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Roots and Branches



The Official Journal of The Plant Family History Group

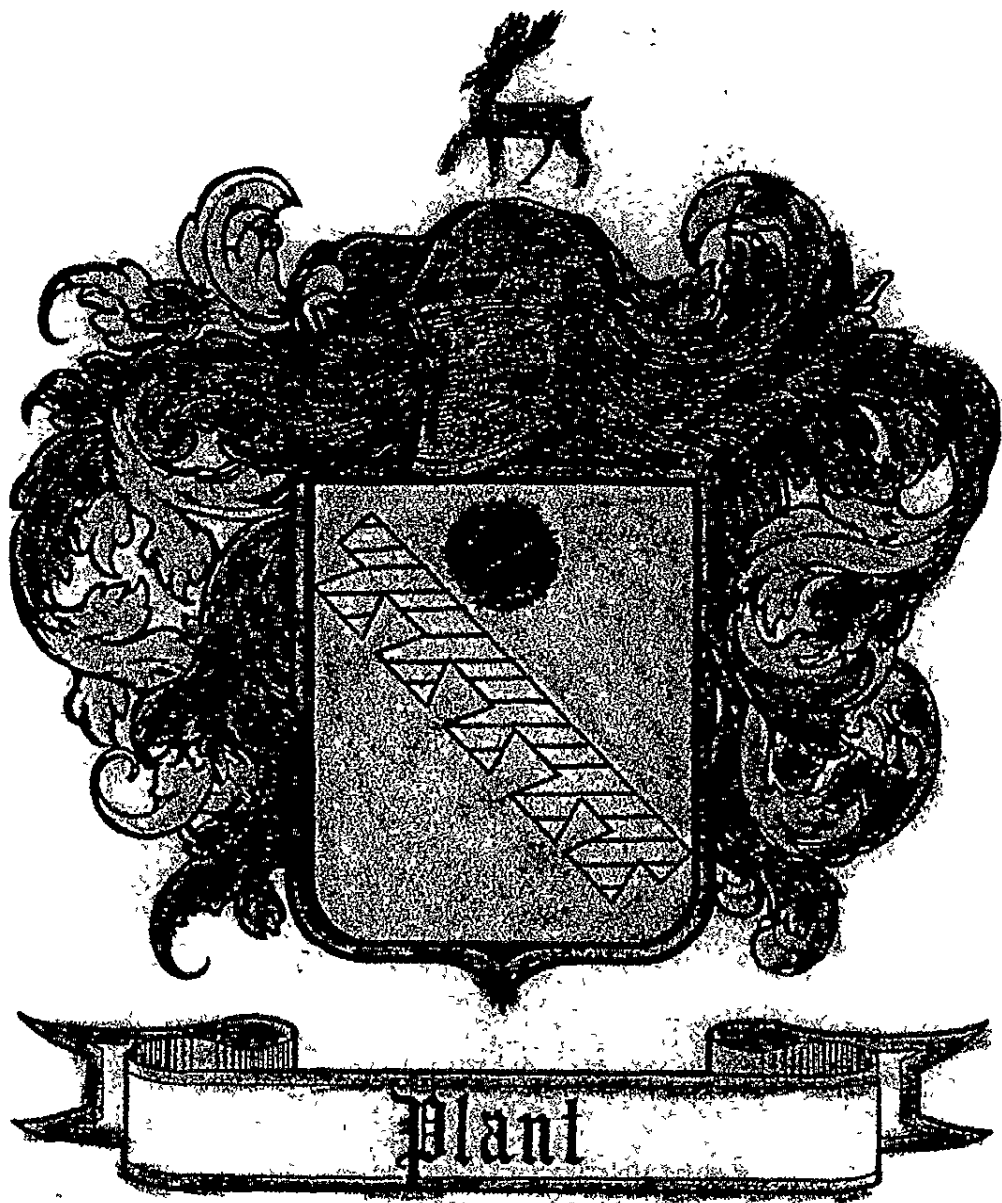
Issue No 19 January 2000

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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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MEMBERS INTERESTS

<u>Membership</u> No	<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 Kildsgrove/
47	Mrs S Robson	General/
51	Mr Gerald Plant	m19c Goostrey Cheshire/L19c e20c Salford Lancs/
52	Dr John S Plant	19c Sheffield Yorks/e19c Clowne Derbyshire/
59	Mr Nigel Burroughs	L18c 19c Burslem + Longton Staffs/
65	Mr D J Plant	Any period Cheadle Staffs/
69	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/
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 Kornfein	L19c Wisbech Cambs/L19c Battersea London/
110	Mrs Myrtle Reid	L19c + e20c Darlaston + Walsall + West Bromwich, Staffs/
111	Mr Malc John Plant	Any period Sibsey Lincs/
113	Mrs Heather Plant	L19c Hackney Middlesex/
114	Mr John Russel Ingamellis	18c Lincs/
115	Mrs Pat Herring	e19c Ashley Staffs/L19c Wheelock Cheshire/
116	Miss Joan Plant	e19c Bristol/
119	Mrs Florence Plant	L19c Staffordshire/
121	Kathy Compagno	19c West Bromwich + Walsall, Staffs/ L18c + e19c Brierley Hill/ e 18c Old Swinford
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	e20c Rugeley Staffordshire/
127	Mr William T Plant	18c + e19c North Staffordshire/
131	Mrs Jean Walpole	m19c Wolverhampton Staffordshire/ L19c Camberwell, Surrey/
132	Miss Linda Wilks	Any period Potteries, Staffordshire/
138	Mrs Jean Ray	19c Sheffield
139	Mrs 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/

143	Miss Freda Lawrence	18c + 19c Staffordshire/
145	Mr Graham Wingfield	19c Lower + Higher Whitley + Little Leigh, Cheshire/
147	Mr John Ronald Plant	Pre 1900 Stoke on Trent, Staffs/
151	Miss Tessa Pilsbury	18c + 19c Congleton, Cheshire/
153	Mrs Frances Plant	19c Leek Staffs/
154	Mrs Susan E Woods	19c Staffs/
155	Mrs Betty Pyman	e 20c Guildford, Surrey/
156	Mrs Christine Page	m 19c York, Yorkshire/Army/
157	Mr Nicholas Holmes	L 19c London/
158	Mrs Kerry-Ann Cook	L 19c West Bromwich/Barnsley, Yorkshire/
159	Mrs Pat Galloway	Any period, Shropshire/
161	Mr Antony C H Farnath	19c 20c Black Country, West Midlands/
162	Aloa Dereta	Any Period pre 1860 Leek Staffs/ m 19c Sheffield, Yorks/
163	Mrs Joyce Thomas	m 18c L19c Lillishall, Staffs/ m 19c L19c Newport, Shropshire
164	Evelyn M Pitts	L 19c Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs/ m 19c Cradley Heath, Staffs/
165	Mrs Gillian Jenkins	m 19c Wolverhampton + West Bromwich, Staffs/
166	Mrs Margaret Insley	m 19c Hulme, Manchester, Lancs/ L 19c + 20c Australia (Victoria)/
167	Mrs M J Plant	Any period Market Harborough, Little Bowden, Great Bowden, Foxton, Leics/Sutton St Edmund, Halbeach, Lincs/ Brighton Sussex/Haverhill, Suffolk/Battersea, London/
168	Mr Philip Plant	As for member 167 plus North Wiltshire/
169	Mrs Hazel Morgan	19c Meerbrook, Grndon, Staffs/Ashbourne, Derby/
171	Mr Brad Scott	pre m 19c Pembroke Dock/
172	Janice Wilson	m 19c Staffordshire
173	Mr John Riley	L18c + 19c Clowne Derbyshire/Harthull + Anston Yorks/

INTRODUCTION

Firstly, let me welcome you all to the new Millennium and wish you 'all the best' for the New Year

It is a sobering thought that at the last Millennium the Plant name did not even exist. I wonder what the situation will be after another 100 years, never mind 1000 years. I hope that there will still be 'Plants' looking for their ancestors and that perhaps the research that we have carried out, and are continuing to carry out, will be of assistance to them. There is no doubt that the majority, if not all, research will be carried out using the internet or whatever is the latest communication aid at that time. County Record Offices and their ilk will be store areas for the various original documents deposited and for the adding of records on to a record access scheme. I am not sure, even though it may be easier, that this 'remote' research will be as self-satisfying as looking through some original records and finding what you have been looking for. We have all experienced that thrill that you get when sometimes, unexpectedly, you find the answer to your 'problem' ancestor. Additionally I have found that in some way I have created an affinity with some of these long lost ancestors and that they have been returned to the family. Looking at a screen is not the same as 'meeting' an ancestor in the original or even a microfilm of the Parish Register or a Census and having to decipher the handwriting of the incumbent or enumerator. At least any mistakes are then yours and not somebody else's who has, when adding information into a computer, misread the original entry. This problem has been highlighted by the CD-ROM of the 1881 Census, which has numerous errors and must be read with extreme caution. However, more of this later in my introduction.

Returning to the celebration for the new Millennium, the major national event in the UK was the opening of the Dome at Greenwich attended by the Queen and the Prime Minister and various other dignitaries, invited to attend as a tribute to their activities in helping others.

For his work in the field of Amateur Operatic's my brother, Brian, (a member of our Group) was invited to attend along with his wife, Brenda and children Gillian and Kevin. You could say therefore that the Plants were represented at the opening of the new Millennium.

Mavis and I had a less auspicious celebration attending one of our local village halls for a dinner and dance, amongst friends and colleagues. Whatever and however you celebrated I hope you enjoyed yourself and are now refreshed for the challenges ahead.

The only new member of the last six months is member No 173, Mr John Riley, who E-mailed me in November requesting information on the Plant name in Yorkshire, namely Harthill and Anston and a possible connection in Clowne, Derbyshire.

Now I didn't have any information relative to the Yorkshire connection but the possible Clowne connection was more interesting as Dr John Plant, member No 52, has carried out considerable research in this area. I therefore put them in touch and it appears that the article that Dr John prepared for Journal No 4 'Blacksmith Plants near Clowne' relates directly to the ancestry of John Riley's grandmother. In exchange, John has forwarded his information on Yorkshire Plants on to Dr John so that the connection between Derbyshire and Yorkshire can be cemented.

This sort of help is one of the most pleasing aspects of the Plant Group - bringing us together as a family as it were.

Towards the end of last year I purchased the 1881 British Census CD-ROM's and a number of articles have already been published in the Journal of One Name Studies and Family History relative to the merits and demerits of this information. It would appear that the main problems have centred around misspellings and variant definition of a name. I have experienced problems where, even though I know the entry exists, I have been unable to locate the entry due to this misspelling problem. If I hadn't known that the entry was there I would have given up and looked elsewhere. I would add that my problems have been related to the name of Wright (my grandmother's maiden name) not Plant.

One interesting aspect that the Census has revealed is the number of unusual returns. For example the following is recorded in the census for West Derby Lancashire.

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
George Xavier SEGAR		M	43	M	Preston
	Rel	Head			
	Occ	Barrister in Practice			
Gertrude M SEGAR		M	30	F	Sunderland
	Rel	Wife			
	Occ	Looking After Me and The Family			
Mary G SEGAR			3	F	Liverpool
	Rel	Daur			
	Occ	Eating Sleeping & Talking			
Robert S SEGAR			1	M	Liverpool
	Rel	Son			
	Occ	Eating & Getting into Mischief			

Whilst we are talking about Census returns, two other points

I was recently giving a lecture on Genealogy to one of our local Probus groups and was interrupted, when I was discussing the Census returns, by a member in the audience who stated that they may be interested in one of his experiences when acting as an enumerator for one of the recent 20th century censuses. He called at this particular house, the lady of the house saying that she was having difficulties in completing the form and would he help. She was the head of the house, so no problem there, she entered Head. But what was she going to write for the man who was living with her who wasn't her husband. After a while she said she had solved the problem and entered against his name 'ACTING HUSBAND'. What some future historian will make of that I know not.

The second point concerns the definition of a 19th Century enumerator which records the personal characteristics that the GRO required as 'he must be a person of intelligence and activity he must read and write well, and have some knowledge of arithmetic he must not be infirm or of such weak health as may render him unable to undergo the requisite exertion he should not be younger than 18 years of age or older than 65 he must be temperate, orderly and respectable, and be such a person as is likely to conduct himself with strict propriety and to deserve the goodwill of the inhabitants of district'

You will see that E-mail addresses have been added to the List of Members and I hope that this will encourage communications between members.

Relative to my own Plant line I must admit that over the last two years the amount of time that I have spent on research has been, to say the least, minimal. This has been due to the fact that, with three others (including my wife Mavis), we have written and published a 325 page book on Chelford (See page 49). Sales are now running at over 700 and an article about the book appeared in the Millennium issue of the Cheshire Life magazine. The response has been so positive that we have been asked to write Volume II that will, in addition, include some of the surrounding villages. It is therefore unlikely that I will have much spare time in the next twelve months for the Plant family, though things may be different from September onwards when I retire from full-time employment.

Please keep sending articles for the Journals and finally, once again let me wish every member success in the New Year and let's make the name of PLANT one to be respected.

Thanks for all your help and assistance

VICTORIA PIONEER INDEX FILE 1838-88

Information provided by Margaret Insley

Member No 166

The first recognised settlement of Melbourne, in the Colony of N S W is dated 1837 Separation was proclaimed in 1851, when the Colony of Victoria was given independence from N S W The Victorian Pioneer Indexes 1837-1888 are compiled from both Government and Church records Births, Marriages and Deaths of earlier settlers, may be found in the N S W indexes, if they were recorded

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	EVENT	AGE	SPOUSE SURNAME	SPOUSE GIVEN NAMES	BIRTH PLACE	DEATH PLACE ECR MARRIAGE	ECR REF	YEAR	REGISTRATION NUMBER
PLANT	Ada Mary	B		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan			1872	6734
PLANT	Adelaide	B		James	Toll Caroline	Terang			1867	25028
PLANT	Adelaide	M		Smith	Edward Alfred	Terang			1887	3321
PLANT	Agnes Mary	B		Richard	Wiltshire Solome	Winchelsea			1869	5848
PLANT	Agnes Mary	D	7	Richard	Wiltshire Salome El	Lake			1876	12779
PLANT	Albert John Percival	B		James	Toll Caroline	Torr			1886	6822
PLANT	Albert John Percival	D	2	James	Toll Caroline		Haddon		1888	13752
PLANT	Alfd	B		Jos	Read Elizth Ann	Benalla			1880	13507
PLANT	Alfred	B		Edward	Read Emma	Richmond			1862	10691
PLANT	Alfred	M		Giddings	Anne	Richmond			1850	2536
PLANT	Alfred Charles	B		Richard	Wiltshire Salome	Mt Mo			1878	24460
PLANT	Alfred Edwin	B		James	Toll Caroline	Garvoe			1875	9238
PLANT	Alfred Ernest	D	3	James	Toll Caroline	Garvoe			1875	13086
PLANT	Alfred Thomas	B		Alfred	Gidders Margaret	Richmond			1881	4996
PLANT	Alice Ellen	B		Frederick Will	Montgomery Mary	Richmond			1881	18877
PLANT	Alice Ellen	D	17D	Frederick	Montgomery Mary		R'mond		1881	8618
PLANT	Ann	B		Nicholas	Sephia Morgan	Broadmeadow			1855	7181
PLANT	Ann	M		McDonough	Stephen	Kildare			1868	2470
PLANT	Anna Elizabeth	B		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan			1864	13277
PLANT	Anne	M		Deane	Alfred	Lincolnshire			1872	1342
PLANT	Annie Maud	B		James	Toll Caroline	Terric			1881	6012
PLANT	Bertha Jane Emma	B		Alfred	Giddins Annie	Richmond			1883	4887
PLANT	Bertram Maples	B		Bertram Malton	Tilley Emma	Prn			1880	10924
PLANT	Bertram Walt Jno	D	52	Jos	Maples Ehza Ann		B'kick		1885	4309
PLANT	Bertram Walter John	M		Tilley	Emma	England			1877	5062
PLANT	Bertram William	B		George Herbert	Hayes Catherine	No Rt			1878	17918
PLANT	Caroline	B		James	Toll Caroline	Tall			1862	5588
PLANT	Charles ^a	M		Boyne	Ellen		Melbourne	GD	1852	4013
PLANT	Charles	M		Hanney	Lydia Jane				1857	1144
PLANT	Charles	D	2	William	Unknown Mary Ann ^b		Sea		1863	69M

^a Charles was born 1823 Cheshire

^b Mary Ann Higginson - Charles died at sea (see Journal No 17)

