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The Official Journal of  
The Plant Family History Group

Issue No 21 January 2001

Prepared by: William Keith Plant

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Chelford

Cheshire

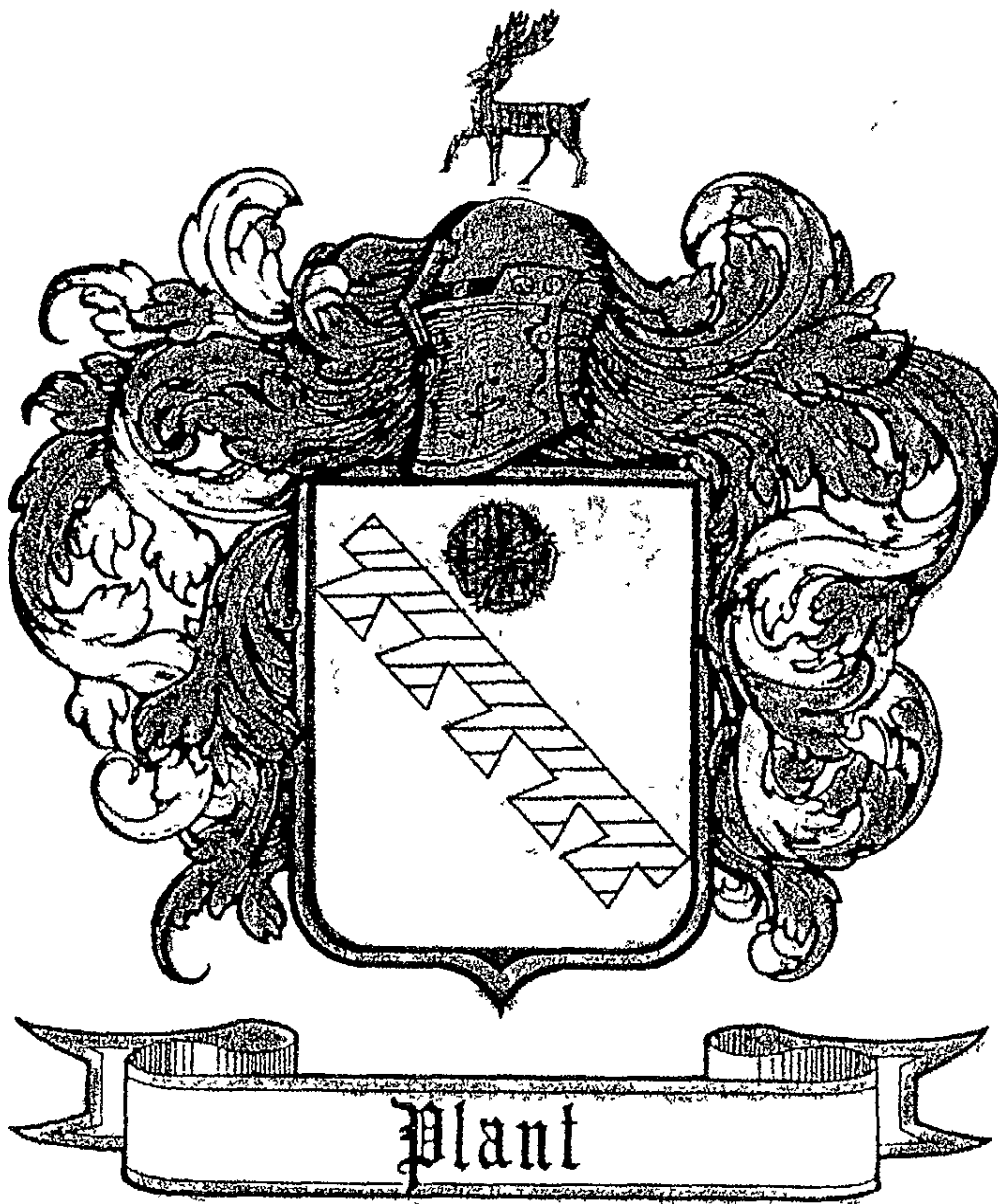
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From information given by members of the group



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

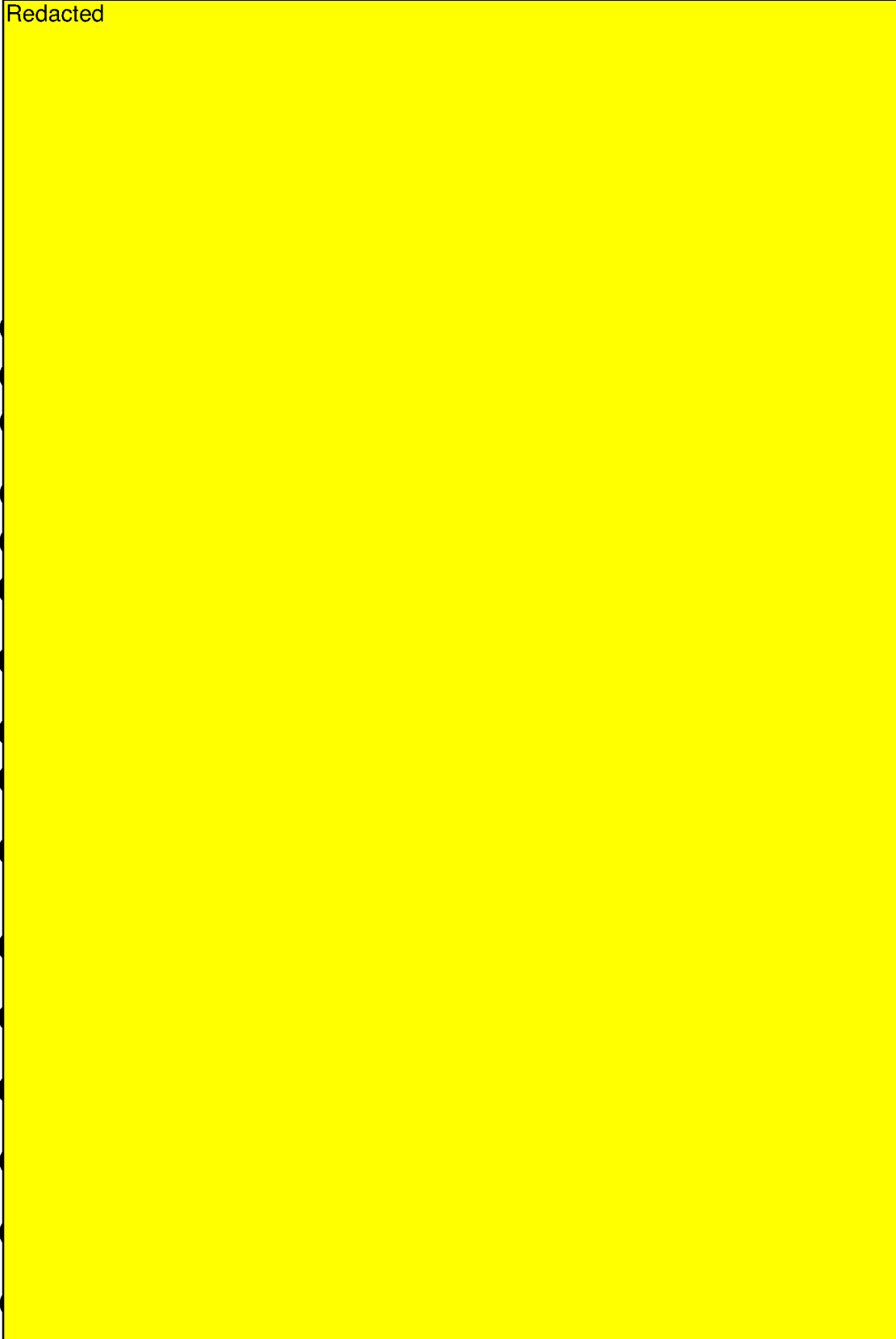
Plant Extracts from 1881 Census - Lincoln

**MEMBERS OF THE GROUP**

No    Name

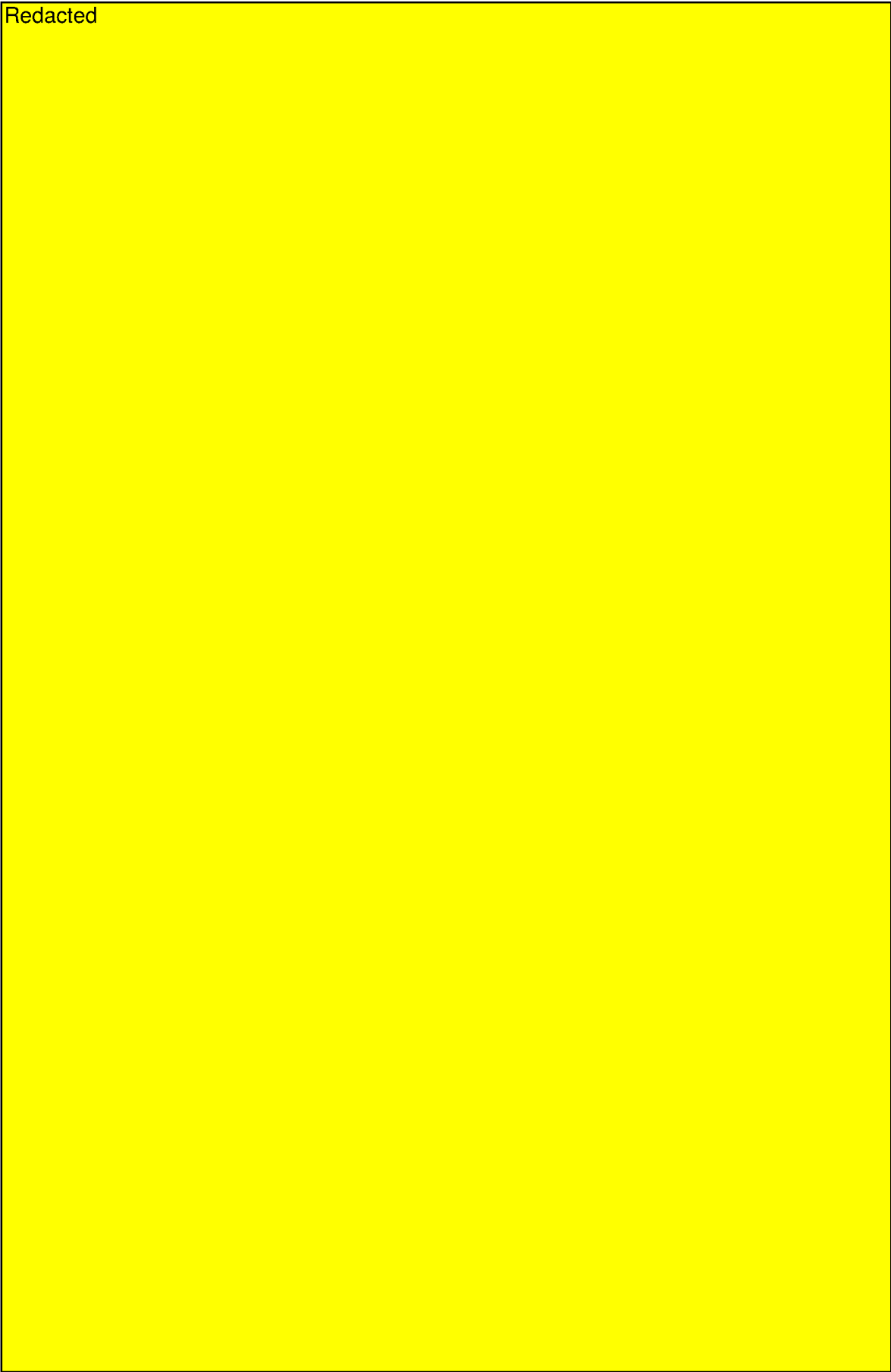
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## MEMBERS INTERESTS

| <u>Membership</u><br><u>No</u> <u>Name</u> | <u>Interest</u>   |
|--|---|
| 1      Miss Linda Lowrey                   | e19c Macclesfield, Cheshire/m19c<br>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<br>Hollingwood + Darwen Lancs/                |
| 13     Ms Helen Hill                       | e19c Ayrshire/m19c Rowley Regis Staffs/<br>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/<br>19c Notts / 19c Cheltenham Glos/ |
| 29     Mrs Shurley Hughes                  | L17c + 18c Rowley Regis Worcs/19c Dudley<br>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 Stan Plant                      | e19c Denton Lancs/19c Leicester/<br>20c Rounds Northants/                     |
| 45     Mr David Johnson                    | 19c Kidsgrove/  |
| 47     Mrs S Robson                        | General/  |
| 51     Mr Gerald Plant                     | m19c Goostrey Cheshire/L19c e20c Salford<br>Lancs/                            |
| 52     Dr John S Plant                     | 19c Sheffield Yorks/e19c Clowne<br>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<br>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<br>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/ Sheffield   |
| 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<br>Bromwich, Staffs/                            |
| 111 | Mr Malcolm John Plant     | Any period Sibsey Lincs/  |
| 113 | Mrs Heather Plant         | L19c Hackney Middlesex/   |
| 114 | Mr John Russel Ingamellis | 18c Lincs/  |
| 115 | Mrs Pat Herring           | e19c Ashley Staffs/L19c Wheelock Cheshire/  |
| 116 | Miss Joan Plant           | e19c Bristol/   |
| 119 | Mrs Florence Plant        | L19c Staffordshire/   |
| 121 | Kathy Compagno            | 19c West Bromwich + Walsall, Staffs/<br>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 +<br>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/<br>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/18 + 19c Horton + Leek, Staffs/   |
| 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/<br>m 19c Sheffield, Yorks/   |
| 164 | Evelyn M Pitts        | L 19c Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs/<br>m 19c Cradley Heath, Staffs/   |
| 165 | Mrs Gillian Jenkins   | m 19c Wolverhampton + West Bromwich, Staffs/  |
| 166 | Mrs Margaret Insey    | m 19c Hulme, Manchester, Lancs/<br>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         | e19c Peterborough/m19c Wiltshire + Devon/   |
| 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/  |
| 176 | Mr Nick Shelley       | 19c Cheshire/   |
| 177 | Mr Earl John Davis    | Cheadle, Staffs/  |

## INTRODUCTION

Well, by now you should have got over the Christmas activities and into the New Year, the first official year of the next Millennium

Since the last Journal I have retired from full-time employment (though I'm still called in occasionally) Like most other retired people have told me, after you retire you wonder how you managed to find time to go to work In fact I have worked less on writing Local History books that I did before I retired I now work (unpaid as a volunteer) one day a week as a guide at Quarry Bank Museum, a working cotton mill at Styal, a day a week as Duty Librarian at the Alderley Edge research library of the Family History Society of Cheshire This, plus the fairly regular visits to Cheshire Record Office, Chester, the occasional visit to John Rylands Library, Manchester and time spent on preparing the follow-up book on Chelford, take up most of my time

Incidentally, if you have not visited Quarry Bank Museum it is well worth a visit Two or three years ago it won a National award as the Museum of the Year and on a number of occasions over the last ten years, it has been visited by The Princess Royal The mill itself was established in 1784 by Samuel Greg and soon developed into a complete factory colony, including Styal village and an Apprentice House in which 90 children lived Today the mill is still a working cotton mill as a museum showing the development of the textile industry in this area There is still a water wheel and 1830's steam engine to power all the equipment The mill was given in 1939 to the National Trust by one of the descendants of the Greg family together with a large area of surrounding woods and farmland

I now have (actually it was a Christmas present from my son Ashley) a CD ROM of George Ormerods 'History of the County Palatine and City of Chester' which should be invaluable when searching for local history information

As far as the Plant Family History Group is concerned, the major event since the last journal has been the setting up of the Plant Web site Dr John Plant (Member No 52 ) has set up the site following discussions with others and has written separately in this journal relative to why it is now necessary, in any forward looking organisation, to utilise the latest technology This doesn't mean that the non-computer members of the group will be neglected and the group will operate as a composite unit incorporating both old and new methods of family research

So that everybody knows what is included in the Web Site I have included with this journal, (for the members without e-mail facilities,) a hard copy of the Web Site Relative to the Member's Page, I would explain that, provided members with e-mail addresses have no objection, their e-mail address would be stated All such members will find with this journal, a statement confirming that the Web Site can include their e-mail addresses and I would request that you contact Dr John Plant, e-mail address [j.s.plant@isc.keele.ac.uk](mailto:j.s.plant@isc.keele.ac.uk) with your confirmation The Web site will then be amended accordingly

