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Roots and Branches



The Official Journal of

The Plant Family History Group

Issue No 20 August 2000

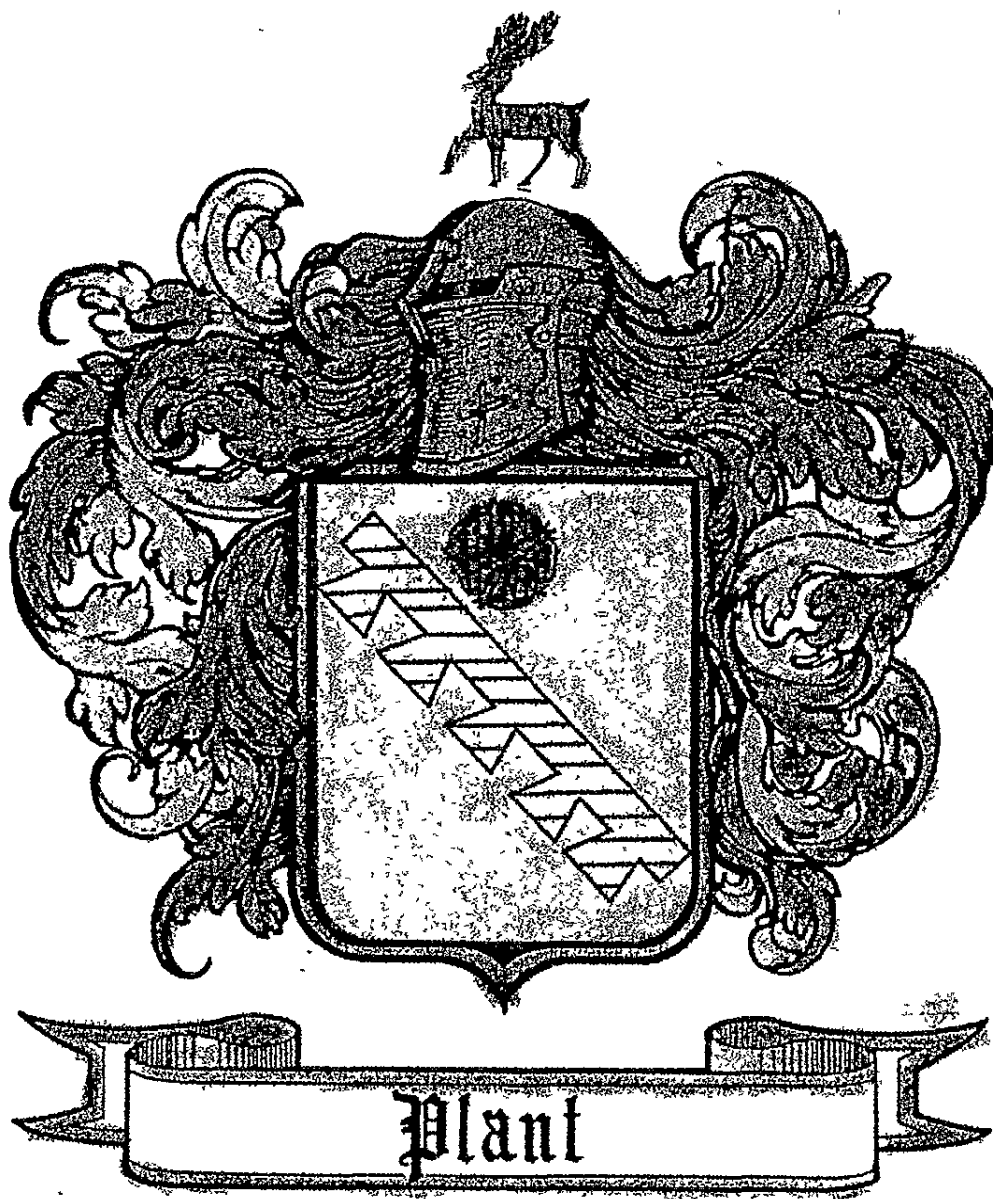
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From information given by members of the group



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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SUPPLEMENT

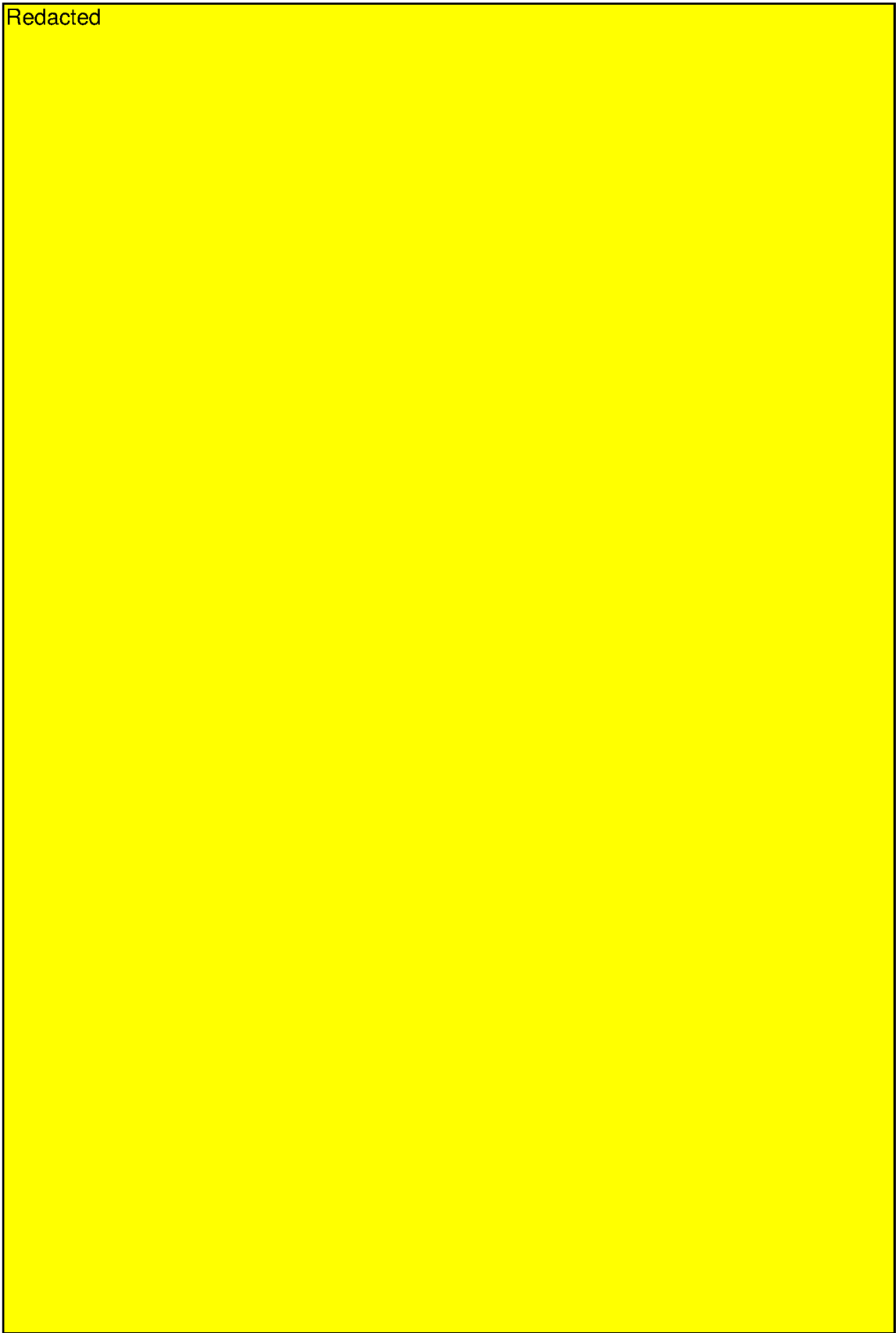
Plants included in 1881 British Census for county of Suffolk



No Name

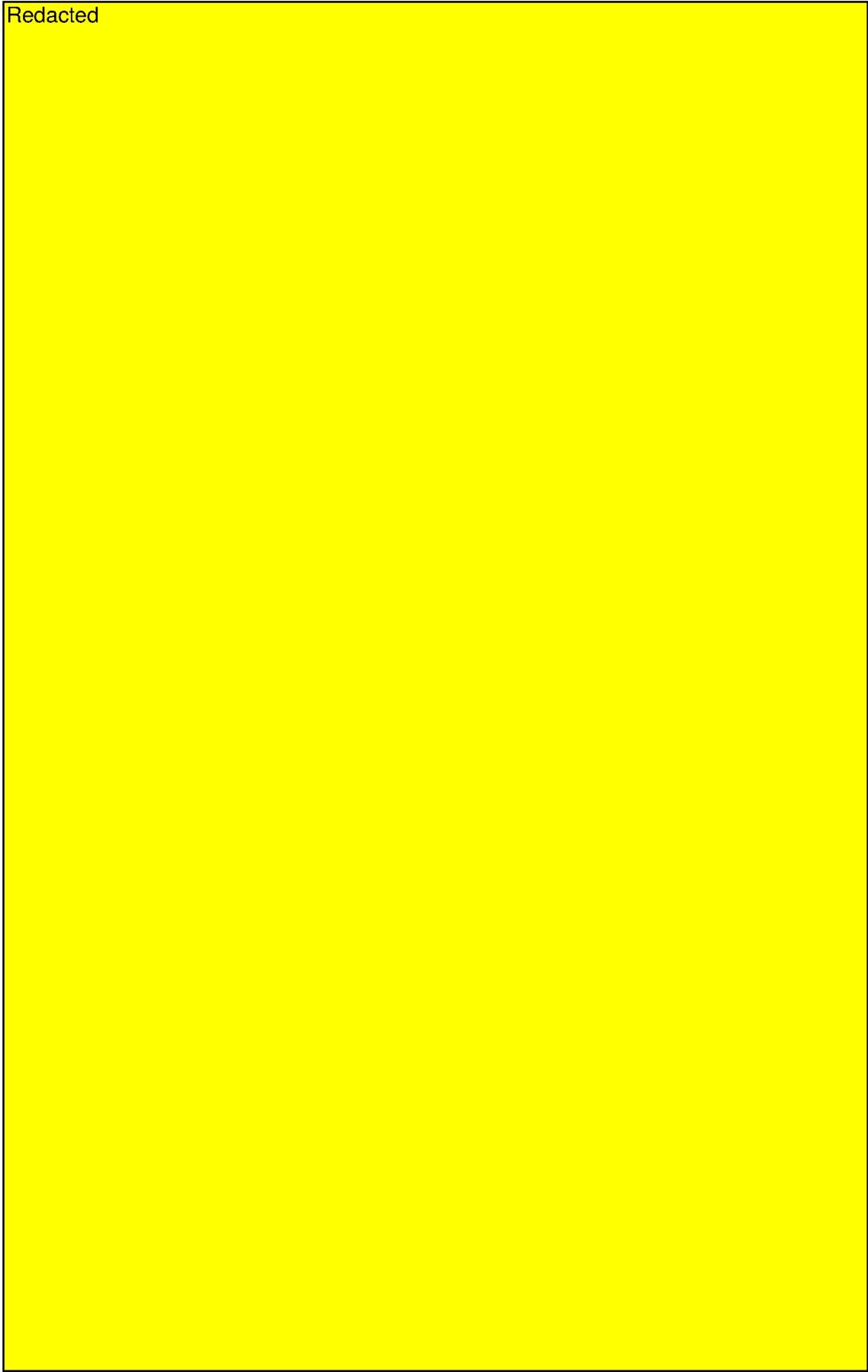
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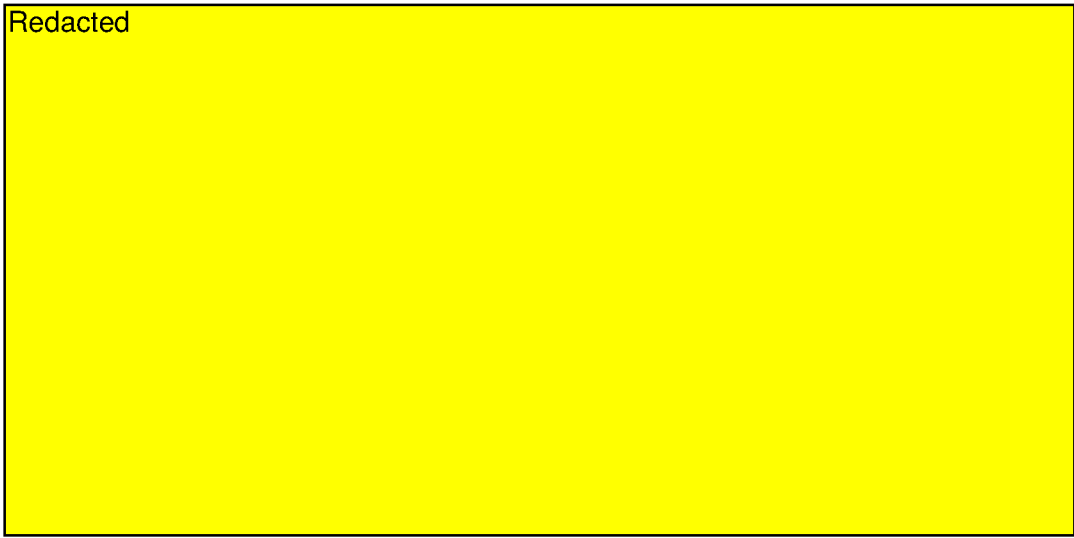


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MEMBERS INTERESTS

<u>Membership No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Interest</u>
1	Miss Linda Lowrey	e19c Macclesfield, Cheshire/m19c Hollingwood - Darwen Lancs/
2	Mr John Plant	General
4	Mr Colin W Plant	19c North Staffordshire/
6	Mr Michael Plant	Any period South Staffs/North Worcs/
10	Mrs Pamela Plant	e19c Stockport Cheshire/
12	Mrs Lois Webb	e19c Macclesfield Cheshire/m19c Hollingwood + Darwen Lancs/
13	Ms Helen Hill	e19c Ayrshire/m19c Rowley Regis Staffs/ L19c Cradley Staffs/
16	Mrs C Reed	L18c e19c North Staffordshire/
18	Mr Peter Johnson	L19c Manchester Lancs/19c Mid Cheshire/
20	Mr David Plant	Pre 19c Clowne Derby/19c Doncaster Yorks/ 19c Notts/ 19c Cheltenham Glos/
29	Mrs Shirley Hughes	L17c + 18c Rowley Regis Worcs/19c Dudley Worcs/L19c Sydney Australia/
32	Mrs Catherine Sproston	Any Period Cheshire/
33	Miss Aileen Plant	17c 18c 19c Stockport Cheshire/
37	Mr Patrick Pearson	Any period Stockport Cheshire/
38	Mrs Sian Plant	e19c Denton Lancs/19c Leicester/ 20c Rounds Northants/
45	Mr David Johnson	19c Kidsgrove/
47	Mrs S Robson	General/
51	Mr Gerald Plant	m19c Goostrey Cheshire/L19c e20c Salford Lancs/
52	Dr John S Plant	19c Sheffield Yorks/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/
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/
158	Mrs Kerry-Ann Cook	L 19c West Bromwich/Barnsley, Yorkshire/
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/
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, Grindon, Staffs/Ashbourne, Derby/
171	Mr Brad Scott	pre m 19c Pembroke Dock/
173	Mr John Riley	L18c + 19c Clowne Derbyshire/Harthill + Anston Yorks/
174	Mrs Fay Bielewicz	18c + 19c + 20c Staffs/
175	Mr Alan Farthing	e19c Lydd Kent/Little Bowden, Notts/

INTRODUCTION

Firstly let me apologise for the late issue of this journal, caused by a number of things but, mainly the time that Mavis and I have spent over the last six months organising a re-union of evacuees who moved to Chelford during the Second World War. This project started a couple of years ago when we found, when researching for our book on Chelford (published last November with sales to date of over 850), lists of children in the village school log book. At that time we had enough information for the first book so the information was stored for later use.

Following publication of the first book, so much additional information came to light that we have decided to write a second book relating to our village of Chelford plus some adjoining villages. It was thought that it would be good idea to include in the next book memories of Chelford submitted by the evacuees. The problem was how to contact the evacuees? We knew that they came from Gorton, north of Manchester, and from East London and we knew their names. Subsequently, we advertised in the Manchester Evening News and one of the East London local papers. The result was extremely good with a total of sixteen evacuees contacting us and agreeing to write down their memories of their stay in Chelford. It was at about that time that we thought of the reunion. All the evacuees were keen on the idea and a full day reunion took place in Chelford Village school on Saturday 15 July attended by the evacuees, their friends and relatives and many of the present villagers who had connections with the evacuees during their period in Chelford. The Mayor and Mayoress of Macclesfield together with Martin Bell, MP, (who himself was an evacuee but to Westmoreland not Chelford) attended and we had considerable coverage in the media. I took part in the Janet Kennedy show on BBC Greater Manchester radio programme to explain how the event had come about and what was included in the reunion. It was wonderful to see the evacuees meeting up again after, in some cases, sixty years, exchanging memories, etc. We also involved the present school children in the event and they gave a presentation of war time songs (Underneath the Arches, Run Rabbit Run Run Run etc) and the whole thing was held in a war time setting with air raid siren, gas masks and a large number of war time posters obtained through the Imperial War Museum, pasted on the walls of the school.

You will appreciate that the planning of this event took up a considerable amount of time but was in the end a very enjoyable event. Hence the delay in issuing the journal.

As all Family History researchers know, you occasionally come across unexpected information. I had an example of this recently. One of my long term, on going projects is to try and locate all my ancestors on all lines back to 1800. In my case, this equates to a total of 64 forebears and to date I have 'found' 51. Just over six months ago I re-joined the Family History Society of Cheshire and re-submitted my list of names being researched including the name Fairhurst (a name on my mother and father's side of the family). The list of names was printed in the next issue of their magazine and within a few days I had an e-mail from a lady who said that she was also researching the Fairhurst name. We exchanged information and found that she was descended from the same source as I was and, to my surprise, that this particular Fairhurst family were in fact my 5 X Grandparents on my Plant side of the family and my 4 X Grandparent on my mothers side of the family. It just shows the power of information contained in Members Interests.

I think it is about time we had our own Web Site in order to attract more members, and a proposed draft of the first page with a list of contents is shown on page 17 of this journal. No address of members will be given though it is the intention to include a list of areas being researched. If any member has any comments relative to this proposal or ideas of what information we should include, please contact either Dr John Plant (member No 52) who is going to be the Web Site Maintainer or me as Society President.

As you will see from this journal, we have now finished the listing of the Staffordshire Burial Index. I have now purchased a copy of the Staffordshire Marriage Index and will start listing this information in the next Journal.

I mentioned in the last journal that I had purchased the CD Rom of the 1881 Census covering the whole of the country and in each journal will list the plants in each county starting with lower population of Plants. This journal covers the county of Suffolk, which, because of its size (over 200 entries) has been added at the end of the journal as a supplement. If any member wants me to include, at an early date,

other counties (not including Staffs and Cheshire which has so many Plants that I intend to deal with as a separate project) please let me know

Using the 1881 Census I intend to carry out a distribution of the name survey which, when complete, will be included in the web site and the next issue of the journal. The survey will show the number of Plants in each County. Dependent on how difficult it is, I may also carry out an occupation analysis.

One of the earlier journals (No 12) included details of the Hatting Museum in Stockport and the Plants connection with the manufacture of hat blocks. Well, the museum has expanded and moved to a new purpose built exhibition centre. The opening took place and Aileen Plant (member No 33) being a descendent of the original founders of the company in 1828, was invited to the official opening. She has forwarded information of this historic day in her family and details are included in this journal – see page 15

Coming now to new members. We have two new members since the issue of the last journal, member No 174, Miss Fay Bielewicz from Australia who contacted me when she noticed a reference to our group in the Genealogical Society of Queensland's newsletter. Her paternal grandmother was Lillie Plant, born 1885, who was the daughter of Frederick Plant, a Potters Printer in Kildsgrove and who married Ellen Downing in 1882 at Burslem. Frederick's father was Henry Plant who was a Forge Manager born, according to the 1881 Census, in 1820 at Audley. He married Ellen who was the same age as Henry and also born at Audley. According to the 1881 Census for Smallthorn near Burslem, Henry and Ellen were living in North West Ter and the return shows Frederick Plant U 24 A Potters Printer, Samuel Plant a visitor born Audley age 56 and an unemployed Machine Man. They also had a domestic servant, Emma Pugh. If any member has any connections with this family please contact Fay direct.