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	EVENT	AGE	SPOUSE SURNAME	SPOUSE GIVEN NAMES	BIRTH PLACE	DEATH PLACE ECR MARRIAGE	ECR REF	YEAR	REGISTRATION NUMBER
PLANT	Charles	D	32	Charles	Earle Nancy	Lond			1865	7141
PLANT	Charles John	B		Charles	Manney Lydia	Melbourne			1860	1068
PLANT	Charles John	B		Charles John	Carnegie Jessie	Richmond			1887	31412
PLANT	Charles John	M		Carnegie	Jessie	Melbourne			1883	3596
PLANT	Charlotte	M		Fairchild	Joseph	Essex			1873	224
PLANT	Chris Jno	D	1D	Chas Jno	Carnegie Jessie		R'mond		1887	15261
PLANT	Clara Daisy	B		James	Toll Caroline	Terric			1879	19827
PLANT	David Northcote	B		George Herbert	Hayes Catherine	Mort			1881	7552
PLANT	David Walker	B		John	Barker Mary	Up Plenty			1868	20156
PLANT	Edward	B		Edward	Richardson Ann	Coll			1860	17542
PLANT	Edward	M		Pead	Emma				1860	282
PLANT	Edward	D	3	Unknown	Ann	Fitzroy			1864	5582
PLANT	Edward	D	20	Edward	Unknown	Melbourne			1875	5121
PLANT	Edward Percival	B		Thomas	Morrissy Ellen	Inglewood			1872	16868
PLANT	Edwin James	B		Richard	Wiltshire Salome Elizabeth	M Monac			1874	24700
PLANT	Eliz	B		Charles	Boyne Ellen	Crowlands			1868	22791
PLANT	Eliz	B		Richard	Wiltshire Salome Eliz	Mt Monac			1877	4157
PLANT	Eliza	M		Goldsmith	Joseph James	Co Kildare			1871	2822
PLANT	Elizabeth	B		Thomas	Nolms Marta	Tyiden			1869	12242
PLANT	Elizabeth	B		Unknown	Higgins Mary Ann	Melbourne			1870	24669
PLANT	Elizabeth	M		Wyatt	William	Middlesex			1869	3364
PLANT	Elizabeth	D		Charles	Unknown Ellen ^c	Lver			1869	1051
PLANT	Elizabeth	D	58	Thomas John	Thomas Elizabeth	Midd			1878	7211
PLANT	Elizabeth Adelaide	B		Joseph	Read Elizabeth	Ca Mp			1878	21241
PLANT	Elizabeth Ann	B		Joseph	Read Elizabeth Ann	Cudgic			1861	8654
PLANT	Elizabeth Ann	D	1	Joseph	Read Elizabeth Ann	Cudgic			1863	8
PLANT	Ellen	B		James	Toll Caroline	Panmure			1869	24193
PLANT	Ellen	D	29	Morrisey Robert	Unknown	Tipp			1875	7177
PLANT	Ellen	D	60	Farley Thomas	Coffey Mary	Irel			1876	8964
PLANT	Ellen Lydia	D	1	Charles	Unknown Ellen	Dais			1857	2201
PLANT	Emily	B		James	Toll Caroline	Terrang			1866	11643
PLANT	Emily	B		John	Baker Mary	Spru			1870	26436
PLANT	Emily Grace	B		Edward	Vead Emma	R'Mond			1868	18984
PLANT	Emily Grace	D		Edward	Prad Emma	Kich			1869	5272
PLANT	Emma	B		James	Sanders Caroline	Crowlands			1879	22370
PLANT	Emma	M		Raynolds	Evelyn	Staffordshir e			1871	3963

^c Possibly Ellen Boyne b 1829 Lanarkshire

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	EVENT	AGE	SPOUSE SURNAME	SPOUSE GIVEN NAMES	BIRTH PLACE	DEATH PLACE FCR MARRIAGE	ECR REF	YEAR	REGISTRATION NUMBER
PLANT	Emma	M		Vaughan	Henry Samuel	Montgomeryshire			1887	2141
PLANT	Emma Elizabeth	D	14	Edwd	Pead Emma		R'mond		1881	5720
PLANT	Emma Elizabeth	B		Edward	Pead Emma	Richd			1366	17308
PLANT	Emma Hoyle	B		Thomas	Morris Ellen	Inglewood			1870	23696
PLANT	Ethel Alice	B		George William	Griffith Elizabeth	Melbourne			1887	15136
PLANT	Ethel Alice Fran	B		Alfred	Giddings Margaret	Richmond			1885	20715
PLANT	F	D	1	Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballarat			1879	9705
PLANT	Florence Lydia	B		Charles John	Carnegie Jesse	R'mond			1888	32730
PLANT	Florence Lydia	D	2m	Charles John	Carnegie		Rich		1888	15495
PLANT	Fran Ann	M	D	Benson	Thomas	Suffolk Eng			1887	3223
PLANT	Frances	D	2	Charles	Unknown Ellen	Gul			1862	5836
PLANT	Frances Ann	B		Edward	Pead Emma	Richmond			1864	11174
PLANT	Frances Lydia	B		Charles	Boyne Ellen	Stra			1860	4800
PLANT	Frances Rose	B		Joseph	Read Elizabeth A	Bena			1881	21367
PLANT	Frederic John	B		Edward	Pead Emma	Richmond			1860	18657
PLANT	Frederic Joseph	B		George Herbert	Hayes Catherine	Nortcote			1852	19953
PLANT	George	B		Joseph	Reed Eliz Ann	Terang			1867	18692
PLANT	George	M		Woolly	Mary				1859	2663
PLANT	George	M		Doig	Agnes McCulloch	Derby			1875	1646
PLANT	George	D	56	Unknown	Unknown	Staf			1868	9947
PLANT	George Henry	B		Richard	Burton Margaret	Reid			1864	24155
PLANT	George Henry	B		James	Toll Caroline	Ternc			1877	25474
PLANT	George Henry Don	D	14	Richard	Burton Margaret	Reid			1878	11219
PLANT	George Henry	B		George Herbert	Hayes Catherine	Nortcote			1870	10695
PLANT	George Henry	D	5	George Herbert	Hayes Catherine	Nortcote			1875	8089
PLANT	George Herbert	M		Hayes	Catherine				1861	3671
PLANT	George Morgan	B		John	Thomas Elizabeth	M'town			1859	1702
PLANT	George Morgan	D	2	John	Unknown Elizabeth	Will			1861	1213
PLANT	George William	M		Griffith	Elizabeth	Manchester			1862	6061
PLANT	Georgina	M		Cushworth	George	Ireland			1865	1062
PLANT	Georgina	B		George Herbert	Hayes Catherine	Nortcote			1875	24866
PLANT	Gertrude	B		Saml	Down Emily	Nagambie			1880	24135
PLANT	Gertrude Mary	B		Fredenic Will	Montgomery Mary	Ri Ch			1882	25271
PLANT	Grace	B		James	Toll Caroline	Garroc			1871	16261
PLANT	Hannah	B		John	Baker Mary	Star			1864	5354
PLANT	Henry Robert	B		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan			1865	19895
PLANT	Henry Robert	D		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan			1866	3926
PLANT	Herbert Montgome	B		Fredenic Will	Montgomery Mary	Richmond			1885	12941

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	EVENT	AGE	SPOUSE SURNAME	SPOUSE GIVEN NAMES	BIRTH PLACE	DEATH PLACE ECR MARRIAGE	ECR RFF	YEAR	REGISTRATION NUMBER
PLANT	Herbert Morgan	D		John William	White Martha Clum	Northcote			1882	11084
PLANT	Herb't Jas	B		George Herbert	Hayes Cath	Northcote			1868	25350
PLANT	Hilda Blanche	B		John William	White Matha Clum	Northcote			1886	5070
PLANT	Horace Frederick	D	1	Frederick Willi	Montgomery Mary		R'mond		1882	3068
PLANT	Horace Frederick	B		Frederick Wm	Montgomery Mary	R'mond			1880	18142
PLANT	James	B		Charles	Ellen	Melbourne		FD	1853	11977
PLANT	James	B		Joseph	Read Elizabeth	C'down			1874	1054
PLANT	James	M		Toll	Caroline				1861	1226
PLANT	James	M		Saunders	Caroline	Melbourne			1876	2716
PLANT	James Herbert	B		James	Sanders Caroline	Crowlands			1878	1953
PLANT	James Phineas	B		John	Baker Mary	Avoca			1861	22204
PLANT	James Phineus	M		McLeod	Mary	Avoca			1888	2420
PLANT	Janet	M		Johnston	David	Lexton			1884	1029
PLANT	Jemima	B		Walter	Philip Janet	St Arnaud			1869	5338
PLANT	Jessie	D	30	Carnegie James	Bland Mary Ann		Richmond		1898	15432
PLANT	John	B		Thomas	Nilmas Maria	Bluc			1879	13985
PLANT	John	D	48	Unknown	Unkown	Fng			1859	1095
PLANT	John Holloway	B		George	Gallahar Agnes	Be Na			1878	13581
PLANT	John Lochlan	B		Albert	Giddins Margaret	Melbourne			1887	13088
PLANT	John Thomas	B		James	Davies Ann Maria	Darlmurla			1888	19673
PLANT	John William	M		White	Martha Calmer	Stepney			1879	445
PLANT	Joseph	B		Joseph	Read Elizabeth	Tallageira			1864	13
PLANT	Joseph	M		Read	Elizabeth Ana				1860	137
PLANT	Joseph	D	62	Unknown	Unknown		Melbourne	CP	1847	4338
PLANT	Joseph Henry	B		Richard	Wiltshire Salome	Winc			1870	27127
PLANT	Katherine Sarah	M		Melhuish	Robert	London			1870	3450
PLANT	Lillian Charlott	B		George William	Griffith Elizabeth	Fitzroy			1885	9950
PLANT	Lily May	B		James	Toll Caroline	Torr			1883	13037
PLANT	Lydia Jane	D	24	Hanney Samuel	Wicklox Sarah Ann	Lyon			1863	6163
PLANT	Lydia Sarah Ann	B		Charles	Hanney Lydia Jan	Melbourne			1862	3840
PLANT	Lydia Sarah Ann	D	22	Chas	Unknown		R'mond		1884	10323
PLANT	Mabel Rankin	B		John William	White Martha Gulmer	Northcote			1888	14151
PLANT	Margaret	B		Charles	Boyne Ellen	Gocian			1866	5519
PLANT	Margaret	M		Dungate	Thomas	Staffordshir c			1869	3340
PLANT	Margaret	M		Westendorf	John Christian	Vict			1887	247
PLANT	Margaret Florene	B		James	Saunders Caroline	Traralgon			1886	30231
PLANT	Maria	B		Walter	Phillips Janet	Pleasant Ck			1858	18699
PLANT	Maria	B		Thomas	Nelms Maria	Newbury			1864	20161

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	EVENT	AGE	SPOUSE SURNAME	SPOUSE GIVEN NAMES	BIRTH PLACL	DEATH PLACE ECR MARRIAGF	ECR REF	YEAR	REGISTRATION NUMBER
PLANT	Maria	B		Joseph	Read Elizabeth Ann	Camb			1871	7705
PLANT	Maria	B		Walt	Philip Janet	St Arnaud			1873	20332
PLANT	Maria	M		Field	William				1857	1369
PLANT	Maria	M		Dunscombe	William Momcreiff	D ford			1886	5182
PLANT	Maria	D		Walter	Philps Janet	Vict			1873	8391
PLANT	Maria	D	9	Joseph	Read Elizabeth Ann	Kilnoorat			1879	3928
PLANT	Martha Maria	M		Tish	Liphalet John				1860	3101
PLANT	Mary	B		Charles	Boyne Helen	Anhe			1863	554?
PLANT	Mary	B		Unknown	Plant Maria	Carl			1886	8544
PLANT	Mary	M		Sanders	William	Melbourne			1879	3156
PLANT	Mary	D	60	King Unknown	Unknown	Nore			1862	10016
PLANT	Mary Ann	B		Walt	Phillip Janet	Northcote			1856	11570
PLANT	Mary Ann	B		John Brough	Burton Margaret B	Melbourne			1859	5965
PLANT	Mary Ann	B		Thomas	Neims Maria	Tylden			1872	12693
PLANT	Mary Ann	M		Summons	James Samuel				1871	1342
PLANT	Mary Ann	M		Young	William Henry	Manchester			1878	4237
PLANT	Mary Anne	B		Walt	Philip Janet	Morang			1856	12092
PLANT	Mary Anne	M		lopping	Henry	Melbourne			1878	1546
PLANT	Mary Charlotte	D		William	Higgins Mary Ann	Melbourne			1864	1492
PLANT	Mary Elizabeth	B		Walter	Philip Janet	St Arnaud			1877	28251
PLANT	Mary Elizabeth	B		James	Sanders Caroline	Warr			1881	26712
PLANT	Mary Ella Theresa	M		Down	Frederick Samuel	Vic			1880	1726
PLANT	Mary Ellen	B		John	Thomas Eliz	W'Town			1857	1478
PLANT	Mary Ellen	B		Unknown	Plant Sarah	Melbourne			1877	10086
PLANT	Mary Fraser	B		John	Thomas Elizabeth	Geel			1853	1107
PLANT	Mary Frazer	D		John	Thomas Elizabeth	Victoria			1854	1557
PLANT	Mary Louisa	B		James	Toll Caroline	Alla			1863	11664
PLANT	Mary Louisa	D	1	James	Toll Caroline	Tall			1864	5159
PLANT	Matilda	M		Weatherston	John	London			1866	2051
PLANT	Maude Catherine	B		George Herbert	Heyes Catherine	Northcote			1866	4052
PLANT	Mildred	D	13	Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan			1875	118
PLANT	Mildred	B		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan			1862	690
PLANT	Minnie	B		Unknown	Plant Emily	Besu			1886	15792
PLANT	Minnie	D	8	Unknown	Emily		Pyramid Hi		1887	7938
PLANT	Miriam Amelia	B		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan			1870	20777
PLANT	Olive Jane	B		Richards	Wiltshire Salome	Mode			1872	18269
PLANT	Olive	M		Challis	Launders John	Lincolnshire			1866	1171
PLANT	Oliver	B		Joseph	Read Elizabeth	C'Down			1877	13620

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	EVENT	AGE	SPOUSE SURNAME	SPOUSE GIVEN NAMES	BIRTH PLACE	DEATH PLACE ECR MARRIAGE		
PLANT	Richard	B		Joseph	Read Elizabeth	Ca Mp		1876	14343
PLANT	Richard	B		Thomas	Nelms Maria	Tylden		1877	25605
PLANT	Richard	M		Wiltshire	Salome Elizabeth			1883 ?	2475
PLANT	Richard	D	38	Unknown	Unknown	U		1858	7480
PLANT	Richard	D	34	Richard	Unknown	Leek		1869	2436
PLANT	Richard	D	52	James	King Mary	Line		1878	9368
PLANT	Richard George	B		Richard	Wiltshire Salome Eliz	Winchelsea		1867	19130
PLANT	Richard Hales	D		Richard	Unknown Margaret	Pres		1869	2437
PLANT	Richd Hales	B		Richard	Burton Margt	Preston		1868	25605
PLANT	Robert	B		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan		1861	1883
PLANT	Robert	B		Joseph	Read Elizabeth A	Terang		1865	19069
PLANT	Robert	M		Spice	Mildred			1860	24
PLANT	Robert	D		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan		1861	1333
PLANT	Rolar Thomas	B		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan		1877	243
PLANT	Rosana	M		Gellie	James		Melbourne CP	1849	5451
PLANT	Salome Ann	M		Trigg	Henry	Winchelsea		1887	4283
PLANT	Salome Anne	B		Richard	Wiltshire Salome	Lake		1865	25736
PLANT	Saml Robt	B		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan		1868	330
PLANT	Samuel John	B		Samuel	Downs Emily	Naga		1875	4392
PLANT	Samuel John	M		Down	Emily	Ballarat		1874	2310
PLANT	Samuel Robert	B		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan		1867	330X1868
PLANT	Samuel Robert	D		Robert	Spice Mildred	Ballan		1868	94
PLANT	Sarah	B		Thomas	Nelms Maria	Blue Mts		1867	13187
PLANT	Sarah	M		Christian	Charles			1856	2922
PLANT	Sarah	M		Clark	Frederick Abraham	London		1869	3920
PLANT	Sarah Ann	B		William Wiltsh	Trigg Sarah	Will		1887	7722
PLANT	Sarah Elizabeth	B		George Herbert	Hayes Catherine	Northcote		1864	17216
PLANT	Sidney John	B		John William	White Martha Culin	Northcote		1884	4520
PLANT	Sophia	M		Wicker	Henry			1855	2201
PLANT	Theodocia	B		William	Higginson Mary A	Melbourne		1865	16899
PLANT	Theodocia	M		Stones	William Henry	H'Ham	Fitzroy	1886	6857
PLANT	Thomas	B		Joseph	Read Elizabeth	Camp		1872	21926
PLANT	Thomas	B		Thomas	Nelms Maria	Sprung Hill		1875	6026
PLANT	Thomas	M		Morrissy	Ellen	Manchester		1869	3885
PLANT	Thomas	D	63	John	Unknown Ann	Lesc		1870	2266
PLANT	Thomas Heardly	B		George Herbert	Hayes Catherine	Northcote		1872	11013
PLANT	Thos	D	44	Unknown	Unknown		Unknown	1883	11658
PLANT	Thos	D	54	KM	Harris		Unknown	1883	12738

SURNAME	GIVEN NAME	EVFNT	AGE	SPOUSE SURNAME	SPOUSE GIVEN NAMES	BIRTH PLACF	DEATH PLACF ECR MARRIAGE	ECR REF	YEAR	REGISTRATION NUMBER
PLANT	Timothy George	B		John	Baker Mary	St Arnaud			1866	11454
PLANT	Unnamed F	B		William	Higgins Mary Ann	Melbourne			1864	3897
PLANT	Unnamed F	B		Robert	Spice Mildred	Balfan			1879	20994
PLANT	Unnamed F	B		John William	White Marth Coleman	Will			1879	26676
PLANT	Walt Earnest	B		James	Toll Caroline	Garvoc			1873	9400
PLANT	Walter	M		Plulps	Janet			JL	1852	3007
PLANT	William	B		Thomas	Nelms Maria	Tylden			1863	2821
PLANT	William	B		Samuel	Down Emily	Naga			1879	10900
PLANT	William	M		Nickham	Letercia	Victoria			1885	5380
PLANT	William	D	2	Charles	Ellen	Victoria			1860	3367
PLANT	William	D	35	William	Edsley Mary	Manc			1867	8823
PLANT	William Henry	B		Joseph	Reid Elizabeth A	Alla			1862	18463
PLANT	William Henry	B		James	Sanders Carol	Crowlands			1884	1913
PLANT	William James	B		James	Toll Caroline	Alla			1864	19293
PLANT	William James	B		George William	Griffith Elizabeth	Fitzroy			1883	23429
PLANT	William Thomas	B		Thomas	Morris Ellen	Inglewood			1870	23697
PLANT	William Thomas	D	U	Thomas	Ellen	Inglewood			1871	1308
PLANT	William Wiltshir	B		Richard	Wiltshire Salome	Lake			1864	19070
PLANT	William Wiltshire	M		Trigg	Sarah Ann	Winchelsea			1886	2425
PLANT	Wm Jas	D	10m	Wm	Griffiths Elizth		Fitz s		1884	8766

WKP Note

Some of the information on the above list is suspect due to a number of factors including some difficulties in deciphering dates and particularly registration numbers. The shortening of place names didn't help either. The list must therefore be read with a degree of tolerance. Nevertheless I hope it may help some readers when researching Australian connections and thanks are due to Margaret Insley for forwarding the information.