For those members with interests in such matters, whilst the site was being prepared, the number of hits recorded was 97 in July, 783 in August, 240 in September, 447 in October, 117 in November and over 1000 for December when it was publicised on a Plant list

I feel that the Web Site is a superb piece of work and will, I have no doubt, increase our membership and effectiveness in the field of one name studies On behalf of all members I would like to thank Dr John for his hard work in getting this Web Site set up

The detailed contents of the Journal will not, of course, be included on the Web Site and it is still my intention to forward copies of the Journal to all paid up members and to

The Family History Society of Cheshire  
Cheshire Record Office  
Wm Salt Library - Stafford  
The Guild of One Name Studies  
Society of Genealogists  
Manchester Central Library  
Central Library - Sheffield

Coming now to new members of which there are two since the last journal

Mr Nick Shelley, who is member No. 176 joined the group in October last year following an exchange of information Nick's initial e-mail explained that his wife's 3 x Great-grandfather, Thomas Williams, married a

Martha Plant in 1823, Martha was the daughter of John Plant and Elizabeth Leech, married in Davenham I was very interested in this information as my 4 x great-grandparents were the same John Plant and Elizabeth Leech In fact my brother still has a long case clock purchased second hand by the said John Plant when he married Elizabeth Leech in 1781 Incidentally, inscribed on the inside of the case is the wording, 'In the name of God but no King' The clock face itself only has one finger (the hour finger) and was made by Wm Oakley of Witton Nick's interests in the Plant's are therefore, as mine are, in Cheshire

The second new member is Earl John Davis who found the Plant name on the Web Site His connection with the Plants is from Cheadle, Staffordshire, his earliest Cheadle Plant being John, born c1749 From information submitted by Mrs Denise Weston (member No 89), in Journal 10, he established that he had a connection with some of the forebears listed in this particular Journal Subsequently, Earl has purchased copies of Journals 1 and 9 which also dealt with the Plant family of Cheadle *Earl, if the information in these additional journals is in any way connected to 'your' Plant, please let me know* From Earl's earlier e-mails I was interested to learn that he has almost completed a transcription of all the Plant entries in Cheadle Census records As we have a large number of members with Staffordshire ancestors I have asked Earl to forward a copy of the completed document so that it can be included in one of the forthcoming journals

Welcome to the new members and if any of you feel you may have information that would be useful please contact Nick or Earl direct

Relative to this journal you will see that I have analyzed the 1881 Census by county, the results confirming previous theories on the main concentration of Plants - 36% in Staffordshire with the high concentration in Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire Included as a supplement in the Journal are the 103 references in Lincoln

As well as the regular items, the next journal will, hopefully, include

- Plant extracts - Prestbury P/R Marriage 1760 to 1850
- Details of the trial of Louisa Plant aged 17 and Thomas Birchenough accused of the murder of Edward Plant of Macclesfield
- Victoria Federation Index
- Charles Poulton Plant of Wolverhampton
- 1881 Census returns - Shropshire
- Joe Plant - Jockey
- A list of Plants who died in World War I
- The Black Country and Plant & Fishers Ironworks of Dudley Port
- Wm Plant - Boatswain

One final thing - you may recall that in the last Journal I mentioned that Mavis and I were hoping to visit Australia Well all arrangements have now been made and all being well we will be 'down under' from 7 October to 5 November starting off from Melbourne by car to Sydney and then plane to Brisbane followed by rail to Cairns on the Great South Pacific Express The final eight days will be spent at Port Douglas before flying back with a stop-over in Kuala Lumpur

One final final point - on a completely separate project, I have been investigating a Naden connection with the Plants If any member has a Naden in their tree (Staffs, Cheshire, Sheffield or Wharfedale) please let me know

**SUGGESTED E-MAIL CONFIRMING ADDRESS ON WEB-SITE**

To            Dr John Plant                            e-mail address    [j.s.plant@isc.keele.ac.uk](mailto:j.s.plant@isc.keele.ac.uk)

From           Name    e-mail address

I confirm my acceptance to use my e-mail address \_\_\_\_\_ in the Members section of the Plant Web Site

Cc to Wm Keith Plant e-mail address    [Wkeith@plant30.freemove.co.uk](mailto:Wkeith@plant30.freemove.co.uk)



## WHY THE GROUP NOW HAS A WEB SITE

By John S Plant

Few people today will not have heard of the World Wide Web. Indeed, many may have been disenchanted by the hype that surrounds it though more, it seems, hold the view that it will play an increasing role as it matures. In producing a web site for the Group, I have been mindful of avoiding offence to the traditional while not ignoring new opportunities. You may note, for example, that I still submit articles on paper for inclusion in this journal --- the web site merely contains a List of Contents of previous issues, with a view to helping new members who wish to order back copies of Roots and Branches.

The main items on the Plant web site are -

- How to join the Group
- Origins, Meaning and Heraldry of Name
- Articles in journals to date
- Members' Interests
- Reunion Photographs
- Contacts

The item on Member's Interests lists members' names and their areas of interest, as listed in Roots and Branches, but no contact details are given. The plan is to list the e-mail addresses only of those members who request it. The initial test site for the Plant name on the web was begun in July 2000 and it had already received 1684 hits before it was publicised on a Plant e-mail list in December --- it then received a further 1094 hits in December, though this may have been partly a result of relatively few people repeatedly visiting the various web pages of the Plant site. If you wish to try it, the URL is currently a long one -

<http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/cc/helpdesk/TestDir/plants/start.html>

and to avoid having to type this each time, you can save the URL as a 'Bookmark'. There are plans to change this to a shorter URL, to lessen the burden of typing in the long one, but, as and when this happens, the long URL above should still work.

The Plant web site is now listed under 'Genealogy Resources on the Internet'. A few new contacts with the Group have already been made as a result. Hopefully the Plant web site will continue to fulfil a useful and agreeable role as it becomes more widely known.

## MEMBERS LETTERS

From Freda Lawrence

Member No 143

*If you have a bit of spare space in the Journal would you mind placing the following request in*

*Does any member have any connections with JOHN PLANT, Farmer, parish of Stone, Staffs (son of a John Plant) who married Prudence Plant of Swinnerton, Staffs (daughter of Stephen Plant deceased & Prudence Myatt)*

*John and Prudence married 10 May 1788 and had two children, John and Mary.*

*John's father, John the elder, was the guardian of Prudence prior to her marriage so could have been a relative of her father, Stephen. Prudence later married Edward Hammond but I haven't been able to trace John's death. If anyone has a connection to this breach I'd be pleased to hear from them.*

From Judith Kirkby

Member No 139

*One of the problems I find in using microfiche for research (I bought my own second hand reader, which is useful) is that the researcher cannot see the extent of the material at a glance, as with a book or other printed material.*

*When I recently sent you a list of the Plant mentions in the fiche record of Kelly's Shropshire directory for 1922, I had not realised that, after the main street directory, there was a further section, in alphabetical rather than geographical order. The first part of this section deals with "private residents" (whatever that is supposed to mean!) and the second is a list of trades and professions*

*So I now offer you a further batch of names from this directory, in the hope they will be of use to one or other of the members*

*Frederick William Plant, The Grove, Park Street, Shifnal and William John Plant, Plas Newydd, Craven Arms, are both in the private residents list.*

The following are listed under trades and professions

### Bakers

*William Plant, 37 West Castle Street, Bridgnorth*

### Chimney sweeps

*Crimea Plant, Bridal Road, Madeley*

### Drapers

*Charles Edwin Plant, 79 High Street, Newport.*

### Fancy Depositories

*The Misses Kate and Annie Plant, 78 High Street, Bridgnorth.*

### Farmers

*Alfred William Plant, Longnor.  
Benjamin Plant, Huntington, Horsehay  
George Bertram Plant, Side Netley, Dorrington*

### Fishmongers

*Mrs William Plant, 77 High Street, Newport*

### Publicans

*Joseph Plant, White Horse, Heath Hill, Dawley*

### Shopkeepers

*Mrs Albert Plant, Sambrook, Newport*

These were all the Plants I could find in that directory

Incidentally, in addition to the usual list of builders, plumbers, drapers, etc, the directory has some rather odd classifications – for example. castrators, chaff and turnip machine knife manufacturers, coal sack makers, talking machines, fuel economiser makers, punt builders, manure agents and hair sieve makers. I wonder what graziers are, and faience makers? And what is a cottage farmer, when most farmers are classed as farmers, and there are market gardeners listed elsewhere I know, of course, what a yarn spinner is, but the mental picture which that description brings to mind is more likely to be of one's maiden aunt or elderly neighbour reminiscing about how wonderful life used to be "in my day"!

Like you, Keith, I am following all four main lines of ancestry, and have been lucky enough to get back to the second, third, fourth or even fifth great grandparents on several lines, the main sticking point being the Hamilton (variously spelt Hambleton) line from my father's family One illegitimate birth has thrown the record out, sadly If anyone in Cheshire comes across Isaac Hamilton/Hambleton and his wife, Elizabeth Woodall, I'd be delighted to hear any information. Isaac died in 1874.

WKP note The earlier letter to which Judith refers contained the following information not contained above -

Hadley James Plant, scrap iron merchant  
 Shiftall John Plant, chimney sweep, 5 High Street  
 Wem James Plant, secretary to the Shrewsbury and Wem Brewery Co Ltd., Noble St.

WKP note to Judith – re marriage of Isaac Hamilton and Elizabeth Woodall I have looked at Bertram Merrill Marriage Index and the Wirral Marriage Index by Hartley Jones – no luck

From Linda Lowrey

Member No 1

I ordered this certificate because it was listed in the Darwen Lancs 'Register attended books but John James is not mine – perhaps he belongs to someone else in the group'.

CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY OF MARRIAGE  
 Pursuant to the Marriage Act 1949

TF 943866

M. Cert.  
S.R./R.S.D. & PL.

| Registration District <u>Darwen</u>   |                         |           |                 |                 |                                  |                            |  |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1925 Marriage solemnized at <u>Our Lady and St. Michael's Catholic Church</u> in the District of <u>Darwen</u> by the <u>Curate of Darwen</u> |                         |           |                 |                 |                                  |                            |  |
| 1   | 2                       | 3         | 4               | 5               | 6                                | 7                          | 8                                      |
| No.   | Names                   | Age       | Condition       | Religion        | Residence at date of marriage    | Signature and capacity     | Post or professional address           |
| 190   | <u>John James Plant</u> | <u>27</u> | <u>Bachelor</u> | <u>Catholic</u> | <u>152 Darwen Road, Darwen</u>   | <u>John Lawrence Plant</u> | <u>Theatrical Manager (Lancashire)</u> |
|   | <u>Rose Entwistle</u>   | <u>22</u> | <u>Spinster</u> | <u>Catholic</u> | <u>2 Lonsdale Street, Darwen</u> | <u>John Entwistle</u>      | <u>Tinplate Merchant</u>               |

Marrried in the Our Lady and St. Michael's Catholic Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Rite by Charles J. ... by me, Vincent Mann

This marriage was solemnized between us, John James Plant in the presence of James Entwistle and Mary Douglas ... Thomas H. Low Register

Certified to be a true copy of an entry in a register in my custody, Deputy John C. Cox

CAUTION—It is an offence to falsify a certificate for its value or to use a false certificate or a copy of a false certificate knowingly or to be employed or posted in the profession of any person or to procure a certificate knowing it to be false without lawful authority.

WARNING: THIS CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF THE IDENTITY OF THE PERSON PRESENTING IT

WKP note Interesting profession for father, John Lawrence Plant, i.e, Theatrical Manager – I've come across this before somewhere but cannot remember where I remember somebody telling me that a man with the Plant name was Manager of the Savoy Theatre in London sometime before the Second World War There was also some connection between Mexico and this particular family I wish I could remember

Whilst talking about things theatrical, have any members any information on Jack Plant, vocalist, with Jack Hylton and other bands, pre-war I have a copy of his recording with Scott Wood and his orchestra of 'I only have eyes for you' The recording was used in the BBC 1 play 'Pennies



from Heaven' by Dennis Potter starring amongst others, Bob Hoskins A few years ago I managed to obtain the address in Nantwich of Jack Plant's Son Subsequently I wrote but got no response

From Judith Kirkby

Member No 139

Please excuse the quick note – just to send you a note of the latest Plant "finds", which may be of interest to other members.

I wish I could find out more about "my" Plants. I have George Bagshaw of Leek marrying Ann Holmes One of their daughters was Sarah (born 1788) who married George Plant of Burbage in 1814 at Earl Sterndale, Derbys. They had nine children One of the twins was Martha (1822) who married Jonathan Jackson at Presbury on 27.12 1840. Martha died in 1863? and Jonathan in 1885.

*PLANT MENTIONS IN PIGOTS DIRECTORY OF CHESHIRE 1834*

Hannah Plant, Letters (a tavern), High Street, Congleton  
Mary Plant, Mill Lane, Sutton, millner and dressmaker  
Uriah Plant, agent to salt manufacturer at Winsford (Edward Brabant)  
Samuel Plant, publican at the George and Dragon, Holmes Chapel  
William Plant, Orchard Street, Stockport, turner in wood, metal etc  
George Plant, Bull's Head pub, Wilmslow

*PLANT MENTIONS IN SLATERS DIRECTORY (Shropshire etc) 1850*

Stephen Plant, St Mary Street, Newport, baker  
Stephen Plant, St Marys Street, Newport, boot and shoe maker  
Caroline Plant, St Mary Street, Newport, miller and dressmaker  
Thomas Plant, Chetwynd End, Newport, saddler  
Thomas Plant, Chetwynd End, Newport, beer retailer  
Thomas Plant, Claypit Street, Whitchurch, boot and shoe maker

From Sian Plant

Member No 38

Information forwarded by Stan

Oxford St Aldate

Baptism 8 Dec 1706 Edward son of Edward Plant

Stanton Oxford St John

Marriage 22 Sept 1670 Richard Plant m Alice Prickafant

1851 Census - Henley Unton HO 107/1725 Folio 335 No 52

|                 |      |   |    |         |    |                       |
|-----------------|------|---|----|---------|----|-----------------------|
| John Plant      | Head | M | 41 | Woodman | bn | Sonning Berks         |
| Martha Plant    | Wife | M | 36 |         | bn | West Hagbourne, Berks |
| Emma Plant      | Dau  |   | 10 | Scholar | bn | Sonning, Oxon         |
| Sarah Plant     | Dau  |   | 7  | Scholar | bn | Sonning, Oxon         |
| John Plant      | Son  |   | 3  |         | bn | Sonning Oxon          |
| Charlotte Plant | Dau  |   | 1  |         | bn | Sonning Oxon          |

*Pigots Commercial Directory 1830*

William Plant Linen draper 17 High St, Bristol, Glos  
Edward Lomas Plant Hatter 315 High St, Cheltenham, Glos  
Thomas Plant Carpenter + Joiner Tight end, Chipping Norton, Oxon

Possibly of use to somebody, somewhere.

