area of 17th century North Staffordshire and Chapter 15 will also examine the possible role of late 17th century Plants at the intermediate location of Great Longstone in North Derbyshire. Chapter 15 will also describe, in particular, one of the early 19th century William Plants in Sheffield (*W<sup>m</sup>(shoe)*) who is believed to have been a son of *W<sup>m</sup>(1)* who has been mentioned in this and earlier Chapters as one of the beneficiaries of *Ben(bellows)'s* 1805 will



## THE DIARY OF JOHN PLANT OF HAZZLEWOOD FARM LEEKFRITH NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE 1849-1853

continued from Journals 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 + 13

1 July 1851 to 29 December 1851

- July
- 1 Hee finished the old wall by Lane side he give them some porter he took a oak stop for the gate Mary Halsall was at our house & Mrs Bott for barn
  - 2 John Brocklehurst came to tell us the Whitehill twinter was bad I went with Thomas & John to look at her but she was better I give Robert Brunt 1s he was finishing the wall round the waste Thomas came back by the Brow T Clows with him he was very cross with Robert Brunt about some Draining as he must have finished by haytime
  - 3 T Brough took the pickits to the smithy bought a scythestone 5d Samuel Hulme brought a Load of salt from Leek 1s9d Harrison cleaned the clock for 1s and Marias watch for 1s I went to John to come in the morning to begin the Mowing he came verry fine weather
  - 4 We measured the wall round the wast it is 15 rood I paid Robert Brunt 6s6d pr rood for helping to fill the stone Thomas paid Robert £2 on the 18th of June and £1 on the 28th and £1-17s-6d today in all £14-17-6d also 6s3d for porter I give T Brough 6s6d and 1s that I Lost out of his vest pocket
  - 5 Lead the first hay home I went to the Brow to Look for a shilling Thomas said I had lost out of his vest pocket Robert Brunt called as he went from his work and said he had a shilling too much in that he received he thought that Thomas had given it in the silver he paid him for the Lads for helping him to fill stone 7s6d
  - 7 We was weeding in the garden John Findlow repairing walls
  - 8 Robert Brunt was at Phcasants Clough hee was weeding turnips I stopped him on Saturday night for going on with his walling as the weather was verry fine he was to help Halsalls in the hay but as the weather changed to Dull and showry I wished for him to go on with his walling
  - 10 T Brough at Leek took Gilbert in a Holter with a load of pea and bean meal Mixed from Gatliffes giving 19s for it for the pigs
  - 11 Tho Shatta called with a cloth weskit I paid him 2s for it We had 2 Load of hay Robert Brunt called and unload it had his supper
  - 13 T Brough at Gradbath in the afternoone to a charity sermon George Bull preacher Rained at night
  - 15 John Shufflebotham at our house gave the Girls some Money we was helping Beswick to repair the road
  - 16 Mr Bellfield came at 2 0'clock a Hayng Robinsons Girl fathered her child on Edwm Eardley

- 28 I went to Leek Faire in the afternoon a cheese to Mr Tattlers at the George not paid for it it was 26 1/4 lb
- 29 Samuel Smith and his Brother came to help us in the hay thunder and rain at a distance I fetched a lome of Mutton from S Clows 11 lb at 5 1/2d
- 30 Heard that Mr Taylor of Park House had two tits kild by Lightning on the 29th and a man that was Draining on the Farm at the same time by Name of Robinson
- August 3 I went to see Hannah Oliver give her a sovren called at the Pheasants Clough and dined there
- 4 Fish put into the pool
- 5 T Finey called to look at Alice Cow she was stiff in her Limbs and Grunted a Little he cut her for the worm in the tail and he thought she had gotten the Cold Nathan Wardle called and T Brough went with him onto the Brow to Look at the Bull he bid him £4-10s Thomas offered him for £5 but he would not give it
- 8 The calves got out of their pastur I found them at old Smithies
- 9 Elizabeth went to Dambridge for a quartern Loafe and 1 lb of lump shuger I took Beswicks some Gooseberrys Enoch Beswick his wife and Mary Jane Butterworth came to the pool
- 10 Elizabeth at Dambridge Chappel
- 11 Mr Turner Came in the afternoon had his tea with us I went with him to Stockmeadow
- 13 I and Elizabeth at Leek bought some oile cloth at at 1s pr yard Ralph Mountford paid Elizabeth for a Sitting in Leek Church
- 14 I was at Wet Shaw to tell Widow Boyer to Come to Meerbrook on Sunday next in the afternoone to have a share of the Hazzlewood Doale
- 15 Mary Mason came to see us and brought Joseph Chapman and Mary to Nurse the child
- 16 I went to Macclesfield by railway from Rushton and back Paid 11d going in a 3rd class carriage Back 8 1/2d in a 3rd Partime I sold a pig to Mr Fletcher a shopkeeper of sutton giving the pluch and gut fat to be taken on Thursday next I called on Mrs Orm to invite her son to call and look at the cheese
- 17 I and Elizabeth were at Chappel in the afternoone Mr Turner gave the Hazzlewood Doale James Williams was the only applicant from Roche side he had 8s6d being Halfe of the Money Widow Boar Elizabeth Boars grandson and Thomas Turnock had the other 8s6d divided amongst them I gave 6d to the 8s6d and made it 3s to each applicant for Hazzlewood
- 18 I was on the brow the Bull had got into the lane John Brocklehurst and James Williamson put him in again