Victorian records only show the first four letters of the towns. With assistance from Margaret I have tried to list the complete name. Some in fact were not towns in the strict sense, e.g. Blue Mount was only a gold mining reef between Newbury and Simons Reef and these two latter names are just collections of old mining houses restored. Also these are not necessarily the place of birth, only the place of recording the event. In Margaret's case the births recorded in Blue Mountains, were actually Little Hampton, some miles away.

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages • Australia

For the assistance of any member researching Australian records the following is a list of addresses for the various state Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Copies of certificates can be obtained but as charges change from time to time I would suggest that a letter be forwarded requesting the necessary forms and present prices.

Victoria

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
PO Box 4332
Melbourne 3001
Victoria, Australia

New South Wales

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
GPO Box 30
Sydney 2001
New South Wales, Australia

Tasmania

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
GPO Box 198
Hobart
Tasmania 7001
Australia

South Australia

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
GPO Box 1351
Adelaide
South Australia 5001
Australia

Western Australia

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
PO Box 7720
Cloisters Square
Perth 6850
Western Australia

Northern Territory

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
GPO Box 3021
Darwin
Northern Territory
Australia

Queensland

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
Hathlyn House
PO Box 188
Albert St
Brisbane
Queensland 4002
Australia

Australia Capital Territory

Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
PO Box 788
Canberra
ACT 2601
Australia

Journal No 17 included, in the article 'Emigrants to Australia', the story of Wilham and Mary Ann Plant (Higginson) of Manchester who left England in 1863 to settle in Australia. A daughter, Theodocia, born in Australia in 1865 was the Great Grandmother of Margaret Insley (member No 166). Theodocia married a William Henry Stones in 1886 and their family is shown on the photograph below. The photograph was taken about 1903-4 at Heyfield in Gippsland and Margaret Insley's Grandmother, Docie, is shown left.

Docie Sarah Mary Ann Stones, Charles Belmont Stones, Wm.Hy Stones, Wm Henry Gray Stones, Walter Herne Stones, Theodocie Stones nee PLANT



Chapter 19

Errant Plantagenets and settled Plants

THE PLANTAGENET SURNAME AND SOME EARLY PROXIMITIES OF THE PLANTS

The royal “Plantagenets” (so called) seemingly had no need for a surname. When they first ascended the throne in 1154, however, they had close relatives who used Plantagenet as a surname. It seems that initial such use of the Plantagenet surname was made by some of the descendants of the 1164 marriage of Isabel de Warenne to Henry II’s illegitimate half-brother, Hamelin Plantagenet (1130-1202). It was not until about a quarter of a millennium later that the Lancastrian Plantagenets married back into the royal line.

The formative Pl(a/e)nte name is in evidence by 1219. A subsequent east Cheshire homeland for the settled Plant surname evidently dates from around the times of the mid 14th century.

A consistent explanation of such developments can be constructed with the aid of a unifying theorem which couples early influences from the place name Plontone with ones of ongoing proximities of Plants to the Warren Plantagenets. Amongst various interpretations of Plant(agenet)-related names, it can be noted that there is a ‘life cycle’ of *fertile*, *child*, and *establisher* meanings tightly linked to religious interpretations based on *plenary*. Such meanings can be related to a medieval ethos of the errant knight in a courtly context in “Plantagenet times”.

19.1 Likely influences on the formative Plant name

Given a pervasive “Plantagenet” influence in late medieval times and a range of possible meanings for ‘Plant related’ names, there may have been a number of different strands of influence giving rise to the formative Plant name. Various theorems have been developed in preceding Chapters and most of these (*viz.* theorems 1, 2, and 3(c)) relate at least partly to a “Plantagenet influence”.

Theorem 3(a) however considers various possible *locative* influences which may have led on to such forms as *de la Plaunt*. In particular, an early such influence is attributable to the place name *Plontone* which evidently later became Plumpton.

On this basis, a pairing of two general influences — one locative and the other Plant(agenet)-related — can be considered. A particular coupling of such influences, which will be outlined below, evidently holds validity in two different contexts, *viz.*

- for the formative Plant name in the early 13th century south east of England, and also,
- for the settlement of the Plant name by the late 14th century in east Cheshire

19.1.1 A more unified theorem for the early Plant name

The Pl(a/e)nt(e) name existed by 1219. A 'component A' of influence for its formation can be considered to have been operative in SE England at that time, as was discussed in the preceding Chapter, in as much as the bye-name Plantan' is recorded in Suffolk by 1220 and this can be considered to have been a corruption of the place name Plontone. An additional 'component B' of influence can be related to evidence for an early proximity of the Pl(a/e)nte name to the Plantagenet surname of the Warren earls of Surrey. Thus -

theorem 4: two major components of influence may have amalgamated to form the Plant surname, perhaps first in the early 13th century in south east England and then in mid 14th century east Cheshire, and this may have promoted particular aspects of meaning -

- component A:** the place name Plontone, in Sussex and Lancashire for example, might have had connotations Plente-Tun meaning 'fertile enclosure'; and,
- component B:** the Plantagenet surname of the Warren earls of Surrey, whose illegitimate descent settled in east Cheshire, may have had 'chivalrous knight' connotations

A pairing of the influences of 'component A' and 'component B' seems to be in evidence further around the times of the inter-marriage (c1340) between

- the NE Cheshire *de Stockport* family, whose many lands had included Plumpton or Plontone (component A) in Lancashire (c1240), and
- the illegitimate descent of the Warren Plantagenets (component B) who are known to have settled in east Cheshire

Component B of this theorem, in particular, will be considered later in this Chapter

19.1.2 Some likely implications for the early meaning of Plant

There may have been an amalgamation of the meanings of *plente* and *plante* (theorem 3(b)), for the place name Plontone as well as for 'Plant related' bye-names, leading to associations with the meanings *abundance*, *pleparty*, *fertile*, *establisher*, and *child* (cf. Table 19.1). In particular, a combination of 'establisher' and 'child' meanings seems to be consistent with the heraldic Plant blazon, which can be interpreted to mean 'illegitimate cadet line with a subsequent allegiance to the red rose'. Some possible background leading on to such a development of meaning can be outlined briefly as follows.

Early 'sole of foot' and 'bouture' meanings of *plant* may have infused Celtic lands — the 'bouture' meaning, in particular, may have coupled to the old Irish meaning 'offspring' of *cland* to produce the 'child' meaning of *plant* for the Welsh. The Wessex legend of Edgar Atheling or Edgar Childe is said to have led on to a meaning 'princely young man' for the English surname Child(e) and such sentiments may have flowed on into an '(illegitimate noble) child' meaning for the English surname Plant.

It may be noted, in particular, that the eldest daughter of the earl of Pembroke, Maud Marshall, first wed a Bigod and then a Warren Plantagenet and this links the surname Plantagenet directly to Maud's connection with Monmouthshire in the Welsh

CHAPTER 19 ERRANT PLANTAGENETS AND SETTLED PLANTS

	Plantebene 1199	Plantefolie 1209	Planterose 1230	Plantegenet 1266
Plente 1219	hallowed plenarty	wickedness plenarty	prayers plenarty	horse-borne abundance
Plaunte 1262	prosperous founder	establisher of wickedness	courtly establisher	horse-borne establisher
Langland c1370	messianic child	bastard child	courtly child	chivalrous child

Table 19.1: A tightly-linked pattern of consistent meanings for a set of 4 Plant(agenet) related names yielding a set of plenarty, establisher, and child meanings. Plenarty means the office of benefice when filled. The 'establisher' and 'child' meanings seem to be associable with an 'errant knight' or 'crusading' ethos.

borders. Indeed, this links on to the name *Plantyn* of the next Bigod's butler such that *Plantyn* can be taken to be a diminutive of the Plantagenet surname, suggesting a possible meaning '(illegitimate noble) child'.

Such 'child' meanings can be developed into 'establisher child' meanings. Table 19.1 outlines a set of meanings 'messianic child', 'bastard child', 'love child', and 'chivalrous princeling', which can be linked to 'establisher' meanings when a traditional 'young man' interpretation of 'child' is taken into account. The child meanings accordingly link tightly to corresponding 'establisher' meanings, as indicated in Table 19.1, such as 'fine establisher', 'wickedness establisher', 'courtly establisher' and 'horse borne establisher'.

It has been suggested by Reaney (1958)¹ that the surname Plant is a metonymic for 'one who plants' and a fuller appreciation of this aspect of meaning can be achieved with the help of the MED², which lists various medieval meanings of the verb *to plant*, many of which can be said loosely to mean 'to establish'. Such meanings include -

to instill (a virtue), to implant (the natural law), to impart (the word of God), to establish (a colony), to settle (a people), to found (a religious house), to institute (a religion), to set (something) down in writing, to insert (something) in a treatise, to engage (in combat), to enter (battle), or to lay (a siege)

For the Welsh, *planta* means 'to beget children', implying a variant connotation 'child establisher'.

It can accordingly be seen quite readily how a medieval concept of an 'errant knight' can be related to the Wessex tradition of a 'chivalrous child' which links to a meaning 'horse borne establisher' for *Plantagenet*. Compatible meanings can be associated with other '*Plant(agenet) related*' names.

¹P.H. Reaney (1958) *A Dictionary of British surnames*.

²Kürath and Kahn (1983) *Middle English Dictionary*

19.2 A likely ‘Plantagenet influence’ on Plant origins

The name “Plantagenet” is associated with a royal dynasty of exceptional duration (1154-1485) though the “Plantagenet kings” themselves are generally considered to have not needed a surname. It is, more particularly, *some of* their relatives who bore Plantagenet as ‘a family name’³ such that, for example, the name Plantagenet was evidently used as a surname around 1150-1280 by *some of* the family of the Warren earls of Surrey (Figures 19.1 and 19.2) and then (c1280-1370) by *most of* the family of the earls, then dukes, of Lancaster (Figure 19.4)

19.2.1 Early ‘Plants’ and the Warren Plantagenets

An ‘errant knight’ meaning can be associated with the fact that noble families and their entourages were generally more mobile than the settled peasantry. For example, Figures 19.1 and 19.2 indicate how the noble *Plantagenet* descendants of Hamelin Plantagenet (1130-1202) had *widespread* family connections. This can be compared with contemporary records for the Pl(a/e)nte name -

<p>there were Warren Plantagenet <i>family</i> connections to Norfolk (1154, 1160), Surrey (1162-72, 1225, 1240-4, 1305), Sussex (1202, 1229-31, 1240) and Oxford/Kent (1247) — this family also wielded influence elsewhere, and,</p>	<p>there were occurrences of Plente in Oxford/Kent 1219, Plente at York 1230, Plaunte in Essex 1262, and Plente and Plautes in Norfolk c1275</p>
--	--

The 13th century distribution of the formative Plant name can hence be considered to have been, in broad terms, close to an expectable influence from the contemporary surname Plantagenet.

Moreover, a supposed influence of the Plantagenet name on other ‘Plant like’ names can be considered in connection with additional evidence. Thus, for example, the Plantagenet Warren lines carried the epithet ‘*Plantagenet of Norfolk*’ for a child Ida (b c1154) from around the beginnings of ‘Plantagenet times’ and this can be compared with a subsequent ‘similar’ name in Norfolk -

A ‘Plant related’ name in Norfolk, c1200 — The name *Plantebene* occurs in Norfolk in 1199 and interpretations of its meaning range from ‘gardener’ to ‘prosperous founder’ to ‘fine establisher’. A hypothetical variant spelling *Plentebene* can be interpreted to mean ‘hallowed plenarity’, seemingly implying a blessing of religious donation. In connection with monastic activities, for example, this would reinforce an interpretation of *Plantebene* as a ‘fine or prosperous founder’ with the OED⁴ listing a meaning of *to plant* as ‘to found, especially a colony, town, or religious establishment’

An evident variant spelling *Plente* of the formative Plant name occurs, seemingly initially, in Kent and Oxford. This, also, can be compared with the known contemporary activities of the Warren Plantagenets:-

First known Plentes, c1220 — In 1219 (Chapter 18), Radulphus *Plente* appears as an auxiliary to the king, for the burbhothe of Oxford and for the maintenance of the royal household (?presumably Woodstock) outside the town — the name *Plente* appears, that same year, also in Kent

³The information in Figures 19.1, 19.2, 19.4 and 19.5 is taken from *FamilySearch Ancestral File* which can currently be found on the web page <http://www.familysearch.org/>

⁴Oxford English Dictionary.

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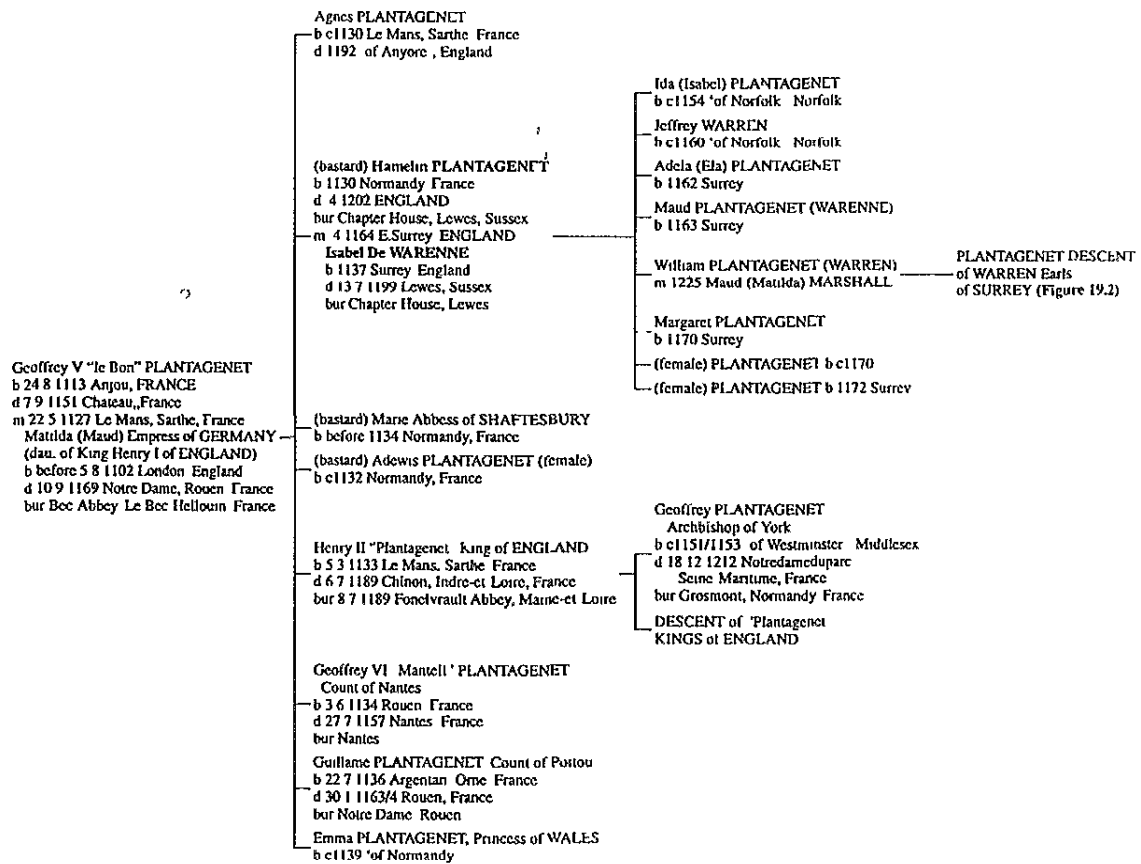


Figure 19.1: Descent of the PLANTAGENET 'Warren lines' and the "Plantagenet" Kings

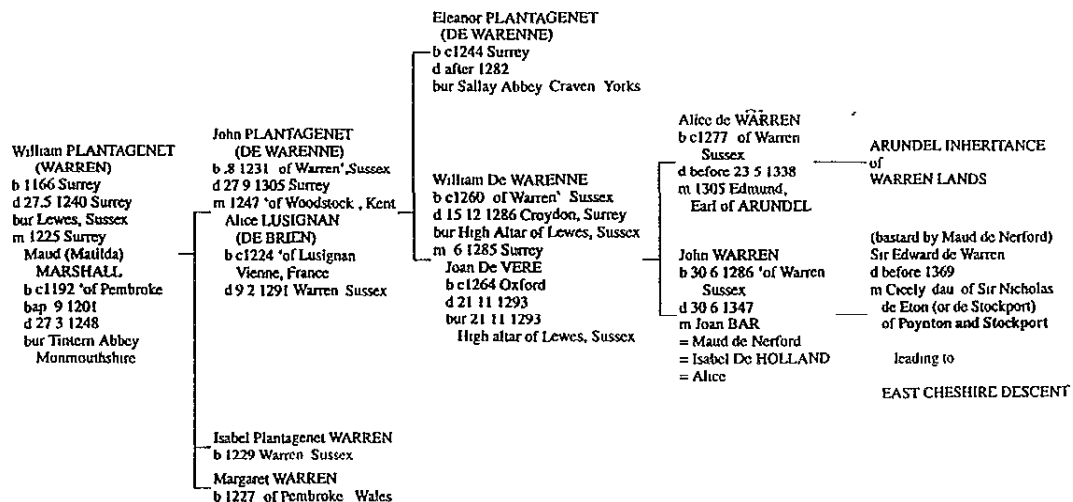


Figure 19.2. PLANTAGENET "Warren lines" and EAST CHESHIRE descent

Warren Plantagenets, c1220 — Hameln's son, William *Plantagenet* (Warren)⁵, can be expected to have had connections with Oxford, in as much as there was a royal palace at Woodstock (near Oxford) from the 11th to the 17th centuries⁶ — also, he was amongst other things warden of the Cinque Ports in Kent (c1216)

Records for other similar names occur around the same time and these also can be related loosely to an influence from William Plantagenet -

Another 'Plant related' name, c1210 — The name *Plantefolie* occurs in Leicestershire by 1209, and soon afterwards quite widely elsewhere. In the historical context of the introduction of itinerant justice, it seems that this name can best be interpreted to mean an 'establisher of wickedness'. This is reinforced by a possible religious interpretation (*Plentefolie*) 'wickedness plenary'. This name can be related to the influence of the justiciar in a context connected to William Plantagenet (Warren), as will be described more fully below.