From Heather Plant

Member No 113

*Can any member with an interest in "London" Plant's please help me if they know of a George Plant who was aged 24 in the 1881 Census, living with his wife, Isabella, at 14 Mathias Street, Hackney with son, George, aged 5*

*I can find no reference to George Plant's marriage to Isabella Long. A sister of Isabella gave birth to an illegitimate child at 14 Mathias Street in January 1880. George and Isabella had 4 other children – Albert, born 1883-1885, William, born approximately 1887, Isabella Rebecca, born 1888 and Rosina Louisa, born 1890 (all born Hackney). George was a carpenter/builders labourer. He died 27<sup>th</sup> October 1890 aged 36 years, at Hackney. On his death certificate his name was William George Plant. On his son, George, and daughter, Isabella Rebecca's birth certificates, his name was George Plant. On his son George's marriage certificate in 1904, as father of the bridegroom, his name was George Joseph Plant (deceased), and on his wife's death certificate in 1910 his name was George William Plant.*

*The only likely birth entry (in 1855) died the following year. I would be grateful if any member had a reference to this man*

*Thank you*

## PLANT DISTRIBUTION 1881

Using the 1881 Census returns it is possible to calculate the number of Plants resident in England, Scotland and Wales on the night of 3/4 April 1881

This analysis is detailed below

### East Anglia Region

|             |     |       |
|-------------|-----|-------|
| Bedford     | 10  |       |
| Cambridge   | 14  |       |
| Huntingdon  | 3   |       |
| Lincoln     | 103 |       |
| Norfolk     | 7   |       |
| Northampton | 80  |       |
| Rutland     | 15  |       |
| Suffolk     | 206 | =3 1% |

### Miscellany Region

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| Channel Islands | -   |
| Cumberland      | 9   |
| Durham          | 123 |
| Isle of Man     | -   |
| Miscellaneous   | -   |
| Northumberland  | -   |
| Royal Navy      | 5   |
| Westmorland     | -   |

### Greater London West

|                                   |     |       |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Berkshire                         | 14  |       |
| Hampshire                         | 27  |       |
| Isle of Wight<br>(with Hampshire) |     |       |
| Oxford                            | 30  |       |
| Surrey                            | 180 | =2 7% |

### South Western Region

|            |    |
|------------|----|
| Cornwall   | 2  |
| Devon      | 3  |
| Dorset     | 3  |
| Gloucester | 18 |
| Somerset   | 2  |
| Wiltshire  | 11 |

### Greater London East

|            |    |  |
|------------|----|--|
| Buckingham | 53 |  |
| Essex      | 17 |  |
| Hertford   | 3  |  |
| Sussex     | 4  |  |
| Kent       | 65 |  |

### Scotland Region – Highland

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Aberdeen        | - |
| Forfar          | - |
| Argyll          | - |
| Banff           | - |
| Bute            | - |
| Carthness       | - |
| Clackmannon     | - |
| Dunbarton       | 1 |
| Fife            | - |
| Inverness       | - |
| Kinross         | - |
| Elgin           | - |
| Nairn           | - |
| Orkney          | - |
| Perth           | 6 |
| Ross & Cromarty | - |
| Stirling        | - |
| Sutherland      | - |
| Zetland         | - |

### Greater London

|           |     |       |
|-----------|-----|-------|
| Middlesex | 286 | =4 2% |
|-----------|-----|-------|

### Midlands West

|            |      |        |
|------------|------|--------|
| Cheshire   | 544  | =8 1%  |
| Hereford   | 9    |        |
| Shropshire | 224  | =3 3%  |
| Stafford   | 2413 | =36 0% |
| Worcester  | 222  | =3 3%  |

### Midlands East

|            |     |       |
|------------|-----|-------|
| Derby      | 328 | =4 9% |
| Leicester  | 171 |       |
| Nottingham | 46  |       |
| Warwick    | 252 | =3 8% |

### North Central Region

|            |     |       |
|------------|-----|-------|
| Lancashire | 648 | =9 7% |
| Yorkshire  | 433 | =6 5% |

### Scotland Region – Lowlands

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Ayr                       | -  |
| Berwick                   | -  |
| Haddington (East Lothian) | -  |
| Edinburgh (Midlothian)    | 13 |
| Roxburgh                  | -  |
| Selkirk                   | -  |
| Peeble                    | -  |
| Lanark                    | 60 |
| Linlithgow (West Lothian) | -  |

Scotland Region – Lowlands (cont )





|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Renfrew               | 3 |
| Dumfries              | 4 |
| Kirkcudbright         | - |
| Wigtown               | - |
| Royal Navy (Scotland) | - |

|            |    |
|------------|----|
| Brecon     | 1  |
| Caernarvon | -  |
| Cardigan   | -  |
| Carmarthen | 2  |
| Denbigh    | 7  |
| Flint      | 1  |
| Glamorgan  | 16 |
| Merioneth  | -  |
| Monmouth   | -  |
| Montgomery | -  |
| Pembroke   | -  |
| Radnor     | -  |

Wales & Monmouth Region

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Anglesdey | - |
|-----------|---|

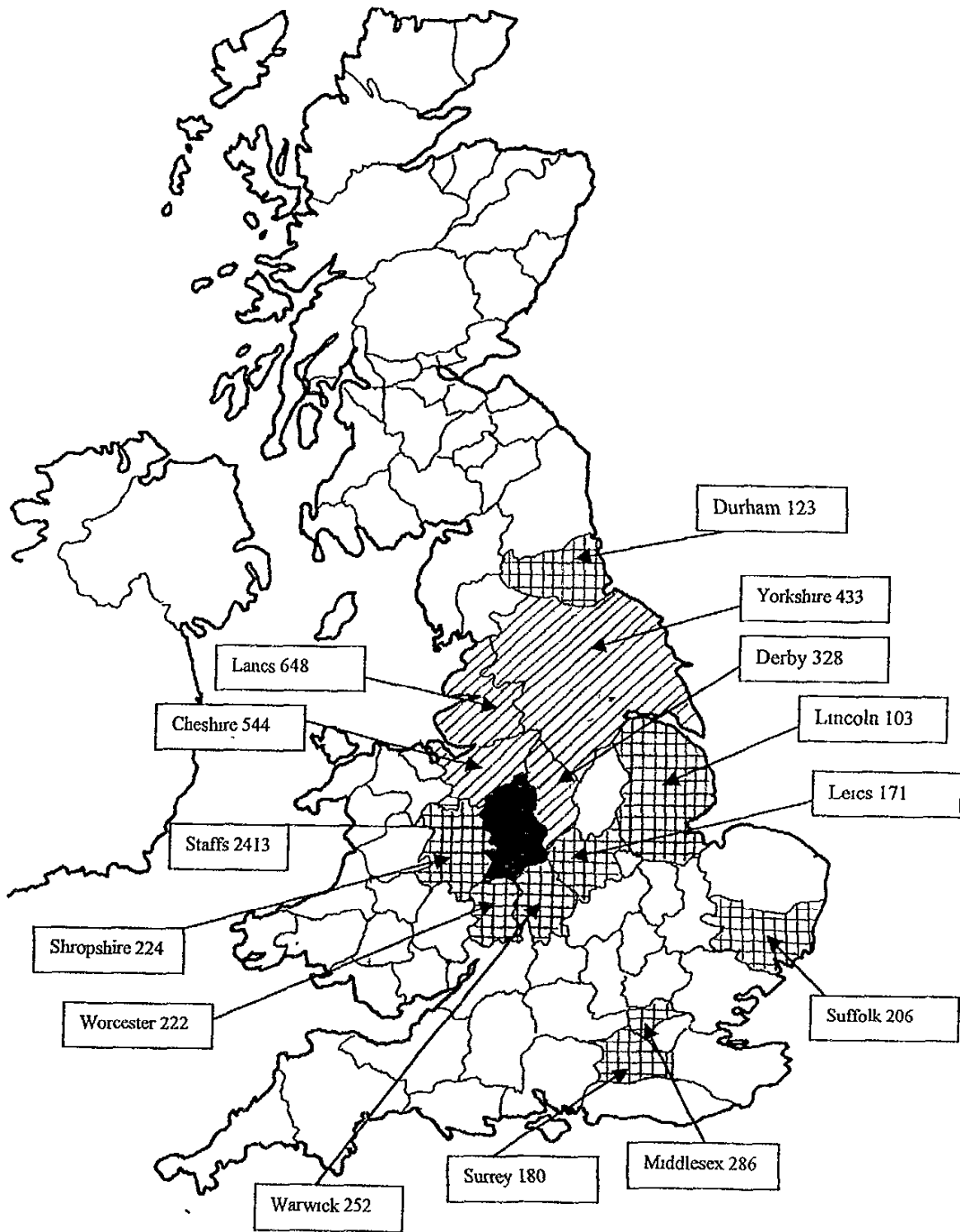
6697

|                         |                        |  |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Very high concentration | Over 2000              |    |
| High concentration      | 300 to 2000            |    |
| Medium concentration    | 100 to 300             |   |
| Low concentration       | Below 100<br>20 to 100 |  |

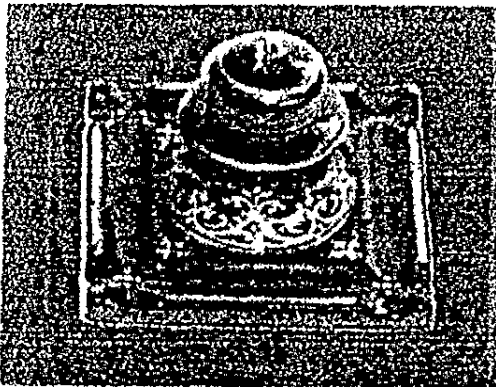
It can be seen from the above that then, as now, the main concentration of Plants is in Staffordshire with 36% of the total resident in this county. Other counties with high concentrations are Lancashire and Cheshire with 9.7% and 8.1% respectively.

This analysis does tend to confirm Dr John Plant's theory (see previous journals) that the name has its origin in these particular areas. It also is very much in line with the figures in Journal No 1, page 6, analysing the distribution in 1981. In other words, the Plants have not been subject since the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century to major migration. If we could make comparisons with earlier periods I suspect that the figures would be similar, though with a concentration slightly further North, the Plants migrating Southwards during the Industrial Revolution to fill jobs in the Potteries (mainly the Stoke area), the Black Country, around Wolverhampton, Wednesbury and Dudley and eastwards across the country to the industrialised areas around Sheffield.

The totals for 1881 of 6697 is, when allowing for population growth, in line with the estimate of 1981 of 15211.



## FROM POT TO PLANT



By Fay Btelewicz – Member No 174

A year ago I didn't have the first name of my Plant great grandfather, but I had his inkpot. It was a family heirloom that eventually found its way to Australia and was passed on to me by an older brother who professes no interest in Victorian knick-knacks.

A solid piece of pottery, it consists of a 140 cm<sup>2</sup> base atop four small 'button mushroom' feet. The 'pot' itself is a basic 'hour glass' shape capped with a hinged domed lid. From the base to crown the piece stands 110 cm, is painted black and is adorned with an intricate gold leaf design. The initials 'FP' appear on top of the lid, the downward stroke of the 'F' passing through the loop of the 'P'. The 'F' is painted a rusty red, the 'P' is gold leaf. Sadly no maker's imprint appears anywhere on the inkpot.

Nor is the inkpot the only tangible link to this ancestor. I'd often spoken and as a child played with his daughter, my paternal grandmother, Lillie Plant. She had a seemingly bottomless reservoir of tales about her childhood growing up in a canalside public house in The Potteries district of Staffordshire. There were tales of horses and narrowboats and how she hid on the back steps when old barge horses were killed in the inn yard, tales of spittoons and sawdust and of men stumbling and staggering home after a skinful of great grandfather's cheapest ale.

And yet for all the reminiscences and stories that tripped off her tongue she rarely mentioned her father and I cannot recall her ever revealing his name. I was beginning to think that 'F' represented 'fantasy'.

But Frederick Plant was not a figment of my imagination. He was real enough. A London-based genealogist eventually supplied me with his name – at about \$10 (£4) per letter! That had been in the infancy (and halcyon innocence) of my genealogical researches, when I was unaware of just how much could be achieved without ever leaving Brisbane and for a fraction of the price.

The reference to Frederick Plant was straightforward enough. He appears on the marriage certificate as the father of Lilie Plant who married Ernest Hollins Colclough in 1904. Frederick is cited as a publican at the Westport Inn, Longport.

Mr great grandfather Plant also appears in the 1881 Census, living along North West Terrace in Smallthorne. He is at home with his parents, Henry and Ellen Plant. There was also Samuel Plant, a 56 year old unemployed 'machine man' registered as a visitor. Both Henry and Samuel hailed from Audley, as did Ellen. The house complement included Emma Pugh, a 15 year old domestic servant who gave Broseley in Shropshire as her place of birth.

In 1881 Frederick was listed as a 24 year old unmarried 'printers potter' who was born in Kidsgrove. It was the second major breakthrough of my relatively short career as an aspiring amateur genealogist. A little earlier I had discovered, and joined, the Genealogical Society of Queensland. That one simple step had opened the portals to a wealth of previously undreamed of genealogical resources, including microfilm copies of GRO BMD indices.

A simple mathematical computation and I had only to locate the appropriate volume and folio numbers. To bring heaven a step closer I had also recently discovered how to order certificates online.

There, of course, had to be a dark lining in the euphoric equation. 1857 drew a complete blank. There were no end of Plants, and a majority from The Potteries region, but no Freds among all the Henrys, Johns etc. 1856 proved as

equally fruitless and by the time I had sifted through all four 1855 quarters I was beginning to develop geometric eyeballs. It was enough to discourage the most ardent spirit.

I decided to tack the other way and tried 1858. Perhaps Frederick Plant was younger than his stated age in 1881. It was not uncommon for people to shave a year or two from their true age, or simply be unaware of their real age but usually this was to make them appear younger not older. And there he was! Frederick Plant born in Wolstanton in the December quarter of 1858. The order form was duly completed and the 'send' button pressed.

As I sat at the monitor reflecting on my success I wondered what all the fuss was about. This genealogical research stuff was a piece of cake.

The cake began to crumble and fall apart when the GRO rejected the application on the grounds that the Frederick Plant designated '6b 78' did not have Henry and Ellen as parents. Nor would they divulge the parentage of '6b 78' regardless of any kinship possibilities.

Back to Square One.

Frederick was not my first GRO 'brick wall'. Earlier, Hannah Bonner, who eventually became the mother of my grandfather, Ernest Hollins Colclough, had also been omitted from official records. Omission prior to 1875 was not exceptional. Hannah's father had died shortly after her birth and no doubt in the ensuing melancholy the registration of one infant had been understandably overlooked. A Canadian researcher who found her christening in the *Vital Records Index British Isle CD* had resolved my plight with Hannah. A copy was duly purchased and scanned.

No Frederick Plant to suit! It was beginning to look as if I'd never get past 'GO'.

Clearly the search for Frederick's birth would take longer than originally anticipated. But time was not at a premium. There was no hurry, there were always other family lines to pursue, other certificates to purchase to glean further minutiae or even totally new leads. I wandered down other genealogical paths for a while.

When I eventually returned to Frederick Plant a third approach had suggested itself. Up to that point in my researches I was still unaware of Ellen Plant's maiden surname. If I was unable to procure it via Frederick's birth certificate then perhaps I could find it via her marriage to Henry Plant. But it seemed a daunting task. Frederick was the only child still living at home in 1881 and, unless he was an 'only child', it was quite possible that he was the youngest of several children. His birth was circa mid-1850's and, given the general fecundity of the average Victorian, Henry and Ellen could have started their married life as far back as the late 1830's. With luck the event came within the era of civil registration.

There was one other recourse that could at least shorten the years to be searched among GRO indices. Via the local LDS branch it was possible to view the 1851 Census returns for Tunstall. There would be no Frederick – unless he was guilty of the most outrageous whopper to hide his true age – but hopefully it would list his older siblings and the age of the oldest would be an indicator to the marriage year of Henry and Ellen. Only possible older but deceased children would need to be taken into account in the computations.

The search was comparatively undemanding. They were there as expected. Henry was recorded as a 31 year old 'forge engineer' originally from Audley. Ellen, his wife, was also 31 and born in Audley. The gems of the entry were in the two daughters, only partly legible at this point, Ellen was 4 and Harriet only a year old. Both were born in Wolstanton.

Indeed the 1851 Census provided another tempting morsel. Samuel Plant (of Audley) was living with his wife, Eliza, who hailed from Cheshire. Was this the 'unemployed machine man' who, thirty years later, was visiting Henry Plant? Were they perhaps brothers?

And who was George Plant, also of Audley?

Plants were as prolific in the GRO marriage indices as weeds in an untended garden but, the first 'Henry' did not appear until the March quarter of 1839 – and he married in Blything. Another Henry Plant married in the June quarter of 1841 at Stoke-on-Trent. There were no further Henrys at all in the next ten quarters and then two appeared in 1844, one in the September quarter at Stoke-on-Trent, the other in the December quarter at Wolstanton. Thereafter the only Henrys in the indices (to 1849) were outside the Potteries area.

Realistically there were only three possibilities – the Henry in 1841 or one of the two 1844 candidates. But which one? Having been once bitten over an inaccurate application – Wolstanton *was* the birthplace of both the daughters.

It became a question of patience. Experience dictated that no news was better than a rejection note. It is however hard to pretend that nerves are not as taut as bowstrings and no amount of ‘keeping busy’ can detract one’s thoughts from the postman. The wait continued a little over a week but eventually the certificate arrived. Henry Plant, an engineer of Kildsgrove and the son of Richard Plant, a lock keeper, had married Ellen Chadwick, the spinster daughter of John Gaiter on 24 October 1844 at Tunstall. Gaiter? Chadwick? Surely therein lay a tale of requited passion. It would have to await another day.