- 21 T Brough took the pig to Macclesfield to Mr Fletcher Baker its wweight 10 score and 7lb at 10s6d pr score £3-17s-7 1/2d He bought 4 score and 10lb of Floure at the rate of 30 shilling pr Load 11s3 1/2d one pound of soap and 1lb of soda 6d
- 23 Thomas Funna called and dined with us brought a bill of 4s10d I paid it Thomas Brough went to the White Hill I sent 5s4d by him to pay D Brasington for a lome of veal as Thomas brough on Wednesday I sent 1s to the wallers Robert Brunt and his 2 Lads had supper with us I Paid him a sovren
- 25 James Clulowe agreed with Robert brunt to make a new wall in the stoneput He was to make a banking for the walls Foundation 4 foot broad 4 foot high and the was to build New wall to crrispond with the old wall and get all the stone that was wanted and Dirt to fill up the Levill the Foundation out of our pit, then to Levil and Sloop the pit down to the wall as the cattle could trail down the wall by the side of the wall James Clulowe was to give Robert Brunt £2-10s for the wall and 2s6d more if he was pleased as it was left to him if he pleased
- 26 Martha Turnock came to pay me 2s that she borrowed
- 29 Thomas Brough borrowed Mary Arnetts cart took a pig to Macclesfield, paid 4d at Sutton gate he was back by one o'clock very wet
- September 2 We went to measure the new wall by the laneside it was 16 rood and 5 yard I paid him 4s pr rood he had 2d in advance I paid him £1-8s calling the 5 yard a rood I set Robert Brunt the supping of the drain water below the 4 st into the waste for 4 shillings and he was to open up and fill up the Drain from the watering to the upright diam at 1s2d pr rood
- 3 T Brough bought a new cheese vat 2s6d
- 4 John Findlow and Thomas took the bull to Sutto Faire and sold him to feains for £4 and 1s back for luck Dull Faire he cameback at 1/2 past ten at Night
- 6 Henry Warring came and bought the cheese and wead it Thomas Brough took 1lc 2qur 8lb of cheese 63 in number to Leek at £2-4s the C Brought the cash back £25-8s-8d he took it with Smiler
- 8 T Brough began getting the kidneys a many rotten. Mrs Bott came and borrowed a barrel and brough us some barm that we had Lent her
- 15 We began shearing in the New Meadow fine day
- 24 2 sermons preached at Dambridge Chappel by a Yorkshueman
- 30 We Led 2 Loads of corn at home 2 at F Barn heavy rain
- October 4 T Brough in bet till noone get up for dinner J Fauste came to tell him he must go to Leek his Mother was verry ill and had been since Tuesday he was ill of a cold but he went to Leek he came back at Half past twelve o'clock and brought word that his Mother had Departed this life at 1/2 past 7 o'clock the Last Night wet Night

- 5 Meerbrook Wakes Most of the Corn out and some to cut The Girls at Chappel  
verry few people there Joseph Clulow at Alderlee Departed this Life in the  
afternoon
- 6 T Brough getting tatoes went to Middlehulme at night Wm Nixon and one of his  
men Brough Mrs Bough in her coffin to Middlehulme in his Handry for Interment  
the next day at Meerbrook from Leek Thomas Buxton under-keeper brough us a  
Brace of partudge and a ham
- 7 T Brough and I was at Mrs Broughs Funeral showry day
- 10 T Brough at the road I was on Whitehill repairing the groundwork of the wall  
below the stile going into Swythamley the Queen at Manchester very fine day
- 15 T Brough went to Leek bought 4 chickens at 4s We took 2 Beasts to Far Barn  
they settled bad we brought one home again and took Taffe taffy but she would  
not settle Warrinton bid £4 for the Hereford
- 17 wee took Taffe home again and took Alice We sold Cooper a cow for £4 giving  
him 2s6d back for Luck Thomas went with him through Leek.
- 18 I thatched a corn rick we made one again it was so crooked
- 19 I was at Chappel in the morning T Brough at Middlehulme in the evening
- 20 T Brough told me he would stop no longer than Christmas that I must Hire a Fresh  
Servant
- 27 We was threshing T Brough got the onions Dick Halsall caled for a poor rate
- 28 T Brough went to Macclesfield he bought New cord Trousers and a cloth vest
- November 1 I and Elizabeth winnoed 9 bags of oats I was at Whitehill to see Robert Brunt as  
he had been selling the stone William Clows I brought the stone hammer
- 4 a verry Deep Level Snow from 14-16 inches Deep we laid the beasts and tits up  
at Night verry Frosty and Cold T Brough ketched three rabbets with the dog the  
snow was so deep they could not run
- 5 T Brough at Leek began to thaw the snow sank a Deal
- 6 Samuel Clows killed us a pig J Findlow helped to kill it T Brough and John  
Findlow took 10 Bags of oats to the mill I was Light to be Dried the snow was  
gone
- 8 we was putting a stoop down on Whitehill Brow I give Mrs Brocklehurst 1/2 sov
- 11 I was at Meerbrook for 23lb of Bull Beef from Samuel Clows the Bull of Wm  
Heath of Beard Hall Mill I had the Line
- 12 T Brough at Leek talked with Samuel Mellor about a Mortgage
- 13 I was at Leek bought 9 yards of yard wide calico at 5d pr yard 1 yard of Dowlas  
9d a smock frock 7s6d Talked with S Mellor about the Money