A 'Plant related' name in the Welsh borders, c1230 — The name *Planterose* occurs near the Welsh borders by 1230 and its possible meaning 'courtly establisher' can be reassessed in this context, given the Welsh meaning 'child' of *plant*, to give a possible meaning 'courtly child'. As will be described below, William Plantagenet (Warren) is known to have had a connection to Wales (Pembroke) and to the Welsh borders (Monmouthshire) by 1225.

19.2.2 The Welsh borders and more Plant-like names in Norfolk

A key to understanding the origins of 'Plant(agenet) related' names seems to relate to the role of the wife of William Plantagenet (Warren), who was Maud (Matilda) Marshal (Figure 19.2). She was the eldest daughter of William the Marshall, earl of Pembroke (Figure 19.3) who had been appointed a co-justiciar of England in 1184⁷ and, immediately after king John's arrival in England, became earl of Striguil (Monmouthshire)⁸.

In 1225, Maud Marshall's first husband Hugh le Bigod, earl of Norfolk died and she remarried William Plantagenet (Warren), earl of Surrey. The Striguil estate passed to Maud's son, the next earl of Norfolk, Roger le Bigod, whose butler is known to have been called Roger *Plantin* by 1254. The name *Plant(ity)n* can be compared with such diminutives as Hodgkin and Hopkin and this then suggests a possible interpretation 'illegitimate Plantagenet child'. Such an interpretation could perhaps be taken to

⁵The main activities of William Plantagenet (Warren) (1166-1240), more generally around that time, can be summarised briefly as follows. He was 5th earl of Surrey (1202-40) and warden of the Cinque Ports (1214) (Elizabeth Hallam (1996) *ibid*, p 204). His family estates were confiscated in 1204, when Phillip II of France seized the duchy. William supported his cousin, king John of England, against the barons and acted as one of the king's guarantors in 1215 for the keeping of the Magna Carta. The following year however, William supported Prince Louis, son of Phillip II of France, when he tried to wrest England from John, even so, after the king's death later in that year of 1216, he declared himself a loyal vassal of John's infant son and successor, Henry III. William Plantagenet's lands were restored in 1221.

⁶Elizabeth Hallam (1996) *The Plantagenet Encyclopedia*, p 212.

⁷In 1199, William the Marshall was charged with a commission as regent for the new king John to maintain order in England along with the archbishop, Hubert Walter, who introduced the keeping of legal records in the Chancery Rolls.

⁸William the Marshall had earlier received income from Striguil (Chepstowe) near the mouth of the river Wye in Monmouthshire, at the southern extremity of the Welsh borders.

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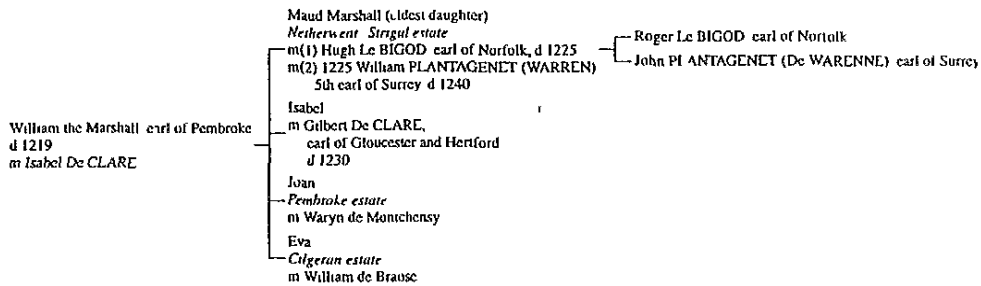


Figure 19.3: Descent of the Monmouthshire Strigul estate (cf PLANTELAND) through Maud Marshall to the Bigods despite her remarriage to William PLANTAGENET (WARREN)

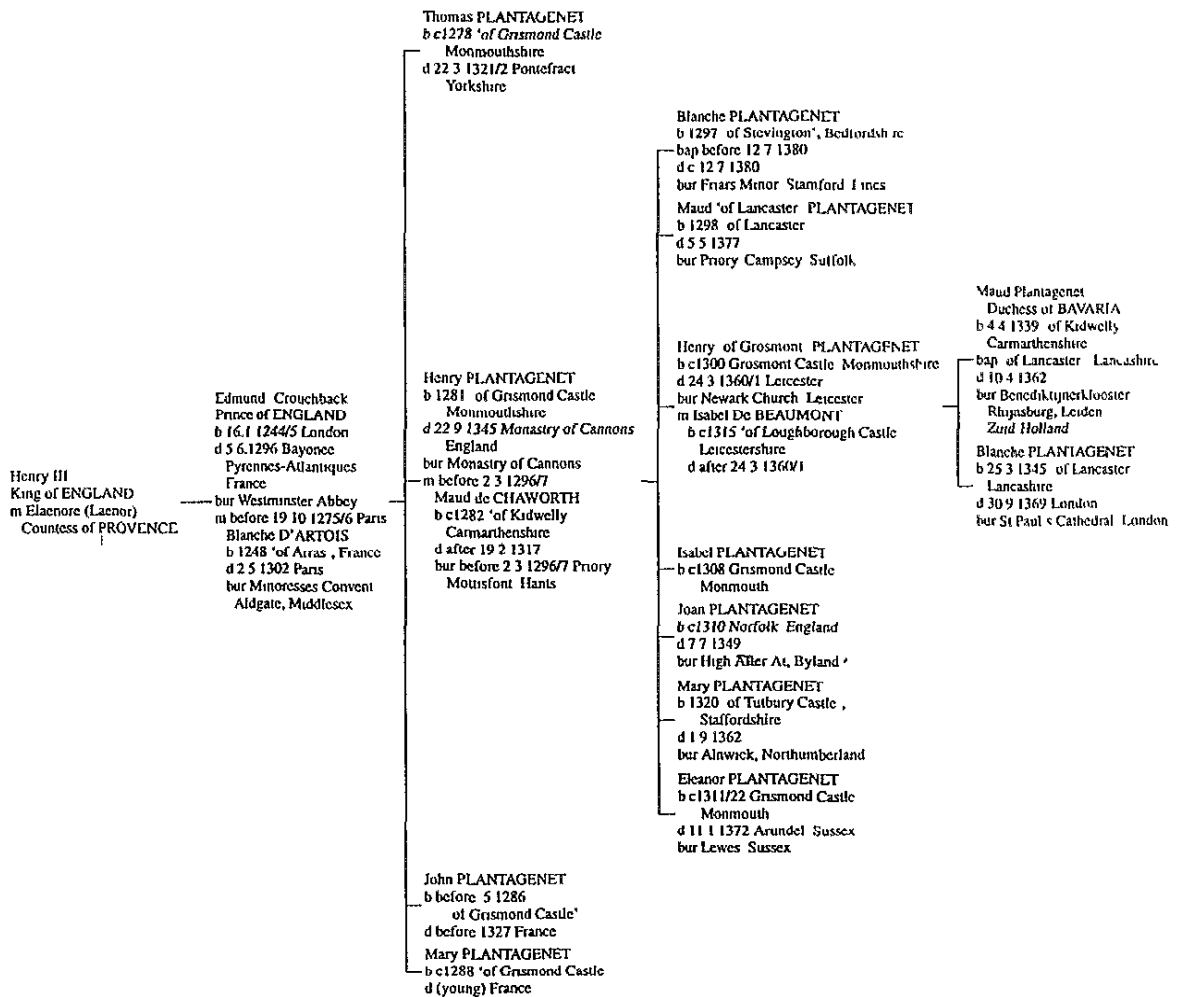


Figure 19.4: Some pre-1350 Lancastrian PLANTAGENET records

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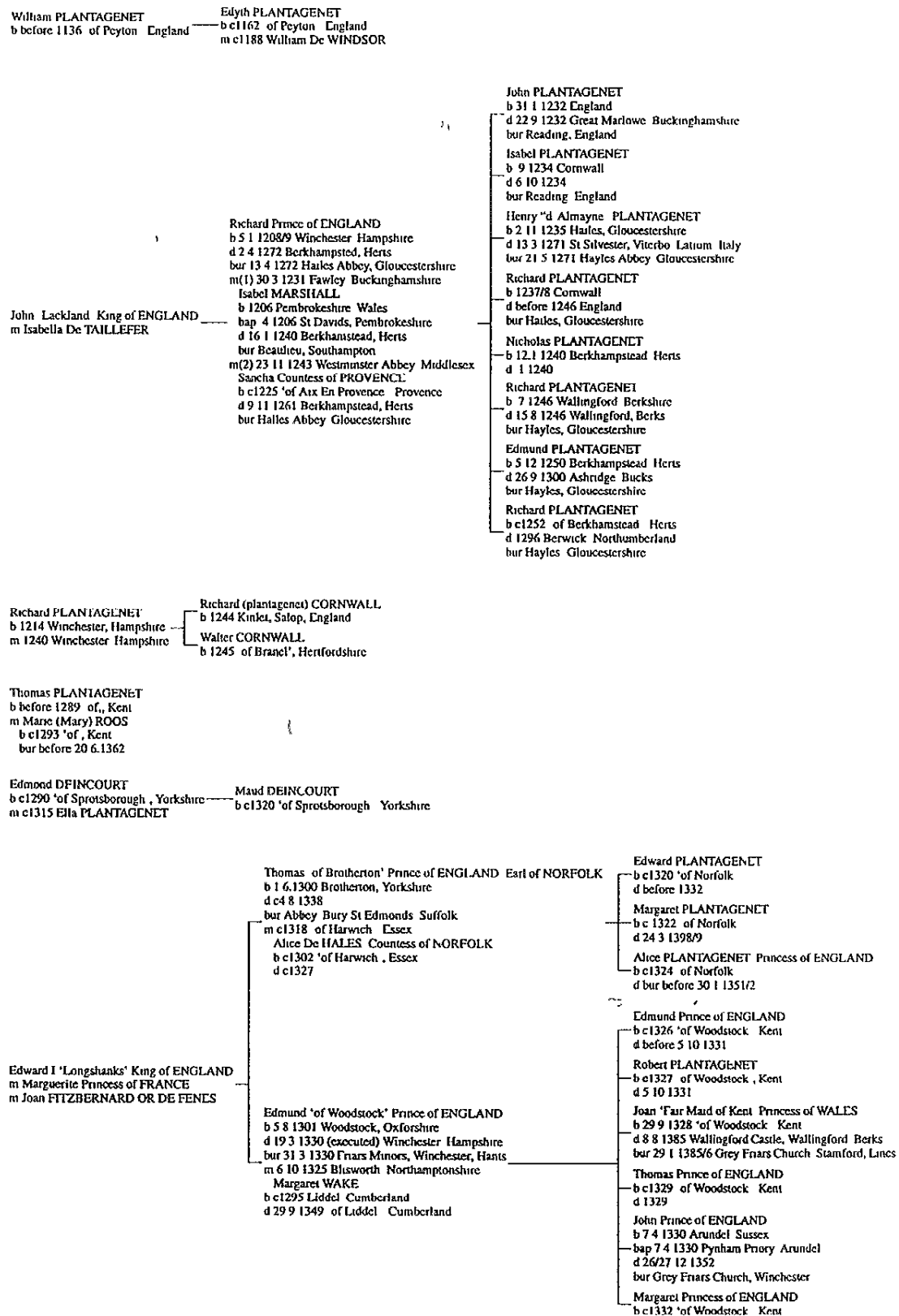


Figure 19.5: Some other pre-1350 PLANTAGENET records

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imply a bastard of Bigod's half-brother John Plantagenet (de Warenne) (b 1231) or of de Warenne's sister Isabel (b 1229) (Figure 19.2), or descent from earlier Plantagenet relatives such as Ida (b c1154), Adela (b 1162), Maud (b 1163), or Margaret (b 1170) (Figure 19.1).

Evidence for 'Plant like' names in Norfolk has already been mentioned in connection with Ida Plantagenet (b c1154) and Ralph Plantebene (1199) and this continues on with further 'Plant like' names in Norfolk.

Plant-like names in Norfolk, c1255 — William *Plantagenet* (Warren) married the widowed mother of Roger le Bigod, earl of Norfolk whose butler and serjent, Roger *Plantyn* (Norfolk 1254-8) was granted the lands of William le May of Causton (Norfolk 1258) — Cawston was 15 miles SW of the Plantagenet (Warenne) manor of Gimmingham

Plant-like names in Norfolk, c1275 — The names William *Plauntes* and William *Plente* are known to have coexisted in Norfolk around 1275 with, for example, William *Plente* of Ormesby and then his widow Gerbegia owning land between 1272 and 1284 at Hemesby — Ormesby and Hemesby are 15 miles SE along the Norfolk coast from the Plantagenet (Warenne) manor of Gimmingham

19.2.3 Late 13th century developments for the Plantagenet name

William Plantagenet's son, John Plantagenet (de Warenne) (1231-1305), was 6th earl of Surrey (1240-1304)⁹, styled earl of Sussex (1282)¹⁰, custodian of the shires north of the Trent (1295), and warden of Scotland (1296-7)¹¹ He evidently retained Warren lands in Norfolk

From around those times onwards however, the Warren earls appear to have dropped Plantagenet as a surname and, evidently around the same time, this surname appears to have been taken over by their rather distant relatives, the Lancastrians, who evidently also had family links to Monmouthshire

The primary family association of the Lancastrian Plantagenets was evidently with Monmouthshire, albeit some 20 miles upstream from Strigul (*i.e.* Chepstowe) which had been associated with the *de Warenne* John Plantagenet's mother Maud (d 1248). Thomas Plantagenet, 2nd earl of Lancaster (1298-1322), was born c1278 in Monmouthshire, as were also his Plantagenet siblings Henry (1281), John (1286), and Mary (c1288), as well as his Plantagenet nephews and nieces Henry (c1300), Isabel (c1308), and later Eleanor (c1311/22) (Figure 19.4).

Subsequently, the Lancastrian, Joan Plantagenet, was born in Norfolk c1310¹²

⁹After his father's 1240 death, John became a ward of Henry III and supported the king against the rebellious barons in 1258. Though John aided the barons from about 1260 to 1263, he rejoined Henry and fought for him at Lewes in May 1264 at which battle the king was captured. John Plantagenet fled to France. However he returned to England with the future Edward I in 1265, and freed Henry III at the battle of Evesham

¹⁰In 1282 John Plantagenet assumed the title of earl of Sussex but his claim was uncertain.

¹¹John Plantagenet (de Warenne) joined Edward I's invasion of Scotland in 1296. He took Dunbar castle in April that year and became warden of Scotland in August. On 11 September 1297 his troops were routed by William Wallace at Stirling Bridge, but the following year he helped Edward defeat Wallace at Falkirk.

¹²Also, in 1312, Edward I's son Thomas 'of Brotherton' became earl of Norfolk, in the place of the Bigods, and the recorded epithet 'Plantagenet of Norfolk' for his children (b c1320-4) (Figure 19.5) provides further evidence of an ongoing association of the Plantagenet name with Norfolk.



Figure 19.6 North Wales at the 1284 Statute of Rhuddlan, showing territory conquered during the wars of 1277 and 1282-3 (black) and crown lordships (striped) (After William Rees (1972) *An Historical Atlas of Wales from Early to Modern Times*). The first known record for a *Plant* near the north west of England is in 1301 in the white area of the English nobility, at Hawarden near the Bromfield and Yale territory of John *Plantagenet* (de Warenne)

19.3 The link to east Cheshire

As has been indicated above, it seems there were a number of proximities of the Waren *Plantagenets* to the formative *Plant* name in Norfolk for example. As will be outlined more fully below, there is then evidence of a link of the *Plantagenet* name to the place name *la Planteland* in Monmouthshire and a proximity of the *Plant* surname to territory near Chester of the *de Warenne Plantagenets*.

An arrival of the *Plant* surname in south Lincolnshire and east Cheshire may have occurred thereafter through a migration of *Plants* themselves, or for example from a growing *Plantagenet* influence in east Cheshire which may have related, at least partly, to the known arrival there of an illegitimate Waren descent.

19.3.1 A possible ongoing *Plant* connection with the Warren affinity

Around 1301-10 there is extant evidence for the surname *Plant* and for the place name *la Planteland*, both in proximity to the activities of the *de Warenne Plantagenets* in the Welsh borders.