The second new member is Alan Farthing who is member No 175. One of his forebears was John Barnaby Plant born 1809 in Lydd, Kent, but with connections in Little Bowden, Northants. I replied to his letter forwarding on information on this particular family previously provided by Andrew Plant (Member No. 69) who is also descended from this source. Subsequently, Alan joined the Group and believes that he may be Andrew's 4th cousin once removed. He has pointed out that he has a William Plant marrying an Abigail Peabody in 1747 and would like confirmation that they are Barnaby Plant's parents. Perhaps Andrew can now contact Alan so that they can exchange information. I notice from my records that Member No 167, Mrs M J Plant, also has connections in Little Bowden, so perhaps she also can contact Alan. It's nice to put long lost relatives or relatives that we didn't know we had in touch with each other.

Colin Plant (member No 4) sent me an e-mail relative to 'Plants' who were killed in action during the First World War. He informs me that if you visit '<http://www.cwgc.gov.uk>' you can get the Commonwealth War Graves Commission search engine and you type 'Plant' in the search box and wait for results. I did intend to include extracts in this journal but time and space have prevented me doing this, this time. So the next journal will contain details. In the meantime, if you have access to the net, have a go.

One final thing, and yet to be confirmed is, my wife and my visit to Australia in October/November next year. We intend to spend 4 weeks travelling from Melbourne to Sydney to Brisbane and then by train up to Cairns before flying home. Dependent on what itinerary OZ Travel come up with we may call on some Australian 'cousins'.

I'm beginning to run out of articles, particularly short story type, and would welcome additional articles for future journals.

Best wishes and thanks for your assistance

MEMBER'S LETTERS

Information required on

Mary Plant born c1750

Who married Jonathan Hunter, 21 March 1775 at Mucklestone, Staffs

Who following her marriage lived in Tamworth, Staffs

In her will Mary bequeathed land in Ammington and the will was witnessed by a Mary Plant, possibly the wife of a William Plant who was living in Ammington early 19th century.

If any member has information relative to Mary Plant please contact -

Andrea Hackney: <ahackney@dragnet.com.au>

Or if you are not on the internet, to me (WKP) and I will forward the information on

WKP note Andrea Hackney is a cousin of Kathy Compagno (member No 121) who suggested that she should contact our group. Andrea intends to let me know 'of some wonderful developments for me' and if she does, I will include details in one of the forthcoming journals

From Judith Kirkby (member No 139)

Whilst going through a fiche I borrowed I found a number of Plants working in Shropshire, namely,

In Newport

Bakers etc
STEPHEN PLANT, St Mary Street,

CAROLINE PLANT, St Mary Street,

Boot and Shoe makers
STEPHEN PLANT, St Mary Street,

Saddlers etc
THOMAS PLANT, Chetwynd End

Milliners/dressmakers

Beer retailers
THOMAS PLANT, Chetwynd End

In Whitchurch

Boot/shoe makers
THOMAS PLANT, Claypit Street

There are some very odd combinations of trades in this directory generally! I suppose that retailers would sell whatever they could and craftsmen would turn their hands to most things

PS If any members come across PASSANT while looking for PLANT in a general index, I would be interested to hear - mainly Shropshire, Welsh borders, Cheshire. Thanks.

WKP note I am not sure which year the above extracts refer to but, if you feel you may have an interest, please contact Judith direct.

From Colin W Plant (member No. 4)

One receives junk mail every day, but just rarely it may contain something of interest. In this case I do not, of course, refer to the advertised article, but to the interesting snippet that there are, apparently, some 9,175 Plants in "the country"

Perhaps you already knew this, but are they all members?!!!!!!!

Only a precious few drivers in Great Britain are able to display a registration plate of truly classic quality. We at The Private Plate Company are now in a position to give you the opportunity to join this most select club.


This special registration number has just been acquired and we are offering you the chance to be the only PLANT in the country to own this particular registration number for less than a million plus VAT. Your chance could be bearing this new number in just a few days, with the benefit of owning a personalised registration number plate to see.

- Firstly, a quality private plate is a sign of success. There is nothing more exclusive in the land.
- Secondly, a private plate is an excellent investment. Values increase by around 10% annually.
- Thirdly, with a personalised plate for your Mercedes, a personalised private plate will give a lifetime promotion.

The Private Plate Company offer a comprehensive service with our comprehensive and personal handover service at no extra charge. The process of most things is remarkably simple and our expert staff will happily answer any queries that you may have. We have dealt with many customers in your area who are seeking a new car, and we are able to finance and finance. For your protection and peace of mind, we are members of The Institute of Registration Agents and Dealers.

To avoid disappointment, please note that we may only act for the first person that instructs us to ensure that there is no conflict of interest. Please note this is a one off opportunity. Once we have sold this plate it is no longer available again. We can also supply you with the registration on a Certificate of Sale. It may be used at a later date or as a gift.

For further information, please call 01752 321423 or e-mail info@privateplate.co.uk or write to us on 070 70112345.



Best wishes

WKP note If the figure of 9,175 Plants in the Country refers to drivers and we say one drive per family and 2.4 children per family, the total number of Plants equates to 22,020 which is not far from my estimated figure of 15211 as given in journal No 1

From Margaret Insley (member No. 166)

I received your application form just prior to Christmas, and was unable to deal with it at that time. I have updated my computer, so I have to learn the skills needed to use it, all over again, to my sorrow.

Much has happened since the last time I was in contact with you. If you have read the enclosed newspaper cuttings first, you will have met my latest "Plant" family-members. Believe it or not, they are George Williams' descendants. Leslie Arthur married Elsie Harriet Tyack in 1918. His brother, Percy, was killed at Gallipoli.

I have made contact with the grand-daughter, Debbie Gomez, and she was very surprised to hear from me, as that family branch knew nothing of ours, so we made arrangements for her to visit me. I am very pleased to say that her mother and father came as well. My daughter, Heather, was with us, and we all got along famously and had a wonderful afternoon. Time was just too short, as Traralgon is at least a three-hour journey by road from here. We will be planning a return visit to their town, to meet Elsie very soon.

At first I could not really see any family resemblance, as we were comparing the older faces with younger faces in photographs but, after they had left, and we had had a chance to collect our thoughts, I sat looking at a photo of my grandmother at about the same age as Leslie Arthur, and realised that the similarity was in their noses, [grandma would not be flattered]. So for cousins they are very much alike. As I have the same unfortunate nose [for a woman], the family likeness has been passed on two more generations, with more than just mannerisms, speech patterns and teachings.

George apparently had no time for the family back home and would not talk about them. He had received a letter concerning money, and his ill feeling had developed from that time. We think that about the same time, Theodocia, his sister may have received one as well. I know that her son-in-law, William Stones, went back to England to see about a will that was in dispute, my family had always thought that it concerned his family, but now we wonder if he went to mediate on behalf of Mary Ann, George and Theodocia. He would have been the most suitable one to go. My grandmother was very annoyed and offended over it on the occasion that she spoke of it.

WKP note See Journal No 17 + 18.
for more information relative to Margaret's ancestors referred to above

Elsie referred to above celebrated her 100th birthday on 14th November last year and her story was included in a number of local papers in Australia one of which is reproduced on page 14 of this journal.

From Brad Scott (member No. 171)

Thanks for the copy of the newsletter recently, which I have found interesting reading. I haven't been finding too much time for research recently as work is increasingly busy. However, I can follow up some more stuff from the Times, when you need it, perhaps after the next issue comes out. In the course of my work I occasionally get to go to the PRO, so I may have an hour to look something up, though even this hasn't been too easy of late.

However, I have now found out a bit more about my William Plant, the boatswain, as I have got a copy of his marriage certificate.

He married Mary Ann Dyer (whom I also have a picture of) on 15 October 1859, at St. Luke's church, Charlton, Kent (i.e., what is now southeast London and home to a minor football team). Given Charlton's proximity to the naval bases in Greenwich and Woolwich, this is not a surprising place to find him. Both he and Mary Ann are recorded as of 'full age' and previously unmarried. William's profession is 'Mariner', which could either be a generic term or perhaps indicate that he had not yet advanced in his career to be a boatswain. His residence at marriage was Saint Aubyn (Devonport), which is possibly where his current ship was based, and Mary Ann was from Charlton. William's father was John Plant, licensed victualler, and Mary Ann's father was a shoemaker named John Dyer.

So, though I still don't know where William was from, I wonder if this now gives us any more information that may help us connect him with anyone you know of; do you have any record of a licensed victualler called John Plant born in the early years of the nineteenth century?

WMP note Brad is the member who has contributed extracts from *Palmer's Index to the Times* included in previous journals. A further extract covering the case of George Plant charged with the murder of William Wilson of Sheffield on 26 January 1859 is included in this issue.

Information required on -

James Plant coalminer in Stoke on Trent
Father of

John Thomas Plant, born c1884 (baker)
Married Ellen Poole in Stoke 10 December 1907
Children, Bertha, Nellie, Mona, Millicent, Evelyn, Maisie, Kenneth,
Muriel, Ronald, Cynthia, Gerald.

*WKP note If any member is connected to this family or has information on the family please
 contact Ron Plant (member No 147).*

REPRODUCTION OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

Elsie looks back on 100 years with a twinkle in her eye



Elsie Plant and her daughter Lois Orley look at a congratulatory message from Carlton Football coach David Parkin.

MORWELL'S newest centenarian is Elsie Plant.

Mrs Plant who lives at Mitchell House, turned 100 yesterday and has been celebrating the major milestone with family and friends.

Her eyes held a twinkle as she tilted through her memories, including her first outing with her future husband. The teenage Elsie had promised to go to St Kilda with "a young chap who worked on the railways" and they had arranged to meet under the Flinders Street station clocks. But when Leslie Arthur Plant heard of their plans, he told the young Elsie that she was going out with him instead.

"We were on one of the old cable trams and I saw the other fellow waiting for me under the clocks," Mrs Plant said. "But I was never sorry."

Mrs Plant (formerly Tyack) was born at Bendigo in 1899, the eldest of four girls. As the eldest she was given extra responsibilities: "I'd get home from school and mum would say, 'Elsie, I want you to go back to Bendigo and do some messages."

She had just walked six miles home from school and then had to walk six miles back into town and a further six miles home!

"It was hard in those days but we never took any notice of it. We were used to it," she said.

Mrs Plant's other childhood memories include doing a maypole dance when she was about 10-years-old and of living on the top of a hill at Outtrim in South Gipp's land. Rows of tents lit with hurricane lamps were visible in nearby Wonthaggi.

One year her grandmother sent her a birthday present by rail. The track ran past the family home at the bottom of the hill and an excited Elsie fell and split her lip as she ran to meet the train. She still bears the scar.

Leaving school at the age of 14, Mrs Plant worked in an iron foundry, making moulds - and collecting another injury along the way. A small piece of steel became embedded in her finger and remains clearly visible below the skin.

After two years in the



Elsie Plant, who turned 100 yesterday, with her birth certificate.

foundry, she went to work as a machinist in a clothing factory owned by a girlfriend. The skills developed there would stand her future family in good stead during the Great Depression, when she made all her children's clothes.

"I'd turn the material inside out and I only had to buy the ribbons," she recalls.

Mrs Plant remembers the Depression as a very hard time, especially for the young couple with many children. "I had five shillings a week to keep the family going. They were hard times but we got through them."

Once she remembers having only dripping to feed her children when they came home for lunch. She didn't know what she was going to do. But fate intervened. It was Dorothy, aged nine or 10 at the time, who found a shilling in the street and she was so excited. "She brought a large loaf of bread and brought it in for lunch," Mrs Plant said.

Mr and Mrs Plant were married in Melbourne in 1919. Mrs Plant cannot recall her exact wedding date and sadly their marriage certificate was accidentally destroyed some years ago.

They had eight children - Dorothy (Mrs Howard), Majory (Mrs Wright), Jean (Mrs Moore), Les- Kevin, Keith (deceased), Edna (Mrs McNeill) and Lois (Mrs Orley). The eldest, Dorothy, will celebrate her 80th birthday next February.

Mrs Plant has 23 grand children, 39 great children and five great great grandchildren with another on the way.

The Plants moved to Morwell 29 years ago when Mr Plant was ill. It was hoped the country air would be good for him and the move brought them closer to a daughter who also lived here.

Mr Plant died on 29 January, 1967.

"That was a heartbreak to me," Mrs Plant said adding that she had never considered remarrying. "He was a treasure to me. You only have one treasure, you don't get two."

Mrs Plant lived alone until three and a half years ago when she moved into the Mitchell House (Hastie).

A broken hip three months ago and failing eyesight and hearing have barely slowed Mrs Plant down. She plays bingo regularly helps to fold the lunch and wash in the weekly wash at afternoon.

Mrs Plant celebrated her birthday with more than 100 family and friends at the Morwell Club yesterday and was the guest of honor at a party for her at Mitchell House on Friday.

She also received the traditional telegram from the Queen and a card and photograph from Carlton football coach David Parkin. She is a long time supporter of the Blues.

THE MUSEUM OF HATTING

As mentioned in my introduction, Britain's first museum dedicated to the hatting industry opened on Easter Monday earlier this year. The following information has been forwarded by Aileen Plant who, as a descendant of William Plant who set up a Hat Block manufacturing company in Stockport in 1828, was invited to the official opening.

Hat museum brims with 700 opening day visitors



ANDREW Stunell, MP, admires the workings of a re-construction of William Plant's hat block maker and, right, Florence and Connie Jackson, aged eight and four, show off their hats during Monday's opening. Pictures by Matt Ratcliffe (17 1227)



Special report
By Eileen Payne

Crowds were queuing outside Stockport's unique new tourist attraction well before it opened on Easter Monday.

More than 700 people enjoyed their visit to Hat Works, Britain's first hatting museum at Wellington Mill on the A6, on its first day -

After two years hard work, the three-storey museum opened on time, with hat designer David Shilling and TV steeplejack, Fred Dibnah flanking the Mayor of Stockport, Councillor Ingrid Shaw, as she unveiled the plaque to launch the £1.8m project.

This included £1.3m from the National Lottery with the rest from Stockport Council and other grants

Invited guests at the opening ceremony wore headgear of all shapes, sizes, styles and colours from Ascot-style hats to lifeboatmen's sowesters and an amazing representation of a sailing ship, work by Stockport Art Gallery Manager, John Scully.

The new museum was described as "absolutely fantastic" by David Shilling, who became famous for the outrageous and extravagant Ascot hats he used to design before turning his attention to the world of fine arts.

Tony Lees, member of one of the last hatting families left in Stockport, who worked in the industry for 32 years, was equally delighted by the museum

He recalled that his great-grandfather had been the first Mayor of Stockport from a hatting family, in the late 1880's

Mr Lees said Hat Works was not just a museum, but also a lasting tribute to the tens of thousands of people who worked in the hatting industry here over the past two to three hundred years

Coun Shaw said Hat Works was the latest in the "string of pearls" of town centre attractions, including the air raid shelters and historic Market Place

Hat Works manager, Steve Miller, was delighted with the turnout for the opening of the museum

"Members of the public were queuing up even before we opened," he said

It was smashing that so many people turned up on a bank holiday when so much was going on elsewhere and that they decided to come to us rather than to the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester or Wigan Pier, for example "

He added: "I think people were delighted that there is so much to see in the museum

"Many thought it just covered either history or fashion and were very pleased to see that it does both "

Hat Works traces the rise and fall of the fur felt hat-making in

We declare the hat museum officially open Fred Dibnah, left, and David Shilling doff their headgear in Stockport's latest tourist attraction



Stockport from its days as a cottage industry 250 years ago to the closure of the town's last hatting firm, Christie's in 1997

Exhibits range from machinery to glamorous headgear and one is particularly poignant.

It is a re-creation of a tiny hatter's cottage of bygone era, with the message that the occupants were only likely to live to the age of 45 because of harsh conditions they had to work in



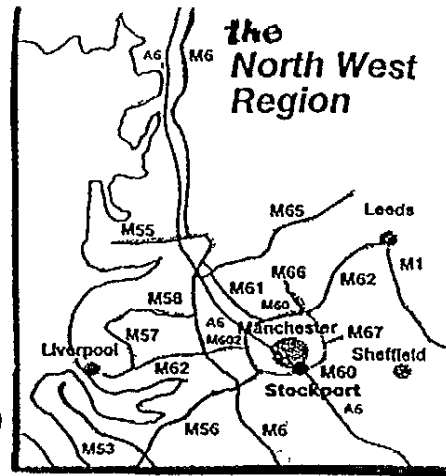
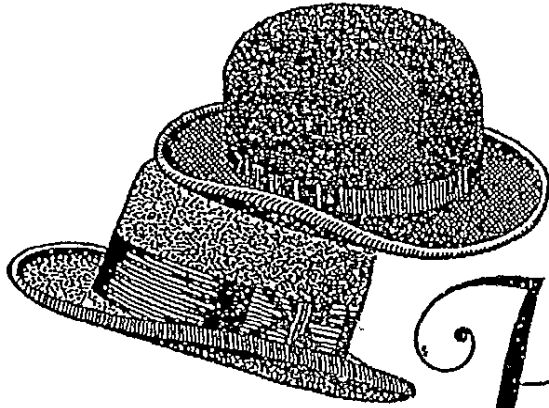
Hat Works is open from 10 am to 5 pm Monday to Saturday and 11 am to 5 pm on Sundays

Admission is £3.95 for adults and £2.50 for children and

adult concessions and £11 for a family ticket.

HAT'S extravagant (L to r) Melissa Donald, tourism manager, John Scully, art gallery manager, and Fiona Bullock, community services marketing manager, lend their support.

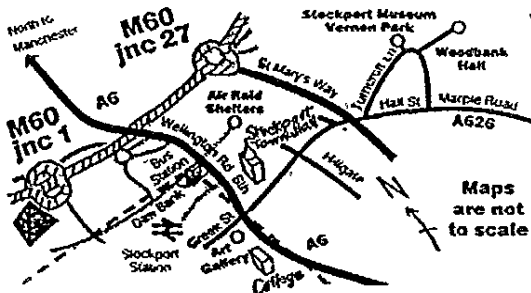
WELCOME TO



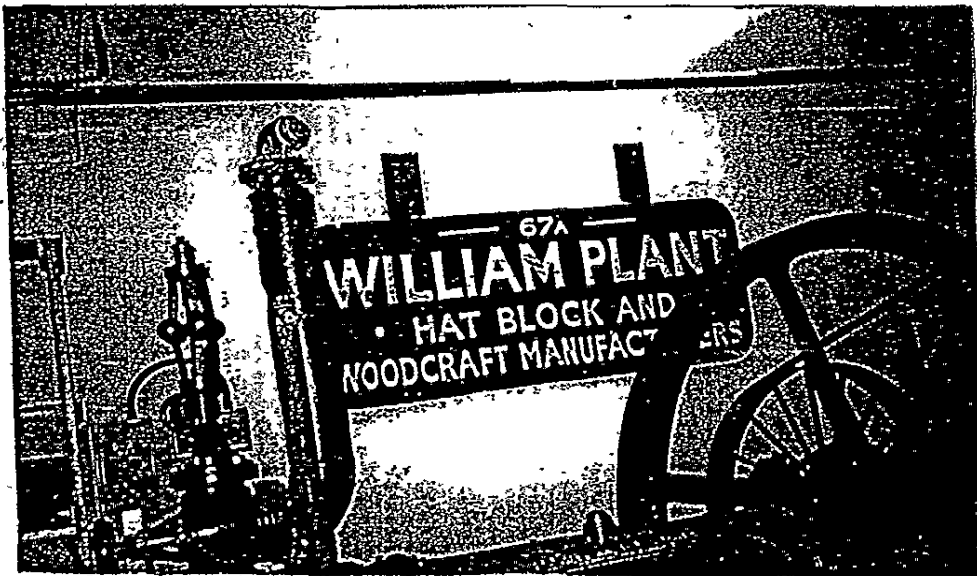
Hat WORKS

HOW TO GET THERE: Regular local bus and train services (0345 484950 for train details). Parking – nearest car parks are Heaton Lane, Morsey Way and Grand Central.
FULL DISABLED ACCESS.
OPENING HOURS: 10am-5pm, Mon-Sat; 11am-5pm Sun. Closed Christmas and Boxing Days.
PRICES: Adults £3.95; concessions and children £2.50; family £11.
FOOD & DRINK: On-site cafe (open, free of charge, to non-visitors) serves coffees, pastries, light lunches etc.
FURTHER INFORMATION: Call the museum on 0161 355 7770. Website: <http://www.stockportmbc.gov.uk/heritage/hatworks.htm>

*The Museum of Hatting 0161-355 7770
 Wellington Mill, Wellington Rd. South, Stockport SK3 0EU*



STOCKPORT'S MUSEUM OF HATTING



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The Group has connections to the Guild of One Name Studies through the Group President and was formed in 1990. Journals are published twice yearly.