- 14 T Brough on White Hill Brow Leviling the Bracks by the new wall John Brocklehurst helped him he Heard that Wm Hine at New Set had been Flaing an incalfe stirk thathad died of the Hient it was at Frith Bottom
- 15 T Brough on the Brow Finishing stocking Gorse and levilling bracks by the wall-side Samuel Mellor came to tell me that Isaac Bayle has agreed to have T Broughs Money at £4-5s pr cent and Thomas to pay £1 towards the conveyance he was to see Thomas next day
- 16 The Girls at Dainbridge in the afternoone Mr Warrington preached
- 17 Bellfields Lads came and brought three ferrets and ketched 1 rat at the far Barn and 7 rabbets and went without there dinner
- 19 T Brough at Leek bought calico for shirts 8 at 4d Cloth for Necks 10 Handkerchiefs 1s Saw Samuel Mellor Nothing ordred about the Money Maria at Leek Bought 2 new Dresses from Miss Dales I sent the 2 Rabbets
- 21 T Whitticar came to pay his rent
- 26 T Brough was to have seen Samuel Mellor but Mist of him he came by his house but he was not in
- 27 Samuel Mellor came to our house and agreed with T Brough to Find Isaac Bayley of Whitehead £500 at the rate of £4 5s per cent and to be £1 and a Little more toward the mortgage security
- December 3 T Brough at Leek Browns Case of Filiating mist Thomas Fisher did not go
- 4 I did not go Swythamley Rent Day I had a bad cold T Brough saw Aaron Cooper he was waiting in the Fields to see me I went to Pheasants Clough settled four years of Interest with Ellen Halsall and give her a Note for 50 pound Misty Day
- 5 T Brough was cutting sticks he had a bad cold I was fettling
- 7 Elizabeth went to Greasley to a Christning there was No Service at Wincle and it mist Maria was at Meerbrook in the evening she heard of the Death of Miss Rogers on the 6th aged 14 years She Died on the Chin Cough
- 8 Robert Nixon Begging for the School 1 2s Girls 2s
- 14 Elizabeth went to Wincle William Shufflebothams First Child Christnd
- 22 Samuel Hulme was opening Ditch Gutters in Cloughhead Bank on Duty
- 23 T Brough at the Holands Road helping Mr Maydews 2 sons and man to repare the Ditch an sink the gutter Samuel Hulme and Joseph Bellfield helping on Duty James Maydew said that he would see that the Ditches below were scoured up I promised 1 Days Duty
- 24 I was on the Roach seeng that plats and gutters were open Frost on the roach

- 
- 25 I Paid the Girls £12 I Paid T Brough £14 Halsalls Interest £1 2s also Interest for £30 that I had of him at the rate of 4 per cen £1 4s and 12s for work
- 29 The Girls at Sudlows to help Mrs Dress 7 Geese Ann Turnock was at our house wanting me to see her Landlord I was at Swythamley I did not see him

## THE PLANT FAMILY AND THE GOLDFIELDS OF QUEENSLAND

by Judy Wallace

See also Journal No 4 July 1992 Pages 13 to 30

Dear Keith

My sister-in-law, Penny Wallace, is chairperson of Blackheath Thornburgh College in Charters Towers, Queensland, and the main school building is the original home of Edmund Harris Thornburgh Plant

Recently, two members of staff at the school, and some of the pupils published a booklet on Edmund Plant's life and the history of the building Penny promised me that they would send you a copy of the booklet, but I don't think this has happened, so I am enclosing my copy (I'll be able to get another one) and also some other relevant articles on the life of EHT Plant

EHT Plant was a first cousin of my great-grandfather and I was most surprised after I had been researching for years to find that any Plants had come to Queensland, as my great-grandfather had gone first to New Zealand and then to Melbourne He also had an 'e' on the end of his name which his father had added Maybe there was a family feud, I don't know

You'll probably find that some of the writing in the booklet is a bit amateurish, owing to the fact that it was written by the children

I will also enclose a tree of the research I have so far done ( see pages 39 + 40)

I thought you might like to put an article in your magazine on the life of EHT Plant

### THE HON EDMUND HARRIS THORNBURGH PLANT (1844 - 1926)

On the 10 December 1844, in Nottingham, England, an enterpreneur was born This man was to become a mine and mill owner, grazier, prospector, bank director, Chairman of Dalrymple Divisional Board, and member of the Queensland parliament to name a few occupations This man was Edmund Harris Thornburgh Plant, founder of Thornburgh House

Mr EHT Plant was the third son of a lace manufacturer, who travelled to America at the age of 12, 1860 and the pending American Civil War caused a then 16 year old Edmund Plant to return to England briefly when he discovered that his father's business had gone bankrupt After struggling for many months to rectify this bankruptcy, he decided to immigrate to Australia during the later stages of 1861

Upon arrival, Mr Plant began working in Queensland He worked as a shephard and as other various station occupations before turning to gold prospecting at Peak Downs, and later the Rockhampton District and Ravenwood He established Ravenwood's first Crushing Mill before arriving in Charters Towers during 1872

Being one of the first prospectors to arrive in Charters Towers, he had the opportunity to establish one of the many historic sites around the city today Between 1872 and 1873, the Venus Battery was built by Mr Plant to accommodate the nearby Charter Towers gold fields which were booming and would require mills The Venus Battery was later sold to Mr JC Hutton, during October Before this sale, Mr Plant's older brother, CF Plant came out from England and joined his brother

as a partner. This partnership was dissolved soon afterwards, owing to the sale of the Battery, but their interests in various mining properties of the field remained great.