Plant in the northern Welsh borders The territory of Hawarden in NE Wales is near the northern extremity of the Welsh borders (Figure 19.6) near the territory of Bromfield and Yale which had passed to John *Plantagenet* (de Warenne) in

¹³It is also possible that there may have been some reinforcing influences for the *Plant* name, such as from the Macclesfield visits (1353-8) of Chester's earl, the *Plantagenet* Black Prince, and from the adopted family name *Plantagenet* of the Lancastrians who held key lands near the *Plants'* east Cheshire homeland. For example, the High Peak passed to Lancastrian hands in 1372 by when it seems possible that the *Plants* may have begun a shifting allegiance towards the Lancastrian affinity.

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1282 Hawarden is the location of the first known record for a Plant near the north west of England — this is a 1301 record for a Richard *Plant* of Eweloe

Planteland in the southern Welsh borders — There is a 1310 reference to the manor of *la Planteland*¹⁴ in Monmouthshire, in connection with Struguyll castle which had been associated with the wife Maud (d 1248) of William *Plantagenet* (Warren), though this is followed by a 1311 reference there to *Plateland*¹⁵

There is hence evidence to support a contention that it could have been the Plantagenet surname of the Warren Plantagenets that influenced the formation of 'Plant like' names. There is also scant evidence to support a contention of ongoing links to the subsequent Plant clusters in south Lincolnshire and east Cheshire, as will be outlined below.

The subsequent 'south Lincolnshire cluster' for the Plant name appears to be in evidence by 1344. This was just across The Wash from the Warren Plantagenet hundreds of Brothecross and Gallow, in north Norfolk. A Plant was evidently in dispute with the Lancastrian affinity, here in north Norfolk, by 1352.

Possibly the first evidence of a subsequent 'east Cheshire homeland' for the Plants occurs also in 1344. Such evidence is compared in some detail below with such facts as:-

- the Warren Plantagenet line had acquired the High Peak, adjoining east Cheshire, by 1310; and,
- there was a Warren family connection to east Cheshire itself by around 1340.

From around those times, the national importance of the Warren Plantagenet affinity seemingly declined and the Warrens, like the Plants, became more settled in east Cheshire. The High Peak passed into Lancastrian hands in 1372, by when the Warren descent was illegitimate and its affinity had seemingly begun a shifting allegiance towards the Lancastrian affinity. The Warrens still retained an association with Norfolk by as late as 1386.

19.3.2 Warren, the High Peak, and the feud with Lancaster

John Plantagenet's son, William de Warenne (c1260-86), had died before his father and it was John's grandson, John Warren (1286-1347), who had become the 7th earl of Surrey (1304-47) and was also styled earl of Sussex (1304). His failure to produce heirs by his wife and his feud with the Lancastrian Plantagenets, to whom his sister's family the Arundels became allied¹⁶, fore-shadowed an apparent lasting decline in the

¹⁴In the Callendar of Patent Rolls there is **1310 Oct. 10. Carmyle. Commission to John ap Adam, Master John Martel and John de Pateshulle to enquire .. ; also to report on any defects in the castles of Struguyll and Turegi and manors of la Planteland, Tudenham and Berton, the weir, and the fencing of the park, what men Hugh le Despenser had placed on the works of the castle and manors, and what the works were**

¹⁵Also in the Callendar of Patent Rolls there is **1311 March 7. Berwick-on-Tweed Commission to John ap Adam, Walter de Gloucester and Miles de Rodeberure to view the king's castles of Struguyll and Torrogy, his manors of Plateland, Todenham and Berton, and the fencing of his parks in the honor of Stuguyll**

¹⁶In 1305, John Warren's sister Alice de Warenne had married Edmund earl of Arundel at a time when no one could have known that John would die without legitimate heirs. It has been contended that the associated disinheritance would not have happened, however, if the Arundels had not exerted the strongest political pressure to prevent Warren from settling the estate on his bastard sons (G A Holmes (1957) *The estates of the Higher Nobility in 14th century England*, p 7).

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influence of the Warren Plantagenets. This may have had lasting implications for the subsequent distribution of the Plant surname, as both it and the illegitimated Warren affinity became more settled in east Cheshire, though it can not be *entirely* ruled out that there *may have been* (as yet unknown) Plants in east Cheshire as early as before the earl of Surrey, John Warren's acquisition of the adjoining High Peak in 1310.

In 1310, the young earl of Surrey, John Warren¹⁷ joined Edward II's invasion of Scotland and, that same year, Edward II gave Warren '*the castle and honour of High Peak, for life, together with the appurement of its wastes, with its knights' fees, advowsons, wardships, and other appurtenances, to hold as fully as William Peverel, sometime Lord thereof, had held the same, but subject to a yearly payment to the Exchequer of £437 6s 8d*'¹⁸

In 1312, with other barons, Warren rebelled against Edward's extravagance and misgovernment and took the king's favourite Piers Gaveston prisoner at Knaresborough, though the king pardoned him in 1313. Following Warren's liaison with Maud de Nerford and his claim, in May 1313, to have obtained a Papal Bull for a Divorce from the king's niece Joan, the king appears to have responded vigorously and, in February 1314, he issued the following from Canterbury '*To the sheriff of Derby. Order to take into the King's hands, without delay, the castle, town, and manor of the High Peak, and the forest of the same lately committed to John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, arresting any person who shall resist the execution of this order, taking with him for this purpose a sufficient force.*'¹⁹

It may be that the roots of Warren's subsequent feud with the earl of Lancaster, Thomas Plantagenet, may lie in Lancaster's presence at the council which urged, probably in 1316, the Bishop of Chichester, John Langton to prosecute Warenne for his liaison with Maud de Nerford (Figure 19 2) with whom Warren had attempted to divorce his wife, the king's niece Joan of Bar. Certainly by 1317, the feud was firmly established when John Warren helped Alice Lacy, the wife of Thomas Plantagenet of Lancaster (c1278-1321/2) (Figure 19 4), to elope with her lover.

Thomas Plantagenet seized much of John Warren's land between 1317 and 1319. Around 1316-8, the people of Bromfield and Yale in NE Wales wrote to their lord, John Warren, to tell him that they had been threatened by Thomas, earl of Lancaster, who had written to them to say that he would have their land by one means or another²⁰. The chronicles of St Werburgh's, Chester, record the devastation of all of Warren's lands north of the Trent at this time²¹ and, at Wakefield, Warren's mistress Maud de

¹⁷F Royston Fairbank (1907) *The last earl of Warenne and Surrey*, Yorkshire Archeological journal, Vol XIX, pps 193-4, 197-206. The last Plantagenet earl of Surrey, John Warren, was a posthumous child and was made a ward of Edward I whose grand-daughter, Joan de Bar, he married when she was 10 and he 19 in 1306. As late as 1309, John Warren was apparently part of Thomas Plantagenet of Lancaster's retinue at the Dunstable tournament to which he had apparently been drawn, with his brother-in-law Arundel, by Lancaster with a view to opposing the king over the Gaveston affair at the forthcoming Parliament (J R Maddicott (1970) *Thomas of Lancaster*, p56). Gaveston was afterwards executed, but John was reconciled with Edward II, who pardoned him in 1313. In 1316, Warren was excommunicated by Pope John XXII for adultery.

¹⁸F Royston Fairbank (1907) *ibid*, p 195. Ca Pat.Rolls 1307-13, p 283.

¹⁹F Royston Fairbank (1907) *ibid*, p199. Cal Close Rolls 1313-18, p 38.

²⁰J R.Maddicott (1970) *Thomas of Lancaster 1307-22*, p 220. Warren forwarded a copy of their petition to the king, asking for speedy help from the justices and the King's men in those parts, for the defense of his lands and the King's honour. Warren was told to go to Bromfield to defend his own lands if he wished while Lancaster was ordered to refrain from breaking the peace in that region.

²¹On 3rd November 1317, the king ordered Thomas Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, to stop attacking Warren's Yorkshire castles.

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Neirford was amongst those ejected from their lands by Lancaster²² Thomas, earl of Lancaster also seized Warren's Norfolk lands, comprising the manors of Gimmingham, Methwold, and Thetford as well as the Hundreds of Gallow and Brothercross²³

In 1322, Thomas Plantagenet of Lancaster was defeated by John Warren and the king at a battle near Burton-on-Trent. The last 'Plantagenet' earl of Surrey, John Warren, thereby regained some of his lands, recovering the rest in 1326²⁴, though only for the duration of his life (d 1347).

19.3.3 Plentes during Warren's dispute with arbitrary rule

Coinciding with a restive period (1341-3) of dispute between Warren and the king, there are various records of *Plentes* participating in disputes such as in 1342 when Walter Plente, in the company of the mayor of Exeter, attracted the complaint of a Flander's merchant (Table 19.2). In February 1343 John Plente, as vicar of the Cathedral church of Chichester, participated in impeding the bishop of Chichester from carrying out the king's orders²⁵. By 1344 however, a Nicholas Plente was amongst many who were '*pardoned*' by the king '*for good service*'

Some background to this dispute can be outlined as follows. The first phase of the so-called 'Hundred Years War' with France took place around 1339-60 and, for want of money, Edward III had been compelled to call a Parliament. When the archbishop was prevented, in the name of the king, from taking his place in Parliament²⁶, the aging earl of Surrey, John Warren, complained and he was supported by his nephew, Richard of Arundel. Eventually the archbishop was admitted but the matter had stirred considerable unrest and a Parliamentary committee was appointed to look into the case. The effective outcome was that the king, rather than the archbishop, was judged by Parliament in a manner evocative of Magna Carta. It was not until two years later that the next Parliament was called -- this was in April 1343 when the papers of enquiry were destroyed, at the king's command, as untrue and contrary to reason.

19.3.4 A possible Plant link between S Lincolnshire and E Cheshire

The first known evidence (so far) for a NW Plant can be taken to be the 1301 record for Richard Plant of Eweloe, near the Bromfield and Yale territory of John Plantagenet (de Warenne), earl of Surrey. It might then be considered whether the name Blount was sufficiently similar to Plont for considering that the known connection, by 1315, of the 'Blount name' between Chester and Addlington could be regarded as providing a phonetic link for the 'Plant name' between its occurrences in Eweloe and east Cheshire.

²²J.R Maddicott (1970) *Thomas of Lancaster 1307-22*, p232-7

²³Simon Walker (1990) *The Lancastrian Affinity 1361-1399*, pps 184-5

²⁴In 1326, John supported Edward II during his wife Isabella's invasion of England. After Edward's forced abdication in 1327 John made his peace with Isabella.

²⁵The bishop of Chichester (1337-62) was Robert Stratford who was the brother of John Stratford, archbishop of Canterbury (1333-48).

²⁶On Thursday 26 April 1341, the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Stratford entered the Painted Chamber with his brother Robert Stratford, bishop of Chichester and nephew Ralph Stratford, bishop of London. On the following day however, the archbishop refused to go to the Exchequer and he was prevented, in the name of the king, from taking his place in Parliament. Michael Packe (1983) *King Edward III*, pps 102-3.

During the initial phase (1339-60) of the so-called 'Hundred Years War' with France, there are various records for the *Plente* name, mainly along the southern and eastern coasts of England:-

- 1342 Walter Plente of Exeter was subjected to a commission of oyer and terminer on complaint that he had, with others including the mayor of Exeter Henry de Hughton, carried away the goods of a Flanders merchant^a.
- In Feb. 1343, John Plente, vicar of Holy Trinity, Chichester was amongst 26 named ecclesiastics who, together with 67 other named and an unspecified number unnamed, impeded the bishop of Chichester in carrying out an order of the king 'to make and cause to be made in the churches of the city of Chichester and throughout the diocese masses, processions and prayers for the safety and success of him (the king) and his army'^b
- Also in 1343, a John Plente was amongst 9 witnesses on a deed at Theydene Boys for land of the rector of the church of St Bartholomew, London^c.
- On 8 June 1343 the ship '*la Plente*' was 'arrested for the King' along with many other ships that were being pressed into service^d.
- On 29 June 1344, Nicholas Plente was amongst 305 named men '*all of Great Yarmouth*' who received '*for (their) good service*' a pardon from the king for '*felonies, plunderings, oppressions, taking arms and victuals to his enemies, imprisonment of men and excesses*'

As has already been mentioned in earlier Chapters, there are also various records (1364-8) during the 1360-70 lull in the Hundred Years War for the king's minister in Devon Roger Plente with his ship '*le George of Exmouth*'.

^aPatent Rolls 1342 July 8 Westminster

^bPatent Rolls 1343 Feb 4 Kennington

^cClose Rolls 1343, deed dated at Theydene Boys on Sunday after Trinity 17 Edward II and acknowledged at Westminster on 7 July 1343

^dThe particular entry for *la Plente* is in the 1343 Close Rolls and reads **1343 June 8. Westminster.** — *The mayor and bailiffs of Kyngeston upon Hull for 'la Leonard', 'la Plente', 'la cog Johan', 'la Esmon', 'la Trinite', 'la Katerine' and 'la Blythe' of Kyngeston, Ranulph Hynd, Roger de Ravenesere, Adam Holleye, John de Danarico, Robert de Patrynton, Peter Bigod and Ralph de Pole, masters.*

Table 19.2: Some Plente records during the initial phase of the Hundred Years War, around the times of the 1347 death of John Warren

1344 May 2. Westminster. — Licence for the alienation in mortmain to the prior and convent of Bolyngton, in satisfaction of 18s of the 40 marks yearly of land which they had the licence of Edward II to acquire, ... (1st item^a) . by John son of Alan Plant of Burgh, of a messuage in the same town and . . (3rd item^b) ... etc ^c (Patent Rolls)

^aThis reads . by Richard Grannach of Burgh by Waynfleet, of a messuage and 4 acres of land in Burgh

^bThis reads . by William de la Chaumbre of Bolyngton and John Castelere of Kyme, of a messuage and 5 acres of land in Bolyngton.

^cThis reads.. These are of the value of 9s 6d yearly, as appears by inquisition taken by Saier de Rocheford, escheator in the county of Lincoln

Table 19.3: The first known record for the south Lincolnshire Plant cluster

Three Different Bollingtons — John Bartholomew^a lists three different Bollingtons and a Bollington Cross. There is a Bollington in mid north Cheshire, near the river Bollin, 3m SW of Altrincham, also, Bollington, east Cheshire, 2.5 miles NE of Macclesfield, also, Bollington Cross, east Cheshire, 1.3 miles SW of this Bollington; and also, Bollington, west Essex, 4 miles N of Bishop's Stortford

It may hence be considered whether Bolyngton Priory mentioned in the 1344 record of a John Plant might relate to any of these known Bollingtons. The Victoria County History for Essex mentions no priory at Bollington, Essex. Bollington in mid north Cheshire, however, is near Bowdon and Dunham Massey (Figure 19.7) and, though the Victoria County History^b for Cheshire comments on the uncertainties surrounding the foundation of Birkenhead Priory, it notes this Priory's strong connections to Bowdon and the adjoining NE Cheshire baronial seat of Dunham Massey -

The traditional date (for the foundation of the priory of St James the Great at Birkenhead) is 1150 but there is no documentary evidence that the priory existed before the second half of the reign of Henry II. The nature of the priory's endowment suggests that a member of the Massey family of Dunham founded it, probably the second Hamon de Massey who died in 1185. Most of the lands and churches held by the priory at its dissolution had been part of the Massey fee in the 11th century and probably formed the original 12th-century endowment. Half of the manor (of Bowdon) was probably held by the house from its foundation and, in the early 1270s, the prior claimed that a predecessor at the beginning of the 13th century had presented to the church (though the dispute was settled in favour of the Massey family) . in 1278 the fifth Hamon de Massey granted the advowson, together with a small holding of land at Dunham, to the priory, in return he and his ancestors and heirs were admitted to all the benefits of the house

^aJohn Bartholomew (1943) *The Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles*

^bVictoria County History for Cheshire (1980) Vol 3, pps 128-31

Table 19.4: Three different Bollingtons and a connection of one to Dunham Massey

Apart from this possibility involving the 'phonetically similar' name Blount (sub-theorem 3(c)), the first known evidence (so far) however for a *possible Plant connection* with east Cheshire can be taken to be a 1344 record for John son of Alan Plant of Burgh.

This 1344 record is the first one known for the subsequent 'south Lincolnshire Plant cluster' (Table 19 3) and it refers to a license for John Plant to hand over to the 'pryor and convent of Bolyngton' a messuage at Burgh le Marsh by Wainfleet. The 'pryor and convent of Bolyngton' mentioned in this record may perhaps refer to the Bollington near Bowdon (mid north Cheshire) whose church was appropriated to the Benedictine Priory of St James, Birkenhead and which also had strong links to the adjoining Baronial seat of Dunham Massey. Such an identity for *Bolyngton prior and convent* is suggested by the evidence which is outlined further in Table 19 4. If this association of Bolyngton Priory with mid north Cheshire is correct, it could be taken to be evidence for an early link of the Plant name between south Lincolnshire and NE Cheshire (cf. Figure 19 7).

19.3.5 Changing fortunes and the Black Death

Sir Edward de Warren was a bastard son of the last Warren earl of Surrey, John Warren, and his mistress Maud de Neirford (Figure 19 2). Around 1340, he married into a NE Cheshire gentry family²⁷

In 1345, the 3rd earl of Lancaster (1324-45) died and his daughter Eleanor Plantagenet (b c1311/22) married John Warren's nephew, Richard earl of Arundel (Figure 19.2). Eleanor's brother, the subsequent 4th earl (1347-51) and 1st duke (1351-61) of Lancaster, was able to make good his reversionary claim on John Warren's lands when Warren died in 1347, with lands also going to Arundel, who thereby received almost a doubling of the Arundel estates²⁸

The Black Death (1348-9 and some subsequent years) seemingly came *after* the marriage (c1340) of Sir Edward de Warren into the NE Cheshire *de Stockport* family and the aforementioned possible links of the Plant name to east Cheshire. The Black Death may have been relevant to the conditions under which the Warren affinity were beginning their settlement in NE Cheshire. It may also have impacted on their family traditions related to the herein supposed (cf. theorem 4) symbolic meanings of 'Plant(agenet)-related' names. For example, meanings such as 'wickedness establisher' and 'courtly establisher' for Plantefolie and Planterose may have turned, with a hypothetical variant spelling Plant, to 'lamerter of wickedness' and 'lamerter of love'. Also, hopes associable with the various 'child' meanings of 'Plant(agenet) related' names may have come more to the fore with the aspirations of the Warren affinity for improved fortunes in their new beginnings in east Cheshire.