In addition to the UK, the group has members in USA, Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

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For more information see

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Chapter 20

By Dr John Plant (member No 52)

Plantagenet *vita* and Plant's Yard life

LIFE'S MEANING IN PLANTAGENET TIMES AND A PLANT'S YARD PLANT SHOEMAKER
The Plant name evidently formed, around 1200, in proximity to the Plantagenet surname which was being used by the Warren earls of Surrey in the "Plantagenet" environment of Oxford by the early 13th century, new learning was in evidence in the writings of Grosseteste, who added light to Islamic traditions for the 'plant soul'. Such a context of evidence provides clarification for the meaning that was being set for the emerging Pl(a/e)nte name in England.

By around 1350, the Plant name evidently settled with the illegitimate Warren descent in east Cheshire. It remains doubtful that the name Plant should be associated too narrowly with a particular occupation. It may not have been until the mid 16th century that this name spread significantly to mid north Derbyshire and this was followed by the arrival in mid 18th century Sheffield of the *Plant's Yard* Plants — life for the Sheffield shoemaker William Plant (1803-48) was no doubt influenced more by an environment of 'mechanical life' than by erstwhile beliefs relating to Plantagenet *vita*

20.1 A context of meaning for Plantagenet and Plant

Around the turn of the 1st millennium, one Arab poet described Cordova, in southern Spain, as 'a garden of the fruits of ideas'. This imagery draws in a picture of ancient beliefs in mother earth with her plenty. In French, 'mother earth' has become *notre mère commune* with belief in the virgin birth¹ and *la Trinité*². This differs from the monotheist beliefs of the Mohammedans. Moorish philosophy combined learning from many cultures³.

In particular, the Divine words 'We created man from an extract of clay', with the implicit intermediaries of plants and animals, left their mark on orthodox Christian faith as the Pl(a/e)nte name was forming England.

¹Mohammed M. Pickthall (1945) *The Meaning of the Glorious Koran*, pps 405-6 remarks 'For Christianity, celibacy is the ideal; even monogamy is a concession to human nature. For Mussulmans the ideal is monogamy, the concession to human nature is polygamy'.

²The Trinity is a complex manifestation of the Christians' *one* God; most particularly as the father, son, and holy spirit.

³The were particular influences from the Greeks, India, and China. The introduction to Sir R.F. Burton's translation of the 16th century Arabic treatise 'The Perfumed Garden', edited by A.H. Walton (1982), pps 30-1, 40 notes that an Arab poet has ideally expressed the fundamental reverence underlying their attitude to Oriental erotology with 'Love enters in through the eyes which are the doors of the spirit, and then diffuses himself throughout the whole soul.' More generally, a primary characteristic of Spanish-Arabic poetry in Moorish times was a deep feeling for nature (Reynold A. Nicholson (1930) *A Literary History of the Arabs*, pps 417, 425)

20.1.1 A Moorish influence concerning 'the plants'

The civilising influence⁴ of the Moors⁵ had, even by the 8th century, extended into western France, with Cordova (southern Spain) becoming a centre of learning for Christians as well as Muslims. Moorish philosophy in Spain ended with Averroes (1126-98) who was born at Cordova. In his book '*Incoherence of the Incoherence*', Averroes⁶ disputes with Ghazali's (i.e. Algazel's) book '*Incoherence of the Philosophers*' and this includes, in one section, the following remarks:-

'Ghazali says:-

... matter can receive any form, and therefore earth and other elements⁷ can be changed into a plant, and a plant, when an animal eats it, can be changed into blood, then blood can be changed into sperm, and then sperm can be thrown into the womb, and take the character of an animal ...

I (i.e. Averroes) say:-

... For instance, the plant comes into existence through composition out of the elements; it becomes blood and sperm through being eaten by an animal and from sperm and blood comes the animal, as is said in the Divine Words: 'We created man from an extract of clay ...'.

In general terms, Averroes⁸ was defending much of Avicenna's approach, which included the philosophical compromise⁹ that:-

- *genera* (or universals, such as life) are at once before things, in things, and after things.

⁴In the view of the historian of philosophy, Bertram Russel (1946), *History of Western Philosophy*, pps 395, 420:- 'Our use of the phrase the Dark Ages to cover the period from 600 to 1000 (AD) marks our undue concentration on Western Europe. . . From India to Spain, the brilliant civilization of Islam flourished. . . Mohammedan civilization in its great days was admirable in the arts and in many technical ways, but it showed no (noted) capacity for independent speculation in theoretical matters. Speaking generally, the views of the more scientific philosophers come from Aristotle and the Neoplatonists in logic and metaphysics, from Galen in medicine, from Greek and Indian sources in mathematics and astronomy. ... The Mohammedans ... preserved the apparatus of civilization — education, books and learned leisure (They) stimulated the West when it emerged from barbarism .. mainly in the thirteenth century. — the stimulus produced new thought ... scholasticism.'

⁵Following the closure of the Neoplatonic Institute in Athens in 529 AD, learning spread most notably through Baghdad to North Africa. After having been asked by the ruler of southern Spain to help with a rebellion against King Roderick of Spain, the Moorish Arabs from NW Africa pushed onwards into France and captured Bordeaux in 732 AD though they were later driven back into Spain. The Moors introduced irrigation, grain, fruit crops, learning, and science into a backwards Europe. Under the Moors, Spain gained a reputation as the most civilised country of western Europe, introducing for example the study of such subjects as astronomy, geography, chemistry, and natural history at their capital Cordova.

⁶Averroes's *Tahafut Al-Tahafut (The Incoherence of the Incoherence)*, Translated from the Arabic with Introductory Notes by Simon Van Den Bergh (1954), reprinted 1969, Vol I, pps 327, 332.

⁷That is fire, air, and water as well as earth.

⁸The final part of Averroes' book *Tahafut Al-Tahafut* is 'About the natural Sciences' and comprises four discussions on (1) The denial of a logical necessity between cause and effect; (2) The impotence of the philosophers to show by demonstrative proof that the soul is a spiritual substance, (3) Refutation of the philosophers' proof for the immortality of the soul; and (4) Concerning the philosophers' denial of bodily resurrection.

⁹In terms of ancient reasonings, these accounts for the generation of man can be seen as being a mix of (1) methodistic arguments (cf. Aristotle) building from earth, and, (2) teleological arguments (cf. Plato) centring from the purpose of creation, man

More particularly, as a part of his diatribe, Averroes is referring to something akin to a traditional 'conduit for creation' from mother earth to man, which can be thought of as involving, at least in part, some 'genera' such as 'life'

20.1.2 Apparent relevance to the Plantagenet and Plant names

It seems relevant for our present purposes to note that this influence of Averroes at Cordova in Moorish Spain can be expected to have impacted on philosophy at Anjou in western France, from where the "Plantagenet" kings and their noble relatives came to England. The historical record in England indicates that the place name Plontone, the bye-name Plantan', and the surname Plant(a/e)genet attended the formation of the Plant surname.

Postulate 1. Averroes's influence provides a consistent context of meaning for the names Plantagenet and Plontone.

A *plant-horse* interpretation of the Plant(a/e)genet name can be taken to denote a 'divine right stemming from mother earth', in as much as it forms a major part of Ghazali's and Averroes's 'conduit for creation'. Moreover, much of the remaining part of Ghazali's and Averroes's scheme, to wit the blood and the sperm that is thrown into the womb, can be compared with the fact that the two Middle English names Plontone and Plantegenet can be taken to form a 'Freudian' paradigm^a, with Pl(a/e)nte-Tun meaning 'fertile enclosure' and the noble Pl(a/e)nte-Genet remaining apposite as a 'horse borne establisher'.

^aAssociatism theory can be applied to various beliefs and inflexion by gender permeates many tongues. Latin and other languages denote inflexion by word suffices.

Postulate 2. This same context may apply to the formation of the Plant name^a.

From 1219 onwards, the formative *Pl(a/e)nte* name is found in England with various proximities to the 'Warren Plantagenet' descendants of Henry II's illegitimate half brother, Hamelin Plantagenet (Chapter 19). In 1225, Hamelin's son, William *Plantagenet* (Warren) (1166-1240) married Maud Marshall (1192-1248), who is known to have had direct links to both of:-

1. the Striguy estate in Monmouthshire (SE Wales borderlands) which is subsequently known to have included a manor called *la Planteland*; and,
2. the c1254-8 bye-name *Plantyn* in Norfolk, neighbouring Warren Plantagenet lands and early evidence for the *Pl(a/e)nt(e)* name.

^aDeterminism, which was associated with Aristotelianism and Averroism, was condemned in 1277 by the Church as heresy

Inference. It seems likely that the meaning of the Pl(a/e)nte name should be considered initially in a context of influence stemming from Averroes's 'genera of creation'.

Thus, it seems likely that the Pl(a/e)nte name formed, following on from the 12th century renaissance of Latin West Europe, in a context of Moorish influence accompanying the arrival in England of the Plantagenet surname of the Warren earls of Surrey. Within such a context, both *plente* and *plante* can be taken to refer the progeny of 'mother earth', yielding a general meaning '*establisher child*' for Plant. This meaning remains consistent with various evidence.

Like other ancient religions, the religions of Egypt and Babylonia were originally fertility cults: the earth was female and the sun male. Throughout western Asia, the Great Mother was worshipped under various names, and when Greek colonists in Asia Minor found temples to her, they named her Artemis and took over the existing cult^a. Orphic doctrines contain much that seems to have come from Egypt to Greece via Crete. The Orphic proclaimed himself the child of the earth and the starry heavens, with the body coming from the earth and the soul from the heavens. Socrates held that death was the separation of the soul from the body. Pythagoras believed in the transmigration of souls from one life form to another.

In Plato's dualism, the soul is superior to the body. For Plato -

‘The soul is like an eye: when resting on that which truth and being shine, the soul perceives and understands, and is radiant with intelligence, but when turned towards the twilight... then she has opinion only...’.

For Aristotle, the purpose of an eye is to see but it cannot see when parted from the body and, in fact, it is the soul that sees — hence, the soul is what makes the body one thing, having unity of purpose and, moreover for Aristotle, the mind is separate from the soul in essence

^aChristianity transformed her into the Virgin Mary, and it was a Council of Ephesus that legitimated the title ‘Mother of God’ as applied to Our Lady.

Table 20.1: Ancient Souls

Christian teachings in England had been concerned with man's relationship to God but it seems clear that, by 1209, Grosseteste (Oxford) had taken up Avicenna's scheme for the three biological divisions of the human soul. By c1238, he provided a detailed summary of Avicenna's scheme including, for ‘the plant’ aspect of the soul.-

the vegetative soul has the three fundamental functions... which are governed by the four powers...

- nutrition,
- growth, and
- reproduction;

1. attractive,
2. retentive,
3. digestive, and
4. evacuative.

For example, the expanding and stabilizing qualities of heat and dryness are taken to assure the efficacy of the attractive power, to attract nutrient required for growth to the average size and then to restore matter lost in the unceasing flux of life.

Grosseteste gave more emphasis in the ‘plant soul’ to celestial light. He used a form of science, or light-metaphysics, in an attempt to deduce the four underlying powers of the vegetative soul from the optical properties of light. The ensuing energy from the ‘light quanta’ is referred to as ‘vegetable life’ or the ‘life force’, whose efficacy was taken to depend on the relative force of the light and the resistance that the matter offers.

Table 20.2: Grosseteste's early 13th century scheme for ‘the plant soul’

The name *Plente* is found in 1219 at Oxford and in Kent, and at York in 1230. These locations correspond with ones of likely religious amelioration in England. One might perhaps consider that the ancient desideratum of hot arid climes was for an 'oasis' of plants and plenty, to be supplied through the auspice of 'mother earth'. In the colder, darker climes of England, it might well have been felt that an amended emphasis was needed such that attention was given to a more topical desideratum, to wit *light*^a. Grosseteste, who introduced light into the 'plant soul', had evidently come into the king's favour by 1235 when, from Oxford, he was appointed bishop of Lincoln though this did not prevent him from holding definite ideas about the relationship of the Church to the realm^b — he was no courtier^c.

^aIn essence light (or perhaps the element Fire) can be related back to the ancient male God, the sun

^bJames McEvoy (1982) *The Philosophy of Robert Grosseteste*, p 435. Typically, Grosseteste has less to say concerning the dignity of the king's position and more about the responsibility it imposes.

^cGrosseteste reminds Henry III:- *Priesthood was instituted to govern for eternal peace, kingship for temporal; neither should interfere with the other's domain, both should co-operate. However, the Church receives its power immediately from God, the prince, on the other hand, from God through the church ... Christian princes have the Gospel for light ... At his investiture the king receives a non-sacramental anointing conferring the gifts of the Holy Spirit, for his chief need is wisdom to guide his subjects*

-Table 20.3: Formation of the Pl(a/e)nte name and Grosseteste

The 12th century renaissance of Latin West Europe owed much to Moorish learning which, for example, had preserved much of the ancient philosophy of the Greeks. From the beginnings of the 12th century, there was an influx of new ideas into Latin west Europe from the Muslim world and the Christian world was challenged by both of:-

Moorish learning involving renewed knowledge of Aristotle^a and some Greek science, together with the discovery of Islamic thought. This led to pantheism, associated with Averroism, in which everything in the world is part of God. This could be largely assimilated into a Catholic framework.

Contact with heresies the most potent of which was Catharism. These had to be rejected though mysticism, deriving from the 13th century translations of Proclus, Plotinus and the pseudo-Dionysius, came to constitute the mainstream of unorthodoxy^b. The only scholastic to concern himself greatly with such matters as the kissing of toads on the mouth, a charge made against the Catharists of southern France, was William of Auvergne (1180-1249). Pope Gregory IX, who was obsessed by heresy, claimed in his bull *Vox in Rama* of 1233 that the Devil appeared to heretics in the form of a toad, goose, duck, black cat, or pale man^c.

In the 1277 condemnation of determinism, associated with Aristotelianism and Averroism, 219 were condemned at Paris and 30 by the archbishop of Canterbury at Oxford^d. Roger Bacon was imprisoned in 1278 (Table 20.5).

^aThe Greek view, found in Aristotle and Plato, is that creation out of nothing is impossible and that God is an architect of primitive matter. This contradicts the view of St Augustine who maintains, as every orthodox Christian must, that God created substance, not only order and arrangement. Bertrand Russell (1946) *ibid*, p 352.

^bJeffrey Burton Russell (1971) *Religious dissent in the Middle Ages*, p 111.

^cJeffrey Burton Russell (1972) *Witchcraft in the Middle Ages*, pps 126, 147, 160-1

^dGeoffrey Leff (1967) *Heresy in the Later Middle Ages*, pps 5, 32

Table 20 4: Moorish learning and Religious orthodoxy

With the arrival in the 12th century of the "Plantagenets" from western France, there was a renaissance in learning as England's first University was founded at Oxford, near the royal palace of Woodstock^a. In the 11th century all Christian religious houses had been Benedictine but, by the early 13th century, there were mendicant friars who were not responsible to diocese or bishop and who could walk through boundaries of parish, diocese, and country. The first mendicants to arrive were the Dominicans in 1221 followed by the Franciscans in 1224.

The three most important Franciscan scholastics were Roger Bacon (c1220-92)^b, Duns Scotus (ca. 1270-1308)^c, and William of Occam (c1290-1349)^d. Around 1247 Roger Bacon had claimed that all English theologians, all philosophers, and indeed the universality of thinkers taught the direct creation of the intellective soul only. However, by c1237 as bishop of Lincoln, Grosseteste had evidently changed from such a 'philosophical' view to holding that all three souls were directly created. New Dominican teachings were to attain a major significance, with St Thomas Aquinas (1225/6-1274) writing his most important work *Summa Contra Gentiles* in 1259-64. Aquinas was at the University of Paris where he, unlike others there, did not adhere so closely to the writings of Averroes. The intent of *Summa Contra Gentiles* was to establish the truth of the Christian religion and it is seemingly written for an imaginary reader well versed in the philosophy of the Arabs. Where St Thomas discusses 'the plants', he develops the view of Aristotle that '*Self nutrition is the only psychic power possessed by plants*' and he embeds this into his 'first principal of life', which builds into the '*more or less*'^e standard scheme for three ingredients^f for the human soul^g:-

plants — nutritive (also augmentative and generative)

animals — nutritive + sensory

humans — nutritive + sensory + rational

^aAt this time, an increasing number of books relating to Greek philosophy were becoming available to western students, with translations coming from Constantinople, Palermo, and Toledo. Toledo in central Spain was the most important source though these translations were often from Arabic rather than directly from the Greek. Most of the philosophers at that time were French and these early 'scholastics' were primarily orthodox Christian and, where they included original thinking in their work, they generally disguised it. Initially they appealed either to the scriptures or to Plato until, increasingly by the 13th century, they began to appeal to Aristotle instead.

^bRoger Bacon (c1220-92) has been praised in modern times because he valued experiment, more than argument, as a source of knowledge and he is credited with pioneering science teaching at Oxford, though his unorthodoxy was not accepted into the curriculum — in 1278, his books were condemned by the General of the Order and he was put in prison for 14 years, dying soon after his release.

^cDuns Scotus (ca. 1270-1308) continued Bacon's pattern of Franciscan rivalry with Aquinas and defended the Immaculate Conception — in this the University of Paris, and ultimately the whole Catholic Church, agreed with him.

^dWilliam of Ockham (c1290-1349) is remembered for *Ockham's razor* which is traditionally represented by the phrase 'entities are not to be multiplied without necessity'. Though his writings do not contain this phrase, it captures the spirit of his philosophy; that is 'if everything in some science can be interpreted without assuming this or that hypothetical entity, there is no ground for assuming it'.

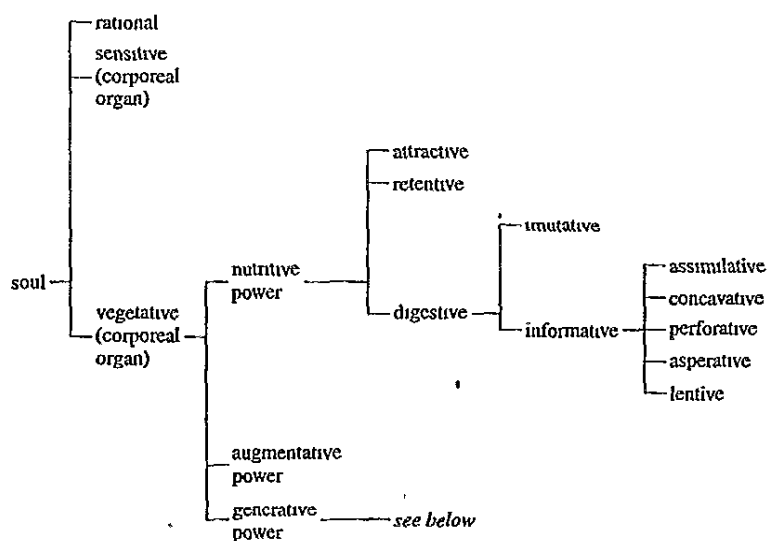
^eThere were ongoing disputes about the detail however. For example, the Franciscan Roger Bacon (Oxford) followed the earlier view of Averroes in holding that the active intellect is a substance separated from the soul in essence. He quotes various eminent divines, among them Grosseteste, as also supporting this opinion, which is contrary to that of St Thomas who regarded intellect as the cognitive faculty of the rational soul.

^fAquinas, however, did not think of the human soul as three nested, co-operating substantial forms but as a single form that gives a human being its specifically human mode of existence.

^gNorman Kretzmann and Eleanor Stump (1993) *The Cambridge Companion to Aquinas*.

Table 20.5: Early "Plantagenet" learning and the subsequent growth in Scholasticism

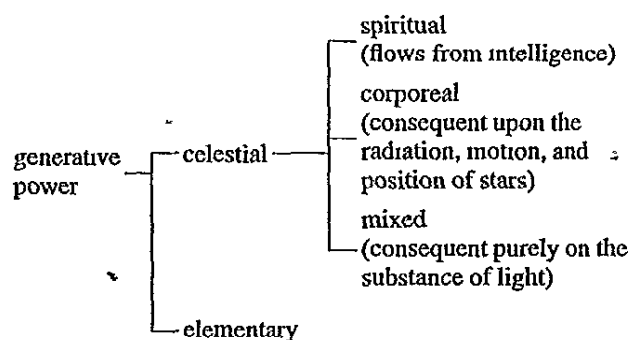
The structure of the vegetative soul is indicated in this book to be:-



Elsewhere in the *Summa Philosophae* there is a discussion of the generative power, which forms a function of the vegetative soul, though it also occurs elsewhere in the general scheme of this philosophy. Thus:-

The generative power, properly, is the power operative in the transmutation of elements from one to another or the generative power of living things The motive power of generation as understood loosely however is fourfold: . . productive of composition (any composition), ... of the composition of sensitive life, . . of the composition of rational life, ... of inanimate things.