During the same year he sold the Venus Battery, Edmund Plant married Miss Elizabeth Esther Hodel of Townsville. From this union, 8 children were born, two sons and six daughters: Marie Esther (1876), Armenia Ann (1879), Rosa Besana (1882), Maggie Janet (1884), Emilia Ada (1885), Edmund Neville (1887), George Harris Donald (1890) and Katie Nancy Dora (1893). From this group of children, two pre-deceased him, Rosa and Edmund.

1875 saw Mr Plant become proprietor of the Charters Towers Evening Telegraph, a daily newspaper which is no longer in circulation today. Around the same time as he started the Evening Telegraph, Mr Plant bought Goose Lagoon Station near Ingham. This station remained in the Plant's family for many years and following the sale of his family home in Charters Towers, it was to this station that Mr Plant moved.

1888-89 marked the family's journey to England. This trip was a first for the family and was unfortunately marred by disaster. Mr Plant's youngest child, and only son at that time, died sometime during this journey to or from England. Edmund Neville, the child that died, was aged 2. Upon the family's return from England, Mr Plant joined Mr James Cass, a grazier, to establish Homestead.

During 1889, Mr Plant became a Justice of the Peace and owner of the mine in King's Street. It was also around this time that the building his family home of Thornburgh House began. This house was built on a block of land on the corner of King and Mosman Streets, Charters Towers. The block of land contained the Plants Dam, in which 6 people tragically died either through suicide or accident.

1893 was an important year for Mr Plant and his family. During this year, he became a director of the Bank of North Queensland, Chairman of the Dalrymple Divisional Board, Member of the Charters Towers Water Board, Member of the Townsville Water Board, Member of the Royal Colonial Institute and Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Engineering. This year also saw the birth of his second son and future heir, George Harris Donald Plant.

In the years that followed, Mr Plant became associated with two of the largest gold mines in Charters Towers, Bonnie Dundee Gold Mining Co Ltd in 1901 and Day Dawn Gold Mine Ltd in 1910. 1905 was the year in which Mr EHT Plant became a member of the Queensland Parliament, a position he held for 17 years, earning the title of Honourable through his dedicated service.

During 1919, Mr Edmund Plant sold his family home of Thornburgh House to the Presbyterian and Methodist Church. Around this time gold mining in Charters Towers had begun to decline. Following this sale, Mr Plant returned to the Goose Lagoon Station near Ingham where he began farming until 1925. During this time his wife passed away and towards the end of 1925, Mr Plant retired to Sandgate in Brisbane.

On the 25th April 1926, The Honourable Mr EHT Plant passed away aged 84 years. A man of self education who was honest, straight and quiet, a man who minded his own business. Mr EHT Plant was an individual who thought things out for himself and stood up to high responsibilities. He was one of the most loyal citizens, Charters Towers had and fought persistently for its well being. Upon his death, his only surviving son, George Harris Donald was by his side.

The house which bears his name in Charters Towers still stands today and is the centerpiece of the school, which was established by the Methodist and Presbyterian Church, as a boarding school in 1919.