Shortly after the 1348-9 plague, the heir to the "Plantagenet" crown of England, the Black Prince, was an occasional visitor to east Cheshire (1353-8) with, in 1353 for example, orders being sent out for six roses to be brought from Macclesfield Forrest for his banquet. The Black Death had led to vacant lands in east Cheshire for those who were rich enough to afford them, around the times when the rich were closing their houses in London and other cities in the hope of finding safer territory elsewhere.

Robert Browning's 19th century poem, *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*, was based on

²⁷J P Earwaker (1877) *ibid*, Vol.I, pps 333, 337, 343

²⁸G A. Holmes (1957) *ibid*, p 50

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widespread earlier myths²⁹ which are said to have related mainly to the 13th century town of Hamelin in Germany rather than to the 12th century name of Henry II's illegitimate half-brother Hamelin Plantagenet, who fathered the Warren Plantagenets. It is accordingly-

doubtful that there was a *significant* connection of the Warren affinity to this poem, but,

likely that the following sentiments in the poem may hold some relevance to the times of the Black Death, around when the Warren affinity was beginning to establish itself in east Cheshire.-

Rats!

*They fought the dogs and killed the cats, And bit the babies in the cradles,
And ate the cheeses out of the vats, And licked the soup from the cook's own ladles*

etc ..

*Out came the children running, All the little boys and girls
Tripping and skipping, ran merrily after The wonderful music with shouting and laughter*

In particular, it remains.-

doubtful that the plague was the *primary* reason for the arrival of the Warren affinity in east Cheshire, but,

likely that it quickly soured the generally perceived nature of their arrival (*cf* vinegar was used for purification during the plague and, in south Cheshire dialect, *plant* means the scum that rises to the top of the vinegar)

19.3.6 A Plant in dispute in north Norfolk

An episode in the displacement of the main centre of 'Plant like' names from Norfolk to the two subsequent main locations for Plant clusters — namely to south Lincolnshire, just across The Wash, and further afield to east Cheshire — can seemingly be found in evidence for an apparent disinheritance of a Plant in Norfolk

The 1347 Inquest into the lands³⁰ of John Warren, last earl of Surrey mentions for example that the north Norfolk Hundreds of Brothercross and Gallow were to pass to Henry, earl of Lancaster along with for example rents in the adjacent town of Welles and pleas etc. of the courts and leets of Welles. A 1352 complaint was made (Table 19.5)³¹ against the removal by James Plant and others of goods from Welles and adjacent places such as Warham. One of the complainants in this dispute was Ralph de Stafford, who had become the 1st earl of Stafford in 1351 after inheriting the de Clare estates of his father-in-law Hugh d'Audley in 1347, which included³²

²⁹I was told at an early age by my father that there *may have been* some connection between the myths of the Pied Piper and the early Plant family

³⁰Calendar of Inquisitions, ix, No 54

³¹The places mentioned in this 1352 record are evidently Welles-next-the-sea, Warham, and Stiffkey which, though 20 miles west along the Norfolk coast from the ex-Warren manor of Gimmingham, are all just a couple of miles east from the ex-Warren Hundreds of Brothercross and Gallow

³²Calendar of Inquisitions, ix, No 55

1352 Jan. 28. Westminster. — Commission of oyer and terminer to Richard de Kelleshull, Robert de Causton and Robert Clere, on complaint by Ralph, earl of Stafford, and Andrew Ansem of Suthflete that . . . (6 names^a) . . . James Plant (24 more names^b) . . . and others, carried away their goods at Welles, Warham and Styvekey, co. Norfolk — For 20s. to be paid to the king. (Patent Rolls)

^aThese 6 names are John Bullok of Warham, Alan de Hall, John Seem, Richard de Kent, Reynold Brid, Richard Seem

^bThese 24 names are Simon May, Robert Gunolf, Roger de Haston, Richard Grumme, Alan Lovel, Geoffrey Dolowe, Thomas Horrowe of Warham, Nicholas Bethaghe of Blakeneye, John May, Simon Dalkesone, John Bataille, Robert Wigenaille, John Lagham, Thomas Knyght, John Heryng, Thomas Carmer, William Hamund of Welles, Ralph Raunalkynessone, John Grigge, John Bulwere, John Nichol, Simon Grigge, John Elyot, Augustine Elyot

Some background to this dispute. — The extensive de Clare lands of Gilbert (d 1314), earl of Gloucester and Hertford^a were distributed to his sisters, Eleanor wife of Hugh le Despenser the Younger, Margaret widow of Piers Gaveston, and Elizabeth widow of John de Burgh^b. Gaveston's widow, Margaret, married Hugh d' Audley, in 1317, who disputed bitterly with Hugh le Despenser the Younger over the distribution of the lands. It can be noted, for example, that subsequently the de Clare manor of Walsingham adjoined the 1352 dispute involving James Plant and it had evidently been passed down the de Burgh line which had married with the sister, Maud Plantagenet, of the 1st duke of Lancaster. It may also be noted that Lancaster's daughter, another Maud Plantagenet, was briefly married to the eldest son of Ralph, 1st earl of Stafford, who was the complainant in the 1352 dispute involving James Plant and who was a close companion of the 4th earl (1347-51) then 1st duke (1351-61) of Lancaster^c

^aSome marital inter-connections, providing some background to this dispute, can be outlined briefly as follows. The wife of John Plantagenet (de Warenne) was Alice Lusignan (Figure 19.2) who was a half sister of Henry III and sister to William de Valence, earl of Pembroke (d 1296) whose niece Alice married Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford (d 1295). Gilbert's heir, Gilbert (d 1314), was killed at Bannockburn

^bElizabeth's son William de Burgh (d 1333), earl of Ulster, married Maud 'of Lancaster' Plantagenet (Figure 19.4), daughter of the blind (from 1330) Henry Plantagenet, 3rd earl of Lancaster (1324-45). G A Holmes (1957) *ibid*, pps 36, 87.

^cG A. Holmes (1957) *ibid*, pps 37, 39, 49. Simon Walker (1990) *ibid*, p 214

Table 19.5: A north Norfolk dispute involving James Plant near ex-Warren lands

Welles with Warham

It can be noted from further considerations, which are outlined in Table 19.5, that the complainant, the newly created earl of Stafford, Ralph, was allied to an emerging powerful Lancastrian affinity. The Lancastrians had feuded with the Warren Plantagenets and had inherited their north Norfolk land rights which, it seems, that Stafford was now alleging included the goods that James Plant and others had carried away. To the extent that it can be supposed that Stafford was disputing with traditional rights that could well have been granted by the Warrens, it can be considered that this James Plant could have been part of a disinherited Warren affinity.

19.3.7 An eventual shift of allegiance to the Lancastrian affinity

As well as uncertainties about when the Plant name first arrived in east Cheshire, there are uncertainties about the date when the Plants first became allied to the Lancastrian affinity, though the red rose of the Plant blazon suggests that such a transfer of allegiance may have occurred at some stage. It seems possible that some of the Plants *may have* followed a similar course to the Warrens for modifying their allegiance and, for the Warrens, the evidence is a little clearer.

Sir Edward Warren's link to east Cheshire (*cf* Figure 19.2) was through marriage (c1340) to Cicely de Eton. Cicely was a great grand-daughter of Sir Robert de Stockport whose family had held Stockport and other lands in east Cheshire and Lancashire³³ direct from the royal earls of Chester 'by reason of the forfeiture of Hugh Despencer³⁴'. In 1370 Sir Edward Warren's son John, later Sir John de Warren, was found heir to the NE Cheshire estates of his cousin, Isabel de Stokeport (née Davenport)³⁵. This was around the time when he married (c1371) Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Stafford of Wickham, Norfolk.

The east Cheshire inheritance acquired by the illegitimate Warren descent formed a lasting basis for a long and eminent association of the Warrens with Stockport and Poynton. It seems that (some of) the illegitimate descent of the Warren Plantagenets *may have* begun a shifting allegiance towards the Lancastrian affinity around the times of Sir John's marriage to Margaret, who evidently had Lancastrian sympathies. After his 1386/7 death, Sir John de Warren was buried at Boton, Norfolk and his widow Margaret remarried John Mainwaring³⁶ of Over Peover (east mid Cheshire).

³³Sir Robert de Stockport (d ?1239/49) was 'a man of very considerable property' holding for example a great part of Stockport, Poynton, Woodford, Bredbury, Romiley, Werneth, Hattersley, Wodeley, Offerton, Etchells, and Cheadle, all in Cheshire; and Plumpton and Formby in Lancashire.

³⁴Hugh Despenser, Bishop of Winchester was appointed last justiciar of England (1260-1, 1263) in opposition to Henry III and he was killed fighting against the king at Evesham in 1265. His barony was in NE Cheshire and extended from Bollington, near Macclesfield, Butley on the Bollin, Chelford, through Stockport to Mottram in Longendale (F.M.Powicke (1947) *King Henry II and the lord Edward*, Vol II, p 420). His son, Hugh le Despenser (1261-1326), and grandson, Hugh le Despenser the Younger (c1290-1326) were lone supporters of Gaveston, bitter enemies of Thomas Plantagenet, 2nd earl of Lancaster (1298-1322), and favourites of Edward II.

³⁵This is confirmed by a 1418 record (J.P.Earwaker (1880) *East Cheshire Past and Present*, Vol II pps 274-5, 286) *And the Jury further say that Sir John Warren, Knt, is next of kin of the said Robert, son of Nicholas de Eton, namely, the son of Cicely.*

³⁶At some time between 1337 and 1450 the 'manor of Werford' in east Cheshire passed to the Masseys of Poddington — Warford, along with other east Cheshire townships such as North Rode and Snelson, appear in the Domesday survey (1086) as being held by the ancestor, Ranulph or Randle, of the Mainwaring family (J.P.Earwaker (1880) *ibid*, Vol.II, pps 425, 641, 643).

Margaret's memorial effigy (c1420) in Over Peover church shows her wearing the Lancastrian SS livery collar of which few examples have been found on a woman, another rare example being on the effigy of the wife, Joan of Navarre (d 1397), of the subsequent first Lancastrian king³⁷.

In the Inquisition Post Mortem for Sir John Warren's wife Margaret (d 6 April 1418) there is a reference to Stockport and Poynton (NE Cheshire) and to the Davenport maiden name of Sir John's cousin, Isabel de Stokeport.

That a certain Ralph de Davenport and John de Davenport of Henbury were lately seised of the manors of Stockport and Poynton in their demense as of fee, and they conceded the said manors to Sir John de Warren, Knt., and Margaret his wife, and their heirs

(?This disinherited) Ranulph of Davenport and 5 others had commanded the bodyguard of watches, whose major part had been drawn by Richard II from Cheshire. These men were described in those embittered political times as '*arrogant insolent ruffians*'³⁸. The growing Lancastrian affinity had progressively included Stafford and the High Peak and, along with the Lancastrians' dominant hold over Lancashire, it had increasingly surrounded Cheshire and had ultimately led on, in 1399, to the capture of the last "Plantagenet king" Richard II at Chester.

19.4 The chameleon-like name Plant

It seems clear that the detailed meaning of the Plant name has changed down the centuries. Early influences may have arisen in proximity to the place name *Plontone* and to the surname *Plantagenet*. A 'life cycle' of *fertile, abundance, establisher, and child* meanings may have progressed on to such meanings as 'love child' and 'noble young heir', before attaining any significant connotations of 'industry' or 'gardening'.

19.4.1 Early formation of the name

Geoffrey V 'le bon' Plantagenet was born in 1113 in Anjou western France and, in 1154, his legitimate son became King Henry II of England. Henry's illegitimate half-brother Hamelin fathered Plantagenet as a surname, for the Warren earls of Surrey and their close family.

Proximities of the formative Pl(a/e)nt(e) name to the Warren Plantagenets suggest that the Plants may have been offshoots of that affinity. For example, the 'similar' mid 13th century name *Plantyn* can be taken to be a playful diminutive of the Plantagenet surname of those *de Warennes*. Roger Plantyn can be connected directly to the wife, Maud, of William Plantagenet (Warren) and her association with Monmouthshire provides a likely link to the Welsh meaning 'child' of *plant*.

As well as an association of the Warren Plantagenets with Monmouthshire (c1225-50), there was also an ongoing association of their surname with Monmouthshire which became a temporary homeland (c1280-1310) for the Lancastrians who evidently adopted Plantagenet as their surname around that time. Such events, when compared

³⁷J.P Earwaker (1880) *ibid*, Vol II, pps 119, 286

³⁸H J Hewitt (1967) *Cheshire under the Three Edwards*, p 107 P W Cullen and R Horden (1986) *The Castles of Cheshire*, p 13

with possible 'horse borne abundance' or 'horse borne establisher' (re-)interpretations of the *Pl(a/e)nt(a/e)genet* name, might be thought to have related to contemporary activities, such as of horse-borne transport opening up the south Wales wool fulling area, though the detail of those early times is sparse

19.4.2 A restatement of the 4 theorems

A fuller deliberation of the evidence, for the *Plant* name, can be presented in the form of four theorems which, in the light of the current evidence, might be restated as -

1. royalist auxiliary (e.g. Radulphus Plente with duties to the king at Oxford in 1219)
2. Plantagenet child (cf. connections of the Warren Plantagenets to Norfolk and Monmouthshire around 1225 and their direct link to the by-name *Plantyn*)
3. possible secondary associations with..
 - (a) from *Plontone* or from *la Planteland* (Monmouthshire)
 - (b) meanings associated with foundation, growth and plenty
 - (c) a diminutive of the *Bloundeville* name associable with a diminutive of the *Plantagenet* name, both having associations with the Palatine of Chester
4. an amalgam of meaning associated with *Pl(a/e)nte-Tun* and *Pl(a/e)nte-Genet*, perhaps arising first in the south east of England and then revived in connection with a c1340 marriage between an illegitimate descendant of the Warren *Plantagenets* and the heiress of the NE Cheshire *de Stockport* family — this family had owned *Plontone* in Lancashire.

Meanings embodied in theorems 1 and 2 can be associated with Warren *Plantagenet* activities in the south east of England, and also in the Welsh borders, around the times of the first known evidence for the formative *Plant* name.

Similar meanings may then have been revived around the times of a more permanent settlement of the illegitimate Warren (*Plantagenet*) descent in mid 14th century east Cheshire, which was also around the times of the first known evidence for the *Plant* name in its subsequent east Cheshire homeland. Such an evident settlement of Warrens and Plants may have taken place in a context of a diminishing national influence for the Warren affinity and an amalgamation of meanings, as indicated by theorems 3(b) and 4.

Earlier meanings associated with 'plenty' may have become suppressed following, for example, the deprivations of the Black Death and a greater emphasis may have become placed on 'establisher child' meanings for the subsequently more settled *Plant* surname in east Cheshire. More generally, '*Plant(agenet)* related' names may be said to have carried particular connotations of an 'establisher young man', fitting them loosely into a general surname category of 'title or early occupational' surnames³⁹.

³⁹The surname *Child*, when taken in conjunction with the Wessex *Childe* tradition, is already widely held to be a surname of that type

CHAPTER 19. ERRANT PLANTAGENETS AND SETTLED PLANTS

<p>1435 Misyn, <i>Fire of Love</i>, 5</p> <p>Fyer of fraward lufe, the whilk wastis burionyng of verteu, & norrysches the plantes of all vyce</p>	<p>1500-20 Dunbar, <i>Poems</i>, lxxxvii, 30</p> <p>Great Gode ws graunt that we have long desirrit, A plaut to spring of thi succession</p>
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Table 19.6: Evident 'love child' and 'heir' meanings of the word *plant*, as listed in the Oxford English Dictionary

19.4.3 Some subsequent developments for the name's meaning

William Langland's reference (c1380) to the '*pl(a/e)nte of pes*' as the issue of 'love ... the greatest gift yr lord giveth' suggests a meaning for Plant similar to that of Childe, namely a 'princely young man' albeit with messianic (*cf* Prince of Peace) or 'love child' overtones.

Some further usages of the word *plant*, along these lines of 'love child' or 'heir', are indicated in Table 19.6

By c1621, a 'noble young heir' meaning to *plant* seems to be in evidence in the Plants' Cheshire homeland in a passage describing Sir John Savage⁴⁰.

... the xith Knight of that noble Race, and Name, Sir John Savage .. six times High Sheriff, thrice Major of this city of Chester ... concerning the great hope and worth of his Issue, in the person of his Grandchild, then a young Plant and newly sent to the Innes of Court, to be trained up answerably to his Birth and Dignity .

*That hopeful Plant, that is the apparent Heir
Of all his glory, and this great Discent;
Oh! be the rest, as his beginnings are,
That Savages may still be excellent*

By the late 18th century an industrial meaning was evidently becoming widely recognised for the chameleonic word and surname Plant as characterised by, for example, a *Plants Yard* base for the conversion of initially just a few of Sheffield's many water-powered grinding wheels into water and steam powered forges (Chapters 12, 13, and 14). The Plant of this *Plant's Yard* had married into a prominent Sheffield family who, amongst other things, repeatedly held the title 'The Master Cutler' — a nephew of this Plant's wife was for example the 1816 Master Cutler and also a close friend of the Historian, Joseph Hunter — it was Hunter who proved the *illegitimacy* of the east Cheshire Warren descent (Figure 19.2) from the Plantagenet (de Warenne) earls of Surrey⁴¹.