But none of this brought me any closer to resolving the original quest, the birth date of Frederick Plant.

My initial search of GRO birth indices had ended at 1855. It was perhaps time to extend this back to at least 1851 and, of course, there was the very real chance that I had inadvertently overlooked his name among the years already searched. Hours of staring at a screen can have unfortunate effects on squared eyeballs.

Meanwhile events took a new turn in different quarters. Months earlier I had joined Keith Plant’s motley collection of Genealogical botanists. No sooner had my particular interest been published in *Roots & Branches* than responses began to filter through from far and wide. It seems that Plants have spread across the globe like windblown dandelions in a cow pasture.

One reply had come from only a few miles up the road. David and Rosemary Johnson were researching David’s great grandmother, Sarah Ann Plant. They had recorded Plant details from St Thomas’s Church, Kildsgrove, and passed on the data that Frederick Plant, son of Henry and Ellen Plant, had been baptised on 22 July 1855. That immediately narrowed the range of my pending GRO searches to the September, or possibly June, quarters of that year.

As I had suspected, I had skipped past his name in the 1855 September quarter. But the system had one more gremlin to throw into the spokes. It was nigh on impossible to decide whether the folio number was 76 or 96. I took a stab at 96.

The final piece of this genealogical jigsaw fell into place with the delivery of that birth certificate. Frederick Plant, the son of Henry and Ellen (nee Chadwick) Plant was born at Brieryhurst, Kildsgrove, on 23 June 1855.

Frederick went on to eventually marry Ellen, the youngest daughter of Enoch and Ellen (nee Rimmer) Downing on Christmas Eve 1882. Their daughter, Lillie, (my paternal grandmother) was born in 1885. Arthur Cyril was born in 1892 but died in infancy the following year. They had no other children. At the time of his death on 19 July 1916 Frederick was living at 291 Newcastle Street, Burslem. He left an estate with a gross value of £897 3s 7d, not an inconsiderable sum for the day.

The few details I have about Frederick Plant remain frustratingly inadequate to paint a suitable portrait of this ‘potter’s painter’ who became a publican. Why had he changed trades? The Downings had settled into the same occupation after a lifetime of peddling earthenware goods around Lancashire, Cheshire and Shropshire. Enoch had opened a shop along ‘Mardol’ in Shrewsbury. Was the shift in career a direct result of marrying Ellen Rimmer or had they met because they both shared a life in the same trade? And why had Lillie been so reticent in talking about her father?

Lillie Plant died before my interest in family history was awakened. Her knowledge of Frederick Plant went to the grave with her and his history has almost slipped into total oblivion. All that remains is his inkpot.



# Chapter 21

## The Rose and her Establisher Offshoots

November 2000 One of a series of Chapters by Dr John S. Plant, Keele University, England, ST5 5BG

### 13TH CENTURY PLANT NAME ORIGINS AND SOME CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE

Various meanings have been supposed for the name Plant. In the 19th century, the name was said to be a corruption of Plantagenet whereas, throughout the 20th century, it has been said variously to mean an offspring or a gardener. Recent Chapters have proposed 'establisher child' as an apposite interpretation and further insights into associated symbolisms can be gained by considering such literature as the 13th century *Roman de la Rose* which, through the royal court, was almost as important in England as in France, remaining widely read for 300 years. In particular, plants could be regarded as a 'first principal of life', with the vegetative forming a basis of 'soul implantation' which was virtuous under the Plantagenets albeit that 'plant' was sometimes degraded with 'vice' in the satire of seeming enemies and the disaffected.

### 21.1 Plant origins amidst rose and plant symbolisms

The first extant evidence for the Plant name is in "Plantagenet times". The "Plantagenets" came to England c1150 from western France and, soon after, England's first University had been founded at Oxford where the name *Plente* is found by 1219. Around the same time, the Oxford scholastic Robert Grosseteste (c1170-1253) chose a flower, in his system of hieroglyphs, to represent imagination though this was afforded little or no place in contemporary scholastic thought.

Earlier, in the 11th century, Christians were beginning to reassert themselves in Arabic Spain<sup>a</sup> and some contemporary sentiments can be glimpsed in the adjacent lines from Ibn Zaydein (1003-71) of Cordova

<sup>a</sup>cf Reynold A. Nicholson (1930) *A Literary History of the Arabs*, pps 417, 425, 434

*Oh, 'tis a day like those of our sweet prime,  
When, stealing pleasures from indulgent Time,  
We played midst flowers of eye-bewitching hue,  
That bent their heads beneath drops of dew  
Alas, they see me now bereaved of sleep,  
They share my passion and with me weep  
Here in her sunny haunt the rose blooms bright,  
Adding new lustre to Aurora's light,  
And waked by morning beams, yet languid still,  
The rival lotus doth his perfume spill*

Given the crusades (1095 to 1291), the English name Planterose (c1230) might be thought to have related partly to establishing rose imagery over that of the lotus, though this needs to be considered in the context of 13th century England.

In particular, plants were being seen as a basis for life through ongoing generation or renewed creation and, by the 13th century, the rose had become a symbol of the victory of God, nature, and mankind over death<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Elizabeth Hallam (1998) *Chronicles of the Age of Chivalry: the Plantagenet dynasty from Magna Carta to the Black Death*, pps 55, 79

CHAPTER 21. THE ROSE AND HER ESTABLISHER OFFSHOOTS

- Plantegenet** — establisher lord, or a hoise borne establisher, or perhaps an implanter of ingenuity,
- Plantebene** — hallowed establisher offshoot, or a pleasant<sup>a</sup> establisher child, or a favour of the plant soul<sup>b</sup>, or a petitioner of prayer to the Virgin Mary<sup>c</sup>, or an implanter of little or nothing<sup>d</sup>, or a gardener<sup>e</sup>;
- Plantefolie** <sup>f</sup> — foolishness or sinfulness establisher child, or an implanter of contrition of crime, or perhaps a foot fuller or a foal borne establisher,
- Plante** <sup>g</sup> — Nature's plenty, or an impartor of plenarty of the plant soul, or a variant spelling of Plante (see below),
- Planterose** — courtly establisher child, or an implanter of pride or praise<sup>h</sup>, or an infuser of the virtue of the Virgin Mary<sup>i</sup>, or a surveyor<sup>j</sup>, or an establisher of land rights or order<sup>k</sup>, or a gardener, or a resurrected or ascended or elevated or aroused or grown plant soul<sup>l</sup>,
- Plantyn or Plante** — Nature's child, or an implanter of the augmentative or generative-powers of the plant soul, or an impartor<sup>m</sup> of virtue or gallantry, or an establisher child,
- le Plaunter** — establisher, or infuser, or planter,
- de la Plaunt** — of the plant soul, or from the first principal of life, and,
- Plantefene** — eager or happy establisher child, or perhaps a spear lunger

<sup>a</sup>The MED defines bene (adj) as Good, fair, pleasant, kindly and bene (adv) as Beautifully, pleasantly

<sup>b</sup>cf meanings 1(a), 1(b) and 2 of bene n(2) listed in the following footnote

<sup>c</sup>This derives from the MED meaning 1(c) of bene n(2) which is defined more fully as 1(a) A request an entreaty, one of seven petitions contained in the Lord's prayer; 1(b) an entreaty addressed to God, a prayer, 1(c) a prayer addressed to the Virgin Mary, 2 The thing asked for, a favor, boon, gift, 3 An extra service (of mowing, plowing, reaping, etc ) performed by a tenant for the lord of the manor, boon work, an extra payment in grain, etc, also, a money commutation of boon work

<sup>d</sup>This comes from the MED meaning 2(b) of bene n(1) which is defined more fully as 1a(a) The seed of the broad bean plant, 1b The bean plant, 2(a) An amount equal to a bean, 2(b) something of little value, 3(a) The plant called the Egyptian bean (probably Nelumbium speciosum), also, the seed of this plant 3(b) the seed of the Egyptian lupine (Lupinus albus)

<sup>e</sup>cf meanings of bene n(1) listed in the preceding footnote

<sup>f</sup>cf Table 21 2

<sup>g</sup>cf Table 18 5

<sup>h</sup>This derives from the MED meanings of ros (also spelled rose) which are 1(a) A boast, bragging, vaunting, pride, vainglory, 2 Praise, fame, commendation

<sup>i</sup>This derives from the meanings 1(d) and, more particularly, 3 of the MED definition of rose n(1) as 1(a) A plant of the genus Rosa, the flower of this plant, also, a rosebush, 1(b) the flower or bud of the rose as used in various medicinal preparations, also a medicinal syrup or ointment, 1(c) *jus of rose*, a liquid extract obtained by boiling the rose plant, 1(d) *rose in jericu*, the resurrection plant, also, fig , the Virgin Mary or Jesus Christ, 2(a) A stylized heraldic representation of a rose flower, 2(b) an embroidered rose design, 2(c) a rose-shaped design 2(d) a kind of cup or bowl, 3(a) A person of great beauty, virtue or valor 3(b) the Virgin Mary 4(a) The colour of the rose, a rosy hue Also rose n(2) (a) A dish prepared with rose petals or flowers, also, a rose-coloured dish but without roses, (b) a kind of red wine

<sup>j</sup>This derives from the MED meanings of reue n(2) (plural rose) which are 1(a) A row or line or people or things a rank of soldiers, 1(b) or row of houses, a street, 1(c) a hedgerow, a wall, a border, boundary, also a stand of trees a wood, 2(a) A thin line streak, strip, also ?a straightedge, ruler, 2(b) a line of words or figures, column 2(c) a ray, beam of light, 3(a) A company, group, an army, 3(b) a recognized position or status, a category, 4(a) Order succession

<sup>k</sup>cf the meanings 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 3(a), 3(b), and 4(a) of reue n(2) (plural rose) as listed in the preceding footnote

<sup>l</sup>These derive from *ros(e)* as the past tense of the verb *risen* with its MED meanings 1(a) To stand up rise to ones feet from a sitting kneeling or reclining position, get up from table, of an animal, get to its feet, of a toad rear up, 2(a) To rise from sleep, get out of bed, wake up, rouse, 3(a) To rise from the dead, come to life again, be resurrected, 4(a) To be moved from a lower to a higher position, move upward, ascend, also, fig , of foam, scum come to the surface of a liquid 4(b) of a heavenly body, to appear above the horizon, appear, 4(c) to extend upward, 4(d) to become erect, 4(e) and 4(f) to swell, 5(a) To rise in fortune (rank, wealth, etc ), prosper, achieve eminence, become prominent, 5(c) to rise to a higher or more perfect moral or spiritual state arise after a moral or spiritual fall 6(a) To emerge, come out, 7(a) To increase in number or amount, 7(b) to rise in pitch, 8(a) To be stirred by emotion, of the heart, become joyful, be moved of fleshy desire, be roused, 9(a) To rebel, revolt, make a civil uprising, 9(b) to make an assault, attack to kill, resist make a fight, also make a verbal attack, slander, 9(c) to break out from an ambush, join battle, make war, 10 To get busy, stir oneself, 11(a) To come into existence, originate, begin, also, result (from sth ), 11(b) of persons to be born, also, appear, come onto the scene, 11(c) of plants, to grow, shoot up 12(a) To occur, happen, come to pass, take place 12(b) to seem, appear, 14 To prevail, triumph, 15(a) To restore to life again 15(c) to rebuild, restore, 15(d) to produce 15(e) to raise to a high position

<sup>m</sup>This derives from the MED listed meanings 2(c) of *plauten* which are to instill (a virtue a quality) infuse (grace) implant (the natural law, contrition etc ) instill (one's will), impart (truth, the word of God)

Table 21 1: A set of interpretations of 'Plant(agenet) related (or influenced)' names

CHAPTER 21 THE ROSE AND HER ESTABLISHER OFFSHOOTS

**geneste n.** Also **genester**, **genestre(s)**; from **OF**. Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

**genet n(1).** Also **ionet**; from **OF** **genete** and **Ar**. The genet (*Genetta genetta*), the fur of a genet.

**genet n(2).** From **OF** and **Ar**. A small Spanish horse, a jennet

**gin(ne) n.** Also **jin**, **gen**, **jenne**; from **OF** **gin**. (1) (a) Inventive talent, ingenuity, cleverness, skill, also, skill in magic or occult science; (2) (a) A means of effecting a purpose, an expedient, scheme, (b) clever policy, strategy, trickery, treachery, (c) a clever scheme, stratagem, a trick, ruse, wile, (d) a snare, trap, net (3) (a) An ingenious device or contrivance, a ship, a mechanical contrivance, machine, an instrument; also fig; (b) a hoist, crane. (4) (a) A machine or structure for assaulting or defending fortifications, a siege machine or tower, (b) a siege machine for throwing missiles, (c) ?a weapon of personal combat

**ginnen v.** Also **ginen**, **gin**; from **OE** **onginnan**. (1) To have a beginning, come into existence, start occurring, begin (in time or space) (2) (a) Of persons to make a beginning, start, begin to speak, write, etc., of a wolf begin to howl, (b) to start (a custom, battle, undertaking, story), begin, undertake (sth), enter into (a bargain), begin to propound (a riddle), ?bring on (vengeance), (c) to set about making (sth), start building (a temple, castle), found (a city); also fig. establish (a new testament), ?execute (a judgement) (3a) To begin (to happen), start (to do sth), undertake (to do sth), attempt

**jonette n.** Also **jenet(te)**. A fruit tree ripening early

**fol n.** Also **foul**, **ful**, **foil**; from **OF** **fol**. (1a) A foolish, stupid, or ignorant person, (1b) A person temporarily foolish, (a) one who is dazed or drunk, (b) one who is duped or deceived (2) An impious person, a sinner, a rascal (e.g. **men foles**, foolish or sinful men) (3) A court jester, a buffoon kept by a king for his amusement, also, a menial servant (quoted c1440)

**fol adj.** Also **ful**; from **OF** **fol**. (1)(a) Of persons foolish, stupid, ignorant, imprudent, (b) of things, actions, ideas, emotions foolish, absurd, senseless, ill-advised (2) Sinful, wicked (3) Lecherous, lascivious, wanton

**fole n.** Also **foale**, **foil**; from **OE** **fofa**. (1a) (a) A mare's foal, (b) an ass's colt, (c) a newborn elephant, (d) any young animal, (e) a young child (2) (a) A warhorse, a steed, a charger, also, a non-equine steed, (b) a horse for riding, hunting, or plowing

**folh adj.** Also **fole**. (a) Foolish, ignorant, imprudent, unwise, ill-advised, (b) sinful, (c) lascivious, libidinous

**folie n.** Also **fooli(e)**, **foole**, **folle**; from **OF** **folie**. (1) (a) Foolishness, stupidity, dullness, folly, imprudence, lack of wisdom, (b) a foolish act, or course of action, (c) foolish talk, nonsense, an idle tale, also, falsehood, slander. (2) (a) Sinfulness, wrongdoing, sin or crime, (b) lechery, fornication, adultery (3) Madness, insanity, anger (4) Harm, injury, damage

**foul(e) adv.** Also **foullich(e)**, **fouly**, **fouli**, **full(e)**; from **OE** **fule** & **fullice**. (1)(a) In a dirty manner, filthily, (b) smelling evilly, stinkingly (2) (a) In an ugly, unbecoming, or unseemly manner, miserably, (b) harshly, severely (3) (a) Sinfully, wickedly, dishonestly, treacherously, (b) disgracefully, shamefully (4) (a) Grievously, sorely, (b) unfortunately, unluckily

**foulen v(1).** Also **fulen**, **uulien**, from **OE** **fulian** & **OF** **fouler**. (1)(a) to make (something) dirty, to soil, to pollute, (b) to be of become filthy, (c) to void excrement (2) To deform or deface (something), to make ugly (3) To pollute or sully (something) morally, defile (e.g. **foulen soul**, to defile the soul with sins) (4) To injure (something), damage, destroy, (b) to oppress (someone), treat unjustly, (c) to trample upon, crush

**foulen v(2).** Also **fewlen**; from **OE** **fug(e)ltan**. To hunt (wild birds), to go fowling

Table 21 2. Some MED definitions of possible relevance to the names Plantegenet and Plantefolie

## 21.2 A likely context for some 'plant related' names

So much literal adherence to the modern meaning 'a gardener' seems, at least, incomplete and, moreover, to be largely misleading for various 'Plant related' names. As well as noting the meaning *gardener* for Plant, David Hey (1998)<sup>2</sup> includes the alternative *planter*. This implicitly points more widely than *gardener* to the medieval verb *plauten* and studying the medieval meanings of this verb helps us to decontextualise our understanding from the presumptions that have prevailed in recent times. The MED indicates that there are various medieval meanings to be considered other than just a 'gardener'. As well as the sense 'one who plants' there is also 'one who has been implanted' and such meanings can be summarised loosely by 'establisher child'. The recent presumption that Plant means 'gardener' has derived from a *partial* consideration of some 'Plant related' names and such names will be deliberated in more complete detail below.