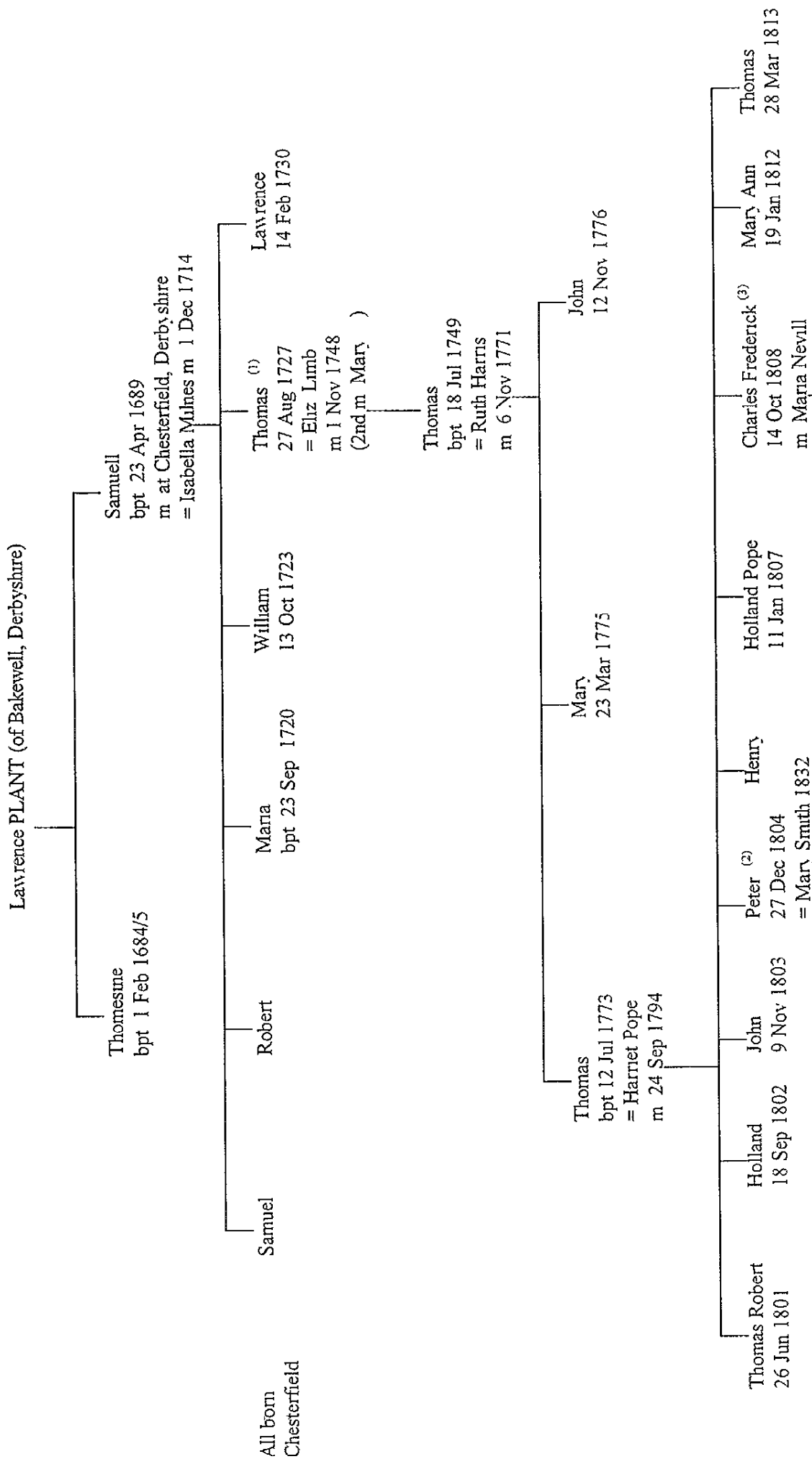
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The above article was prepared by six girls and two teachers of Thornburgh College, Charters Towers in 1994 to mark the 75th anniversary of the opening of the College. It varies slightly from the information researched for the article in Journal No 4.

Edmund Harris Plant (The Thornburgh was added later) was born in St James St, Parish of St Nicholas, Nottingham on 10 December 1844 the son of Frederic Plant and Maria Plant formerly Newall. Frederic Plant was employed as a Merino Spinner at the time of Edmunds birth.

It is probable that Edmund grew up in comparatively affluent surroundings. He received a grammar school education and, at the age of twelve, was sent to the United States where he remained for three years. Why Edmund returned to England in 1859 is not known unless the financial difficulties of his fathers business, which had been set up some years previously, caused his recall. In the event his fathers business collapsed some time in the early 1860's and Edmund set sail for Queensland in late 1861, arriving early in 1862. He was then 17 years of age and the rest, as they say, 'is History'.

ANTECEDANTS OF EDMUND HARRIS THORNBURGH PLANT 1844 - 1926



See next page

Charles Frederick Plant <sup>(3)</sup>

bt 14 Oct 1808  
m Maria Nevill

Edmund Harris Thornburgh  
b 10 Dec 1844  
m Elizabeth Esther Hodel 1873  
d 28 April 1926

Charles Frederick

- (1) Moved to Nottingham
- (2) Great Great grandfather of Judy Wallace
- (3) For family of Charles Frederick Plant See page 29 Journal No 4

## STAFFORDSHIRE BURIAL INDEX

Grace to Joyce

This list is an addition to the lists shown in Journal 4 Page 10 to 12 and Journal 6 Page 11 to 14

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Parish Church</u>
1730	Apr 26	Grace	wife of William	Kingsley
1697	Apr -	Gulielmus	fs Johannis & Mariae, ux	Swynnerton
1717	Nov 21	Hanna	inf	Stoke on Trent
1698	Aug 17	Hannah		Longnor
1700	Nov 14	Hannah	inf of Dunwood	Leek
1720	Oct 21	Hannah	pauper of Bearson Mill	Mucklestone
1724	Apr 5	Hannah	dua of Joseph & Sarah of Barne Yates	Leek
1732	Jul 16	Hannah	Inf of Leek	Leek
1745	Jul 10	Hannah	wife of John	Wetton
1747	Sep 13	Hannah	dau of Tho & Jane of Red Earth	Leek
1748	Dec 7	Hannah	Dau of Rob of L End	Stoke on Trent
1753	Jan 12	Hannah	Dau of Rob of L End	Stoke on Trent
1758	Jan 6	Hannah		Walsall
1767	Jan 31	Hannah	wife of Joseph	Leek
1772	Jul 15	Hannah	dau of James	Wolverhampton
1774	Sep 21	Hannah	inf	Leek
1778	May 17	Hannah	of Swinn	Swynnerton
1780	Jan 9	Hannah		Gnosall
1780	Nov 28	Hannah		Stoke on Trent
1791	Mar 16	Hannah	wife of Ralph of Wolstanton age 35	Wolstanton
1792	May 8	Hannah		Stoke on Trent
1802	Jan 13	Hannah	age 13	Leek
1806	Nov 9	Hannah	age 77	Leek
1808	Sep 25	Hannah	inf	Leek
1784	Jan 7	Harriet	dau of William	Walsall
1717	Feb -	Helen	dau of William of Darlaston	Stone
1718	May 27	Helena		Leek
1770	Jul 15	Henrietta	wife of William	Walsall
1698	Feb 10	Henry	Old Henry of Mill St	Leek
1698	Mar 2	Hester		Longnor
1739	Jun 14	Hester	wife of W of Leek	Leek
1766	Jul 10	Hester		Longdon
1585	Mar 1	Humfey		Swynnerton
1605	Jul -	Humphrey	junr of Aston	Stone
1611	Oct -	Humphrey	of Aston	Stone
1721	Sep 17	Humphrey	Mill Meese	Eccleshall
1729	Feb -	Humphrey	of Saverley	Stone