A 20th century context has more recently, it seems, led us into placing a dominant emphasis on a 'gardener interpretation' for the Plant name

⁴⁰This appears in the book by Daniel King (1656) entitled '*Vale Royal of England or the County Palatine of Chester illustrated*' which includes an account by William Webb written c1621 entitled '*A description of the city of Chester; compiled by Mr Webb, Mr of Arts and somtyme under-sherrif to Sir Richard Lee of Lee, in Cheshire*'.

⁴¹J Hunter (1828) *History of South Yorkshire*, Vol I, pps 104-100 notes that Edward de Warren is named as one of the sons of the last Earl of Warren in his will, dated 1347, and as the Earl was never divorced from his wife Joan de Barre, grand-daughter of Edward I, all his children were illegitimate. J.P. Earwaker (1880) *East Cheshire Past and Present*, Vol II, p275

PALMER'S INDEX TO THE TIMES, 1790-1905 AND RELATED SOURCES

By Brad Scott (Member No 171)

Continued from Journals 17 and 18

WKP note As promised in Journals 17 and 18, Brad has forwarded to me details of five specific cases, three of which are detailed below.

Case A

5 September 1874 -- Police Isaac Plant for selling bad hams -- Sheffield Corporation

A general crusade has just been made by the officers of the Sheffield Corporation against certain tradesmen who have been dealing in bad food The medical officer of health recently reported that a large proportion of the sickness and death in the borough was caused by the consumption of bad food, and yesterday three dealers were brought before the magistrates and very heavily fined Mr John Brinnen, butcher, of Fowler Street, was fined £80 for exposing for sale 80 pieces of bad meat, some of which was thoroughly putrid, and Isaac Plant, provision dealer, of Meadow Street, was fined £55 for exposing for sale eight hams totally unfit for human food A fruit dealer, named William Cooper, living in Old Street, was also fined £5 and costs for selling bad pears

Case B

18 March 1868 -- Police Robert, Thomas and David Plant, horse stealing -- Tooting and Peckham

At the Wandsworth Police-court, Robert Plant, Thomas Plant and David Plant, brothers, who have been in custody for some time on charges of stealing horses and carts in the neighbourhood of Tooting and Peckham, were brought up for final examination Four cases were completed on Saturday last, when the prisoners were committed for trial The prisoner David was, however, further remanded in a fifth case Alfred Chapman, in the service of Mr Adam Johnson, a grocer, of Balham-hill, said that on the 12th of December last he was out with the horse and cart serving customers He left the horse and cart outside a house in Bedford-hill for about five minutes, and when he returned they were gone George Yoell, a gardener, said on the 12th of December he was working under the fence of Mr Schluser, Bedford-hill, when he saw Chapman leave his horse and cart and go into the house David Plant and two other men came along together One of them unchained the wheel, got into the cart, and drove away The prisoner and the other man ran towards Brixton The man who drove thrashed the horse with the butt end of the whip, and one of the other men, who ran by the side, struck it backhanded blows with a stick In answer to a question, the witness said he saw the prisoner in a cell with four other men, and at once recognised him Thomas Bryant, another gardener, said he was working at Mr Shoolbred's, Bedford-hill, at the time in question He saw a man whom he believed was the prisoner waive [sic] his hat to two other men When he waived his hat the two men started off running Other evidence was given to the effect that the cart was traced to the premises of a coach painter named Richards, in Boroughmews, Blackfriars Road, who had received it from a customer named Mills for the purpose of painting it Mills accounted for the possession by stating that he bought the cart in open market of two young men The prisoner, who reserved his defence, was fully committed for trial An application was made for the restoration of the cart, but the magistrate explained that he had no power to order it to be given up, as the law protected a purchase in open market The remedy would be by action

Case C

17 December 1857

Winter Assizes -- Oxford Circuit, Dec 15 (Before Mr Baron Martin)

Ann Plant, aged 22 was charged with the wilful murder of John Plant, on 22nd October, 1857, at Wolverhampton

Mr Spooner appeared for the prosecution, the prisoner was undefended

The facts of this painful case will be sufficiently explained by the evidence given by the following witnesses

Hannah Hickman said, - I am the wife of George Hickman, at Hall Green, Sedgley The prisoner's mother lives next door The prisoner has not lived with her mother for two years I remember prisoner coming home with a little boy On the 20th October the prisoner was sitting in my brewhouse, and her sister asked me if I would let her sit by my fire I did let her On the 21st she lay at another person's house, Mrs Cooper's On the 22nd she came to my house, and asked if I could let her wash and dress the baby I gave her leave That was on Thursday She went out with the baby between 2 and 3 o'clock She said she was going down to Froghall to father her baby She called the baby "John" I tried to give the baby some teaty, when she had none to give it She called the baby "John Plant" She came back on Thursday between 8 and 9 o'clock She had not got the baby I said, "Ann, what has brought you back again, what have you done with the child?" She said, "By God, Hannah, I gave the child away A gentleman and lady came and said, 'Dear me, what ails your baby?' and asked me to give her the child The lady then took it, and carried in her arms to Stafford Street" She said, "the lady took it to a house in Stafford Street, which was carpeted all over" I believed what she said, and that night (Thursday) she slept by my side The next day (Friday) she slept in the house of a person next door but one On Saturday, the 24th she went away to Ms Walker's, of Hallfield On the Thursday she took some clothes, and brought them back She said the gentleman bought some clothes for the child, and told her to take back the clothes and make a few pence of them On the Tuesday morning, the 27th, I went to Mrs Walker's at Hallfield I saw the prisoner there, and said to her, "You've destroyed your child, will you go with me or Mr Ponder to the gentleman you gave the child to?" She said she would neither go with me nor Mr Ponder I said, "Ann, if you've destroyed your child, you will have to confess" She said, "Oh, Hannah, I have destroyed my child, it is trouble that brought me to it" She said at first she had put it in the river, and then she said she had put it in the road I then sent for Mr Ponder and he came The next day, Wednesday, Mr Ponder showed me a child It was the same child I saw with the prisoner I am sure of that I had washed its clothes and suckled it The prisoner's mother found her with victuals, but she had no money

Catherine Ingram said, - I am the sister of the last witness, and live with her I recollect the prisoner coming back without the child

William Ponder said, - I am a police constable at Bilston On Tuesday morning I was sent for to Mrs Hickman's at Hallfield I saw the prisoner there I asked her what she had done with the child She made no reply At last she said, if I would allow her to jump down a pit she would tell me all about it I asked her two or three times, and she said she would tell me when the crowd of people were gone I took her into an adjoining room, with two gentlemen She then said she had thrown her child in the river I asked her whereabouts she threw it She said she threw it in the river by the side of the railway bridge that goes over the river on this side Bilston Street, Wolverhampton I asked her if she put anything with it to sink it She then said, "Oh, Mr Ponder, I threw my child in alive" She then began to tear her hair She said she should have gone to Froghall, but her shoes were so bad she turned back She said the child's name was John Plant I took her to the police station, and then searched the river, but I did not find any body there that day The next day I got some drags, and found the body I showed it to Ann Hickman I produce the gown it had on The body was about 100 yards below the bridge down the stream

Mr H D Best, a surgeon of Bilston, said he had examined the body of the child, and that he was of opinion the child was suffocated by drowning There were no marks of violence

The prisoner's statement before the magistrates was put in and read, as follows - "I did it for want I had no home to go to I had been confined only a month, and had to sit up all night in the brewhouse I had nowhere to take it to"

Mr Baron Martin having summed up the evidence

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy

His Lordship said he entirely concurred in the verdict, but, as he felt sure, under the circumstances, that if he passed sentence of death it would not be carried into effect, he thought it would be better at once to avail himself of the power which he had, and to order sentence of death to be recorded His Lordship, who appeared much affected, then ordered sentence of death to be recorded, telling the prisoner that she would be kept in penal servitude for life

The prisoner was then removed

EXTRACTS FROM DURHAM RECORD OFFICE TAKEN BY ANDREW PLANT

Member No 69

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS IN DURHAM GAOL 1861-71
(Nothumberland and Durham Family History Society, Ed M Furness)

John Plant, 59, labourer (could read) committed by H Chaytor Esq Uttering a false and counterfeit half crown and a shilling, knowing them to be false and counterfeit, and having in his possession at the time of such uttering other pieces of false counterfeit coin, severally at Witton le Wear 31 10 1863 Pleaded guilty of uttering false coin, 12 months hard labour Tried 4 1 1864

MINING DEATHS IN GREAT BRITAIN 1850-70 (Indexed by Ian Winstanley)

Date	Pit	Name	Age
25 11 1850	Langley Fields, Dawley, Shrops	R Plant	NA
12 9 1854	Long Meadows, Oldbury	P Plant	NA
17 3 1854	Victoria, Wakefield	John Plant	NA
20 6 1856	Old Park, Dudley	J Plant	15 (among 8 men and a boy)
20 3 1861	Portaway Hall, Rowley Regis	J Plant	38 Pikeman
30.1 1863	Bromford, West Bromwich	W Plant	38 Collier
13 7 1865	Berry Hill, Stoke	Job Plant	NA Driver
30 4 1866	Coal Leason, Wordsley	C Plant	14 Collier
18 10 1867	Bunkers Hill, Bilston	W Plant	23 Banksman

In the same book there is also reference to a Plant Colliery at Willenhall

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS FROM COMMERCIAL DIRECTORIES

The following references have been taken from various directories by Judith Kirkby (Member No 139)

Pigot's Directory of Shropshire 1828/9

William PLANT
Saddler, High Street, Newport

Aubrey's Directory Of Shropshire 1908/9

H L PLANT
Confectioner, Shropshire Street, Market Drayton

W PLANT
Fruiterer, High Street, Newport

W PLANT
Fishmonger, High Street, Newport

Kelly's Post Office Directory of Shropshire 1863

James PLANT
Blacksmith, Ketley, near Wellington

Allan PLANT
Boot and shoe maker, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury

John PLANT
Butcher, New Street, Wellington

John PLANT
Farmer, Gravener, Wentnor

Thomas PLANT
Farmer, Bratton House, Bratton, nr Wrockwardine

In the trade's directory section -

Both the farmers are mentioned again, plus

T PLANT
Saddler and harness manufacturer, High Street, Newport

And

J PLANT
Smith (presumably blacksmith), Ightfield, Whitchurch

Pigot's Directory of Shropshire 1842

Stephen PLANT
Boot and shoe maker, St Mary Street, Newport

Thomas PLANT
Boot and shoe maker, Clifford Street, Whitchurch

William PLANT
Beer retailer, Canal Bridge, Newport

Pigot's Directory of Derbyshire 1828/9

Robert PLANT
Watch and clock maker, King Street, Bakewell

Thomas PLANT
Clog and patten maker, Packer's Row, Chesterfield

Thomas PLANT
Watch and clock maker, Tideswell

Pigot's Directory of Cheshire 1828/9

Thomas PLANT
Liquor merchant, High Street, Congleton

John PLANT
Gentleman, Ellworth, Middlewich

George PLANT
Saddler, Front street, Sandbach

Andrew PLANT
Shoemaker, Holmes Chapel

George PLANT
Baker, flour dealer, Tiviot Dale, Stockport

Edward PLANT
Shopkeeper, sundries, Throstlegrove, Stockport

Andrew PLANT
Shopkeeper and seedsman, Lancashire Hill, Stockport

James PLANT
Shopkeeper, sundries, Charles St , Macclesfield

STAFFORDSHIRE BURIAL INDEX

From Teresa to Thomas

This list is an addition to that shown in Journal No 11 Pages 55 + 56

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Parish Church</u>
20 4 1775	Tercsa	d/o Stephen & Prudence of Barnfield	Swynnerton
0 6 1587	Thomas		Stone
0 11 1593	Thomas	of Meaford	Stone
0 7 1611	Thomas		Stone
9 4 1616	Thomas		Swynnerton
6 11 1619	Thomas	s/o James & Katheryne	Mucklestone
0 3 1623	Thomas	of Darlaston	Stone
29 7 1639	Tho	of Leek	Leek
0 3 1643	Thomas	s/o Nicholas of Darlaston	Stone
16 1 1648	Thos		Stoke on Treat
21 1 1657	Tho	of the Red Earth age 82	Leek
3 5 1662	Tho	s/o Henry	Leek
15 6 1665	Tho	of Redearth	Leek
0 11 1675	Tho	of Hazlewood	Leek
30 10 1680	Thomas		Stone
4 5 1687	Thos	s/o Beardmore Plant of ye Toft	Trentham
6 5 1696	Tho	of Stony Cliffe	Leek
7 9 1696	Tho	of Mill St	Leek
21 1 1698	Thomas		Longnor
12 1 1699	Tho	of White Berolin, Bradnop	Leek
15 10 1700	Th	of Prestbury, Co Cheshire	Leek
30 3 1702	Tho	infant of Barn Yates	Leek
24 8 1704	Thomas	de Barnefield	Swynnerton
22 5 1706	Tho	infant of Hard Lowe	Leek
24 6 1707	Thomas	fs Guliem, natus erat	Swynnerton
25 1 1707	Tho	of Stockwell St	Leek
18 9 1709	Thomas		Wolverhampton
22 8 1713	Thomas	senior, de Swinnerton	Swynnerton
17 12 1713	Tho	of Hardlow	Leek
8 8 1716	Tho	of Leekmoor	Leek
25 8 1724	Thomas	of Standon	Swynnerton
25 7 1725	Tho	inf Of Leek Moor	Leek
0 4 1729	Thomas	inf	Stone
13 7 1732	Tho	of Red Earth	Leek
23 1 1734	Tho	s/o Tho & Sarah of Hurdlow	Leek
5 2 1738	Thomas	of Spot	Stone
17 1 1740	Tho	inf Of John & Anne	Leek
2 8 1741	Thos	s/o Tho & Jane of Red Earth	Leek
9 4 1742	Tho	of Hard Low	Leek
7 10 1744	Tho	inf Of Leek	Leek
28 12 1745	Thomas	of Swinn	Swynnerton
15 2 1747	Tho	of Walk Mill Lane	Madeley
15 4 1748	Thomas	of Pierce Hay	Brewood
2 7 1754	Thomas	(entry also in Leek) of Dunwood	Endon
30 12 1754	Thomas		Milwich
14 10 1755	Thos	of Leek	Leek
6 7 1759	Thomas		Uttoxeter
22 8 1760	Thomas	s/o Mary & Phillip	Ipstones
4 3 1761	Thomas	s/o Robert	Gnosall
26 4 1762	Thomas	of Stoke, also M I d 23 rd of Lane School age 34 MR	Draycott In the Moors
21 7 1762	Thomas	s/o Jos & Eliz	Eccleshall

15 3 1763	Thomas	the Clerk of Swinn	Swynnerton
23 11 1764	Thos	of Leek Moor	Leek
19 4 1768	Thomas	of Beech	Swynnerton
15 6 1768	Thomas	s/o James	Wolverhampton
24 5 1770	Thos`	of Hardlowe	Leek
30 11 1770	Thomas	pauper of Outwood	Gnosall
17 11 1771	Thos	of Ettingshall	Sedgley
3 9 1775	Thomas	s/o Isaac	Uttoxeter
21 9 1777	Thomas	of Stone	Milwich
9 9 1778	Thomas	(entry also in leek) inf Of Rownal	Endon
2 4 1779	Thomas	age 21	Brierley Hill
15 10 1781	Thos	of Red Earth	Leek
10 6 1782	Thos	inf	Leek
13 6 1782	Thomas	s/o Samuel	Uttoxeter
29 8 1784	Tho		Stoke on Trent
30 12 1797	Thomas	s/o Wilham	West Bromwich
24 10 1799	Thomas		Uttoxeter
24 7 1837	Thomas	of Sandford St	Lichfield, St Michael

JOHN PLANT – BURY FOOTBALL CLUB

The highest score ever recorded in the final of the English Football Association Cup (Soccer to our American cousins) was in 1903 when Bury beat Derby County 6-0 at Crystal Palace, London Bury had previously won the cup in 1900 when they beat Southampton 4-0, also at Crystal Palace

At the beginning of the 20th Century Bury were one of the best clubs in England – you could say they were the Manchester United of their period – and between 1895 and 1912 played in Division 1 of the English Football league

The club itself was founded early in the 1880's when at a meeting at the Waggon and Horses Hotel, attended largely by members of Bury Wesleyans and Bury Unitarians football clubs, it was decided to form a new Bury Club This was officially formed at a subsequent gathering at the Old White Horse Hotel, Fleet Street, Bury on 24th April 1885

Their first football league game was on 1st September 1895 in Division 2 when they played Manchester City at home, beating them 4-2 That season 1894-95 Bury finished as champions of Division 2 and were promoted to Division 1

Included in the team for the inaugural game against Manchester City and the two cup final victories was a John Plant (known as Jack) who played at Outside Left – left sided striker in modern terminology In fact, John scored one of the goals in the 4-0 cup final win over Southampton

According to the records of Bury Football Club, John (Jack) had been born Bollington, March 1871, joining Bury in April 1890

During his playing period he was 5'-8" in height and weighed 12 stone 4 lbs He played Outside Left throughout his career at Bury and prior to signing for Bury he had played for Bollington Rambles, Bollington Wanderers and Heaton Norris (Stockport)

His first game for Bury was on 19th April 1890 when they beat Hyde 6-0 He played for England once on 7th April 1900

Between season 1894/5 and 1906/7 he played a total of 319 League games scoring 55 goals and 31 FA Cup games scoring 9 goals Additionally he played a number of Lancashire and Manchester Cup Games



Jack Plant – Bury F C

For a full season 1898/9 he was on loan to Reading Football Club

The 1874 Commercial Directory for Bollington lists a John Plant, a baker living in Pools yard and the 1881 Census for Bollington gives the following information