### 21.2.1 The noble surname Plantagenet and transubstantiation

Contemporary belief in transubstantiation seems key to understanding the noble surname Plant(a/e)genet<sup>3</sup>. This belief is the teaching that one substance can change into another, such as the whole substance of the eucharistic bread and wine can change into the body of Christ. The "Plantagenets" were no doubt compliant with this teaching — they held power over the local priests who were accredited with this miracle. Given that the n(2) meaning of *genet* is a 'small horse' (Table 21.2), the noble name Plant(a/e)genet can be interpreted as '(transubstantiated through the) plant-horse (genera)'

For centuries around the times of the first known evidence for the Plant name, there was repeated Christian insistence on transubstantiation, which could implicitly relate plants through animals to man. It had been generally believed for a long time when it became an article of faith in 1079 and Berenger of Tours (d 1088), who had denied transubstantiation, was twice compelled to recant. Related concepts can be found in the c1275-80 text of the extended *Roman de la Rose* poem — in the narrator's preamble to Nature's Confession to Genius (Tables 21.11 and 21.12), it is stated that for example -

*'however it goes with the species, the individuals are changeable into many forms puts them into an entirely different species and robs them of the original species. Do we not see how those who are masters of glass blowing create from fern both ash and glass?'*

Such belief was evidently sacrosanct and, for example, William of Occam (c1295-1350) was summoned to Avignon by the Pope to answer charges of heresy as to transubstantiation. Such belief remains in evidence by the times of Wycliff who wrote learned treatise in 1378-9 maintaining that the king was God's vicar and that the bishops were subject to him, not the Pope — he was ordered by John of Gaunt to be silent however when he went further and denied transubstantiation<sup>4</sup>.

Several possible interpretations of Plantagenet can be considered to be variant emphases on the underlying meaning '(transubstantiated through the) plant-horse (genera)'. A Middle English corruption *geneste* of *genet* (Table 21.2) yields the commonly supposed 'spring of broom' sense to Plant(a/e)genet. Broom might be considered to be an origin for transubstantiation through the genera or species of life, with broomrape perhaps being seen

<sup>2</sup>David Hey (1998), *Staffordshire Studies*, Volume 10, pps 1-28 (The Nineteenth Earl lecture delivered at Keele University, 6 November 1997)

<sup>3</sup>The family of the Warren earls of Surrey, in the initial form an illegitimate half brother of Henry II, used Plant(a/e)genet as a surname through 4 generations from 1164 until around the end of the 13th century

<sup>4</sup>Bertrand Russell (1946) *History of Western Philosophy and its Connection with Political and Social Circumstances from the Earliest Times to the Present Day*, Reprinted 1996, pps 403, 410, 459, 474

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as a manifestation of the capacity of broom to transubstantiate into herbs<sup>5</sup> It can be added that broom burns<sup>6</sup> and ash was associated with rebirth (Table 21.5) Extending this by including more of a contemporary generative scheme from plants through animals and choosing a horse for the animal<sup>7</sup> step seems apt -- the horse was associated with such noble attributes as gallantry, wealth, and esteem (Table 21.3)

A 'horse borne establisher' sense to Plant(a/e)genet can be compared with the hypothesised variant *Plantefole* of *Plantefolie* which interprets as a 'foal borne establisher' or a 'war horse borne establisher' (MED meanings (1) and (2) of 'fole') This compares with an observation that the noble name *Plant(a/e)genet* implied *de facto* an 'establisher lord'

### 21.2.2 *Plantefolie* and scope for satire of its variants

Bearing in mind the Plantagenets' introduction of *itinerant justice* in England, *Plantefolie* can be interpreted consistently through various interpretations of *folie* as well as through similar spellings such as *fole* with, for example, a hypothetical variance to *fole* alluding to the *itinerance* of itinerant justice. The definitions of the verb *plaunten* (Table 18.5) in the MED include the sense (2)(c) 'to implant (a virtue, the natural law, contrition, etc.)' and this can be taken together with the 'crime' meaning of *folie* (meaning (2)(a) in Table 21.2) -- there is hence the direct interpretation of *Plantefolie* as a 'crime contrition implanter' or, in other words, a 'sinfulness establisher'

Shortly after the initial known evidence for the name *Plantefolie* (1209), a concept of 'childish folly' can be found in the first known version of the *Roman de la Rose* poem (c.1230-5 at Orléans near Paris) where there is a reference to *folie et enfance* (lines #2996-3071 in Table 21.10) which can be translated as 'wicked folly and childishness' It can be added that, in the English context, an 'offspring' sense to *plaunte* is somewhat reinforced by the MED definition of *fole* as 'a young child' (meaning (1a)(e) in Table 21.2) Possible allusions to 'childish folly' offer a wide scope for parody or jest<sup>8</sup> and, for example, the name *Plantefol*, implying foolish jest, is known to occur in France Parody of the name *Plantefolie* may have taken hold more readily abroad than under Plantagenet rule and associating this name with 'childish folly' might be thought to have been rather light hearted for England, given a dominant interpretation as 'an implanter of contrition of sin' Even so, there is scope, with variance of spelling to *foli* (Table 21.2), for satire of new law with the bearer of the name being intoned, him or herself, to be *foli* -- that is foolish or sinful instead of a 'sinfulness establisher'

A scheme of parody can be constructed for *Plantefolie*, albeit tenuously, in connection with the medieval practice of foot flogging (Table 21.4) More convincingly however, the judicial authority of *Plantefolie* may have become a target for satire

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<sup>5</sup>Broomrape are types of parasitic herbs which grow on the roots of broom Herbs were used for medical purposes to balance the four bodily humours (blood, phlegm, yellow and black bile) made of the four elements (air, water, fire, and earth) and the four qualities (hot, cold, dry, and wet)

<sup>6</sup>Relevant contemporary faith can be compared with Averroes's scheme of generation from the elements (fire, earth, air, and water) through the plants to blood and sperm and, perhaps also, with possible medieval faith relating to the blood (red resin) of the Dragontree

<sup>7</sup>The Plantagenets' interests evidently included exotic animals The first "Plantagenet" king, Henry II, had a menagerie in the 12th century at Woodstock (Oxford) with leopards, lions, lynxes, camels, and even a porcupine In 1237, his grandson Henry III built a house in the Tower of London for two royal leopards and allowed their two keepers and the three grooms with four horses as much as 18s 17d for ten days' wages

<sup>8</sup>If 'folie' were associated with 'fol', a meaning 'court jester child' could be deduced -- this would remain consistent with a tradition of jesters mixing joke with judgemental accusation (cf joust)

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Such stories as the *Arabian Nights Entertainments* tell, for example, of the wide travels of 'The Magic Horse' and of horsemen finding romance as well as of an alluring connotation to the rose. For example, upon seeing a young man called Uns-el-Wujud, Rose-in-bud recites to herself lines ending with -

*Thou surpassest the horsemen of the world in assault, and in imparting delight, and  
in beauty and beneficence*

Such stories indicate that horsemen had associations with gallantry and that the rose<sup>a</sup> had associations with beguiling beauty.

Furthermore, at line #1109 of Lorris's initial c1230-5 version of the *Rose* poem (Figure 21 9), the Dreamer recounts that.-

*Wealth held by her hand a young man who was her true lover He had valuable  
horses He thought he may just as well be accused of murder or theft as to have a  
poor horse in his stable*

and, at line #2195, the God of Love counsels the Dreamer to avoid gloom with -

*"If you feel yourself active and light, don't resist the impulse to jump, if you are a  
good horseman, you should spit your mount over hill and dale, if you know how  
to break lances, you can gain great esteem by doing so "*

The basic idea of the *1001 nights Entertainments* is known to have existed in Persia by the 9th century though it is unclear how and when the detail of these stories may have developed. On the key questions of the symbolism of the horse and the rose, consideration may be given to the stories of *The Magic Horse* (nights 357-371) and *The Rose-in-Bud and the World's Delight* (nights 371-381)

In *The Magic Horse*<sup>b</sup>, a sage offers a King of Persia a horse of ivory and ebony which the King's son tries out. On the horse's right shoulder is a knob in the shape of a cock's head which, when turned, causes the horse to ascend into the sky and, likewise, there is a knob on the horse's left shoulder for descending to earth. With this, the King's son finds himself a damsel who, however, is captured by the sage who takes her when he repossesses the horse until they fall into the hands of a King of the Greeks. Eventually, the son of the King of Persia finds them and, on the pretence of ridding the damsel of a Jinni<sup>c</sup>, he frees the damsel and returns with her on the magic horse to Persia where they marry.

In *The story of Uns-el-Wujud and Rose-in-bud*<sup>d</sup>, a Wezir of an ancient King has a daughter called El-Ward fi-l-Akmam (the Rose in the Calix — i.e. Rosebud). She was so named because of her excessive delicacy of beauty and her perfect elegance. The Wezir discovers their passion for each other and he takes his daughter into the protection of a secure palace. He built this palace in an isolated place called the Mountain of the Bereft Mother<sup>e</sup>. Rose-in-bud escapes from the palace before Uns-el-Wujud (i.e. Delight of the World) arrives there in his searching though, eventually, they are reunited and married.

<sup>a</sup>Later, in her captivity, Rose-in-bud laments with lines including - *If the rose be compared to his cheek, I say of it, Thou resemblest it not if thou be not of my portion*

<sup>b</sup>Edward William Lane (1906) *The Thousand and One Nights the Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, Vol III, pps 1-26

<sup>c</sup>Jinn, or Genii, are beings created of fire. According to a tradition from the Prophet, the species of Jinn consist of five orders or classes with, for example, the least powerful, the Jann, being transformed into Jinn in a similar way to that in which certain apes and swine were transformed men. There are both good and evil Jinn.

<sup>d</sup>Edward William Lane (1906) *ibid*, Vol III, pps 27-50

<sup>e</sup>This, as is later explained, was so named because a Jinniyeh of the Jin of China concealed there a man she loved and she bore to him a number of children whose wailings were mistaken by passing merchants as a woman bereft of her children.

Table 21 3. Associations of the horse with gallantry, wealth, and esteem

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By taking the 'sole of foot' meaning of *plante* with the 'to trample' meaning of *foulen*, a secondary allusion can almost be glimpsed of the 'foot fulling' practice of trampling raw wool to soften it (Table 21.4) — such an allusion, together with connotations of foolishness, might then be taken to suggest some parody of 'foot fulling'. This occupation may have been considered at that time to be a fair target for parody since it was enshrined in the restrictions of its guilds while falling prey to technological advance.

Fulling developments (a) a fuller trampling cloth in a vat (painted window of the Clothiers' Guild, Semur-en-Auxois Cathedral, Cote d'Or, c. 1460) and (b) the related development of a vertical stamping mill for ores (Georgius Agricola (1556), *De Re Metallica Metallica*)



The most widespread 'industrial' development around the times when the Plant surname was forming is generally held to have been that of the so-called 'Fulling Revolution'. In England, the advancing technology changed the main focus of the wool economy from the lowland wool centres (Figure 20.1), with their restrictive 'foot fulling' practices governed by local Guilds, to the upland valleys where both water power and sheep were abundant. In the 13th and early 14th centuries, England's main export was raw wool (notably through Rouen to the Flanders weavers) — cf records for three Rouen wool merchants called (de la) Plaunt in 1273. This changed during the 14th century to become woollen cloth — cf the king's minister in Devon, Roger Plent, who was in the 1360s amongst other things an exporter to Gascony (western France) and Spain of *large cloth of divers colours*. With the so-called 'Fulling revolution', the thickening and cleansing of wool by foot was mechanised with water power. The old French word *folle* (Table 17.2) means the sole of a deer's foot and it can be related on to the (old) French word *fouler* meaning 'to trample on' — hereby derives the English meaning of 'fulling' (i.e. the cleansing and thickening of woollen cloth by trampling with the sole of the foot). There is, however, no firm evidence to relate the 'sole of foot' meaning of the word *plant* with fulling or, for that matter, with such devices as 'foot bellows' through such hypothetical Latin words as *planta ad follis*. The medieval 'Fulling Revolution' has been associated with the surnames Tucker (west of England), Fuller (south east England), and Walker (north of England and Scotland)<sup>a</sup>. In addition to the evidence displayed in Figure 20.1, Cosby<sup>b</sup> reports that Congleton (south east Cheshire) had a Fulling Mill from at least the late 12th century. This was just 6 miles east along the River Dane from the aforementioned sheep settlement at Wincle Grange, where Plonts are known to have been well established by 1370<sup>c</sup>.

<sup>a</sup>Robert H S Robertson (1986), *Fuller's Earth: a history of Calcium Montmorillonite* p 91

<sup>b</sup>Alan Cosby (1996), *A History of Cheshire*, p 55

<sup>c</sup>Though trade with Plantagenet western France, as well as the 13th century Welsh Wars, may have played a role in the genesis of surname Plant around Cheshire, England's internal wool economy may also have been relevant, such as in possible Plant links between east Cheshire and the wool centres of Lincolnshire (Chapter 17) at Lincoln and Louth. By 1344, there is evidence that the Plant name existed near Ingoldmells on the south east coast of Lincolnshire. It is known that the city of York had more textile workers from the single city of Lincoln than from all of the Low Countries even though, in 1331 Edward III had granted letters of protection to John Kempe of Flanders 'weaver of woollen cloth' and to the 'men, servants and apprentices' whom he had brought with him — the woollen industry had been well under weigh before Flemish textile workers established a colony in York in 1360.

Table 21.4 The so-called 'Fulling Revolution'

## 21.2.3 Soul Implantation and Implanting Virtue

As an adjunct to "Plantagenet" faith in transubstantiation from plants through animals to the human, there were contemporary concepts of implanting plant (vegetative) and sensory (animal) soul in the human (intellective) embryo. These beliefs evidently progressed to meanings of *plauten* that related to implanting virtue as a quality of the soul — the full (2)(c) definition of *plauten* in the MED is to instill (a virtue, a quality), infuse (grace), implant (the natural law, contrition, etc), instill (one's will), impart (truth, the word of God). Though some in modern times may find this strange, it seems that underlying beliefs of those times, for the implantation of soul in an embryo, formed a basis of concepts that seem key to understanding various 'Plantagenet influenced' names — this has been indicated already for the name *Plantefolie*, with its meaning an 'implanter of contrition of sin', and such belief will be considered also for the names *Plantebene* and *Planterose*.

When the Plant name was evidently forming, there was some controversy about how a human child's soul was implanted. Grosseteste, in England, appears to have changed his mind about the moment of creation for the human soul, at least for the case of Jesus Christ. In 1236 he had argued that the foetus has not yet received the rational soul which makes it human whereas, some year's later, he postulated the creation of a human nature by the Word from the very first moment at which a human body began to form in the womb of the Virgin<sup>9</sup>. In the 13th century, most theologians admitted the late infusion of the human soul and maintained furthermore for its components that -

either the embryonic vegetative and sensory souls disappeared with the coming of the rational soul which itself contained their powers,

or the vegetative and sensory souls remained paralleling the lower powers of the rational soul.

It might have been noted by some that the latter scheme could avoid any inference that God repeatedly renewed 'original sin' by his Word since creating each human soul with its vices could be associated with the vegetable soul's powers, which included the generative, though any association of vice with the plants may have been countered not least by the Plantagenets. The prologue of Grosseteste's *De Confessione* (c1240-53) in England contains a passage on man as the image of God, as *minor mundis* (child of the Earth), and as lord of creation which implicitly abrogates God from *direct* responsibility for *all* aspects of lordly creation. By c1247 Roger Bacon claimed<sup>10</sup> at Oxford that all English theologians, all philosophers, and indeed the universality of thinkers taught the *direct* creation of the intellective soul only. In France, in the extended *Rose* poem<sup>11</sup>, Nature asserts that God has delegated generation<sup>12</sup> to her<sup>13</sup> while in the *Summa Philosophiae*, which is associated with England around 1265-75, the generative power of the plant soul includes a celestial

<sup>9</sup>James McEvoy (1982) *The Philosophy of Robert Grosseteste*, pps 313-4

<sup>10</sup>With his interests extending to mathematics and science and hence alchemy, Bacon was constantly getting into trouble, being suspected of magic and heresy. He was imprisoned between 1278 and 1292.