For each of these sorts of generative power, the structure is outlined as:-



though, for the power productive of inanimate things, the celestial corporeal component of the power is called the empirical or mineral power (*virtus empirica*) and this is divided according to its production of stones, metals, or minerals, with each case being described in further detail.

Table 20.6: The late 13th century English *plant soul* as outlined in the *Summa Philosophae*

20.2 The 'plant soul' and the 13th century Pl(a/e)nte name

Concepts of 'mother earth' and her progeny seem relevant to the emerging Pl(a/e)nte name. As will be indicated further below, the words and name Pl(a/e)nte can be regarded as being redolent, under the "Plantagenets", not only of a strategy¹⁰ for the 'colonisation of lands', but also of allusions to the 'plantation' of 'Plantagenet-Christian' beliefs in England such as beliefs in a 'plant soul' with its powers of nutrition, growth, and (reproduction or) generation (Table 20.2)

20.2.1 Origins of the 'plant soul'

Concepts stemming from 'mother earth' seem discernible in the Arabic writings of Avicenna (b 980), Ghazali (d 1111)¹¹, and Averroes (1126-98)¹². These writings also contain ongoing views from Greek philosophy concerning the soul (Table 20.1)¹³. In the view of Avicenna, the human soul had three parts, one shared with the plants, one with animals, and one more exclusively human:-

'God began with the noblest of substances, Intelligence, and He concluded with the noblest of beings, the Intelligent. ... God divided Man's substantiality into body and soul, the former containing his grosser and the latter his subtler elements. ... The physical element He implanted in his liver, to regulate his digestion and evacuation. ... The animal element He associated with his heart... Lastly he fashioned the human, rational soul in the brain. . By virtue of the animal soul, he shares with the animal; his physical soul links him with the plants; his human soul is a link between him and the angels. ... The function of the physical soul is to eat and drink, to maintain the parts of the body, and to cleanse the body of its superfluities ... The reward of the physical soul's function is not to be expected in the spiritual world, and does not wait upon the resurrection, for this soul will not be raised up after death; it resembles a plant, in that when it dies it is dispersed and obliterated, never to be recalled to life.'

¹⁰There are associable definitions of the Middle English verb *plaunten*, or *to plaunt*, along the lines of 'to establish such things as a religious establishment, a city, or a colony'.

¹¹It was Ghazali (d 1111) who won the battle for Islamic orthodoxy. His book '*Incoherence of the Philosophers*' was directed at such as those as the Teheran Philosopher Avicenna (b 980) who, even in his own lifetime, had been suspected of religious infidelity. Arthur J Arberry (1951) *Avicenna on Theology*, pps 1, 6, 50.

¹²Averroes (Ibn Rushd) was born at Cordova in Moorish Spain in 1126. He studied first theology and jurisprudence; then medicine, mathematics, and philosophy. He was recommended to the Caliph who took him into favour and, in 1184, made him his physician. Averroes continued in the service of the Caliph's successor until he was exiled in 1197 for unorthodox teaching, first to a place just outside Cordova and then to Morocco. He was accused of cultivating the philosophy of the ancients at the expense of the true faith. Shortly after, Moorish territory in Spain was greatly diminished by Christian conquests though Granada remained the last Moorish stronghold in Spain until it surrendered in 1492.

¹³Disputes about the eternity of the soul, and its parts, were continuing, as is indicated by the following extract from Averroes book *Tahafut Al-Tahafut* (Simon van der Bergh (1969) *ibid*, Vol.I, p343):- *But the discussion of the soul is very obscure, and therefore God, answering the question of the masses about this problem, says that this kind of question is not their concern, saying 'They will ask thee of the spirit. Say "The spirit comes at the bidding of my Lord, and ye are given but a little knowledge thereof." ' And the comparison of death with sleep in this question is an evident proof that the soul survives, since the activity of the soul ceases in sleep through the inactivity of its organ, but the existence of the soul does not cease, and therefore it is necessary that its condition in death should be like its condition in sleep, for the parts follow the same rule.*

20.2.2 Arrival of 'the plant soul' and scholasticism in England

The *Plente* name is first known to exist at Oxford in 1219. Radulphus Plente had duties to the king which included *reparations* to the royal household. *Reparations* might mean building repairs, or spiritual ameliorations (*cf.* Table 20.3) agreeable to both crown and church¹⁴. Soon after, here at Oxford, the English scholastics Robert Grosseteste (c1170-1265)¹⁵, Robert Bacon¹⁶ and later Roger Bacon (1220-90) were active in developing English philosophy and in teaching theology to the Franciscan and Dominican orders, whose influence was rapidly growing at the royal court at that time

By the early 13th century, the 'plant soul' was ascribed a seemingly more elevated position in England than elsewhere with a notable new feature in the writings of Grosseteste being the introduction of a concept to it of a 'heart of light' (Table 20.2). With Grosseteste's 'heart of light' in the plant soul, the 'vegetable life' or 'life force' of the plant soul was thought to derive from the 'celestial'

It appears that concepts relating to the 'plant soul' were largely orthodox, albeit with detailed amendments, for both the Islamic and Christian faiths (Table 20.4)

Islamic influence. For Ghazali, '*matter can receive any form, and therefore earth and other elements can be changed into a plant*' and, for Averroes, '*the plant comes into existence out of the elements*', such that the 'plant soul' might have been thought by many to combine elements from 'mother earth', in as much as the element(s) Earth (and Fire) was (or were) brought by the element Water to the plant and, thereon, through the *genera* (*cf.* Avicenna) to the human soul

Christian faith. It might be considered that such a view differed *only in fine detail* from the subsequent doctrine of St Thomas Aquinas (1225/6-74) who, albeit apart from the Averroist majority at Paris, held that the 'plant soul' was a *first* principal of life (Table 20.5).

As a 'first principal of life', the plant soul evidently¹⁷ related to '*vita*'¹⁸ — in the Latin text of the *Summa Philosophae*, the generative function was loosely associated with the term *Vita autem composita inanimatorum* (*i.e.* eternal life however composed

¹⁴This latter interpretation is consistent with the contemporary reconciliations, in the times of Henry III, between the "Plantagenet" Crown and the "Holy Roman" Church.

¹⁵Grosseteste was intimately and continuously connected with Oxford from at least 1225 (probably earlier) until he was elected bishop of Lincoln in 1235.

¹⁶In 1234 for example, there is a royal mandate directing Grosseteste, together with Master Robert Bacon OP, and the chancellor of the university to supervise the arrest of all prostitutes in Oxford who had disobeyed a royal order to leave the town. Robert Bacon was probably the uncle of the Franciscan Roger Bacon (Francis Seymour Stevenson, MP (1899) *Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln*, pps 65-6.)

¹⁷The generative function was one of three, along with the nutritive and the augmentative, to be found in the 'plant soul' according to the *Summa Philosophae*. This book was long thought to have been written by Grosseteste (c1170-1265) but, more recently, it has been dated to c1265-75 in England. Charles McKeon (1948) *A Study of the Summa Philosophae of the Pseudo-Grosseteste*, pps 5-9, 151, 180

¹⁸It has been suggested in modern times that the word *vita* here is an improper rendering of *virtus* since, in medieval Latin, *vita* means 'eternal life' whereas the 'power' implication of *virtus* derives from its meaning 'virility'. (In R.E.Latham (1965) *Revised Medieval Latin Word List from British and Irish sources*, *vita* = 'eternal life' c730, c800, c1362, c1430.) Though modern scholars have questioned the detailed sense of such meanings, it seems relevant to note that this book seems to leave open, under a "Plantagenet" influence in England, questions concerning the generative (*cf.* procreative) powers of the plant soul as they relate to the human soul's celestial components thereby leaving open possible implications, reinforced by the word *vita*, for 'eternal life'

of inanimate things) — as a part of the 'genera of creation', *pl(a/e)nte* represented both the progeny of 'mother earth' and an establishing component of 'eternal life'.

20.2.3 Further comments on the likely meaning of *Pl(a/e)nte*

Within the context of both the developing philosophy and other literary evidence, it appears to matter relatively little to the meaning of *Pl(a/e)nte* whether we adopt the spelling *plente* or *plante*¹⁹ even though, with our modern beliefs, we consider the more modern spellings *plenty* and *plant* to represent quite separate meanings. Holding in mind a meaning 'mother earth's progeny', it seems a natural consequence that the surnames *Plant* and *Plenty* could have evolved from the same name *Plente*²⁰, which is in evidence just as English scholasticism was beginning to flower.

First, there is a record for a Radulphus Plente whose duties to the king involved funds for the upkeep of Oxford²¹ and for reparations of the royal household at Oxford in 1219. Secondly, the MED²² lists the word *plente* as, amongst other things, a variant spelling of *pla(u)nt(e)*. Thirdly, the two 'variant surname spellings' *Plente* and *Pla(u)nte(s)* are known to have coexisted in Norfolk by around 1275 — both these, and other dialect spellings of the Plant surname, remain in evidence in later centuries.

A 20th century preoccupation with 'vegetable matter' or 'gardening', in connection with 'Plant related' names, can seemingly be traced back to Weekly's 1916 book on surnames²³. This suggests various meanings such as 'offspring' or 'cudgel' for Plant but then states separately for Planterose:-

Plantrose [John Plaunterose, *Hund. R.*] and Pluckrose [Alan Pluckrose, *ib*] still exist and have plenty of medieval support; cf. Simon Schakerose (*Pat. R.*), Peter Porterose (*ib*), Andrew Plantefene (*Leic. Bor. Rec.*), Elyas Plantefolye (*Fine R.*). For the cited name *Plantefene*, Weekly adds the footnote:-

From *faun, chay*, Lat. *faenum*.

¹⁹A rigid interpretation of the spelling *plente* gives meanings abundance, fertile, or plenarty, which can be related to the plant soul's growth and generative powers. To this, it may be added that medieval English literature seemingly contains examples of reinforcements of meaning between *plente* and *plaunte* and such reinforcements remain compatible with notions of a soul-like eternal 'life cycle' of (re-)generation, growth, and abundance (cf. subtheorem 3(b))

²⁰In his *Dictionary of British Surnames*, P.H. Reaney (1976) lists Plant and Plenty as two separate surnames, citing evidence for their early existence as follows:-

Plant(e) — William Plante 1262, Select Pleas of the Forest (Seldon Society 13, 1901) Essex; William Plaantes 1275, Rotuli Hundredorum (London, 1812-18), Norfolk; and,

Plenty — Simon Plente 1230, Pipe Rolls, Yorks; William Plentee-1243, Assize Rolls, Somerset.

²¹Moorish *learning* and the Plant(a/e)genet surname appear in England in early "Plantagenet times" and they attend the foundation of Oxford University, near the royal palace of Woodstock, around the 1160s. The first "Plantagenet king" of England was Henry II who was from Anjou in western France and, after his crowning in 1154, it is estimated that the early "Plantagenet kings" spent about a third of their time in England. It seems of more direct relevance to the Plant name, however, to note that the descendents of Henry II's illegitimate half brother, Hamelin, are known to have become firmly based in England by c1154 and to have used *Plantagenet* as a surname.

²²Kurath and Kahn, *Middle English Dictionary*.

²³Ernest Weekly (1916) *Surnames*, p 268.

However, the MED does not list any such meaning for *foin* and it lists *fene* as a known variant spelling of *fain*²⁴ yielding a likely interpretation of *Plantefene* as an 'eager (or happy) establisher child' (or perhaps, less likely, a 'spear lunger'²⁵)

Reaney²⁶ has contended that the Plant name means 'a gardener'²⁷ ignoring, for example, prominent 'Plant related' names such as *Plantefohe* and *Plant(e/a)genet*. Though a claimed connection with gardening sits easily with our *modern* understandings of the words *plant* and *rose*, it should be noted that a gardening interpretation for the Plant name relies heavily on supposing a particular connection between the names *Plant* and *Planterose* together with the assumption of one particular interpretation from several possible for *Plantérose*. A different interpretation for *Planterose*, 'courtly establisher child', is more widely compatible with the historical record and with late medieval and early modern literature.

20.3 The Chester context for a 1301 Plant record

Though a general interpretation 'establisher child' for the Plant name does not preclude possible allusions to occupational activities, it should be stressed that the medieval context leaves this name widely non-committal of any specific answer to the question 'Which occupation?', leaving various possible 'occupational allusions' to be considered for the context of Chester and east Cheshire.

There is a 1301 record for a Robert *Plant* at Ewelowe, to the west of Chester, near the Welsh borderlands territory of the earl of Surrey, John *Plantagenet* (de Waienne). There were outcrops of coal just over the Welsh border from Chester, where coal was mined at Eulowe and at Buckley (Figure 20.1). Such a local historical background can be associated with the 1301 license that was granted to Richard *Plant* of Ewelowe for gathering coal and deadwood at Ewelowe. From 1326 at least, it is known that coal was brought in regularly to Chester, by water — this may have been for lead founding or for iron forging purposes.

It would seem that it is only in 'old French' that there is a suggestion of a meaning *lead to plont*²⁸ and it can be added that the 1396 French phrase *monnaie de plont* may have derived from a (lead) 'paten' or its 'imprint' as was used in the minting of coins

²⁴The MED lists the following meanings for *fain*: adj: (1a) Joyful, happy, (1b) *for fain* = for joy, (1c) pleased, satisfied, or content, (2a) happy, willing, eager (to do something); (2b) glad, content under adverse conditions (to be able to pursue a certain course of action); (3) desirous of, or eager for something (with for, of, to phrase), (4a) favourably disposed (to a person); (5a) pleasing, enjoyable, attractive; (5b) suitable, good (for a purpose). Also, *fain*: adv: Gladly, joyfully, eagerly.

²⁵The MED lists for *foin*: n1: (a) A thrust or lunge with a pointed weapon; (b) a type of spear For *foin* n2: (a) The beech marten; (b) the fur of the beech marten.

²⁶P.H Reaney (1976) *A Dictionary of British Surnames*.

²⁷There were, for example, formal gardens at Belgrave, just outside Chester, where after 1290 Richard Lenginour, one of the supervisors of Edward I's castle building programme, built a country residence and laid out a formal garden within a double moat, its plan based on that of Flint castle. Alan Crosby (1996) *A History of Cheshire*, p 46

²⁸There seems little reason to suppose a connection between such place names as Plumpton and lead, except perhaps in Cumbria, though the name *Willelmus Plumbarius* appears in 12th century Pipe Rolls [Pipe Roll Society, 19 Henry II, p 112]. Furthermore, there seems little *direct* reason for supposing that the name *Plont* could have arisen locally in the north west of England as a *straight-forward* 'occupational surname', of a similar type to such surnames as *Silver* (metonymic for a 'silver smith'), *Ledbetter* (old English for a 'lead worker'), or *Ledder* (possibly a 'plumber'). P.H Reaney (1976) *A Dictionary of British Surnames* The apparently similar surname *Gold* is, on the other hand, said to be a nickname meaning 'golden haired'

Near Chester, a "Plantagenet" influence, as well as trade with Spain and western France, may have played a role in the revitalisation around 1300 of north western technology. More widely, it may be noted that, as a part of England's renaissance, Henry II's son, king John, had tried to introduce mechanised fulling into England though it was not until almost 200 years later, in the late 14th century, that England's principal export turned from raw wool to woollen cloth^a. In the 13th century, skilled trades people had been increasing in evidence as the wool trade grew along with other industries based on lead, tin, coal, iron, and salt^b. A particular concentration of pre-1331 fulling mills, as well as surface coal, is in evidence (Figure 20 1) in the hinterland of the Monmouthshire port of Striguil (SE Wales) which had been associated with the wife of William Plantagenet (Warren) and which included the manor of 'la Planteland'.

In the 13th century philosophical schemes, the 'plant soul' had *not* related *directly* to industry, though there may have been some slight, indirect, industrial connotation. In particular, for the generative function, there was said to be (Table 20.6) a 'celestial corporeal' component which was called the *virtus empirica* or 'mineral power'

^ae.g. May McKisack (1959) *The Fourteenth Century 1307-99*, pps 365-70.

^bRoy Strong (1996) *The Story of Britain*, p 79.

Table 20.7: "Plantagenet" industry and the 'plant soul'

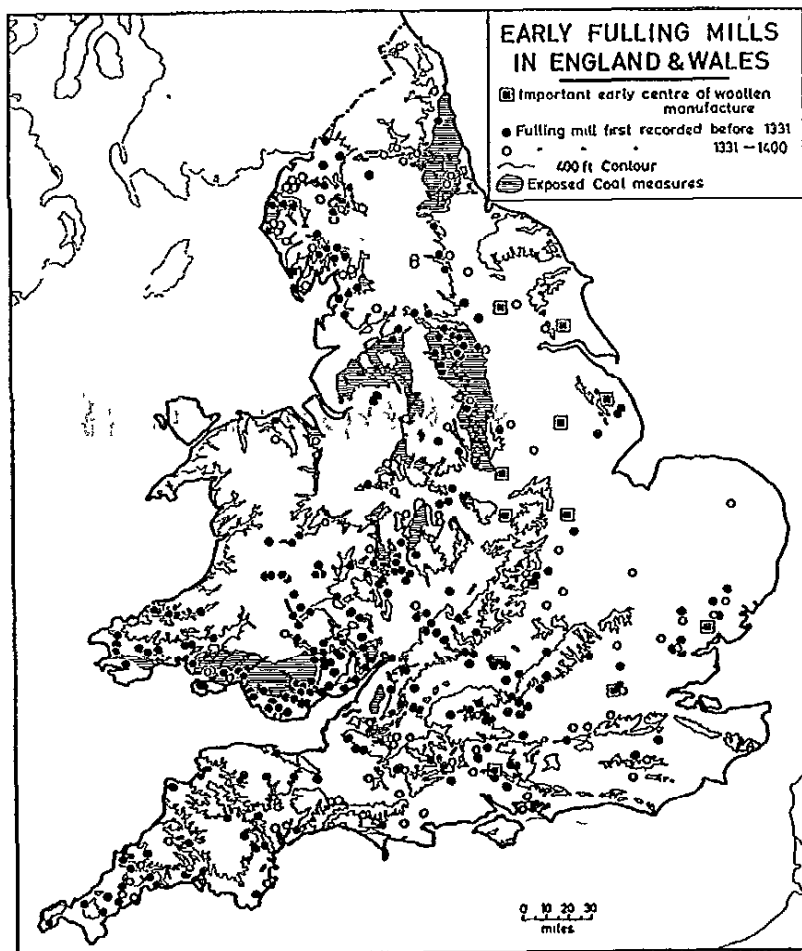


Figure 20.1: The 14th century distribution of some known Fulling Mills (from R.A.Pelham (1954) *Fulling Mills: A study of the Application of Water Power to the Woollen Industry*), showing also exposed coal measures — in the early 14th century, surface coal was used mainly just for industrial activities.

Irrespective of the limited basis for adopting a meaning *lead to plont*, it seems possible that the Plants around Cheshire *may have had* some early *connection* with lead

From 1284 to 1320, Flintshire dominated the lead markets of Cheshire, as well as of north and west Wales with their massive castle building programmes. For the production of lead in Flintshire at Holywell, there is evidence of the 'simple bole smelting process' which involved blocks of wood and brushwood. This evidently suffered from a chronic shortage of fuel around 1301-6²⁹ though, in 1303-4, quantities of lead were conveyed to Chester castle from Northop and Flint, with a monk of Combermere Abbey spending more than twenty weeks in the founding and then in the application of the lead to the roofs of the towers of nearby Beeston Castle³⁰. Details of the local manufacture, from lead, of salt pans for example are not certain though there was a 'leadsmithy' in Middlewich before 1316 and probably much earlier³¹.

20.4 The east Cheshire Plant homeland and Gaunt

By the times of the 13th and 14th century *royal* earls of Chester, trade and transport across the High Peak may have held some *strategic importance*³² (Tables 20.8 and 20.9) (*cf.* Figures 20.2 and 20.3) Following the 1359 marriage of Blanche of Lancaster to Edward III's son, John of Gaunt, animosity between the Warren affinity and the Lancastrians may have begun to subside in deference to Gaunt of Lancaster. Local division and mistrust of Lancaster's local authority, however, surrounded the so-called 'Cheshire rebellion' of 1393 (Table 20.10)

The Warren affinity. The 1347 disinheritance of the Warren Plantagenets coincided with a displacement of the Plant name (c1350) from ex-Warren Norfolk lands. Seemingly this was part of a wider disinheritance of a Warren Plantagenet *affinity* and it led on to the appearance of more settled Plant clusters in south Lincolnshire and, more especially, east Cheshire³³. The bulk of the ex-Warren lands went to the 1st duke of Lancaster (d 1361), and also to some of his associates who have been regarded as having constituted an emerging powerful Lancastrian affinity, with Gaunt becoming 2nd duke of Lancaster in 1362 prior to his wife, Blanche Plantagenet's 1368 death.