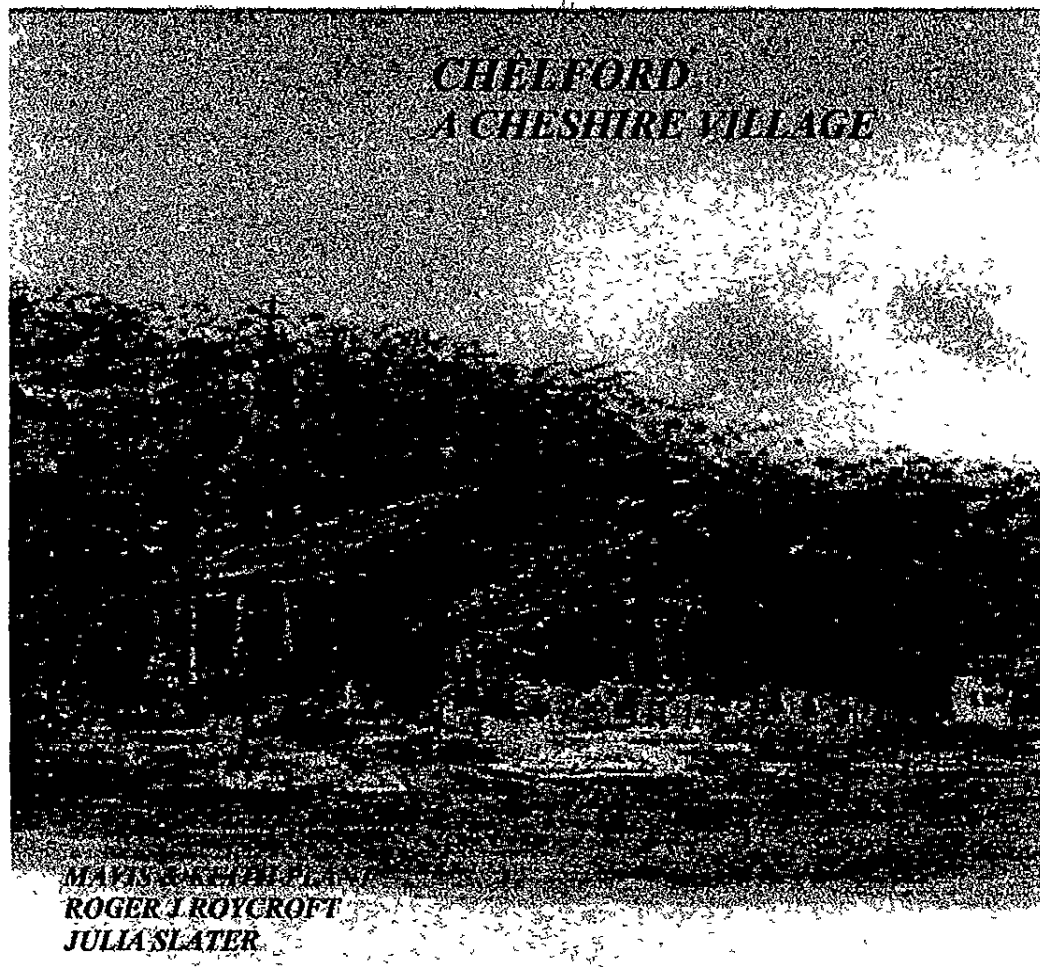
Palmerston Street

Mary Ann Plant	W	34	F	head	Baker	born Manchester
John Plant	U	10	M	son	Scholar	born Bollington
Ellen Plant	U	6	F	Dau	"	born Patricroft
Harriet Plant	U	3	F	Dau	"	born Bollington
Ehzabeth Plant	U	1	F	Dau		born Bollington
Walter Burgess	U	16	M	Servant	Baker	born Macclesfield

The probability is that this was John's family and his father must have died 1880

If anybody is interested in this line of research I would suggest that they obtain a copy of John's birth certificate and look at Bollington P R for the period

One final thing The photograph above, which was forwarded to me by Bury F C was taken at the studio of J M Barbour The Bury team for their first game in September 1894 included an inside right by the name of Barbour (In fact he scored two goals) and I wonder if he was one and the same



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Plant-related material in the PRO and British Library

(member No 171)

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With the advent of large amounts of information now on the Internet, there are many opportunities for finding family-specific details that would previously have been difficult if not impossible. This article provides an illustration of the sort of material that can be uncovered using two such sources, and also notes the limitations of them.

Public Record Office

Last year the PRO made its catalogue available on the Internet for the first time, which makes it much easier to find items than it ever has before, especially those relating to a specific name. However, as the PRO would themselves acknowledge, the results you get from searching this catalogue are not complete, they do not retrieve every piece of information they hold that relates to or mentions someone with a particular surname. The retrieval is only as good as the original index from which it was compiled. Furthermore, those indexes which are handwritten, such as those to many Chancery cases, Death Duty Indexes and probate records are not yet included in the online database. Even so, given these limitations, a large number of leads to potentially interesting documents can be found. The basic descriptive information included below is taken from the PRO's own sources.

The internet address of the catalogue is <<http://catalogue.pro.gov.uk/>>

Records of the Court of Star Chamber

STAC 2/13 Court of Star Chamber Proceedings, Henry VIII
PLAINTIFF Hugh Dykens and William Plant
DEFENDANT John Burton, Randall Harryson, Richard Harryson, and others
PLACE OR SUBJECT Forcible entry and seizure of cattle at Keele
COUNTY Stafford
Folio 188

STAC 8/228/23 Court of Star Chamber Proceedings, James I
Plant v Leech, Turpin, Drables, Smyth, Inch and others Middx

War Office: Officers' Services, First World War, Long Number Papers

This class contains records and correspondence for Regular Army and Emergency Reserve officers who served in the First World War.

WO 339/3272	PLANT C A, Lieut
WO 339/26386	PLANT P W, 2/Lieut
WO 339/29083	PLANT F G, 2/Lieut
WO 339/40450	PLANT R G, Lieut
WO 339/42357	PLANT J C G, Lieut
WO 339/44872	PLANT V L, Lieut
WO 339/45795	PLANT H C F
WO 339/48373	PLANT P
WO 339/55051	PLANT H
WO 339/57285	PLANT H
WO 339/61179	PLANT C
WO 339/72399	PLANT H
WO 339/98562	PLANT F
WO 339/104649	PLANT J
WO 339/113013	PLANT H
WO 339/113377	PLANT H
WO 339/113403	PLANT E
WO 339/114651	PLANT T
WO 339/118383	PLANT A
WO 339/120864	PLANT H
WO 339/120943	PLANT T
WO 339/121551	PLANT O

WO 339/123538 PLANT G
 WO 339/134812 PLANT W
 WO 339/138239 PLANT S
 WO 339/139040 PLANT H

WO 364 War Office: Soldiers' Documents from Pension Claims, First World War

Microfilm of service records of non commissioned officers and other ranks who were discharged from the army between 1914 and 1920

WO 364/3004 Name Plackett, Joseph - Plant, Ernest
 WO 364/3005 Name Plant, Francis - Plant, Thomas
 WO 364/3006 Name Plant, Thomas - Platt, Frederick

War Office: Officers' Services, First World War, personal files

This class contains records and correspondence for officers with temporary commissions and Territorial Army officers who served in the First World War With the destruction of service records forms in 1940 when the War Office record store was damaged by enemy action, these files, together with WO 339 (Long Number papers) for Regular Army and Emergency Reserve officers, provided the only remaining service record information for First World War officers

WO 374/54373 PLANT, Lieut A
 WO 374/54374 PLANT, Lieut A W K
 WO 374/54375 PLANT, Capt C H
 WO 374/54376 PLANT, Capt E H
 WO 374/54377 PLANT, 2/Lieut E J
 WO 374/54378 PLANT, Revrd F W
 WO 374/54379 PLANT, 2/Lieut G
 WO 374/54380 PLANT, Lieut H
 WO 374/54381 PLANT, 2/Lieut H A B
 WO 374/54382 PLANT, Major H F
 WO 374/54383 PLANT, Lieut H J L
 WO 374/54384 PLANT, Capt J A
 WO 374/54385 PLANT, 2/Lieut J B L
 WO 374/54386 PLANT, Capt L H
 WO 374/54387 PLANT, Lieut N
 WO 374/54388 PLANT, Lieut P W
 WO 374/54389 PLANT, Lieut S P
 WO 374/54390 PLANT, 2/Lieut W A

Court of Chancery

C1 contains pleadings, interrogatories, depositions and exhibits relating to cases initiated in the Court of Chancery up to 1558 Thereafter the document classes are essentially chronological The pleadings often comprise the plaintiff's bill of complaint only, but the defendant's answer and other documents in the process, including the plaintiff's replication to the answer, are filed also in many cases

C 1/64/1012
 Ralph Kyneton, John Plant, John More, and William Brown v The mayor and sheriffs of Nottingham Insufficient time given to complainers to prove that Roger Multon, servant to the mayor and cousin to the recorder, who is suing complainers for trespass

C 1/559/44
 Katherine, executrix and late the wife of William Plant v Thomas Skevyngton, gentleman Woods bought of the abbot and convent of St Mary de Pratus Leicester, to the use of the said William

C 2/JasI/P9/24
 Plant, Whitton, Hawton and Palmer v Ornel College, Oxford, Cope, Thorne, Plant, Parker, Kingston, Cocker, Knibb, Wymbush, Hopkins, Beal, Smyth, Jeffery, Wallesby, Barker, Barnett, Turner, Bryers, Billing, Harrison, Harrys, Pettifer, Paynter, Bull, Tucker

C 3/136/97	Plant v Smythe Stafford	1558-1579
C 3/247/41	Plant v Amerye Stafford	1591-1596
C 5/452/115	Bland v Plant York	1682
C 5/513/10	Ladyman v Plant Oxford	1674
C 5/58/76	Plant v Gray Middlesex	1670
C 5/412/129	Plant v Dry Northampton.	1655
C 5/539/16	Plant v Plant Northampton.	1678
C 5/562/30	Stratford v Plant Northampton	1675
C 9/399/51	Bennett v Plant	1668
C 9/277/0	Goodman v Plant	1662
C 9/64/36	Hall v Plant	1674

C 9/436/177	Warrant v Plant	1697	
C 10/254/11	Beckett v Wyard, Sawyer, Pharoh, Plant Suffolk	1698	
C 10/499/35	Brown, Copley, Lyre, Hungate v Hungate, Bright, Thwaites, Plant, Barker Yorks	1688	
C 10/102/30	Crompton & Parkere v Turner & Plant Staffs	1669	
C 10/476/45	Crosse v Thunsby, Hall, Goodrich, Baines, Plant & Fenn Lincs	1669	
C 11/199/14	Plant v Rosse	1752	
C 11/596/6	Plant v Allett	1754	
C 11/743/11	Plant v Cotes	1739	
C 11/749/16	Steedman v Plant	1739	
C 11/898/16	Steadmant v Plant	Geo I	
C 11/975/18	Plant v Jamett	1718	
C 11/1489/35	Plant v Mitchell	1730	
C 11/1565/18	Plant v Hart	1740	
C 11/1569/28	Plant v Slater	1741	
C 12/580/2	Boutflower v Plant	1780	
C 12/958/6	Plant v Norris	1785	
C 12/46/14	Kirk v Plant	1767	
C 12/348/60	Lever v Plant	1762	
C 12/388/14	Plant v Cooke	1772 Amd 1773	
C 12/294/11	Robertson v Plant	1751	
C 12/466/107	Yates v Plant	1739	
C 12/1077/13	Dantry v Plant	1786	
C 12/1147/50	Plant v Allett	1757	
C 12/1239/40	Plant v Cooke	1774	
C 12/1263/31	Plant v Plant	1791	
C 12/1479/11	Butler v Plant	1765	
C 12/1396/3	Dent v Plant	1790	
C 12/1498/111	Plant v Taylor	1748	
C 12/1323/24	Tagg v Plant	1771	
C 12/2072/12	Plant v Cox	1768	
C 12/2350/7	Plant v Gibbs	1762	
C 12/2056/13	Plant v Salt	1765	

C 21 contains depositions in cases on the equity side of Chancery taken by commissioners in the locality where the dispute had arisen

C 21/A17/6 Allen v Plant

The following are Inquisitions Post Mortem, Series II, and other Inquisitions. Inquisitions post mortem were hearings conducted before juries and normally presided over by a local crown official. They were typically held by mandate of a chancery writ requiring a return of the value and terms of tenure of an estate held by a lately-deceased tenant-in-chief of the crown, and of the identity and age of any heir, heiress or co-heiress to such an estate. The purpose of the inquisitions was to ensure the correct identification and evaluation of all properties which ought to be in the king's hands by reason of escheat or by right of wardship or marriage.

C 142/213/126 Plant, Nicholas Warwick Date 29 Elizabeth
C 142/540/59 Plant, Thomas Northampt Date 12 Charles I

C 143 contains the Inquisitions Ad Quod Damnum, Henry III to Richard III. These were taken as a result of applications to the crown for licences to alienate land, notably to religious houses, or for grants of other privileges such as the right to hold fairs or markets. The sheriff, escheator or other local official was ordered to enquire whether such a grant or licence would be prejudicial to the interests of the crown or others. In the case of the alienation of land, the enquiry had to discover the tenure, service and yearly value of the land alienated, what lands would be left to the alienator and the effect on his financial status and position.

C 143/270/7 Richard Graymagh and John son of Alan Plant to grant messuages and land in Burgh by Wainfleet to the prior and convent of Bullington, retaining land in Burgh Lincoln. William de la Chaumbre of Bullington and John Castelere of Kyme to grant a messuage
Date: 18 EDWARD III

British Library

The British Library catalogue is also available on the web now at <http://opac97.bl.uk/>. Using this one can identify books written by or about individuals, provided the original catalogue entry records such information. The list below is of the older works at the BL and does not include any recent works by or about Plants. It is also useful to remember that the BL catalogue is not a complete collection of early printed books, and there may well be other works in other libraries which could be relevant.

Shelfmark 10352 cc 13

- Author PLANT Robert E G S
 Title History of Cheadle, in Staffordshire, and neighbouring places With chapters on Croxden Abbey by C Lynam, and the Cheadle coalfield by W Molyneux
 Publisher pp 317 xvi W Clemesha Lock, 1881 8o
- Shelfmark 4462 d 23
 φ Author PLANT Samuel
 Title Parochial Sermons preached in the Parish Church of Weston-upon-Trent
 Publisher London, 1857 8o
- Shelfmark 7105 d 34 (2)
 φ Author PLANT Samuel
 Title Some Remarks on Mining Accidents
 Publisher Stafford and London, 1851 8o
- Shelfmark 8755 b 50 (4)
 Author PLANT Thomas Livesley
 Title Meteorology, its study important for our good, for the prevention of loss of life and property from storms and floods With a description of the anemometer at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, etc
 Publisher Birmingham, 1862 8o
- Shelfmark 1414 b 36
 * Author PLANT Uria
 Title An Account of the principal events in the life of Uria Plant including his private thoughts on Religion Written by himself
 Publisher Middlewich, 1829 12o
- Shelfmark T 1777 (2), 698 e 4 (2), and 1416 b 16
 Author CHILD John Anabaptist
 Title The Mischief of Persecution exemplified by a true narrative of the life and deplorable end of Mr John Child, who miserably destroy'd himself, Octob 13 1684 Giving an account of divers conferences had with him Together with his answer and papers, written by his own hand Also a discourse of the nature and office of conscience Attested by us, Tho. Plant, Benj Dennis
 Publisher pp iv 46 Tho Fabian London, 1688 4o
- Shelfmark 4326 a 63
 Author RUDYARD Thomas
 Title The Anabaptists printed proposals, bearing date the 12th of October, 1674 Subscribed by W Kiffin, J Ives, T. Plant, T Hicks, and D Dike, briefly discussed and J Ives's late daring challenge to the Quakers, answered
 Publisher [London?] 1674 8o
- Shelfmark 11903 bb 1
 Author MANCHESTER Geological Society, afterwards Geological and Mining Society
 Title Catalogue of the library of the Society Edited by J Plant February 1875
 Publisher Salford, [1875] 8o
- Shelfmark 11905 e 22
 Author SALFORD Royal Museum and Library
 Title Descriptive catalogue of pictures, portraits, and sculpture in the Art Galleries and Museum Compiled by J. Plant, Curator
 Publisher pp 63 J Roberts & Sons Salford, 1883 8o
- Shelfmark D-7956 f 41
 Author SALFORD Royal Museum and Library
 Title Free Museum and Library, Peel Park, Salford. Guide to the general collections in the Museum, and Catalogue of the Paintings and Works of art contributed to the Summer Exhibition, 1860 [Compiled by J Plant]
 Publisher pp 23 Cave & Sever Manchester, 1860 8o
- Shelfmark D-7876 h 12
 Author SALFORD Royal Museum and Library
 Title The Memorial Statues and Royal Free Museum and Library Letterpress by John Plant Second edition
 Publisher pp 30 London, 1879 4o
- Shelfmark 07945 k.27
 Author SAVORY Henry Stiles
 Title Geometric Turning, comprising a description of the new Geometric Chuck constructed by M. Plant, with directions for its use, and a series of patterns cut by it, etc
 Publisher London, 1873 8o
- φ WKP Note Samuel Plant was one of the Elworth Hall Plants – see earlier Journals
 * WKP Note I have a copy of this book details of which will be included in one of the forthcoming Journals He was born in Lach Dennis, Cheshire

Shelfmark 010881 f 6, and 010881 f 7
Author SMYTH G Hutchinson
Title The Life of **Henry Bradley Plant**, etc
Publisher pp xi 344 G P Putnam's Sons New York & London, 1898
80

If any member of the Group researches any of the information listed in this article please let me know so that it can be included in forthcoming Journals