<sup>11</sup>In the extended *Rose* poem c1275-80, Nature lists the plants as one of her genera and notes their obedience to her laws (Table 21.12). Art is said to be incapable of mimicking Nature in creating the living whereas Nature is said to have 'given birth' to all things, apart from the Virgin birth of the Trinity. While describing the heavenly, Nature refers to the soul as separable from the body though she challenges a contemporary belief that the soul is unable to return to an overturned body after running round the world (as in dreams).

<sup>12</sup>In modern times, two broad doctrines can be identified (a) *traducianism* or *generationism*, in which the human soul passes to the child from the parents with the semen, and, (b) *creationism*, in which the child's soul is created anew by God at the time of conception.

<sup>13</sup>In the extended *Rose* poem, it was God's chambermaid Nature who carried out the generation of the species on God's behalf, complaining of 'man alone' and leaving man's sins to God, complaining of those of whom Love complains and absolving those of good heart to multiply their lines (Table 21.12).



spiritual component that flows from intelligence. Such evidence suggests an association, in England, of the Lordly Word with the generative, which had been traditionally associated with the vegetative, such that the 'planted soul' including the generative was evidently being associated under the Plantagenets with virtue and the intellective

#### 21.2.4 Implications for names under the Plantagenet influence

The general sense 'hallowed establisher child' to *Plantebene* can be considered to mean a product of the Lord's creation and also, in the context of a young person, a potential parent of ongoing generation. There are the MED definitions for *bene* n(2) of 'a prayer to the Virgin Mary' or a 'petition' or 'granted favour' (Table 21.1). Such meanings are somewhat reinforced by the 'lament' meaning of the variant spelling *plaint*. By combining such sense with connotations of *plant* for the creation or generation of new soul (Table 21.5), there are meanings for the name *Plantebene* (1199) of:-

- a 'petitioner to the Virgin Mary for virtuous soul implantation'; or,
- a 'hallowed favour of virtuous implantation (*i.e.* the grace of a granted child)'

Embryonic sense can also be found in a hypothetical variant *Plantefole* of *Plantefolie* (1209) — this can be glimpsed in the 'offshoot' meaning of *plant* with 'vegetative' or 'planted' soul being ascribable also to a young horse (*cf. genet* and the variant *fole's* 1a(a) meaning a 'mare's colt') and, indeed, to a young person bearing in mind *fole's* 1a(e) meaning a 'young child' though this might have been degraded by *some* to just a sensory embryo awaiting humanisation by the Lordly Word. A similar philosophy can be applied also to some possible allusions for *Planterose* (1230), which involve the past tense of *risen* (Table 21.1) — these yield such senses as a 'resurrected, or roused, or grown planted soul' and, again, there are connotations of maturing to the human with implantation of the Lordly Word.

Since Plantagenet lands in western France extended in the 12th century to adjoin Spain, the Plantagenet name may be related back not only to the Spanish horse sense of *genet* but also to Arabic Spain and such concepts as the *Jinn* and Arabian 'magic horse' (Table 21.3). Given that its final letter 't' may at times have been taken to be silent, the noble Plant(a/e)genet may have been phonetically similar to a hypothetical variant 'Plantejenne' and it can be added that, in England, the MED defines meaning 1(a) of *gin(ne)* or *jenne* as 'ingenuity' or 'skill in magic or occult science' (Table 21.2). This then yields a sense to Plant(a/e)genet as an 'implanter of ingenuity'. There is hence a sense of 'intellective implantation' that can be attached to the Plant(a/e)genet name though it might be recalled that Aquinas was inclined to associate 'magic power' or 'ingenuity' with the alien<sup>14</sup>. Since Aquinas's pioneering views were not widely held in his own times<sup>15</sup>, it remains open to consider that the Plant name may have originated amidst beliefs in which God's light of intelligence could have been paralleled by a lordly "Plantagenet" ability to implant the intellective in the form of 'ingenuity'.

<sup>14</sup>However, such a reaction should be tempered by considering the times before when there was widespread acceptance of the teachings of the scholastic Aquinas (1225/6-1274) of Bologna and Paris, who turned against the Averroist majority in Paris. In Book II of his *Summa contra Gentiles* (c1259-67), directed at converting Jews and Muslims to Christianity, Aquinas held that God sometimes works miracles, but no one else can, that magic is possible with the help of demons but this is not properly miraculous, and it is not by the help of the stars.

<sup>15</sup>Aquinas's *Summa contra Gentiles* was in many respects a pioneering Christian work aimed in particular at the harm to Aristotelism that was arising in Christian eyes from Averroes's adherence to Aristotle's teaching that the soul was not immortal. Aquinas was accordingly minded to attack a too close adherence to Arabian doctrines. His greatest work was the unfinished *Summa Theologiae* (1267-73). However, even after his canonisation in 1323, his reputation grew comparatively slowly and it was only in the 19th century that he was recognised as the principal theologian of the Catholic Church.

The royal auxiliary Radulphus Plente<sup>a</sup> was, in 1219, a contemporary at Oxford of the "Plantagenet favoured" scholastic Grosseteste. Though Henry III appointed him bishop of Lincoln in 1235, Grosseteste was no courtier and he was repeatedly in conflict with the king and, more especially, the Pope. Grosseteste's ameliorations of the vegetative soul followed on from Avicenna's concepts of the plants in Persia and from Averroes's late 12th century scheme of generation at Cordova<sup>b</sup>. Grosseteste filled the plants with light to explain their functions of the 'nutritive', the 'augmentative', and the 'generative'. It may be noted, for example, that the 'augmentative' leads to plenty<sup>c</sup> and that the 'generative' power of the vegetative soul can be compared with contemporary views about generation.

Grosseteste's views in England were close to those of John of la Rochelle, Roland of Cremona, Alexander of Hales, and Albert who all taught that the soul is entirely created with its vegetative, sensitive, and rational powers. More generally there appears to have been a growing schism, in the first half of the 13th century, between the theologians and the emerging group of philosophy teachers, with the former holding in general for the direct creation by God of all three components of the human soul and the latter asserting that only the intellective soul is directly created, leaving the plant and sensory souls to be regarded as products of natural generation.

Orthodoxy focussed on the immortality of the soul<sup>d</sup>. Averroes had adhered closely to the view of Aristotle that the soul was *not* immortal, only shared intellect is. However, this was abhorrent to Christians and it was combated by Christian philosophers, not least by Aquinas in his *Summa contra Gentiles*. In this work, Aquinas argued that noble reason is deficient in the things of God, it can prove some parts of faith, but not others — it can prove the existence of God and the immortality of the soul, but not the Trinity, the Incarnation, or the Last Judgment. Belief in the immortal soul was not necessarily extended to belief in the soul's transmigration between species. Christian orthodoxy deemed, for example, that Cathari beliefs<sup>e</sup> were heretical though these beliefs were tacitly supported by the Languedoc nobles in southern France. It was alleged that Cathari beliefs included, for example, one that the souls of the wicked would transmigrate to animals<sup>f</sup>. A particular notion of the transmigration of souls is denied by Nature in the extended *Rose* poem —

*'many people say that their souls leave their bodies and go with good ladies running  
about the world. But this idea is a horrible folly.'*

In the French *Rose* poem, there appears however to be an allusion to the plant soul in connection with rebirth (Table 21.11) — there is mention of ash, which is associated (*cf.* the elements of fire and earth) with the rebirth of the phoenix and there is, in particular, the extract —

*'masters of glass blowing create from fern both ash and glass'*

It seems that this can be compared with an idea that the 'fern plant soul' contained the elementary ash of rebirth as well as the light in glass<sup>g</sup> (Table 21.9 and 21.12). This is broadly in keeping with the *Summa Philosophiae*, which is associated with England at about the same time (c.1265-75) — in this *Summa*, the generative power is subdivided into such components as the 'elementary' and the 'mixed celestial', with the latter consequent purely on the substance of light. Such concepts evidently followed on from Grosseteste's ameliorations earlier that century in which he explained the vegetative soul's powers, including the generative, in terms of a heart of light.

<sup>a</sup>This name Plente occurs by 1219 and the spelling Plante by 1262 such that Lorris's c.1230-5 version of the *Rose* poem in France was evidently contemporary with the formative Plant surname in England.

<sup>b</sup>Within Averroes's scheme, the contemporary name *de la Clay* can be interpreted as 'from mother earth' or 'from an extract of clay' and, in the same scheme, the plants were created from the elements (notably earth) such that the 13th century name *de la Plaunt* has an interpretation 'of the plant soul' or 'from the first principal of life' (Chapter 20).

<sup>c</sup>Both of the surnames Plant and Plenty can be taken to have derived from the name *Plente* with its alternative MED interpretations of a 'young plant' or, more replete, as 'plenty'. Both these names evidently followed on from a 1219 record for a Radulphus Plente who had burbhothe and reparation duties to the "Plantagenet" king at Oxford.

<sup>d</sup>St Augustine, the first great Christian Platonist, had offered circuitous proofs in his *Soliloquies* of the immortality of the soul and of the existence of God.

<sup>e</sup>The particular beliefs of the Cathari of southern France are known largely through the accusations of their enemies who condemned them as heresy.

<sup>f</sup>Similar belief occurred in the *Timaeus* of Plato — a work that had more influence than anything else of Plato in the West in the Middle Ages. This states that the immortal soul is in the head, the mortal is in the breast. Cowardly and unrighteous men will, in the next life, be women. Innocent light-minded men, who think that astronomy can be learned by looking at stars without knowledge of mathematics, will become birds: those who have no philosophy will become wild land-animals: the very stupidest will become fishes.

<sup>g</sup>It is also made clear in this poem, for example, that Art refers not only to revising the appearance of species by drawing but also by the human activity of alchemy.

## 21.2.5 Satire abroad and Plantagenet grace

A consistent meaning for the name Pl(a/e)nte can be taken to be an 'establisher child with imparted soul'<sup>16</sup> and, in the Warren Plant(a/e)genet context, the 'plant' or 'implantation of soul' may be considered to have been 'virtuous' or 'lordly informed'. Parody of 'noble virtue' and 'soul implantation' may have developed however. For example, the dictionary definition of bene n(1) 2(b) is 'something of little value' — the name Plantebene may eventually have become seen by some as an ironic allusion to the smallness of the seed for transmitting body or the 'planted' embryonic human soul.

Some parting of viewpoints had been emerging in the early 13th century between the theologians and the philosophy teachers as to the details of the vegetative soul's creation or generation and this evidently developed, eventually for some, into a wider irony of 'hallowed virtue' or 'satirical vice' for the planted soul. Such a schism could no doubt have polarised particularly in conflict with Wales or France — this can perhaps be glimpsed both in the Welsh meaning<sup>17</sup> 'to beget children' of *planta* and in Paris illustrations of the 'horse borne transport of plant generation'<sup>18</sup> (Figure 21.2 and Table 21.6)). In England, there may have been growing concern, under the Plantagenets, to dispel any satire of 'Lordly generation of the planted soul'.

Under the "Plantagenets" (Chapter 19), it seems that older 'establishing' senses of *plauten* could have amalgamated with new teachings of imparted vegetative soul (cf. Plantebene 1199) (Table 21.5) — this could soon have progressed (cf. Plantefolie 1209) to meanings of implanting virtuous qualities though some may have resented Plantefolie with its sense of implanting contrition of sin and misgivings may have found voice particularly abroad as evidenced in the French *Rose* poem. Genius's Solution in Meun's extended *Rose* poem has been considered by some to be a parody of courtly love as a religion and this is to be judged from such evidence as the following. When the barons had heard the whole of Genius's Solution, they were moved with joy — her solution had involved likening the (Heavenly) Park to the earthly Garden (of Delights) and she concluded with -

"My lords Think how to do honour to Nature . "

This effectively sanctioned the barons to multiply their lines. Opinions have been recorded either way as to whether this displays comic intent or not<sup>19</sup>. In particular, the subtle detail of possible parody in Genius's Solution (c1275-80 at Orléans in France) may not necessarily reflect the *precise* context of meaning that is to be applied to the initial known occurrences, around 1199 and 1230, of the names Plantebene and Planterose in England<sup>20</sup>. French satire may have developed further during the Hundred Years War (1337-1453). Perhaps partly as a counter to this, implanted grace was associated with good lineage by the late 14th century in England as illustrated by:-

<sup>16</sup>Associated with such implantation, there are further allusions for Planterose of a 'resurrected' or 'roused' plant soul (Table 21.1) and, for Plente, there are associable connotations of filling the plant soul with generosity or fertility.

<sup>17</sup>With contemporary beliefs placing plants as Nature's children and with beliefs in the *genera of creation* from plants to animals to man and, moreover, with the plant soul as an establishing component of the human soul, compatibility can quite readily be reached with the Welsh meaning 'child' of *plant*.

<sup>18</sup>Satire appears to be in evidence in France (Figure 21.2) near the start of the Hundred Years War.

<sup>19</sup>Whereas he regarded the Old Woman's Intercession to be satirical, the 15th century humanist Pierre Col considered the figures of Nature and Genius to be too important to attract parody or satire (Table 21.11). Even so in modern times, the Confession of Nature in the c1275-80 continuation of the *Rose* poem, together with Genius's Solution to that Confession, have been considered by John Flemming to be a parody of 'courtly love as a religion'.

<sup>20</sup>The *Roman de la Rose* poem was associated with Orleans near Paris and its continuation which included Genius's Solution (c1275-80) may, for example, have been influenced partly by (St) Thomas Aquinas (Bologna) who was at Paris in 1269-72.

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(c1395) Chaucer CT. WB D. 1134: *If gentilnesse were planted naturelly Vnto a certeyn lynage  
doun the lynne They mighte do no villeyne or vice*

This can be compared with God's implantation of a virtuous soul in -

(a1398) Trev. Barth. 18b/a: *The fend .. desireth to destroye the goodnes of vertues that god plan-  
tuth (L plantat) in holy churche & in gode soules*

A sense to Plant might then be considered to be the 'implantation of God's virtue' or an 'implantation of fine qualities for noble lineage' and such sense seems consistent with earlier faith, in 13th century England, for the soul

### 21.2.6 Planterose as a gardener or courtly establisher

It seems inadequate simply to restrict the interpretation of Planterose to a modern one of a 'rose grower' or a 'literal gardener' as there were evidently connotations for *plant* of 'soul implantation' and 'authoritative establishing' and such senses can be matched to allegoric and heraldic symbolisms of the *rose* (Table 21 6) This leads to senses for Planterose of implanting grace or virtue and of establishing rights For example, a crusading sense to Planterose as an 'establisher of Christian imagery' may have been abroad, in the early 13th century, given the French crusade against Cathar heresy in southern France (1209-28); continuing French, German, and English support for embattled Palestine outposts, the Fifth Crusade in Egypt (1219-21), and the peaceful Sixth Crusade to regain Jerusalem by negotiation in 1228, just before the first known occurrence of the name Planterose (c1230) in England

A 'courtly love' sense to Planterose arises with such sense as a 'resurrected or roused planted soul' and, more particularly, Planterose can be interpreted in a 'courtly crusading' sense as 'one who infuses the grace of the Virgin Mary' - this stems from combining the 2(c) 'to implant' meaning of *plauten* with the senses 1(d) or 3(b) of *rose* n(1) which mean the 'Virgin Mary' or 'Jesus Christ' (Table 21 1) This sense seemingly remained prevalent in the Plant homeland after the mid 14th century since the Pearl poet's poem *Cleanness* (Table 21 13) associates, in lines 1076-9, Virgin birth with the *rose* -

*Their manger a marvelous manor house seemed  
No woman was ever so wondrously glad,  
For the groaning was gone in the giving of birth  
There was rose scent where reeking and rankness had been,*

In connection with a 'courtly' sense to the name Planterose, it can be added that the thematic red rose of the *Rose* poem is guarded in a castle court and that a heavenly court accompanies *Rose* imagery of courtship in *Cleanness* (Table 21 13). Moreover, in this poet's work, the word *plant(t)ed* is taken to mean 'established' A general picture of 'courtly establisher' also remains compatible with -

- taking the 2(c) meaning 'to implant' of *plauten* and combining it with the MED meaning 1(a) or 2 of *ros* (also spelled *rose*), giving an 'impartor of pride or praise', and,
- taking meanings of *rose* such as 'boundaries', 'rows of houses', or 'ranks of soldiers' (Table 21 1) which give a sense to Planterose as an 'establisher of order or land rights' which can be compared with the generally accepted meaning of *Pluckerose*, to wit a 'gatherer of a token payment for land rights'

When taken together, the various literal translations of Planterose seem broadly compatible with a general sense 'courtly establisher child' and this, rather than 'gardener', may have been this name's predominant meaning.