1731	Jun	-	Humphrey	mf	Stone
1734	Feb	14	Humphrey	of Saverly	Stone
1799	Jun	29	Humphrey		Gnosall
1677	Dec	11	Humphridus	son of Humphridi of Fulford	Stone, St Michael
1698	Feb	23	Iarole	f of W of Stone Clyffe	Leek
1704	Jan	6	Isabel	an Anabaptist, bur at Swinerton	Trentham
1721	Jan	-	Isabella	wife of John of Fulford	Stone
1810	Jan	14	Jno	son of John & Mary, aged 9 wks	Rowley Regis
1584	Jul	-	Joana		Stone
1677	Apr	15	Johanes	son of Humphrey of Fulford	Stone, St Michael
1677	Dec	11	Johanes	son of Humphridi of Fulford	Stone, St Michael
1598	Dec	21	Johannes		Swynnerton
1701	Jul	20	Johannes	de Cotes Heath	Swynnerton
1701	Oct	24	Johannes	de Swinnerton	Swynnerton
1706	May	1	Johannes	Rector	Swynnerton
1710	May	6	Johannes	fs Gulielm	Swynnerton
1717	Nov	16	Johannes	fs Johannis Plant de Earnfield	Swynnerton
1726	Feb	11	Johannes	de Earnfield	Swynnerton
1728	Sep	20	Johannes	of Becch p Stone	Swynnerton
1564	Feb	16	John		Maer
1568	Jan	-	John		Stone
1594	Jun	-	John	of Darlaston	Stone
1609	May	5	John	son of John & Margery	Adbaston
1618	Jun	6	John	son of John & Elizabeth	Muckleston
1622	Sep	2	John	Blacksmith	Adbaston
1637	Oct	20	John	of Red Earth	Leek
1639	Aug	21	John	of Leeke	Leek
1659	Apr	-	John	of Fulford	Stone
1661	Nov	8	John	of Swinnerton	Swynnerton
1666	Nov	26	John	of Milst	Leek
1688	Mar	28	John		Uttoxeter
1670	Feb	6	John	son of William of Bearson	Codsall
1686	Aug	1	John	adol	Stoke on Trent
1689	Dec	22	John	de Newboro	Hanbury
1709	Jun	18	John	son of John of Woor	Mucklestone
1713	Apr	23	John	paup	Stoke on Trent
1713	Jun	10	John	of Spout St	Leek
1713	Sep	13	John		Uttoxeter
1717	Aug	27	John	son of John of Bearson	Mucklestone
1717	Feb	3	John		Leek
1718	Dec	22	John	of Blockshey Moor	Leek
1719	Nov	10	John	son of Thomas & Margaret	Stafford, St Mary
1723	Feb	15	John	of Hartleborough from Asltonfield	Leek
1727	Feb	-	John	son of Richard of Darlaston	Stone
1727	Aug	-	John		Horton
1728	Mar	15	John	senr	Rowley Regis
1729	Feb	-	John	of Fulford	Stone
1731	May	13	John		Uttoxeter
1733	Feb	5	John	son of John	Walsall
1737	Jul	16	John		Madeley