Warren allegiance. It is known that Sir John de Warren, of the illegitimate 'Warren Plantagenet' descent in east Cheshire, married (c1371) Margaret de Stafford and that, 50 years later, her memorial effigy (c1420) in Over Peover church shows her wearing the Lancastrian SS livery collar (Chapter 19).

Plant allegiance. At Lincoln it is known that a John *Plant* (perhaps with links to east Cheshire) testified as the principal witness of the proof of age in 1396 of Gaunt's retainer (1382-99), the Lincolnshire knight Sir Thomas Swynford who was a son of the late *husband* of Gaunt's mistress Catherine Swynford (Chapter 17)

²⁹I.S.W.Blanchard (1981) *Leadmining and smelting in medieval England and Wales*, p 83, in *Medieval Industry* edited by D.W.Crossley, Council for British Archaeology-Research Report No. 40.

³⁰Beeston is about 10 miles SW of Chester, about midway between Chester and Combermere.

³¹H.J.Hewitt (1967) *Cheshire under the three Edwards*, pps 46-7, 52, 66.

³²Even as early as the early 13th century, it is known that the earl of Chester granted to his monks immunity from tolls and it has been suggested that his motive was to encourage trade. All but one of earl Ranulph de Blundeville's grants in England for quittance from tolls was to a Cistercian house, with grants going to Basingwerk, Bordesley, Combermere, Diculacress, Stanlow, and to the Benedictine house of St Werburgh. Another such grant was to his Cistercian house of St Mary (Aulney; Calvados in Normandy). James W Alexander (1983) *Ranulph of Chester; a Relic of the Conquest*, p 45.

³³The illegitimate Warren descent of the Warren Plantagenets evidently became settled *predominantly* in east Cheshire, where they had earlier become linked by marriage (c1340) to *de Stockport* lands

A possible interpretation of the Plant(a/e)genet name is a 'horse (borne) establisher' or an 'instigator of small Spanish horses'^a. This might be thought to have evoked pictures of pack horses wending across broom-clad moors^b and such allusions may have helped to keep the naming traditions used by the Warren Plantagenet affinity compatible with local traditions, around the times of their evident mid 14th century arrival in east Cheshire. The local traditions included horse-breeding and, seemingly also, the pack horse transport of salt and other commodities across the Peak District of east Cheshire and north west Derbyshire (Figure 20.3).

Lead mining in the High Peak. In medieval times, there was for example an evident royal interest in developing industrial activities in the north Derbyshire Peak District, adjoining east Cheshire, with a 1280/1 lead mining dispute there referring to the men of the field of king Edward I as well as those of his queen, Eleanor of Castille (northern Spain). There is however no direct evidence that the name Plant originated with lead trading activities, involving a westbound transport of ore from the royal forest of the High Peak (Table 20.9). It may merely be noted that, towards the end of the medieval phase of lead mining there, the name Plont is found well established just to the south west around Macclesfield.

Royal stud at Macclesfield. Around 1310-14, the last Warren earl of Surrey held the High Peak and, around those times, there is evidence for the royal earl of Chester's horse-breeding stud nearby at Macclesfield in east Cheshire. As early as those times, it is known that a stallion was kept in the manor buildings in Macclesfield, which included a queen's hall, a king's chamber, and a great stable. This was the centre of the "Plantagenet" earl of Chester's livestock interests^c. Hay gathered in the park was said to be '*for the lord's stud and deer*'. Stallions were valued particularly highly and a bay stallion was bought in 1301 for £5.6s.8d. The 63 horses, colts and foals at the Macclesfield stud of the earl of Chester (Edward III) in 1329 included 2 stallions and 23 mares. In 1358 for example, 8 foals '*stamped with the lord's sign*' were transferred to the '*Prince's keeper of great horses*'. The Black Prince (eldest son of Edward III) also had stud farms elsewhere, at Woking, Beckley, Prince's Risborough and, for a time at least, at Denbigh.

Local uses of horses. In Cheshire, it is known that horses were used for haulage and as carriers. As well as mention of 'cartloads' and 'horseloads' in connection with tolls at the gates of Chester, every visit by the king, the prince, or nobles involved baggage which was normally horse-borne. In 1351 the Cheshire area abbeys of Chester, Vale Royal, Combermere and Dieulacress protested jointly to the Black Prince, concerning the excessive burden of providing for visitors with their grooms, horses and greyhounds, and even for the gross discourtesy of their guests. The Justice of Cheshire was instructed to take steps to prevent such abuse.

^aVarious Plant(a)genet related names can be considered to be of a verb-noun type and verb-noun surnames are commonplace in nearby Lancashire for example. Also, the Old French word *genet* means 'small Spanish horse' and there was a significant Spanish influence on western France from where the Plantagenets originated.

^bIt has been suggested in this and earlier Chapters that an interpretation 'horse borne establisher' may be most apposite for the Plant(a/e)genet surname of the Warren affinity prior to its settlement in east Cheshire c1350. It should be noted, however, that the Plantagenet name is more often associated (albeit perhaps contentiously) with the Latin words *Planta genista* which are interpreted to mean 'sprig of broom'. It seems that it was some time after the 1330 execution of Thomas Plantagenet (of Woodstock), earl of Kent, for something akin to 'witchcraft' that there is evidence of an association of 'broom sticks' with witches

^cH J.Hewitt (1967) *Cheshire under the three Edwards*, pps 31, 34-6, 44, 66, 89, 92.

Table 20.8: Transport and horse breeding in east Cheshire, c1300-60

There may perhaps have been transport of lead ore to the west of The Peak before lead workings within the royal forest of the High Peak were eclipsed^a (these workings are thought to have been around Castleton, which is shown in Figure 20.2) By 1260-1360 lead production became concentrated in the region between the modern A6 road (see Figure 20.2) and Lathkill Dale, in the manors of Bakewell and Ashford. The main carriage of lead ore from The Peak is generally thought to have been to the east, such as from Hucklowe (Figure 20.2) to smelting boles at Baslow (on the modern A619 road junctions just to the SE of Calver in Figure 20.2) in 1360-1420 and then, with activity moving further south, to boles around Stanton (east of Alport) in 1420-50^b.

^aThe obliteration of early workings by later lead workings in the High Peak has left a general ignorance about the detail of the early workings

^bL.S.W.Blanchard (1981) *ibid*, pps 74, 76, 80

Table 20.9. Lead mining to Cheshire's east, c1200-1450

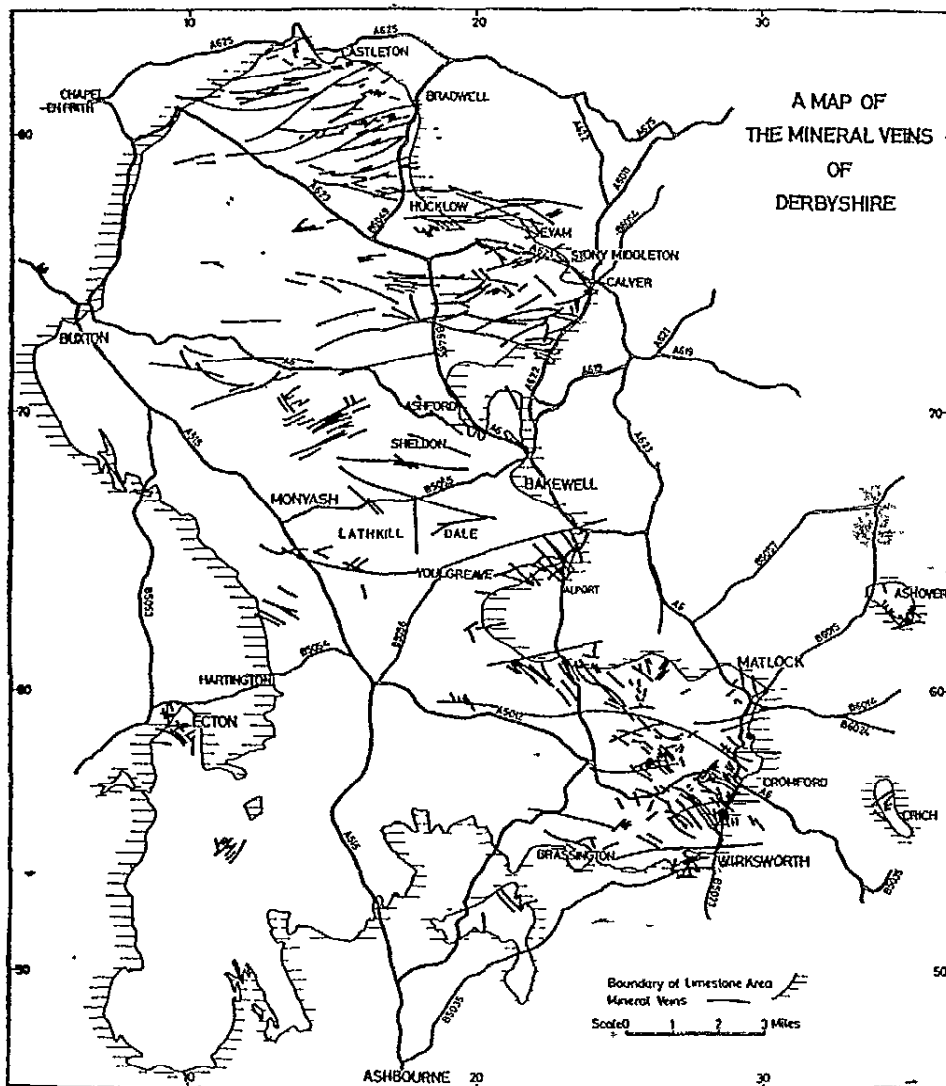


Figure 20.2: Lead veins in the White Peak, i.e. in the limestone area of NW Derbyshire (from Trevor D.Ford and J H.Rieuwerts (1970) *Lead Mining in the Peak District*)

CHAPTER 20. PLANTAGENET VITA AND PLANT'S YARD LIFE

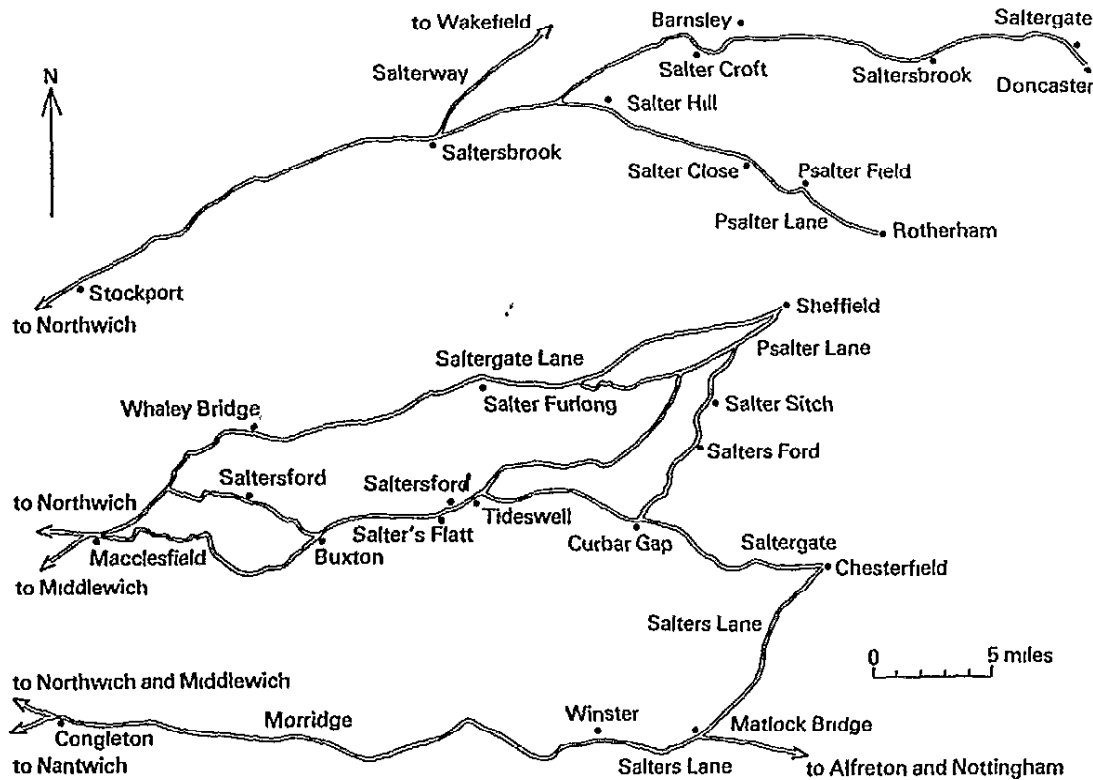


Figure 20.3: Ancient saltways across the Peak, from Stockport, Macclesfield, and Congle-
ton in east Cheshire (from David Hey (1980) *Packmen, Carriers and Packhorse Roads*)

The feud between Thomas Molyneux of Cuerdale and Henry Chaderton, the 2nd duke of Lancaster's delinquent bailif, evidently began in Lancaster in 1369. By around 1380, Robert de Vere was the current broker of royal patronage in Cheshire and service with him offered the chance of breaking the hold of the Lancastrian affinity around the royal Palatinate of Chester. So when de Vere called on Molyneux to raise an army in 1387 the lines of division in the NW became sharp^a. The ringleaders of the 1393 rebellion were the dissident Lancashire knights, Sir Thomas Talbot and Sir Nicholas Clifton, along with Sir John Massey of Tatton who held land in NE Cheshire and who had been appointed sheriff of Chester by the king in 1389. Richard II's reluctance to condemn his Cheshire retainers involved in this rebellion, against his uncle John of Gaunt of Lancaster, ultimately led on to a decisive schism between the crown and the Lancastrians.

With the help of social pressures from his wiser retainers, Gaunt largely quelled the 1393 so-called 'Cheshire rebellion'. A sense of unrest continued, however, and this became acute when Richard II began a rapid expansion of his household and 'Cheshire guard'^b. The perceived threat to the Lancastrians became still more critical after Gaunt's death in 1399. That same year at Chester, Gaunt's son, Henry Bollingbroke, captured Richard II who was seemingly inadequately protected by his watches of Cheshire retainers; and Bollingbroke thereby became the first king of the 'Plantagenet cadet House of Lancaster'.

^aSimon Walker (1990) *The Lancastrian affinity 1361-99*, pps 165-181.

^bIn 1397, the royal presence in Lancashire proceeded to become perceived as a threat to Gaunt, since Lancashire was his *primary* seat of authority

Table 20.10: The 1393 Cheshire rebellion

20.5 Shoemaker William's origins and kin

North Cheshire evidently remained the principal homeland of the Plants from c1370 until c1670. By the mid 17th century it seems that the bulk of the Plant family had migrated mostly southwards into north Staffordshire and, by that time, a few Plants had migrated eastwards across the Peak into mid-north Derbyshire, to the parish of Great Longstone near Ashford in Figure 20.2. In the 'Great Longstone ancestral contention' (Chapters 15 and 17), it is evidently those Plants of Great Longstone who were the ancestors of the *Plant's Yard* Plants of Sheffield³⁴.

Midway to Sheffield across north Derbyshire, around the lead mines of Ashford and Great Longstone, there were references to the *planting* of forces, engines and pumps, indicating early signs for the emergence of, eventually, a widely recognised industrial connotation to the word *plant*. It would seem that it was from such a background that the *Plant's Yard* Plants arrived in Sheffield, around the mid 18th century.

20.5.1 Wm(shoe)'s evident father, marriage, and associates

It seems that the Sheffield shoemaker William's evident father $W^m(1)$ may have traveled fairly extensively for his times.

It seems possible that $W^m(1)$ married at Wirksworth (Figures 20 4(a)) which is some 20 miles SW of his family home at Clowne (Clowne is about 10 miles SE of Sheffield). It then seems possible that he had a child at Matlock, which is near Wirksworth (*cf.* the maps of Figures 17.3 and 20.2), before returning to Clowne for the baptism of his (?further) children by 1799. He may already by then have traveled to Ecclesall Bierlow near Broom Hall, Sheffield, perhaps working there as an agricultural labourer as well as on his father's farm in Clowne — at that time in this region, farm work was often supplemented by metal craft activities and $W^m(1)$ may have taken advantage of his *Plant's Yard* uncles' prominent industrial connections in Sheffield to improve his income. Such an early connection with Sheffield would help to explain the mention of $W^m(1)$ in the 1805 will of his uncle the bellows maker 'Benjamin Plant of Sheffield Moor' — this will mentions only three of *Ben(bellows)'s* many Plant nephews and $W^m(1)$ was one of those favoured few³⁵.

The shoemaker William Plant ($W^m(\text{shoe})$) married Elizabeth Hartley in Sheffield

³⁴It seems clear that the subsequent local progenitor of the *Plant's Yard* Plants was the brickmaker William Plant (*i.e.* $W^m(0)$) of Duckmanton in NE Derbyshire (Figures 17.6 and 20 4). The farmer Thomas Plant was his youngest son and he settled just 5 miles NE from Duckmanton at Clowne (NE Derbyshire), where his eldest son $W^m(1)$ was baptised in 1772. As described in detail in Chapter 9, the shoemaker William Plant (*i.e.* $W^m(\text{shoe})$) was almost certainly a brother of another Sheffield shoemaker, Benjamin Plant (*i.e.* *Ben(shoe)*) from Clowne and, hence, it seems quite certain that both of these shoemakers were sons of $W^m(1)$. Amongst various evidence to support this, it can be noted that the stated age on $W^m(\text{shoe})$'s death certificate coincides exactly with the age of *Ben(shoe)'s* brother $W^m(2a)$ whereas the only known alternative contention would produce a 2 year discrepancy of age. The less likely contention is that the shoemaker William might instead have been *Ben(shoe)'s* cousin $W^m(2b)$ — *cf.* Figure 20 4(a)

³⁵ $W^m(1)$ was awarded only £10 in *Ben(bellows)'s* will, though he apparently also retained some connection with some of *Ben(bellows)'s* former lands 2 miles to the west of the Little Sheffield site of *Plant's Yard*. Later records of 1851 indicate that $W^m(1)$'s widow was living at the site of those lands and they indicate that she was from Pontefract, which is 20 miles NNE of Sheffield

in 1828. They were married by banns at the parish church, later to become the Sheffield Cathedral of St Peter and St Paul.

They were married by Edwin Goodwin, both were of that parish, bachelor and spinster, and both signed in the presence of John Plant and Benjamin Hudson. It is not clear whether the witness John Plant could have been *W^m(2a)*'s brother, cousin, or uncle for example, all of whom are included in Figure 20.4(a).

Later, in the 1841 household of this shoemaker William Plant of Sylvester Street, there is included Samuel Hartley, aged 22, file smith, who was no doubt a younger relative of *W^m(shoe)*'s wife Elizabeth Hartley, whose stated rounded age by that time was 30.

It seems likely that a Button Lane shop of a William Plant in Sheffield Directories³⁶ was that of the shoemaker William. In view of the substantial evidence, which was detailed in Chapter 9, for a close association between the shoemakers Benjamin and William (regardless of whether they were brothers or cousins, though probably they were brothers), it seems that this shop could have been an outlet for:-

- the hats and dresses made by *Ben(shoe)*'s wife (Chapter 9); as well as,
- *Ben(shoe)*'s shoes and other leather goods; and perhaps also,
- shoes made by *W^m(shoe)* who was the more senior, in as much as he was older than *Ben(shoe)* by 14 years

20.5.2 *Wm(shoe)*'s children and death

A part from *W^m(shoe)*'s eldest son James, who will be described in some detail in a later Chapter, the (known) sons of the Sheffield shoemaker William died young. *W^m(shoe)*'s son William (*W^m(3a)* in Figure 20.4(b)) died in infancy in 1838 and this was followed soon after by the birth and death of Thomas.