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Guillaume de Lorris's initial *Roman de la Rose* poem c1230-5 has been widely regarded as innocent and charming, with a Dreamer-Lover seeking the rose which is interpretable, here, at least in principle, as a symbol of the Virgin Mary or, perhaps, as a symbol of religious desire. Near the beginning of the *Rose* poem (line #43) the author proclaims -

*It is she (for whom the poem has been undertaken) who is so precious and so worthy  
to be loved that she should be called Rose*

At the conclusion of this initial version of the poem, the rose remains an object of unfulfilled desire guarded beneath Fair Welcoming in the grounds of a castle (lines #3620-4058 in Table 21 10). This can be placed in a general contemporary setting in which, for example, priests, monks, and nuns were expected to practice celibacy.

Jean de Meun's continuation of the *Rose* poem was evidently written c1275-80 at Orleans near Paris (Table 21 7) around the same time (1275) as when, in Suffolk, the name Pluckerose is first known to occur. A subsequent 1329 illustration of Meun's more permissive conclusion to the *Rose* poem, in which the Dreamer-Lover finally 'plucks the rose', is shown in Figure 21 3. This illustration seemingly exposes the rose as a 'euphemism' for carnal love though it remains controversial whether the seeming 'parody' that *this* portrays, in connection with 'plucking the rose', was originally intended by Lorris in his text of nearly a century earlier. A 1330s illustration of the Old Woman's Intercession in Meun's extended *Rose* poem seems audacious (cf Figure 21 2 and Table 21.11) though it needs to be remembered that ideas that seem almost 'too satirical' may have seemed more natural at the time. This illustration, which seemingly inter-relates plant and human generation through a nun with a phallus-like seed on a rosebush, was produced at Paris around the times of the start of the Hundred Years War (1337-1453). It accordingly seems feasible that, with "Plant(a/e)genet" conflict with "non-Plant(a/e)genet" France, some in France may have shown abnormal zeal to attach 'satire' to, for example, any courtliness towards the Plant(a/e)genets with *their* associable 'pseudo-religious' beliefs in the generative power of the 'plant soul'.

It seems clear that both allegoric and heraldic meanings of the rose should not be ignored. The rose of Edmund Plantagenet, first Earl of Lancaster (b 1245, d 1296)<sup>a</sup> was tinctured red to difference it from the gold rose of his brother Edward I (b 1239, reigned 1272-1307). The rose in the initial version of the *Roman de la Rose* (c 1230-5) had earlier been red, as so also is the rose that was appended, evidently later, to the Plant blazon. Symbolic interpretations of Plantebene and Planterose can be related, for example, to concepts of 'soul implantation' through the blessing of the Virgin or through Nature's generation. In general, 'Plant(agenet) related (or influenced)' names can be considered in connection with the noble authority that was given to the emblem of the *rose* as well as to the name component Plant. It then becomes a secondary matter to consider the extent of the satire that may have been attached to such contemporary notions as those of the implantation of soul or noble virtue<sup>b</sup> in the wider context of Nature's generation.

<sup>a</sup>By the end of the 13th century, the Plantagenet surname had evidently been taken over from the Warrens by the children of Lancaster's first earl, Edmund, who continued this tradition through 3 generations until Blanche Plantagenet of Lancaster married John of Gaunt who fathered the royal, cadet (Plantagenet) House of Lancaster.

<sup>b</sup>Charles Dahlberg (1971) *The Romance of the Rose by Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meun*, pps 23-5 comments that the associations of the rose were ambivalent and that it could allude to either vice or virtue. In a late 13th century illustration at the beginning of a manuscript copy of the *Rose* poem (Illustration 1 in Figure 21.1), the rose tree is depicted in a position behind the bed of the Dreamer and this recalls the position of the cradle in many of the Nativities. The tree in this illustration is also reminiscent of the tree of Jesse, the source, in one sense, of the Nativity. (The tree of Jesse occurs in Matthew 1, 1-16 *the genealogy of Jesus Christ the son of David, the son of Abraham Abraham was the father of Isaac Obed the father of Jesse, and Jesse the father of King David, and Jacob the father of Joseph, the husband of Mary, of whom was born Jesus, who is called Christ*) Dahlberg remarks that the form of the rose tree in these illustrations (Figure 21 1) is appropriately parodic of the tree of Jesse in that its curves, instead of being erect and bisymmetrical, are asymmetrical and involute or downwards, like those of the conventional *arbor vitiorum* (i.e. the tree of imperfection, crime, or vice) rather than the *arbor virtutum* (i.e. the tree of manhood, excellence, or virtue).

Table 21 6. The rose and developing euphemism or satire

### 21.3 The meaning of Plant amidst virtue and satire

**S**ome of the allusions of a set of formative 'Plantagenet influenced' names (Table 21 1) seem relatively easy to understand and to classify. However these 'mundane early occupational allusions' vary widely from a gardener, to a foot-fuller, to a surveyor, to a spear-lunger — they do not indicate a *unique* occupational meaning to the Plant name, albeit that two of these 'Plant related' names can be interpreted as a 'gardener' and this *partial* evidence has been used in recent times to ascribe a meaning 'gardener' to Plant.

As expounded in this Chapter, the evident medieval meanings of Plant(a/e)genet and Plantefolie are at odds with the supposition, of recent times, that Plant means a gardener and there is doubt about a 'literal gardener' interpretation also for the names Plantebene and Planterose — for example, neither of the surnames Bean<sup>21</sup> nor Rose<sup>22</sup> is associated with gardening. Better sense perhaps begins to emerge if one considers '*allegoric* gardening', which could imply a participant in Nature's generation, though this still misses some of the detailed sense that seems evident for the Plant name in 13th century England.

Consistent meanings for the set of 'Plantagenet influenced' names in Table 21 1 arise, it seems, by appending to 'establisher child' various attributes that are 'hallowed', or 'judgemental', or 'courtly', or 'eager'. Some rudimentary detail of these various types of 'establisher child' can be gauged a little more specifically. For example, there is adequate sense as a 'petitioner of favour of the Virgin' for Plantebene, or an 'establisher of prayer'. Planterose has authority as an 'implanter of the rose as a Christian symbol' or an 'establisher of order or succession' notwithstanding a possible onset of satire of generation. This seems broadly consistent with the meaning of Plantefolie, which relates to instilling contrition of sin, albeit that, with variance of spelling to folle or foli, there is scope for parody or satire.

There is accordingly a consistent 'establisher child' sense to Plant<sup>23</sup> (Table 21 1). A plant was an origin of life for transubstantiation through the species to man and, also, an origin in 'embryonic implantation' of the human soul. Such sense to the 'vegetative or planted soul', regardless of whether it was generated by Lordly Nature<sup>24</sup> or created more directly by God's Word, evidently led to concepts of planting virtue, not least for infusing the grace of noble lineage. It can be added that the Plant sense 'establisher child' can be

<sup>21</sup>PH Reaney (1958) in the *Dictionary of British Surnames* states for Bean, Beane, Been (i) Bene is an original nickname from ME bene 'pleasant, genial, kindly' (a1200 NED) which itself is also used as a nickname. We have also OE bean 'bean', used like Barley, of a grower or seller of beans. Also a nickname. The bean was regarded as typical of things of small value. Or we may have reference to the Twelfth-night custom when the man in whose portion of the cake the bean was found was appointed King of the Company (ii) The Scottish Bean is from Gael beathan, a diminutive of beth, beatha 'life'.

<sup>22</sup>PH Reaney (1958) *ibid* states for Rose, Royce, Royse (i) 'fame-kind' (f), common among Normans as Rohese, Roesse, Roese, later Royce, becoming ME Rose, as if derived from rosa 'rose', (ii) de la Rose, atte Rose — from the sign of the rose.

<sup>23</sup>To understand this fully is a little more demanding than the flawed but simple meaning 'gardener', since it requires a knowledge of (a) contemporary religious beliefs and contemporary secular literature as well as of (b) how the *full range* of 'Plant(agenet) related' names can be interpreted consistently in their historical context.

<sup>24</sup>A compromise of generationism and creationism appears in evidence in the extended *Roman de la Rose* poem, with Nature generating the species on behalf of God. In this poem, Nature asserts that she is God's chambermaid and the guardian of the chain that binds the four elements. She is said to have given birth to all things apart from the Virgin birth of the Trinity. Her Confession to Genius is built on a framework that proceeds from the heavenly stars, to the seven planets, to the four elements, to the plants, to the birds and fish, to other beasts, and to man with his sins. This can be compared with Averroes's scheme of generation of a century earlier, shortly before the occurrence of Plantebene in 1199. Averroes's scheme progressed from the elements, to the plants, to the animals yielding the blood and the sperm that is thrown into the womb (Chapter 20). Within such generative schemes, there is a sense of order consistent with Aquinas's description of the plant soul as the 'first principal of life'.

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taken, not least, to indicate subordination to the 'establisher lord' status of Plant(a/e)genet and this can be compared with the fact that the initial component of the Plant blazon, to wit a *label in bend*, can be taken as a *proclamation* of illegitimate cadetship

When the Warren Plantagenets lost their title to the earldom of Surrey in the mid 14th century, their illegitimate descent — and evidently also the Plant name — became settled in east Cheshire. Near the Warren influence around London and the royal Palatine of Chester, the c1362-80 poem *Piers Plowman* emerged from the pen of the Shropshire and London poet William Langland who classified '*pl(a/e)nte of pe(e)s*' as the most precious virtue amidst the 'sovereign salve' of love -

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <b>A-Text:</b> | <i>For thus [wytnessith] his woord, werche thou theraftur,</i> |
| Passus I,      | <i>That loue is leuest thing that oure lord askuth,</i>        |
| 135-7          | <i>And ek the pl(a/e)nte of pes,</i>                           |
| <b>C-Text:</b> | <i>For treuthe telleth that loue ys triacle [for] synne</i>    |
| Passus I,      | <i>And most souerayne salue for soule and for body.</i>        |
| 146-8          | <i>Loue is [the] plante of pees, most precious of vertues,</i> |

Even by 1219 at Oxford, both *plente* and the vegetative soul were in evidence, respectively in the name of the royal auxiliary Radulphus Plente and in the writings of the English scholastic Robert Grosseteste — *pl(a/e)nte of pe(e)s* in c1362-80 may hence refer to the virtues of 'nutritive generosity', 'abundant growth', and 'fertile generation' as derive from attaching meanings of *plente*<sup>25</sup> to the three traditional powers of the pl(a/e)nte soul

There may have been a largely elevated meaning to Pl(a/e)nte near the influence of the traditional Warren Plantagenet name and, for some, disaffection elsewhere and this was evidently voiced as virtue or vice, as could be characterized, on the one hand, by aspiration towards the Christian ideal of Virgin birth as a paragon for noble lineage and, on the other, by more earthy notions of generation that would no doubt have seemed unbecoming to those who were disposed to celibacy and to discrediting Averroism. It seems that under Plantagenet protection, there was emphasis on the courtliness of the pl(a/e)nte soul's powers of generation as well as its nutritive grace — the Pearl poet<sup>26</sup> seems disposed to placing emphasis on banqueting (*cf* nutritive generosity) and likening the courtship of a lady to gaining acceptance in the court of God (*cf* a likening of fertile generation to God's creation) However at Lincoln, away from the main Plant homeland, Misyn's 1435 translation of Rolle's *Fire of Love* placed a different emphasis on nutrition and generation by liberally choosing the phrase *norrysches the plantes of all vyce* in the course of contrasting, rather than likening, lust for a lady and the love of God (Table 21 15)

Later in east Cheshire, with diminishing Plant(a/e)genet preoccupation, a 17th century Wincle Chapel inscription *Here Doe O Lord Sure Plant Thy Word* evidently stood to petition the Lord for intellectual soul in a manner that seems compatible with earlier faith

It seems that a fitting meaning for the Plant name can be taken to be an 'illegitimate Plantagenet auxiliary child with implantation of soul that is informed by the Lord' albeit faced by some disaffection. The emphasis may have been on 'lordly virtue' in the Plant homeland while this may have wavered towards satire of 'gallantry' for those who were removed from an *initially noble* Warren Plantagenet influence and some may have defamed virtuous implantation with more earthy notions of generation associated with the vegetative component of human soul

<sup>25</sup>The MED lists the meanings generosity, abundant, and fertile for *plente* and these can be related to the nutritive, augmentative, and generative powers of the plant soul

<sup>26</sup>The Pearl poet can be associated with the NW Midlands dialect district and more specifically, it seems, to east Cheshire when it was becoming the new Warren and Plant homeland, yielding some points of possible relevance (Table 21 14)

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The '*Romance of the Rose*' was, for nearly 300 years, one of the most widely read works in the French language and, since French was the official Language of the English court for many years, it was nearly as important in England

Guillaume de Lorris seemingly wrote the first 4058 lines around 1230-5<sup>a</sup> This was followed next by an anonymous conclusion of 76 lines in which the Dreamer is allowed just one night with the Rose before being parted with hope of further reunions A seemingly more clearly ironical conclusion (lines 4059-21780) was then written by Jean de Meun c1275-80 though, for some while, there is some indication that the shorter versions were preferred by the aristocracy

William's initial lines are a charming poetic allegory of courtly love, with a dreamer seeking a symbolic rose in a garden ruled by love personified whereas Jean's continuation celebrated sex and propagation as fulfilling God's will and included religious and philosophical digressions<sup>b</sup>.

It seems clear that different medieval readers<sup>c</sup> saw a different emphasis of interpretation, as is apparent after Jean's continuation. For example, as a 14th century monastic writer, Guillaume Deguilleville approached it from the perspective of its compatibility with Christian doctrine, and as a source of spiritually and morally edifying imagery On the other hand Guillaume de Machaut, a 14th century French poet working for the aristocratic patrons, was interested more in the reading and writing of secular literature devoted to the joys and sorrows of human love

<sup>a</sup>Charles Dahlberg (1971) *The Romance of the Rose by Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meun*, Princeton University Press

<sup>b</sup>Elizabeth Hallam (1996) *The Plantagenet Encyclopaedia*, p 177.