1738	Oct	17	John	son of John	Rowley Regis
1740	Sep	12	John	son of Edward, Peirce Hay	Brewood
1741	Sep	18	John	of Darlaston	Stone
1742	Apr	15	John	of Bearson	Mucklestone
1744	May	20	John	son of widow Plant of Darlaston	Stone
1747	Jun	25	John	of Spot	Stone
1752	Jan	24	John	of Fulford	Stone
1753	Nov	1	John	of Leek	Leek
1755	Feb	11	John		Uttoveter
1757	Dec	29	John	son of Richard	Brewood
1759	Oct	29	John	son of Blockshawmoor	Leek
1760	Apr	12	John	of Hazle Wood	Leek
1760	Oct	18	John	son of James	Wolverhampton
1764	Nov	18	John	son of William & Peggy of Darlaston	Stone
1768	Sep	26	John	of Earnfield	Swynnerton
1768	Oct	17	John	inf	Leek
1768	Dec	30	John	of Hazlewood	Leek
1770	Feb	10	John	of Radwood, Eccleshall	Mucklestone
1770	May	2	John	inf	Leek
1771	Dec	1	John	s/o William of Darlaston	Stone
1774	Sep	15	John		Leek
1774	Dec	26	John	son of Thomas & Jane	Bilston
1777	May	18	John	son of Margaret of Bearstone	Mucklestone
1777	Jun	2	John	of Nay Church	Leek
1777	Aug	3	John	son of John & Hannah	Cheadle
1777	Sep	7	John	of ye Fowley	Leek
1778	Oct	4	John	son of John & Sarah	Rowley Regis
1779	Apr	12	John		Leek
1780	Feb	9	John		Rowley Regis
1785	Apr	14	John		Wolverhampton
1786	Jan	29	John	inf	Leek
1787	Jun	21	John	inf	Stone on Trent
1787	Sep	16	John	son of John & Hannah	Cheadle
1787	Oct	20	John	of Ecton	Wetton
1788	Dec	28	John		West Bromwich
1790	Feb	19	John		Walsall
1792	Mar	21	John	son of John	Longnor
1794	Sep	2	John	pau age 68	Leek
1796	Aug	14	John	of Macclesfield	Longnor
1798	Dec	2	John	age 75	Cheadle
1799	Apr	14	John	of Lane End	Swynnerton
1799	Dec	2	John		Sandon
1800	Feb	28	John	inf	Leek
1800	Aug	7	John		Stoke on Trent
1801	Jan	6	John		Oldbury
1801	Dec	18	John	of Mill Dam	Longnor
1802	Aug	1	John	son of Edward & Mary of Sharpley Heath	Stone
1803	Oct	27	John		Leek
1805	Mar	8	John		Sandon

1806	Jun	24	John	jur	Norbury
1806	Jun	22	John		Sandon
1809	Dec	28	John		Sandon
1810	Jun	9	John	Long Port	Stoke on Trent
1812	Mar	29	John	age 28	West Bronwich
1812	May	20	John	of Charnes	Eccleshall
1812	May	5	John	age 9	Leek
1814	May	12	John	of Mill St age 44	Leek
1815	Nov	16	John	of Kiddemoor age 4	Brewood
1820	Apr	24	John	(see also William same date) age 4	Warslow
1837	Nov	26	John	age 29	Wolverhampton
1790	Jun	16	Jonathan	son of Joseph & Elizabeth of Crossgate	Stone
1801	Jun	27	Jonathan		Stoke on Trent
1623	May	26	Jone	dau of John	Penkridge
1657	Mar	3	Jone	dau of Samuel & Anne of Tettisworth	Leek
1693	May	21	Jos	son of Wm of Bearston Forge	Mucklestone
1767	Oct	16	Jos	of Woore	Mucklestone
1703	Nov	10	Joseph	of Pickwood	Leek
1707	Feb	23	Joseph		Burton on Trent
1707	Sep	7	Joseph	infant of Mill St	Leek
1716	Jan	20	Joseph	inf	Leek
1717	Oct	13	Joseph	son of William & Grace	Kingsley
1722	May	29	Joseph	son of James of Quarnel Hall	Leek
1732	Oct	15	Joseph	of Leek	Leek
1735	Sep	15	Joseph	f of John & Mary of Leek, smallpox	Leek
1735	Nov	23	Joseph	son of Walter	Uttoxeter
1735	Feb	13	Joseph	of Leckfrith	Leek
1745	Dcc	5	Joseph	of Nay Church	Leek
1748	Mar	20	Joseph	son of James	Uttoxeter
1751	Aug	7	Joseph	of Leek	Leek
1756	Feb	15	Joseph	son of James & Ann	Kingsley
1756	Jun	18	Joseph	of Stanley More	Endon
1756	Jun	1	Joseph	of Stanley More	Leek
1757	Jun	18	Joseph	of Red Earth	Leek
1757	Aug	31	Joseph	inf of Leek	Leek
1758	May	29	Joseph	son of John of Milldam	Longnor
1762	Feb	18	Joseph	son of William	Wolverhampton
1772	May	18	Joseph	inf	Leek
1777	Jan	28	Joseph	inf	Leek
1777	Feb	26	Joseph	son of Robert & Eliz	Gayton
1786	Jun	20	Joseph		Stafford, St Chad
1787	Jul	22	Joseph	inf pau	Leek
1793	May	25	Joseph	of Allstonefield age 29	Leek
1793	May	15	Joseph	age 75	Leek
1799	Apr	19	Joseph	of Crossgate	Stone
1800	Aug	6	Joseph	of Wolstonton age 51	Wolstonton
1804	Feb	19	Joseph	of Stoke	Swynnerton
1806	Sep	21	Joseph		Stafford, St Mary

1808	Apr	29	Joseph	of Crossgate	Stone
1808	Jul	19	Joseph	son of John Plant of Coseley	Sedgley
1809	Feb	5	Joseph	son of Hannah, age 19 mths	Wolstouton
1809	Apr	30	Joseph	son of Mary, wid of Crosgate	Stone
1809	Dec	14	Joseph	inf	Leek
1809	Dec	17	Joseph	age 6	Leek
1811	May	19	Joseph	of Stoke Lane	Stone on Trent
1706	Jun	20	Joshua	of Mill St	Leek
1733	May	2	Joyce		Kinver