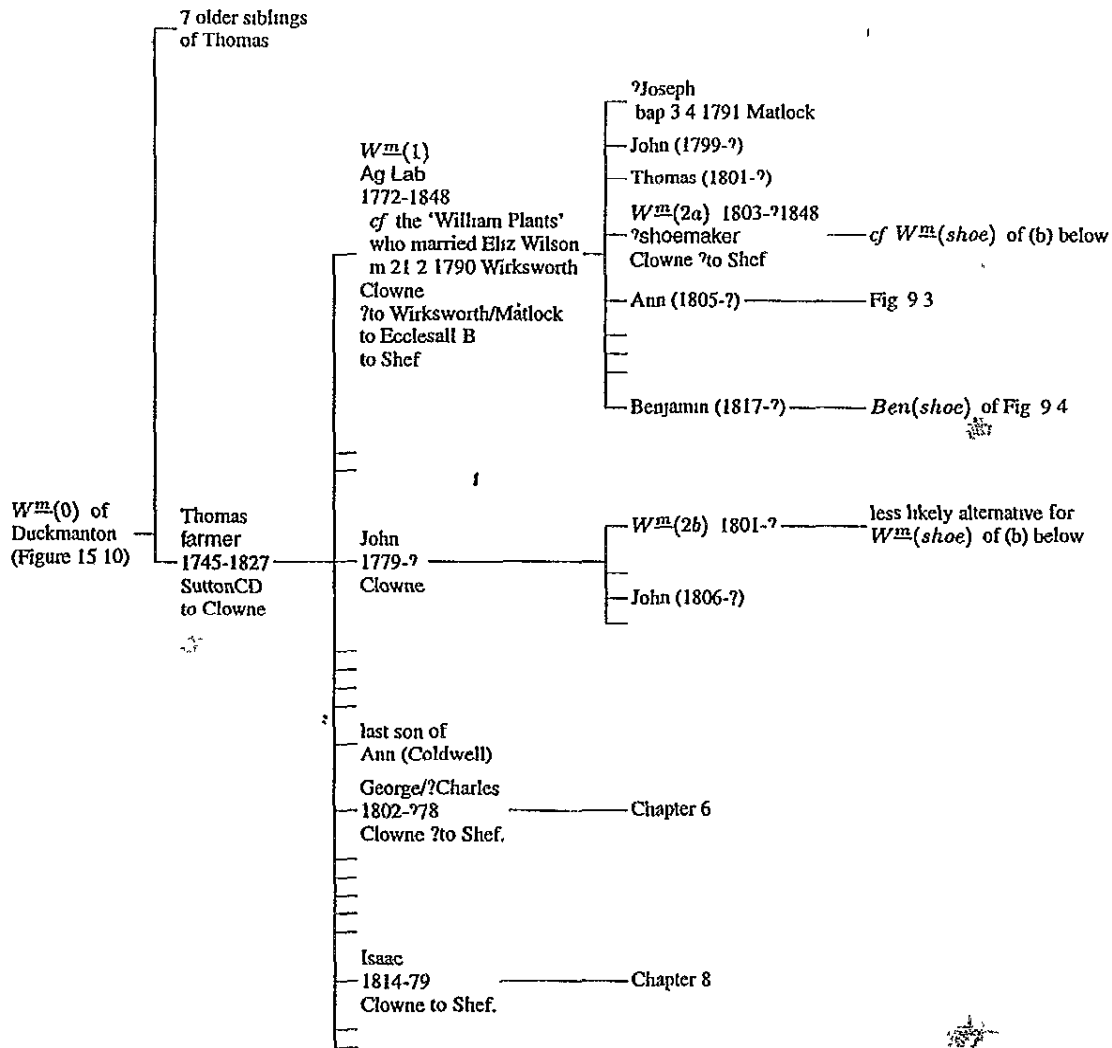
Death of *Wm(3a)*. The informant of the death of *W^m(shoe)*'s 3 month old son William is given on the death certificate as 'William Plant shoemaker of Porter Street, Sheffield'. This 1838 death certificate shows that this baby died of convulsions. Included in the box 'when and where died' there is 3PM and Porter Street whereas, above this box, is written Haymarket which suggests that a visit there may have been involved in the final days of this baby's life and a hay-borne disease may have been suspected.

Birth and death of Thomas. Eighteen months later there is a birth certificate for a Thomas, who is stated to be a son of the shoemaker William and his wife Elizabeth (who is here clearly stated to be 'formerly Hartley'). This birth certificate shows that the family had moved by 1840 from Porter Street to the nearby Sylvester Street. In the 1841 Census returns, for a household in Sylvester Street, there is listed shoemaker William (stated rounded age 35), Elizabeth (30), James (12), Sarah (10), Elizabeth (8), Emma (5) and Thomas (1); all are indicated to have been born in Yorkshire. The death of William and Elizabeth's son Thomas, at 8 years 11 months in 1849, was registered by Elizabeth Plant of Sylvester Street; Thomas is recorded on his death

³⁶There is a Directory entry *William Plant, shopkeeper, 49 Button Lane (W.White's 1841)*. No Plants are recorded in the 1841 Census returns for Button Lane suggesting that the said 'shopkeeper' did not live at the shop and the only likely contender seems to be the 'shoemaker' William, who lived in 1838 in the nearby Porter Street and, by 1840, in the adjoining Sylvester Street — all these addresses were at the foot of (Little) Sheffield Moor.

CHAPTER 20. PLANTAGENET VITA AND PLANT'S YARD LIFE

(a) Probable descent from the Duckmanton Plants of Wm(shoe)



(b) The Sheffield shoemaker William's wife and family

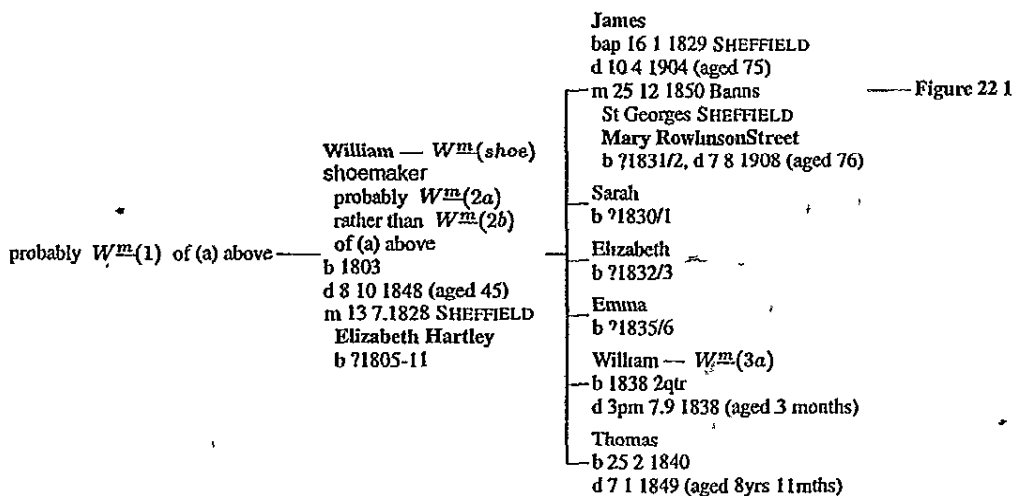


Figure 20 4: Shoemaker William's descent and family

CHAPTER 20. PLANTAGENET VITA AND PLANT'S YARD LIFE

certificate to have died of 'Small Pox after vaccination' and to be a son of 'William Plant shoemaker deceased'.

W^m(shoe) and his apparent father *W^m(1)* (Chapter 9) both died in 1848, in adjoining Sheffield streets near Plant's Yard in Little Sheffield (Chapter 10).

Death of *W^m(shoe)*. The above reference to shoemaker William as deceased, on Thomas's death certificate, helps to provide confirmation that the correct death certificate for *W^m(shoe)* is the one for a William Plant at Sylvester Street, who had died just 3 months earlier on the 8th October 1848. This William had died of phthisis (i.e. a lung condition), as registered curiously by 'the mark of Rachel Plant present at death Sylvester Street Sheffield'; no other trace of a 'Rachel' Plant has (yet) been found in this region throughout this era though the certificate states that it was she who gave shoemaker William's occupation simply, at death, as 'labourer'.

20.5.3 *W^m(shoe)* at Sylvester Street and his son James

Thus, the household of the shoemaker William, at least by 1838, was at Porter Street which is about 0.4 miles NE from the Little Sheffield site of Plant's Yard. *W^m(shoe)* is known to have been living nearby at Sylvester Street by 1840 and, after the 1848 death of *W^m(shoe)* at Sylvester Street, his only (known) surviving son, James, is known to have been living in Sylvester Street in 1851 together with his new bride whom he had married the previous year (Figure 20.4(b)).

Sylvester Street. In 1700, Mr. Field Sylvester had laid a foundation stone, near the head of (Little) Sheffield Moor, for the Presbyterian Meeting House³⁷. He also gave his name to the Sylvester Wheel³⁸ on the Porter Brook near the foot of (Little) Sheffield Moor. It was on the adjoining Sylvester Street that the shoemaker William Plant was to be found approaching the time of his 1848 death (aged 45) and he died there, fairly young, from a lung condition which was an endemic disease of smoky Sheffield. It seems that it was around this time that water power ceased to be used at the adjacent Sylvester Wheel — the power of the Sylvester Water Wheel was assessed as 10hp in 1835 and, though 1850-1 rate books still note the head and fall of water, an 1851 map labels the dams as 'reservoirs' which suggests that they were by then being used as storage for steam engine boilers.

20.6 Résumé

In the first regnal year (1199) of king John³⁹, shortly before the death of John's uncle Hamelin *Plant(a)egenet* (1130-1202), the name *Plantebene* appears near the inherited Norfolk lands of Hamelin's wife, Isabel de Warenne (1137-99). The names *Plantefolie* and *Plantan'* appear in 1209 and 1220, in the times of Hamelin's and Isabel's son, William *Plantagenet* (1166-1240), who was intermittently loyal to

³⁷A 1771 plan of Sheffield by William Fairbank names the Chapel that he founded as the Upper Chapel for Dissenters whom, it was noted by Hunter in 1819, 'followed the manner of French preachers'.

³⁸The water wheel called the Sylvester Wheel was just downstream from the foot of Little Sheffield Moor, to Sheffield's south, on the Porter Brook which flowed north eastwards to join the River Sheaf at the Pond Tilt (Chapter 13) which was near Pond Lane at the western edge of Sheffield town

³⁹Following the disputes of the first "Plantagenet" king with the Archbishop of Canterbury, his son, the crusading, homosexual, Lion Heart, Richard I (1157-99) died without children and his youngest brother, John (1167-1216), became king until the crown passed to John's son Henry III (1207-72).

king John and then loyal to John's son Henry III — so also was William's son, John Plantagenet (1231-1304) (de Warenne) who was made Henry III's ward after his father's 1240 death. The Pl(a/e)nte name evidently formed in proximity to the activities of the Warren earls of Surrey, who are the first known family in England to have used Plantagenet as an ongoing surname

Reaney⁴⁰ does not relate the name Clay to the Divine Words 'We created man from an extract of clay' — the name *de Clai* is found in Suffolk in 1177, *de la Clai* in Essex in 1200, and *Cley* in Cambridgeshire in 1221. Even so, in a context of the 'genera of creation', it is to be noted that the emerging Pl(a/e)nte name was seemingly set to the *simultaneous* meanings:-

'abundant produce' or 'child' — the progeny of 'mother earth', and, at once,

'establisher' — an establishing component of the human soul.

In the same scheme, Plant(a/e)genet can be taken⁴¹ to mean '(from) the plant-horse genera of creation' or, in other words, 'a horse borne establisher'⁴².

The spelling *Plente* occurs first at Oxford and in Kent, near evident activity to amend the 'plant soul', and then in 1230 near the further religious centre of York. Evidence for a contemporary Islamic influence on Christian 'orthodoxy' is found (c1209-38) in the writings of Grosseteste on the 'plant soul'. The spelling *Plante* occurs in Essex in 1262. Both of the spellings *Plante* and *Plente* coexist near Warren Plantagenet lands in Norfolk c1275, and the spelling *Plant* occurs near the lands of John Plantagenet (de Warenne) near Chester in 1301.

Though an 'establisher child' meaning for Plant does not preclude occupational allusions, it remains unclear whether Plant should be ascribed any such allusion as 'coal power establisher'⁴³, 'lead worker', 'horse breeder', or 'gardener'; or perhaps more generally a 'Plantagenet technologist'. Such meanings would seem to be appropriate, as *secondary allusions* of the name's meaning, in the environment of east Cheshire, which evidently became the principal homeland of the illegitimate Warren descent and the Plants by c1370. It might be noted more particularly that the more general meaning 'establisher child' for Plant remains consistent with interpretations for 'related' names; such as *Plantebene*, *Planterose*, and *Plantefene*, which yield the more specific meanings 'hallowed establisher child', 'courtly establisher child', and 'happy establisher child'.

About half a millennium later, more is known about the early 19th century life, near Plant's Yard, of the Sheffield shoemaker William Plant (1803-48). Soon after *W^m(shoe)'s* death, his son James (1828-1904) was building up various business interests and he was to become the Plant who appears most consistently in Victorian Sheffield's many surviving Trade Directories, as will be described further in a later Chapter.

⁴⁰P.H Reaney (1976) *A Dictionary of British Surnames*

⁴¹The writings of Averroes (1126-98) include a description of the *genera* of creation, from earth to plants to humans, and this provides a consistent context of meaning for the surname *Plantagenet* and the by-name *Plantan*'.

⁴²*Plantan*' can be taken to derive from the place name Plonton yielding a compatible interpretation '(from the) fertile enclosure'.

⁴³In 13th century schemes of English philosophy, the *generative* function is associated with the 'plant soul' and also with the terms *Vita autem composita inanimatorum* (i.e. 'eternal life however composed of inanimate things') and *virtus empirica* (i.e. 'the mineral power').

EXTRACTS FROM PALMERS INDEX TO THE TIMES

The following information has been forwarded by Brad Scott, member no 171

14 March 1859

Spring Assizes, Northern Circuit

York, March 11

Crown Court - (Before Mr Justice Byles)

George Plant, aged 32, was charged with the wilful murder of William Wilson, Sheffield, on the 25th of January last. Mr Blanshard and the Hon F S Wortley prosecuted, and Mr Campbell Foster defended the prisoner.

The prisoner in this case, it appeared, is a brewer's traveller in the employ of Messrs Bradley and Son, of the Soho Brewery Sheffield, and living in Towncross-lane in that town. The deceased was a brass-fitter, and on the night of the 26th January he went to the Red Lion publichouse, in the Hartshead, Sheffield at about 12 o'clock. There he asked the landlord if there was anything to do at the pumps. He was told that two required cleaning. He did his work and got some drink, and afterwards left at about 1 o'clock. When he left it was evident that he had had some liquor, but this generally made him good-natured and desirous of shaking hands with persons with whom he came in contact. Nothing was seen of him from the time he left the publichouse until a little after 1 o'clock, when a man named George Norton, who was in company with another named Hawksworth, were passing down the market-place, and heard some quarrelling between two men at the bottom of the Hartshead. They crossed the road to the two men, when Norton asked the prisoner, who was one of the men, if he had been stopped. The prisoner replied that he had, and the deceased who was the other person, then ran off the footpath into the road, and said he had taken the prisoner for a friend of his - a cabman. The deceased then said he could have taken the stick from Plant's right hand, upon which the prisoner replied that in return he would have given him the knife. The deceased then took hold of the stick as if to show how he could have taken it from him, upon which the prisoner put his hand back, which contained a dagger, and gave the deceased what appeared to be a slight stab. On being stabbed, the deceased reeled a little and fell down. He afterwards got up, walked to the kerbstone and sat down. Norton then advised the prisoner not to leave the deceased, and he and his friend then left. They had not, however, got more than 15 paces from the spot where these circumstances had taken place, before the prisoner passed them, when, as he was doing so, Norton noticed Plant put a dagger into his pocket. Norton and Hawksworth proceeded up Watson's-walk, while the prisoner went down Angel-street. The deceased remained sitting on the causeway edge until he attracted the attention of two men who were passing, and who, on finding his condition, carried him out of the rain, which was pouring down at the time, under the cover of the post-office passage, which is just opposite. The deceased was eventually taken to the Town-hall, and attended to by Mr. Booth, surgeon, who, on examination, found upon his body a small wound, which appeared as though it might have been made by a knife or a dagger. The deceased's bowels were protruding from the wound to the size of a man's hat. The bowels were replaced, but inflammation shortly set in, and the man died. The learned counsel, in opening the case to the jury for the prosecution stated that every homicide was a murder, and that it lay with the party accused to reduce the offence by evidence to the less crime of manslaughter. To constitute a murder, malice, express or implied, must be shown. As against the deceased the prisoner probably had no particular malice, but he should show that he had recklessly conducted himself with the dagger, and had shown it to people, and brandished it about in such a manner as to indicate general malice to all who came in his way, and it was contended that if death resulted from his act while so conducting himself it was murder. The prisoner had drawn out his dagger to a policeman shortly before he was with the deceased, and asked him if he wanted his number. The policeman replied "Oh, no, Sir," and walked on. Very shortly after this he accosted a woman in the street, and said he was not afraid of any one insulting him, drawing out and exhibiting his dagger-knife at the same time. These facts showed a recklessness in dealing with such a weapon with which his subsequent conduct to the deceased was in keeping, and if the wounds on the deceased were so inflicted it was murder.

These facts having been proved, it was elicited on cross-examination that the deceased, when drunk, would run up and shake hands with every stranger, and force himself on those who did not want his company, that when taken into custody the prisoner had concealed nothing, but had at once admitted that he had a dagger-knife at home, where it was found, and then stated that he had got into a conflict with a man who had stopped him as he was going home past midnight on the night in question, that he had purchased the knife for his protection, having frequently to go home late with large sums of money upon him, which he had collected in the outskirts of Sheffield as traveller for Messrs Bradley and Son, who had a great business as brewers, and that he had bought the knife because he had been alarmed at the numerous garrotte robberies which had taken place in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. It was elicited that this was not a foolish fancy, or fear, as there had been many such robberies.

The prisoner's statement before the magistrates was then read, and was as follows - "My name is George Plant, formerly of Doncaster. Late last Wednesday night, I was going home, and when I had got down High-street, against Richard's, the draper, I met a man named Wilson, coming rushing out of a passage. He took hold of me, and without saying a word, knocked me down. I kept him off while I was down with a small stick I had in my hand. When I got up again, I said, 'What have you done that for? If you don't be quiet I will give you something!' He replied, 'I'll let you see what I have done it for.' During that conversation the two gentlemen, Norton and Hawksworth, who have given evidence, came up. I said to them, 'You see this man has attacked me.' While I was saying so, he ran round at me again, and tried to get hold of me. In doing so he made a rush at me, and fell upon the knife which I held before me. He screamed out 'Police,' and I replied 'I will stay until the policeman comes. I stood up in my own defence; it was your own fault.' I then said to the two witnesses, 'I have only stood in my own defence, as you see, I will stop until the police come, and go with him.' They walked away, and I, thinking it was no use staying by myself, went

direct home I communicated to my wife what had happened. I had next morning to go to Manchester on business, and did not hear anything of the occurrence until I saw an account of it on Friday morning in the *Manchester Guardian* I returned from the journey at half-past 8 o'clock on Saturday evening My wife told me that the man was dead I had been in Mr Bradley's service a fortnight I bought the dagger the day before I entered his service, and carried it with me for protection, having been once stopped on the Bamsley-road On Monday morning I went to my work as usual I bought the knife for protection, as I have to travel in country places for money "

Mr Foster then addressed the jury for the defence He adopted the definition of the learned counsel for the prosecution of the crime of murder, and contended that there was not a particle of evidence of expressed malice on the part of the prisoner against the deceased, nor was any suggested He did not appear to have ever known or seen him before As to the evidence in support of implied and general malice the exhibiting of the dagger to the policeman and to the woman before he met the deceased rather contradicted the proposition, for had he brandished about his dagger and threatened the policeman it would have been the policeman's duty to take him in to custody but the policeman's conduct showed plainly that no such construction could be placed on the prisoner's acts, and the woman accosted by him never pretended that the prisoner had threatened her with the dagger, or that she was alarmed at what he had done. The evidence in support of the charge of murder therefore failed The learned counsel

then contended that the facts proved showed that the deceased in his half-drunken state had stopped the prisoner who, being a stranger to him, was probably alarmed, other two men, Norton and Hawksworth, having come up at the same time, coupled with the fact of the vicinity of a number of narrow streets and passages close to the place where the prisoner had met the deceased, where people might be concealed, and the time being past midnight, gave reasonable ground for such alarm These circumstances and his fear of garrotte robberies might have led him to suppose that he was about to be attacked, and have caused him to draw his dagger-knife for protection, and if, in the conflict which afterwards occurred, the deceased received a stab which unhappily had resulted in death, the homicide fell rather under the law which excused and justified homicide when committed under the apprehension of a felony being committed, and in necessary self-defence, than under the legal decisions which made homicide manslaughter He submitted that the circumstances warranted this view, and if the jury were of that opinion they ought to acquit the prisoner altogether, but if they were of the opinion that the knife had been used while in the hot blood of a contest under circumstances such as had been proved, then he submitted that at most the offence was manslaughter, and not murder

The learned Judge then summed up He informed the jury that the life of the prisoner was in their hands, and if they returned a verdict of guilty, he would have to be left for execution His Lordship then read over the evidence. *From the evidence of the first witness it appeared the deceased was a quiet industrious man, but fond of shaking hands when a little elevated by drink with persons with whom he came into contact, a habit which might be obnoxious to persons who did not know him All homicide is murder, for precious is the life of a man in the sight of the law If life is lost in a quarrel then the offence is manslaughter If the prisoner had killed the deceased by a kick while scuffling, he would be guilty of manslaughter, and what distinguished this case from one of that description was, that he used a deadly weapon If the prisoner drew out the knife before the scuffle, intending to use it in the scuffle, then the crime would amount to murder He thought it would only be fair for the jury to assume that the knife was shut up in the pocket of the prisoner when he came into contact with the deceased, and the only question left for them to decide was the circumstances under which he drew it out, whether with malice aforethought, or whether in the heat of blood If under the former circumstances, it would be their duty to find him guilty of murder, and if under the latter circumstances, of manslaughter*

The jury then retired, and, after an absence of about 15 minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty of manslaughter

Several previous convictions for felony have been proved against the prisoner

The learned Judge proceeded to pass sentence He said the prisoner's offences sank into nothingness when compared with his present heinous offence He had had a very narrow escape with his life, for if the jury had brought in a verdict of guilty, he would most certainly have been left for execution The prisoner was guilty of manslaughter of the most aggravated character, if not of murder, and it was absolutely necessary that the carrying and using of daggers and bowie knives, which he had hoped were almost unknown in this part of the country, should be punished with the severest penalties of the law He should therefore sentence the prisoner to penal servitude for the natural term of his life

STAFFORDSHIRE BURIAL INDEX

W to William

The references below are additional to those in Journal No 12 pages 14 and 15

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Parish Church</u>
1.11.1634	W	senr. Of Low	Leek
21.6.1639	W	of Low	Leek
10.11.1696	W	of Knay	Leek
1 6 1712	W	infant of Leek	Leek
14.4.1713	W	of Stonycliffe	Leek
26 2 1714	W	infant.	Leek
3 4.1717	W		Leek
23.1.1736	W	s/o W & Esther of Mill St.	Leek
3.12.1747	W	inf Of Leek	Leek
30.12.1752	W	of Red Earth	Leek
24 4.1752	Walter		Uttoxeter
17 4 1806	William		Uttoxeter
2 12 1810	William	of Crossgate age 28	Stone
15 12 1810	Willm	inf.	Leek
1.4.1812	William	Penkhull, paup.	Stoke on Trent
11.11.1840	William Bentley	M.I aged 21 months, see Alfred 1860	Hanley, Welsh Ch, United R.
20.12.1577	William		Maer
3.12.1584	William		Lichfield, St Mary
5 10 1615	William		Mucklestone
0 5.1628	William		Stone
18 8.1629	William	old William, batchelor	Maer
0 5 1682	William		Horton
0 4 1697	Gulielmus	fs Johannis & Mariae, UX.	Swynnerton
22 12.1712	Wm	of Bearson	Mucklestone
18 9 1715	William		Milwich
31.7.1722	Willm	Stranger	Rugeley
0 9.1723	William	of Darlaston	Stone
2.1.1723	William	s/o Thomas de Nunton	Pattingham
26.5.1737	William	s/o Thomas of the Row	Swynnerton
10.6.1737	Wm	of Bearson	Mucklestone
18.2.1740	William		Swynnerton
30.11.1741	William	s/o Mary of Fawfield Head	Longnor
22.5.1746	William		Kingsley
24.12.1750	William	of Heathy Close	Stone
6 11 1757	Wm	s/o Thos of Ettingshall	Sedgley
21 1.1758	William	s/o Thos of Ettingshall	Kingsley
7 5 1762	Wm	inf.	Stoke on Trent
26.10.1766	Wm	of Madwood	Mucklestone
24.6.1768	Wm		Seighford
31.7.1769	William	s/o William & Peggy of Darlaston	Stone
10 10 1769	William		Sandon
19.10.1771	Wm		Leek
20.3.1772	William	s/o James	Wolverhampton
20 4 1772	Willm	of Nay Church	Leek
20 10.1776	William		Wolverhampton
23 5 1778	William	s/o George	Uttoxeter
18.5.1779	William	inf	Leek
10 8 1781	Wm		Stoke on Trent
27.10.1785	William	inf.	Kingswinford
11.3.1789	Wm		Stoke on Trent
3 2 1793	Willm	paup -G age 1	Leek
18 2 1794	William	of Stone Heath	Stone

23 10 1794	William	s/o William at Chapel	Wolverhampton
17.5 1795	William	s/o John & Hannah of Pershall	Eccleshall
6 9 1796	Willm	inf	Leek
14 7 1799	William		Stoke on Trent
29 1 1800	William		Lichfield, St Michael
13 9 1801	William	s/o William & Amey, age 10 mths	Wolstanton
17 9 1802	William	s/o John & Elizabeth of Newport	Gnosall
14 5 1804	William		Warslow
22 8.1805	William	of Shelton	Stoke on Trent
28 10 1805	William		Pattingham

This list will complete the Staffordshire Burial Index There are however, a number of references relative to Alstonfield which have been found since the previous listings These are: -

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Forename</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Parish Church</u>
16.3 1661	?	stillborn c/o Thos of Warslowe Inf.	Alstonfield
9.10.1747	Barbara	of Warslow	Alstonfield
13.8.1609	Edw	husbandman of Duncote Greave Jnr	Alstonfield
8 6 1612	Edw	of Duncotes Greave	Alstonfield
18 3 1549	Eliz	d/o Agnes	Alstonfield
9 12 1608	Eliz	w/o Edw (see also Joan Dec. 9 th)	Alstonfield
31 1.1549	Emmot		Alstonfield
4 12.1608	Joan	d/o Edw & Eliz (see also Dec 9 th Edw.)	Alstonfield
13 3 1837	Sidney	age 1	Wolverhampton

Listings of Staffordshire marriages will commence in the next journal

JOHN PLANT OF LINCOLN 1394-5

Source Public Record Office Inq p m C Ric II 85/18 [damaged]
Title *Proof of Age of Thomas son of Hugh de Swynford*

John Plant, aged 60 years or more, says the said Thomas, was born at Lincoln on the feast of St Matthias 47 Edward III [24 February 1373] and baptised the next day in the church of St Margaret in the Close, on which date the said John was servant to master Thomas de Sutton clerk, godfather of the said Thomas de Swynford, and brought fire to light the candle.

Richard Fyndon of Lincoln, aged 70 years and more, agrees, and says that on that day he was chamberlain to John de Worsop, clerk, the other godfather

John Liminour of Lincoln, aged 50 years and more, agrees, and says that on that day he brought two books, one of which was a missal, to the said church, and sold them to the said John, one of the godfathers

John de Sereby of Lincoln, aged 63 years and more, agrees, and says that on the day of the baptism William Hamond, his servant, taking two jars of wine to the church, fell and spilled the wine out of one jar, for which the said John beat him.

John Baldon, aged 56 years and more, agrees, and says that on that day of the baptism he was servant to the said Thomas de Sutton and was riding to Louth on his master's business when his horse fell and the said John broke his leg

Gilbert de Beseby of Lincoln, aged 54 years and more, agrees, and says he was then chamberlain to lady Catherine de Swynford, mother of the said Thomas, and went with divers clothes of silk and gold to the said church when the said Thomas was baptised

Nicholas Bolton, aged 60 years and more, agrees, and says that he held a basin and offered water to the godfathers and godmother to wash after the baptism

William de Middleton, aged 60 years and more, agrees, and says he held a towel by the font for the godfathers and godmother to wipe their hands

Richard Colvill of Lincoln, aged 52 years and more, agrees, and says that on that day he was charged by the said lady Catherine's steward to bring home 24 bows, which the said steward bought and gave to divers servants

Henry Taverner, aged 60 years and more, agrees, and says that on the day of the baptism Agnes his wife gave birth to John his firstborn son.

Thomas Boterwyk, aged 68 years and more, agrees, and says he was clerk in the church and took the chrisam from the altar to the font

John Waltham of Lincoln, aged 49 years and more, agrees, and says that in that year William de Waltham his father set out for Jerusalem and died beyond the seas and in that year the said John entered into his inheritance.

1881 British Census

Dwelling: Bearfield Hall
 Census Place: Wickhambrook, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341441 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1823 Folio 67 Page 12

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Nathaniel W. BROMLY	M	58	M	London, London, Middlesex, England
	Rel: Head			
	Occ: Magistrate Barrister Not in Actual Practice			
Henrietta BROMLY	M	52	F	Romsey, Hampshire, England
	Rel: Wife			
Emma BROMLY		14	F	Wickhambrook
	Rel: Daur			
	Occ: Scholar			
Alice BROMLY		18	F	Wickhambrook
	Rel: Daur			
	Occ: Scholar			
Warren BROMLY		11	M	Wickhambrook
	Rel: Son			
	Occ: Scholar			
Evelyn BROMLY		8	F	Wickhambrook
	Rel: Daur			
	Occ: Scholar			
Emma WHITMORE	U	26	F	Olney, Bedford, England
	Rel: Visitor			
	Occ: Governess (Teach)			
Amy COOPER	U	43	F	Ipswich, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Servant			
	Occ: Servant Domestic			
Martha PLANT	U	22	F	Wooditton, Cambridge, England
	Rel: Servant			
	Occ: Servant Domestic			
Elisa BEELL	U	20	F	Wickhambrook, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Servant			
	Occ: Servant Domestic			
Mary BEELL	U	19	F	Wickhambrook, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Servant			
	Occ: Servant Domestic			

Dwelling: 1 Bridge Terrace
 Census Place: Sudbury St Gregory, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341443 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1828 Folio 61 Page 35

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Horace PLANT	M	35	M	Laxfield, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Head			
	Occ: Warehouseman			
Naomi PLANT	M	34	F	Eye, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Wife			
	Occ: Dressmaker			
Samuel PLANT		13	M	Laxfield, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son			
	Occ: Scholar			
Horace PLANT		11	M	Laxfield, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son			
	Occ: Scholar			

1881 British Census

Henry PLANT		9	M	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son			
	Occ: Scholar			
Rose PLANT		6	F	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur			
	Occ: Scholar			
John PLANT		4	M	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son			
	Occ: Scholar			
Eliza PLANT		2	F	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur			
James PLANT		1	M	Sudbury, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son			
Arthur DOWNS		16	M	Gestingthorpe, Essex, England
	Rel: Boarder			
	Occ: Errand Boy			

Dwelling: 101 Short Brackland
 Census Place: Bury St Edmunds St James, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341446 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1844 Folio 96 Page 18

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Geo. PLANT		M	40	M	Kirton, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Platelayer G E Raily				
Louisa PLANT		M	39	F	Chappell, Essex, England
	Rel: Wife				
Mary Ann PLANT		U	19	F	Milden, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur				
	Occ: Servant				
Emma PLANT			11	F	Ipswich, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur				
	Occ: Scholar				
William PLANT			9	M	Ipswich, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son				
	Occ: Scholar				
George PLANT			6	M	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son				
Charles PLANT			3	M	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son				

Dwelling: Mill Street
 Census Place: Gislegham, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341448 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1853 Folio 30 Page 4

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Mary HIGHAM		U	54	F	Bramfield, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Governess				
Mary PLANT		W	92	F	Bayleham, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Aunt				
	Occ: Annuitant				
Edith M. NUNN			15	F	Lexden, Essex, England
	Rel: Scholar				
	Occ: Scholar				

1881 British Census

Kate E. STURGEON	10	F	Wyverstone, Suffolk, England
Rel: Scholar			
Occ: Scholar			
Mary JOLLY	15	F	Wattisfield, Suffolk, England
Rel: Serv			
Occ: General Serv Domestic			

Dwelling: Church Farm
 Census Place: Fressingfield, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341449 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1856 Folio 35 Page 22

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Thomas RUSH	M	57	M	Stradbroke, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Farmer 167 Acres:Emp 3 Men 2 Boys				
Eliza A. RUSH	M	50	F	Hoxne, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife				
Occ: Farmer Wife				
Albert PLANT	U	27	M	Wilby, Suffolk, England
Rel: Stepson				
Occ: Farmer Son				
Alice E RUSH	U	20	F	Fressingfield, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				
Occ: Farmer Daur				
Sarah CALVER	U	22	F	Fressingfield, Suffolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: Serv Domestic				

Dwelling: Dennington Street Queens Head Inn
 Census Place: Dennington, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341449 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1858 Folio 70 Page 11

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Thomas H. PLANT	M	29	M	Benhall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Licensed Victuallr				
Jane PLANT	M	27	F	Dennington, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife				
Robert H. PLANT		3 m	M	Dennington, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son				
Elizabeth BLOSS	W	69	F	Badingham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Mother In Law				
Occ: Annuitant				
Mary Jane SMITH	U	15	F	London Poplar, London, Middlesex, England
Rel: Niece				
John WATSON	U	29	M	Dennington, Suffolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: Ostler (Inn Serv)				
Harriett SILSBY	U	20	F	Dennington, Suffolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: Domestic Servant				

Dwelling:
 Census Place: Horham, Suffolk, England

1881 British Census

Source: FHL Film 1341449 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1858 Folio 90 Page 3

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Henry PLANT	M	66	M	Suffolk, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Yeoman				
Elizabeth Laura PLANT	M	47	F	Charsfield, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife				
Laura REDGRAVE	U	16	F	Wickham Mkt, Suffolk, England
Rel: Neice				
Walter C. LANHAM	..	12	M	Ipswich, Suffolk, England
Rel: Nephew				
Occ: Scholar				
Emma COX	U	28	F	Wortham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Servant				
Occ: Domestic Servant				

Dwelling: Cottage

Census Place: Laxfield, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341449 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1859 Folio 21 Page 8

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
James PLANT	M	44	M	Laxfield, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Molecatcher				
Hannah PLANT	M	40	F	Wilby, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife				
David PLANT		13	M	Laxfield, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Farmers Boy				
Hannah PLANT		11	F	Laxfield, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				
Occ: Scholar				
Ellen PLANT		8	F	Laxfield, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				
Occ: Scholar				
Ernest E. PLANT		6	M	Laxfield, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scholar				
Kate PLANT		12 m	F	Laxfield, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				

Dwelling: Shop Road

Census Place: Worlingworth, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341449 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1859 Folio 86 Page 12

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Mary PLANT	W	71	F	Kenton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Lodger (Head)				
Occ: Annuitant				
				Handicap: Blind

Dwelling: Finkle Street

Census Place: Worlingworth, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341449 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1859 Folio 96 Page 7

Marr Age Sex Birthplace

1881 British Census

Robert Jno. PLANT	U	31	M	Worlingworth, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Farmer 91 Acres Empl 4 Labourers				
Sarah PLANT	U	40	F	Worlingworth, Suffolk, England
Rel: Sister				
Occ: Housekeeper				
Harriet E. SMITH	U	18	F	Brundish, Suffolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: Dairy Maid (Ag)				

Dwelling: 10 Falcon Street
 Census Place: Ipswich St Nicholas, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341452 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1871 Folio 30 Page 12

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Fredk. PLANT	M	45	M	Kenton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Boot & Shoe Maker				
Ann PLANT	M	42	F	Blakeney, Norfolk, England
Rel: Wife				
Ellen G. PLANT		12	F	Ipswich, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				
Occ: Scholar				
Arthur Fredk. PLANT		9	M	Ipswich, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scholar				
Burwood PLANT		7	M	Ipswich, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scholar				
Annie Maria OLLIFFE	M	40	F	Norwich, Norfolk, England
Rel: Boarder ((Wife))				
Occ: Annuitant Independant Means				

Dwelling: Ranelagh Road
 Census Place: Ipswich St Mary Stoke, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341452 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1871 Folio 111 Page 24

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Isaac WALKER	M	65	M	Lyme, Dorset, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: H M Customs (Collector)				
Mary Ann WALKER	M	63	F	Brabourne, Hertford, England
Rel: Wife				
Elizabeth PLANT	U	22	F	Kirton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: General Domestic Servt				

Dwelling: Kirby Street
 Census Place: Ipswich St Margaret, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341453 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1875 Folio 74 Page 18

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
William PLANT	M	81	M	Trimley St Mary, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Retired Farm Bailiff				

1881 British Census

Hannah PLANT M 72 F Hadleigh, Suffolk, England

Rel: Wife
Occ: Farm Bailiffs Wife

Frederick SLOGROVE U 18 M Woolverstone, Suffolk, England

Rel: Boarder
Occ: Coach Trimmer

Dwelling Milton Street

Census Place: Ipswich St Margaret, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341453 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1875 Folio 77 Page 23

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
James PLANT	M	73	M	Trimley, Suffolk, England

Rel: Head
Occ: Agricultural Labourer

Elizabeth PLANT M 72 F Levington, Suffolk, England

Rel: Wife
Occ: Ag Labourers Wife

Dwelling: 13 Fitzroy St

Census Place: Ipswich St Margaret, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341453 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1876 Folio 83 Page 24

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Richard B. PLANT	M	23	M	Walton, Suffolk, England

Rel: Head
Occ: Coachman (6/2)

Susannah PLANT M 31 F Stanfield, Suffolk, England

Rel: Wife

Ernest PLANT 2 M Felixtow, Suffolk, England

Rel: Son

Laura PLANT 1 F Haverhill, Suffolk, England

Rel. Dau

Dwelling Bardells House

Census Place: Bromeswell, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1880 Folio 30 Page 2

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
George KING	M	50	M	Eyke, Suffolk, England

Rel: Head
Occ. Ag Laborer

Mary Ann KING M 45 F Campsey Ashe, Suffolk, England

Rel: Wife

Charles KING U 9 M Bromeswell, Suffolk, England

Rel: Son
Occ. Scholar

Elvina KING 6 F Bromeswell, Suffolk, England

Rel: Daur
Occ: Scholar

George H PLANT U 23 M Tunstall, Suffolk, England

Rel: Stepson
Occ: AG Laborer

Susan A. PLANT U 16 F Blaxhall, Suffolk, England

Rel Stepdaur

1881 British Census

Occ: Domestic Serv Unemployed

Dwelling: The Maltings
 Census Place: Melton, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1880 Folio 62 Page 15

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Jno. PLANT	U	62	M	Woodbridge, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Drover				

Dwelling: Pettistree, Suffolk, England
 Census Place: Pettistree, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1880 Folio 134 Page 9

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
William Jackson PLANT	U	48	M	Worlingworth, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Farmer Of 162 Acres Employing 5 Men & 3 Boys				
Mary Anne HAMMOND	U	25	F	Little Glemham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Housekeeper				
Occ: Housekeeper				
Anna Eliza BENDALL	U	18	F	Kettlebaston, Suffolk, England
Rel: Help				
Occ: Help				
William VALE		15	M	Little Glemham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Servant				
Occ: Ag Lab Servant				

Dwelling: Highrow Farm
 Census Place: Felixstow, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1881 Folio 12 Page 18

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
William PLANT	M	35	M	Walton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Laborer Agricultural				
Emma PLANT	M	36	F	Felixstow, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife				
Annie PLANT		12	F	Walton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				
Occ: Scholar				
Louisa PLANT		8	F	Walton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				
Occ: Scholar				
Alice PLANT		7	F	Felixstow, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				
Occ: Scholar				
Ethel PLANT		2	F	Felixstow, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				

Dwelling: 2 Wadgate Buildings
 Census Place: Felixstow, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1881 Folio 14 Page 22

Marr Age Sex Birthplace

1881 British Census

Henry PLANT		M	27	M	Walton, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: General Laborer				
Julia PLANT		M	24	F	Walton, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Wife				
Harry PLANT			3	M	Walton, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son				
Violet PLANT			4 m	F	Felixstow, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur				

Dwelling: Lorne Villas
 Census Place: Felixstow, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1881 Folio 16 Page 25

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Samuel PLANT		M	63	M	Trimley, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Gardener (D)				
Jane PLANT		M	63	F	Felixstow, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Wife				
Harriett PLANT		U	20	F	Walton, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur				
Esther SOANES			9	F	Felixstow, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Grand Daur				
	Occ: Scholar				

Dwelling: Lorne Villas
 Census Place: Felixstow, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1881 Folio 16 Page 25