**EXTRACTS FROM 1851 CENSUS RELATING TO PLANT NAME  
IN THE DISTRICTS OF NANTWICH AND CREWE**

**Piece No 2169 covering**

Acton (Nantwich)	Alvaston	Aston Cum Mondrun
Austerson	Baddington	Barthomley
Basford	Botherton	Blakenhall
Bridgemere	Brindley	Burland
Checkley cum Wrinehall	Chorlton (Wybunbury)	Church Coppenhall
Cool Pilate	Crewe (Wybunbury)	Doddington
Edleston	Faddily	Haslington
Hatherton	Henhull	Hough
Hunsterson	Hurleston	Lea (Wybunbury)
Leighton (Nantwich)	Minshull Vernon	Monks Coppenhall
Nantwich	Poole	Rope
Shavington cum Gresty	Stapeley	Stoke (Nantwich)
Waigherton	Warmingham	Weston (Wybunbury)
Willaston (Nantwich)	Wistaston	Woolstanwood
Worlaston	Wybunbury	

Piece No 2169 Folio 186 Haslington

38 Claylanes John Plant Lodger U 40 Farm Labourer born Congleton

*In the house of Thos and Ann Booth (Farmer)*

Piece No 2169 Folio 187 Haslington

45 Winterley	George Plant	Head	M	48	Labourer	born	Betchton
	Elizabeth Plant	Wife	M	53		born	Audley Staffs
	George Plant	Son	U	21	Farmers Apprentice	born	Haslington
	Ann Plant	Dau	U	17		born	Haslington
	John Plant	Son	U	14	Scholar	born	Haslington

Piece No 2169 Folio 199 Haslington

121 Oakhanger

Moss Mary Plant MIL M 87 born Gawsworth

*In house of John and Frances Cotton (Farm Labourer)*

WKP note Frances Cotton age 51 was born Betchton

Piece No 2169 Folio 623 Nantwich

74 High St	William Plant	Head	M	51	Innkeeper and farmer employing 1 labourer	born	Holmes Chapel
	Ann Plant	Wife	M	52		born	Bromfield Shrop
	Henry Plant	Son		14	Scholar	born	Macclesfield
	Sarah Plant	Dau		12	Scholar	born	Holmes Chapel
	Catherine Plant	Dau		9	Scholar	born	Holmes Chapel
	Mary Lloyd	Servant	U	18	Waiter at Inn	born	Knuckin Shrop
	Emma Skitt	Servant	U	26	Chambermaid	born	Prees Shrop
	Ellen Millett	Servant	U	20	Chambermaid	born	St Helens Lancs
	Fanny Johnson	Servant	U	18	Chambermaid	born	Newhall
	Thomas Partington	"	U	21	Post Boy	born	Audlam
	Samuel Challiner	"	U	17	Boots	born	Wynbunbury
	Henry Davies	Servant	U	18	Farm Labourer	born	Audlam

*WKP note* William Plant was son of Andrew and Elizabeth Plant of Holmes Chapel

*WKP note* This William Plant may be the same as Wm Plant of Beanbridge in Warleston near Nantwich (Gentleman) who left a will in 1875

**Piece No 2170 covering**

Alraham	Audlem	Baddiley
Beeston	Bickerton	Bickley
Broomhall	Buerton (Audlem/Wrenbury)	Bulkeley (Malpas)
Bunbury	Burwardsley	Calveley
Cholmondely	Chorley (Wrenbury)	Church Minshull
Dodcott cum Wilkesley	Eaton (Tarpurley)	Egerton
Hampton	Hankelow	Haughton
Larkton (Malpas)	Macefen	Marbury with Quolsley (Malpas)
Newhall (Audlem)	Norbury (Wrenbury)	Peckforton
Ridley	Rushton	Sound
Spurston	Tarpurley	Tilstone Fearnall
Tiverton	Tushingam cum Grindley	Ulkinton
Wardle	Wettenhall	Wirsall
Woodcott	Wrenbury with Frith	

Piece No 2170 Folio 331 Broomhall

45 Oak Farm	Sarah Plant	Servant	U	19	House Servant	born	Bunbury
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*In house of William Carlidge (Blacksmith)*

Piece No 2170 Folio 339 Dodcott cum Wilkesley

15 Royals Green	William Plant	Head	M	37	Labourer	born	Staffordshire
	Ann Plant	Wife	M	25		born	Bunbury

	Peter Plant	Son				born Audlan
Piece No 2170	Folio 337	Dodcott cum Wilkesley				
2 WalkMill	Ellen Plant	Head	W	80	Farmer	
					180 Acres	born Staffordshire
	Richard Plant	Son	U	41	Farmer Son	born Staffordshire
	Samuel Plant	Son	W	39	Farmer Son	born Staffordshire
	George Boffey	SIL	M	31	Labourer	born Wrenbury
	Ellen Boffey	Dau	M	36		born Staffordshire
	John Boffey	G Son		12		born Audlam
	? Boffey	G Son		1		born Audlam
	Joseph Taylor	Servant	U	14	Farm Servant	born Wilkesley
	Joseph Parker	Servant	U	14	Farm Servant	born Wilkesley
	Martha Baggeley	Servant	U	19	House Servant	born Wilkesley
	Ann ?	Servant	U	50	House Servant	born Wilkesley
Piece No 2170	Folio 582	Bickerton				
64 Sparkes						
Green	Ann Plant	Servant	U	10	House Servant	born Acton

*In house of Thomas Davies (Schoolmaster)*