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Charles PLANT		M	28	M	Walton, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Gardener (D)				
Louisa PLANT		M	32	F	Martlesham, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Wife				
	Occ: Lodging Housekeeper				
Ada Louisa PLANT			5	F	Felixstow, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur				
	Occ: Scholar				
Mabel PLANT			2	F	Felixstow, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur				
Nora PLANT			8 m	F	Felixstow, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur				
Elizabeth SPRULING		U	19	F	Kesgrave, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Wifes Sister				
	Occ: Visitor				

Dwelling: Queen St
 Census Place: Walton, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1881 Folio 39 Page 3

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Robert PLANT		M	24	M	Walton, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Head				

1881 British Census

	Occ. Bricklayer					
Amelia PLANT		M	23	F	Trimley, Suffolk, England	
	Rel. Wife					
Catherine A PLANT		11 m		F	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel. Daur					

Dwelling: Queen St
 Census Place: Walton, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1881 Folio 39 Page 3

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace	
George PLANT		M	32	M	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel: Head					
	Occ: Ag Lab					
Mary PLANT		M	35	F	Ashfield, Suffolk, England	
	Rel. Wife					
George PLANT			13	M	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel. Son					
	Occ: Bakers Boy					
Rosa E. PLANT			10	F	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel: Daur					
	Occ: Scholar					
Florence PLANT			8	F	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel: Daur					
	Occ: Scholar					
Maria PLANT			6	F	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel: Daur					
	Occ: Scholar					
Frederick PLANT			3	M	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel. Son					
Julia H. PLANT			1	F	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel: (Daur)					

Dwelling: Lower St
 Census Place: Walton, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1881 Folio 43 Page 11

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace	
Samuel PLANT		M	37	M	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel: Head					
	Occ: Ag Lab					
Elizabeth PLANT		M	32	F	Kirton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel. Wife					
Julia E. PLANT			14	F	Kirton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel. Daur					
Ada E. PLANT			10	F	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel: Daur					
	Occ: Scholar					
Jane L. PLANT			8	F	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel. Daur					
	Occ: Scholar					
Maria PLANT			6	F	Walton, Suffolk, England	
	Rel: Daur					
	Occ: Scholar					
Samuel C. PLANT			3	M	Walton, Suffolk, England	

1881 British Census

John R. PLANT	Ref: Son	1 M Walton, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son	

Dwelling: High St
 Census Place: Walton, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1881 Folio 52 Page 30

		Marr				
		Age	Sex	Birthplace		
Samuel PLANT	Rel: Head Occ: Ag Lab	W	85	M	Bucklesham, Suffolk, England	
Hanah PLANT	Rel: Daur	U	59	F	Walton, Suffolk, England	

Dwelling: High St
 Census Place: Walton, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1881 Folio 52 Page 30

		Marr				
		Age	Sex	Birthplace		
William PLANT	Rel: Head Occ: Ag Lab	M	61	M	Walton, Suffolk, England	
Jemima PLANT	Rel: Wife	M	59	F	Felixstow, Suffolk, England	
James PLANT	Rel: Son Occ: Bricklayers Lab Scaffold Builder	U	30	M	Walton, Suffolk, England	
Emma PLANT	Rel: Daur	U	18	F	Walton, Suffolk, England	

Dwelling: Walton Road
 Census Place: Trimley St Mary, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1881 Folio 66 Page 10

		Marr				
		Age	Sex	Birthplace		
Elizabeth DURRANT	Rel: Head Occ: Annuitant	W	75	F	Somersham, Suffolk, England	
Mary PLANT	Rel: Lodger Occ: Annuitant	W	87	F	Burgh, Suffolk, England	

Dwelling: Street
 Census Place: Kirton, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1881 Folio 111 Page 26

		Marr				
		Age	Sex	Birthplace		
William PLANT	Rel: Head Occ: Ag Lab	M	55	M	Kirton, Suffolk, England	
Mary Ann PLANT	Rel: Wife Occ: Laundress	M	55	F	Kirton, Suffolk, England	
William PLANT	Rel: Grd Son		3	M	Kirton, Suffolk, England	

1881 British Census

Dwelling: Almns Houses
 Census Place: Boyton, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341454 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1882 Folio 33 Page 2

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Sarah Ann PLANT	U	68	F	Saxmundham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Almswoman ((Pensioner))				

Dwelling: Private
 Census Place: Brandeston, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1884 Folio 26 Page 13

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Edward PLANT	W	73	M	Horham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: 105 Acres 13 Labourers & 1 Boy (Farm)				
James MAYHEW	M	51	M	Battlesford, Suffolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: Ag Lab				
Hanner MAYHEW	M	49	F	Great Finborough
Rel: Wife				
Occ: Housekeeper				
Isaac DRIVER	U	15	M	Barham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: Ag Lab				
James MAYES	U	> 2	M	Ashfield (Cum Thorp), Suffolk, England
Rel: Visitor				

Dwelling: Kenton Corner
 Census Place: Kenton, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1884 Folio 62 Page 8

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Robert PLANT	U	31	M	Kenton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Labourer				
Laura PLANT	W	40	F	Earl Soham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Sister in Law				
Robert PLANT		11	M	Kenton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son				
Harry PLANT		18	M	Kenton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Labourer				

Dwelling:
 Census Place: Letheringham, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1885 Folio 85 Page 5

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
James PLANT	M	59	M	Letheringham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Farm Labourer				
Hannah PLANT	M	57	F	Easton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife				

1881 British Census

Dwelling -

Census Place: Blaxhall, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1886 Folio 5 Page 3

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
George PLANT		M	48	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head					
Occ: Ag Lab					
Susan PLANT		M	48	F	Pettistree, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife					
Blanche Mry PLANT		U	19	F	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur					
Mary WIX			7	F	Easton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Visitor					

Dwelling Church Road

Census Place: Blaxhall, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1886 Folio 8 Page 9

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Mary PLANT		W	80	F	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head					
John CUTTON		U	18	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Grandson					
Occ: Ag Lab					

Dwelling Station Rd

Census Place: Blaxhall, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1886 Folio 8 Page 10

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Elizabeth PLANT		W	60	F	Iken, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head					
Thomas PLANT		U	20	M	Rendlesham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son					
Occ: Ag Lab					

Dwelling Mill Common

Census Place: Blaxhall, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1886 Folio 9 Page 11

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
James PLANT		M	39	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head					
Occ: Ag Lab					
Maria PLANT		M	40	F	Chillesford, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife					
Arthur PLANT			16	M	Chillesford, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son					
Occ: Ag Lab					
Alice PLANT			13	F	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur					
Occ: Scholar					
Sidney PLANT			8	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son					

1881 British Census

	Occ: Scholar				
Leah Eliza PLANT		4	F	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England	
	Rel: Daur				
	Occ: Scholar				
Ethel PLANT		7 m	F		
	Rel: Daur				

Dwelling: Mill Common
 Census Place: Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1886 Folio 9 Page 11

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Eliza PLANT		W	44	F	Trimley St Martin, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Char Woman				
Ellen PLANT			13	F	Tunstall, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur				
	Occ: Scholar				
Robt PLANT			7	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son				
	Occ: Scholar				

Dwelling: Stone Common
 Census Place: Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1886 Folio 15 Page 23

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Mahla PLANT		W	35	F	Gt Glenham
	Rel: Head				
William PLANT			11	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son				
	Occ: Scholar				
Robert PLANT			9	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son				
	Occ: Scholar				
Thomas PLANT			8	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son				
	Occ: Scholar				

Dwelling: Station Road
 Census Place: Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1886 Folio 16 Page 25

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Thos. PLANT		M	39	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Ag Lab				
Jane PLANT		M	41	F	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Wife				
Mary Ann PLANT			15	F	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur				
Emma PLANT			13	F	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Daur				
John PLANT			11	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
	Rel: Son				

1881 British Census

Henry PLANT	Occ: Scholar Rel: Son	9	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Elizabeth PLANT	Occ: Scholar Rel: Daur	6	F	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Albert PLANT	Occ: Scholar Rel: Son	4	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Ellen PLANT	Rel: Daur	7	m	F Blaxhall, Suffolk, England

Dwelling: Butley, Suffolk, England
 Census Place: Butley, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1886 Folio 26 Page 11

		Marr	Age	Sex Birthplace
Samuel PLANT	Rel: Head Occ: Ag Lab	M	33	M Butley, Suffolk, England
Mary Ann PLANT	Rel: Wife	M	32	F Butley, Suffolk, England
Mary Annie PLANT	Rel: Daur Occ: Scholar		5	F Butley, Suffolk, England
Lourie ELEY	Rel: Nurse Occ: Nurse (S M S)	U	19	F Capel St Andrew, Suffolk, England

Dwelling: Butley, Suffolk, England
 Census Place: Butley, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1886 Folio 26 Page 12

		Marr	Age	Sex Birthplace
Samuel PLANT	Rel: Head Occ: Ag Lab	M	72	M Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Eliza PLANT	Rel: Wife	M	70	F Hollesley, Suffolk, England

Dwelling: North Side
 Census Place: Tunstall, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1887 Folio 51 Page 4

		Marr	Age	Sex Birthplace
Robert PLANT	Rel: Head Occ: Farm Laborer	M	75	M Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Sally PLANT	Rel: Wife	M	75	F Wantisden, Suffolk, England

Institution: "Plomesgate Union Workhouse"
 Census Place: Wickham Market, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341455 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1887 Folio 116 Page 30

Marr Age Sex Birthplace

1881 British Census

William PEARSE	U	4	M	Aldeburgh, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: No Occupation				
Sophia GIRLING	U	53	F	Benhall, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Laundress				
Charles WARD	U	3	M	Wickham Mkt, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: No Occupation				
Eliza LARTER	W	61	F	Benhall, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Charwoman				
Emma PLANT	U	40	F	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Domestic Servant				
Francis PLANT	U	15	M	Farnham, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Domestic Servant				
Henry PLANT	U	14	M	Wickham Mkt, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Domestic Servant				
Herbert PLANT	U	4	M	Wickham Mkt, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Domestic Servant				
Anthony PLANT	U	2	M	Wickham Mkt, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Domestic Servant				
Sarah COATES	U	30	F	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				Handicap: Imbecile
Occ: Domestic Servant				
Maria COOK	W	36	F	Knoddishall, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Domestic Servant				
John COOK	U	9	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Domestic Servant				
James COOK	U	7	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Domestic Servant				
Charles COOK	U	6	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Domestic Servant				
Laura A WOODBRIDGE	U	23	F	Ipswich, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Domestic Servant				
Laura WOODBRIDGE	U	3	F	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: No Occupation				
James JACOBS	U	57	M	Brusyard, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: Farm Labourer				
Rebecca BUCKLES	U	17	F	Campsey Ash, Suffolk, England
Ref: Inmate				
Occ: No Occupation				

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Richard UNDERWOOD	U	26	M	Campsey Ash, Suffolk, England
Rel: Inmate				
Occ: Fisherman				
Isaac MAYS	W	68	M	Sudbourne, Suffolk, England
Rel: Inmate				
Occ: Farm Labourer				
Robert FITCH	M	68	M	Eyke, Suffolk, England
Rel: Inmate				
Occ: Farm Labourer				
Mary A. FITCH	U	13	F	Sydenham, Kent, England
Rel: Inmate				
Occ: No Occupation				
William FITCH	U	9	M	Sydenham, Kent, England
Rel: Inmate				
Occ: No Occupation				
Alice FITCH	U	4	F	St Pancras, Middlesex, England
Rel: Inmate				
Occ: No Occupation				

Dwelling: Silverlace Green The Cottage Farm
 Census Place: Benhall, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341456 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1888 Folio 55 Page 24

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Robert PLANT	M	51	M	Glenham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Farmer Employ 2 Men and 1 Boy				
Ann PLANT	M	54	F	Highgate, Middlesex, England
Rel: Wife				
Occ: Farmers Wife				
Ellen GIBBONS	U	21	F	Framlingham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Help				
William GOODCHILD	U	18	M	Badingham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Servant				
Occ: Farm Servant Indoor				
William GODDARD	U	13	M	Benhall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Servant				
Occ: Farm Servant Indoor				
Flory GIBBONS		3	F	Framlingham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Visitor				

Dwelling: Hall Farm
 Census Place: Stratford St Andrews, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341456 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1888 Folio 70 Page 1

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Samuel PLANT	M	57	M	Glenham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Farmer Of 140 Acres Employing 4 Men				
Eliza PLANT	M	53	F	Theberton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife				
Louisa COLE	U	24	F	Aldbro, Suffolk, England
Rel: Niece				
Pamela SALTER	U	18	F	Parham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Servant				

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Occ: General Servant (Dom)

Dwelling: Albion Street
 Census Place: Saxmundham, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341456 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1889 Folio 85 Page 15

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Hannah PLANT	U	56	F	Raydon, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Annuitant				

Dwelling: Mill Lane
 Census Place: Saxmundham, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341456 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1889 Folio 88 Page 21

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
William PLANT	U	67	M	Saxmundham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Retired Hay Dealer				
Susan PLANT	U	71	F	Saxmundham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Sister				
Occ: Housekeeper				

Dwelling: Albion Street
 Census Place: Saxmundham, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341456 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1889 Folio 90 Page 25

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Robt. Henry PLANT	M	31	M	Benhall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Inn Keeper				
Ann E. PLANT	M	30	F	Depteord, Kent, England
Rel: Wife				
Samuel H. PLANT	U	6	M	Wickham Mkt Tunstall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scholar				
John R. PLANT	U	4	M	Benhall, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scholar				
Alice E. PLANT	U	1	F	Saxmundham, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				
Anne M. BURROWS	U	16	F	Melton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Barmaid				
Occ: Barmaid				

Institution: "Blything Union Workhouse" Bulcamp
 Census Place: Blythburgh, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341456 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1891 Folio 137 Page 6

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Jane PLANT	U	47	F	Walpole, Suffolk, England
Rel: Inmate				
Occ: Domestic Servant				
Eliza WEAVER	M	44	F	Bulcamp, Suffolk, England
Rel: Inmate				
Occ: Charwoman				

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Dwelling: Halesworth Road
 Census Place: Wenhaston, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341457 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1894 Folio 25 Page 17

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
John PLANT	U	59	M	Walpole, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Blacksmith				
Mary A. HARDING	W	55	F	Sotherly, Suffolk, England
Rel: Housekeeper				
Occ: Housekeeper				

Dwelling: 23 St Georges Rd East Side
 Census Place: Kirkley, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341458 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1901 Folio 59 Page 39

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Edward PLANT	M	25	M	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Blacksmith (At Works)				
Harriett PLANT	M	24	F	Kirkley, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife				
Occ: Blacksmiths Wife				
Edward A. PLANT	U	3	M	Kirkley, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son				
Edith H. PLANT	U	1	F	Kirkley, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				

Dwelling: 4 St Leonards Ter St Leonards Rd
 Census Place: Kirkley, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341458 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1901 Folio 78 Page 19

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
George PLANT	M	47	M	Heigham, Norfolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Cork Cutter				
Rhoda PLANT	M	46	F	Kessingland, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife				
Occ: Cork Cutter Wife				
Charlotte DURRANT	U	11	F	Oulton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Daur				
Occ: Scholar				
Augustus DURRANT	U	8	M	Oulton, Suffolk, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scholar				

Dwelling: 39 Tanning Street
 Census Place: Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341459 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1902 Folio 38 Page 27

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
William COOPER	M	52	M	Eising, Norfolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Blacksmith				
Louisa COOPER	M	42	F	Beccles, Suffolk, England

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James COOPER	Rel: Wife	U	24	M	Elsing, Norfolk, England
Lucy PLANT	Rel: Son Occ: Tailor	M	21	F	Old Catton, Norfolk, England
James PLANT	Rel: Daur	M	27	M	Liverpool, Lancashire, England
James MANZON	Rel: Son In Law Occ: Commercial Traveller (Canned Meats)	M	31	M	London, Middlesex, England
Kate J MANZON	Rel: Boarder Occ: Fish Agent	U	10	F	Yarmouth, Norfolk, England
	Rel: Boarder				

Dwelling: 19 Stevens St

Census Place: Lowestoft, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341459 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1902 Folio 113 Page 39

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
John NEWSON	Rel: Head Occ: Shipwright	M	60	M	Gorleston, Suffolk, England
Eliza NEWSON	Rel: Wife	M	55	F	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Emma E NEWSON	Rel: Grand Daur Occ: Scholar		12	F	Oulton, Suffolk, England
John PLANT	Rel: Boarder Occ: Smackman	U	24	M	Wickham Market, Suffolk, England

Dwelling: 46 Steven St

Census Place: Lowestoft, Suffolk, England

Source: FHL Film 1341459 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1902 Folio 116 Page 45

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Charlotte PLANT	Rel: Head	W	48	F	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
William PLANT	Rel: Son Occ: Saw Sharpener	U	23	M	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Samuel PLANT	Rel: Son Occ: Packing Case Maker	U	18	M	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Frederick PLANT	Rel: Son Occ: Scholar		12	M	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Herbert PLANT	Rel: Son Occ: Scholar		11	M	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Robt. PLANT	Rel: Son		6	M	
Herbert HERRING	Rel: Visitor		1	M	Paddington, Middlesex, England

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Dwelling .38 High St Sea View Hotel (Temperance)
 Census Place. Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341459 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1903 Folio 56 Page 9

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Mary PLANT	U	21	F	Birmingham, Warwick, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Hotel Keeper				
Henry PLANT	M	60	M	Bradford, York, England
Rel: Father				
Occ: Commercial Traveller				
Elizabeth H PLANT	M	50	F	Devonport, Devon, England
Rel: Mother				
Occ: Manageress Inn Ser				
Henry L. PLANT	U	32	M	Liverpool, Derby, England
Rel: Brother				
Occ: Commercial Traveller				
Elizabeth A. PLANT	U	19	F	Birmingham, Warwick, England
Rel: Sister				
Winifred E PLANT	U	17	F	Birmingham, Warwick, England
Rel: Sister				
Joseph W. PLANT	U	16	M	Birmingham, Warwick, England
Rel: Brother				
Emma L.I. PLANT	U	13	F	Derby, Derby, England
Rel: Sister				
Annie L HANDS	U	16	F	Kidderminster, Worcester, England
Rel: Cousin				
Max PAATZ	U	23	M	Berlin
Rel: Boarder				
Occ: Commercial Traveller				
Arthur F. NEWBY	U	17	M	Cressingham, Norfolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: Porter (I S)				
Georgiana GRIMBLE	U	16	F	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: General Serv				

Dwelling 13 Mariners Street
 Census Place: Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341459 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1903 Folio 85 Page 20

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Lewis B. COOPER	M	34	M	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Provision Merchant				
Emma COOPER	M	29	F	Halésworth, Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife				
William B. COOPER	U	31	M	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel: Brother				
Occ: Provision Merchant				
Mary A PLANT	U	25	F	Swaffham, Norfolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: Assistant				
Emma BROCK	U	22	F	Oulton, Suffolk, England

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Rel Serv
 Occ: General Servant
Fredk W. BUTCHER U 15 M Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
 Rel Serv
 Occ: Assistant

Dwelling. 9 Crown Street
 Census Place: Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341459 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1904 Folio 4 Page 1

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Edward PLANT	M	39	M	Walpole, Suffolk, England
Rel. Head				
Occ: Baker And Confectioner (Employing 3 Men And 1 Boy)				
Harriet PLANT	M	41	F	Oulton, Suffolk, England
Rel. Wife				
George E PLANT	U	13	M	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel. Son				
Occ: Scholar				
Alice M PLANT		8	F	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel. Daur				
Occ: Scholar				
Ethel M. PLANT		3	F	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel. Daur				
Occ. Scholar				
Ann PLANT	W	78	F	Swaffham, Norfolk, England
Rel: Mother				
Eliza HEWITT	U	22	F	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel. Serv				
Occ: General Servant				
William GREY	U	19	M	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: Servant (Baker)				
George COLEBY	U	19	M	Kirkby, Suffolk, England
Rel: Serv				
Occ: Servant (Baker)				

Dwelling. Arnold St 1 Capps Cotts
 Census Place. Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
 Source FHL Film 1341459 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1904 Folio 71 Page 32

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Frederick CLARKE	M	30	M	Beccles, Suffolk, England
Rel: Head				
Occ. Block & Mast Maker				
Ann J. CLARKE	M	34	F	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel. Wife				
Fredk.W. CLARKE		4	M	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel. Son				
Samuel E P. CLARKE		2	M	Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
Rel. Son				
Harriet PLANT	U	39	F	Walpole, Suffolk, England
Rel. Nurse				
Occ: Nurse (SMS)				