<sup>c</sup>Sylvia Huot (1993) *The Romance of the Rose and its medieval readers interpretation, reception, manuscript transmission*, Cambridge University Press

Table 21 7 Importance and development of the *Roman de la Rose*

A modern translation has appeared as '*The Romance of the Rose* by Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meun, translated by Charles Dahlberg An outline of Guillaume de Lorris's initial 4058 lines is spread across Tables 21 8 to 21 10 with approximate line numbers denoted by # and with paraphrasing of the poem included in parentheses ()

#1 *Many men say that there is nothing in dreams but fables and lies, but one may have dreams which are not deceitful, whose import becomes clear afterwards* #21 *In the twentieth year of my life During my sleep, I saw a very beautiful and pleasing dream and if anyone asks what I wish the romance to be called it is Romance of the Rose in which the whole art of Love is contained*

Continued in Table 21 9

Table 21 8 Guillaume de Lorris's *Roman de la Rose*, c1230-5 — lines #1 to #524



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Continued from Table 21 8

#129 *I saw a large and roomy garden* (The images around its crenellated wall were of #139 Hatred, #159 Felony, #169 Covetousness, #195 Avarice, #235 Envy, #291 Sorrow, #339 Old Age, #407 Pope-Holiness, #441 Poverty )

(#525 A beautiful young girl called Idleness opens a door into the garden for him ) #590 *Diversion had trees imported from Saracen lands and planted throughout the garden* #830 *His* (Diversion's) *sweetheart* (Joy) *had made for him a chaplet of roses which suited him beautifully* . #865 *On the other side* (of Diversion) *the God of Love stayed near to her* (Joy) #880 *No flower born in the summer-time was missing from it* (his dress), *not even the flower of the broom* #990 *The God of Love was well accompanied, he was very closely joined to a lady of great worth whose name ... was Beauty* . #1017 *Wealth a lady of great dignity stayed next to Beauty.* #1127 *Next was Generosity* #1165 *Generosity wore a new robe of Saracen purple* . #1175 *Generosity, worthy and wise, held the hand of a knight of the lineage of the good King Arthur of Britain* #1191 *After all these came Openness* #1224 *Next, side by side with Openness, was a young bachelor . he was as fair and noble as if he was a son of Windsor's lord, come to life again* (Then came #1229 *Courtesy*, #1251 *Idleness*, #1259 *Youth* )

(#1425 *The Dreamer finds a fountain which he describes at length.*) #1537 *At the bottom of the fountain were two crystal stones the sun, that sees all, throws its rays into the fountain and when its light descends to the bottom, then more than a hundred colours appear in the crystal which, on account of the sun, become yellow, blue and red The crystals are so wonderful and have such power that the entire place — trees, flowers, and whatever adorns the garden, appears there all in order*

#1620 *I straightway drew near to the rosebushes* #1635 *There were great heaps of roses, none under heaven were as beautiful* #1655 *Among these buds I singled out one that was so very beautiful that, after I had examined it carefully, I thought that none of the others was worth anything beside it, it glowed with a colour as red and as pure as the best that Nature could produce* #1680 *Cutting, sharp spikes, nettles, and barbed thorns allowed me no way to advance, for I was afraid of hurting myself*

(#1681 *The God of Love shoots the Dreamer with arrows called* #1710 *Beauty*, #1735 *Simplicity*, #1765 *Courtesy*, #1825 *Company*, #1840 *Fair Seeming* — fortunately, the arrows of the latter were anointed with an ungent to prevent the Dreamer from dying of a broken heart )

(#1995 *The Dreamer becomes the God of Love's man and is made to promise to abandon* #2080 *villany*, #2090 *slandering*, #2110 *bawdiness*, #2125 *pride* - not to be confused with #2135 *elegance*, also to abandon #2165 *dirt*, #2175 *gloom*, #2211 *seeming miserly* #2595 *The God of Love counsels the Dreamer further, about how to survive through his sorrows with Hope*, #2640 *Sweet Thought*, #2668 *Sweet Talk*, and #2717 *Sweet Looks* ) #2765 *As soon as Love had told me his pleasure, he vanished I knew I could not be cured except through the rosebud*

(#2790 *Fair Welcoming leaves a passage through the hedge surrounding the rosebushes but the rose is still protected by* #2825 *Resistance*, along with #2835 *Foul Mouth with Shame and Fear* ) #2970 *My heart almost left me when I remembered the rose from which I thus had to be separated*

Continued in Table 21 10

Table 21 9 Guillaume de Lorris's *Roman de la Rose*, c1230-5 — lines #525 to #2970

## CHAPTER 21 THE ROSE AND HER ESTABLISHER OFFSHOOTS

Continued from Table 21 9

(#2971 Reason becomes involved )

*#2996 While I was thus lamenting, Reason began thereupon "Fair friend, folly and childishness have brought you this suffering and dismay #3006 He who acquaints himself with Idleness is a fool, acquaintance with her is very dangerous, for she has betrayed and deceived you If you have behaved stupidly, now do what you can to recover He who corrects himself commits the best kind of folly, and one should not wonder when a young man commits a folly #3025 You do have to test Resistance (who) is worth nothing in comparison to my daughter Shame, who guards and protects the roses like one who is no simpleton . #3033 With these is Foul Mouth, who will allow no man to touch the rose. #3062 You didn't heed any of my counsel when you gave yourself to the God of Love It was your too-fickle heart that made you enter into such folly Your folly was quickly undertaken, but to leave off requires great skill . #3071 He who always believes his heart cannot keep from committing acts of folly"*

(The Dreamer dismisses Reason and, eventually, after finding #3110 Friend and #3247 Openness and Prty, #3317 he meets Reason who relents and #3357 the Dreamer sees the Rose again though #3395 Fair Welcoming is mindful of Chastity and does not give the Dreamer permission to kiss the Rose until Venus intervenes and #3473 the Dreamer is granted a kiss only to be troubled by #3449 Shame )

(Jealousy #3620 then makes a fortress to enclose the roses with a #3800 ditch and crenellated walls ) .. #3833 *Within, in the middle of the enclosure, the master buldeis constructed a tower #3850 it was surrounded by a bailey that went all around so that between this wall and the tower the rosebushes, bearing quantities of roses, were planted thuck #3860 Outside the moat there was an enclosure of good strong walls, with low embrasures, so that horses could not, at the first onset, reach the moat without battle beforehand (Jealousy imprisons Fair Welcoming in the tower and feels that the roses are now safe, leaving the Dreamer to lament his loss ) #3970 I was like the peasant who casts his seed on the earth and rejoices when it begins to be fair and thuck when it is in the blade, but before he collects a sheaf of it, the weather worsens and an evil cloud arises at the time when the ears should sprout and damages it by making the seed die within and robs the wretch of the hope that he had had too soon*

(#3980 The Dreamer fears that he has lost his hope and expectation as it sometimes happens with fortune #4005 He laments the imprisonment of Fair Welcoming and the Rose )

(Guillaume de Lorris's extant initial poem ends, however, with a declaration of loyalty to Fair Welcoming .)

*#4050 Ah! Fair Welcoming, I know in truth that they hope to deceive you and influence you with their fables  
If I loose your good will, there will never be any comfort for me, since I have no ties of faith elsewhere*

(This can be taken to place salvation in the hands of Fair Welcoming in the tower of the Lord's castle )

Table 21 10 Guillaume de Lorris's *Roman de la Rose*, c1230-5 — lines #2971 to #4058

CHAPTER 21. THE ROSE AND HER ESTABLISHER OFFSHOOTS



Illustration 1 (Fol. 13 R, col. 1)  
The Dreamer asleep  
Line #1 of Table 21.8

Illustration 2 (Fol. 13 R, col. 3)  
The images on the wall, Hatred first  
Line #139 of Table 21.8

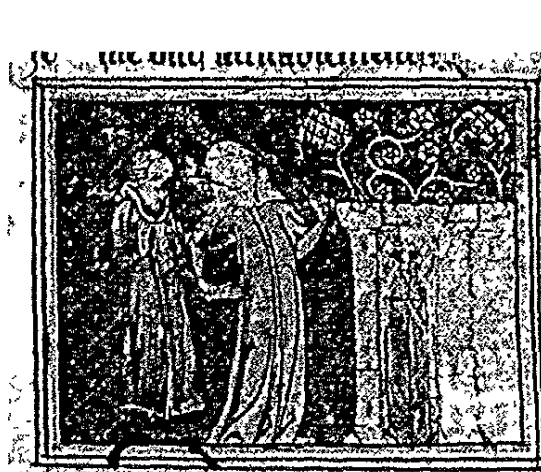


Illustration 17 (Fol. 21 R, col 2)  
Fair Welcoming and the Dreamer  
Line #2797 of Table 21.9



Illustration 18 (Fol. 21 V, col 2)  
The Dreamer and Resistance  
Line #2943 of Table 21.9

Figure 21.1: Some late 13th century manuscript illustrations (MS Paris, B. N. fr. 378) of Guillaume de Lorris's *Roman de la Rose*. Out of this set of 28 illustrations, these are the 4 that depict the Rose

## CHAPTER 21 THE ROSE AND HER ESTABLISHER OFFSHOOTS

Jean de Meun's c1275-80 continuation of Lorris's 'Dream of Love' portion of the *Rose* poem has been entitled 'The Overthrow of Reason' which may be regarded as containing parts entitled -

- Discourse of Reason (lines #4059-7230),
- The Advice of a Friend (#7231-10002),
- The Assault of the Castle and the role of False Seeming (#1003-12380),
- The Old Woman's Intercession (#12381-14807),
- Attack and Repulse (#14808-15890),
- Nature's Confession (#15891-19438),
- Genius's Solution (#19439-20703), and,
- Venus's Conflagration and the Winning of the Rose (#20704-21780)

While the rubricator of MS M132 regards the Old Woman's Intercession as 'all the filth of the world' (cf Figure 21 2) he introduces Genius's Solution to Nature's Confession as 'noble, wise, good, praiseworthy writing' The erotic and procreative aspects in 14th century manuscript copies were either emphasised and expanded (cf Figure 21 2) or abridged and this evidently confirms that there were diverse reactions to such content There was also diverse reaction to the sacred content

The 15th century view of the humanist Pierre Col was that the Old Woman's Intercession was satirical whereas Genius's Solution was a 'morally edifying instruction about the place of sexuality in human life' Modern authors, such as John Flemming, have argued that Genius's Solution is a parody of courtly love as a religion though Pierre Col was unwilling to argue for any comic intent in Nature's Confession to Genius or in Genius's Solution considering that the figures of Nature and Genius were too important for that, especially when taken with Meun's juxtaposition of sacred imagery<sup>4</sup>

Some extracts from Nature's Confession are -

**The narrator's preamble on generation** — #15977 *There is always a single phoenix that lives another phoenix returns from its ashes* #16030 *she (Art) watches how Nature works But she cannot make living things whether she paints, dyes, forges, or shapes armed knights in battle. all plants tame buds and domestic animals beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies Art will never make them go by themselves She may learn so much about alchemy she could transmute the species but she may never catch up with Nature* #16009 *she (Nature) continues to hammer and forge and always renew the individuals by new generation* #16083 *however it goes with species, the individuals, at least, when they undergo intelligent operations, are changeable into many forms They can so alter their appearances by various transformations that this change puts them into an entirely different species and robs them of the original species Do we not see how those who are masters of glass blowing create from fern both ash and glass?*

**Nature's comments on the Creator** — #16768 " *God Himself so honoured and valued me (Nature) that He established me as his chambermaid as constable and vicar I keep the beautiful golden chain that binds the four elements He gave me all things enclosed with the chain and commanded me to guard them*

**... on the heavenly** — #16801 *"I should not complain about heaven, it turns for ever and carries with it all twinkling stars*

Continued in Table 21 12

<sup>4</sup>Sylvia Huot (1993) *The Romance of the Rose and its Medieval Readers*, pps 26, 30, 32

Table 21 11: Jean de Meun's c1275-80 continuation of the *Rose* poem Part I

Continued from Table 21 11

- ... on the seven planets, moon, sun, mother earth, optics, and the soul — #16833 "I do not complain about the seven planets, each of them bright, shining, and clean, throughout the whole of its course #16855 When rays pass through transparent glass, there is nothing opaque, that may reflect them, Therefore the moon appears light in parts and seems dark in parts #16911 The beautiful sun that gives rise to the day – for it is the cause of all brightness – keeps its place in the middle like a king, all flaming with rays . It is not without reason that God wanted his dwelling to be there #16955 They (rays of light) also, through their influences, change the accidents and substances of things that are beneath the moon . #17610 There they (Deucalion and Pyrrha) went down on their knees and asked for Themis's counsel on how they could set about to revive their line When Themis heard their request . she advised them to go away and immediately throw their great mother's bones behind their backs . Pyrrha refused it .. saying that she could not destroy or break her mother's bones She continued until Deucalion told her the explanation of this advice . 'Our great mother is the earth, and the rocks, if I dare name them, are certainly her bones We must throw them behind us to revive our line' and from Pyrrha's rocks sprang women in body and soul, exactly as lady Themis had put in their ear #17702 Although the body has such power that it flies from the distemper of the heavens the force of the soul, I aver, is more powerful than that of the body For the soul moves and carries the body, if it did not exist the body would be a dead thing #18020 To comfort the earth as well as to go hunting, the clouds are accustomed to carry a bow and no man, unless he is master good enough to teach optics, knows how the sun varies their colours #18175 Those who are masters of mirrors make one image give birth to several they create four eyes in one head, and they make phantoms appear They even make them appear, quite alive, outside the mirror in water or in the air #18426 many people, in their folly, think themselves soicers by night, wandering with Lady Abundance And they say that their souls leave their bodies and go with good ladies into strange places the different things seen have not come in their beds, but through their souls, which labor and go running about thus through the world But this idea is a horrible folly and something not possible #18471 When they say that after the soul has left the body .. it does not know how to come back to it if it finds it overturned, who can support such fables? For it is true that the soul that is severed from the body is clearer, wiser, and cleverer than when it is joined to the body
- ... on the life genera — #18967 "I do not complain about the elements #18981 "Neither do I complain about the plants, for they are not slow to obey They are very attentive of my laws and, as long as they live, they produce their roots and leaves, their stems and branches, fruits and flowers Every year each one, like the grass, the trees, and the woods, bears whatever it can until it dies #18990 "Nor do I complain of the birds or the fish, #18999 "I do not complain about other beasts I have made #19021 "But man alone
- ... on man's sin — #19150 He (God) took on human flesh to relieve the wretch from his suffering He did so without me (Nature) for I do not know how He did He (the Trinity of God) was born in flesh of the Virgin Mary #19323 Of course, I leave to God all the sins with which the wretch is stained But of those of whom Love complains I complain myself, O Genius, #19369 Go, my friend, to the God of Love . I send you to absolve the valiant ones who work with good hearts to multiply their lines

As part of her Solution, following on from Nature's distinction between natural and Virgin birth, Genius remarks - #19515 " Nature, who has given birth to all things And let him who strives with all his force to maintain Nature, who struggles to love well, without any base thoughts go off to paradise decked in flowers #20335 "Now let us go back to the garden and speak of the things inside The Lover said that he saw plants, trees, animals, birds, brooks and springs #20597 "For God's sake, my lords, how do the (heavenly) park and the garden seem to you together? In order to bring you the sooner to an agreement, I want briefly to recall, their great virtue and goodness . #20627 "My lords, Think how to do honour to Nature #20683 When Genius had read everything, the barons were moved with joy

Table 21 12 Jean de Meun's c1275-80 continuation of the Rose poem Part II

The Old Woman's Intercession in the Rose poem, as indicated in Table 21 11 was either abridged or elaborated as might be expected for its salacious content This is exemplified by the adjacent illustration of the Old Woman's lines #14023 "Every creature wants to return to its nature; This fact must give a good deal of excuse to Venus and to all ladies who play around"



Figure 21.2: An illustration from a c1330s manuscript copy of Meun's continuation of the *Roman de la Rose* showing a Nun picking fruit resembling a phallus or a seed with its establisher offshoot. This manuscript (Paris Bibliothèque Nationale MS fr 25526, fol 106v) is the work of Jeanne and Richard de Montbaston in Paris around the times of the start of the Hundred Years War (1337-1453) between "Plantagenet England" and "non-Plantagenet France" This illustration might, for example, represent a satire of the generative function of the 'plant soul', which had been elevated in 13th century English philosophy, and a further similar illustration shows phalluses being transported in the panniers of a pack horse which reinforces the suggestion that this was satire of a 'horse borne establisher' sense to the Plantagenet name

#21775-80 Before I stirred from that place where I should wish to remain forever, I plucked, with great delight, the flower from the leaves of the rosebush, and thus I have my red rose Straightway it was day, and I awoke



Figure 21 3 The more permissive conclusion of Jean de Meun's continuation of c1275-80 with the Dreamer finally possessing the red rose — a libidinous interpretation of finally 'plucking the rose' has been suggested for a 1329 manuscript illustration (MS B N Rothschild 2800, fol 137 V) though this might perhaps be interpreted alternatively as the Dreamer taking the rose while the Lord and his Lady are asleep

## CHAPTER 21 THE ROSE AND HER ESTABLISHER OFFSHOOTS

By the late 14th century the Plant name was evidently becoming settled in east Cheshire which has been associated with the so-called 'Pearl poet' of that time.

Some had considered the plague to be God's judgment on man's iniquity<sup>a</sup> and there may have been some dispute as to whether to attach blame to a more usual culprit, the uncleanness of the poor<sup>b</sup>. Alternatively, there may have been emphasis on Cleanness in response to satire about Plantagenet generation. Such considerations may have had an effect on some of the sentiments that can be glimpsed in the Pearl poet's poem *Cleanness*, in which there is for example an exhortation amidst poverty to cleanness, not least as manifest in the *rose* of the Virgin birth.

Lines 154-60 of the poem *Cleanness*, relating to an unclean guest at a wedding feast, translate to modern English as<sup>c</sup> -

*"Take him!" he cries, "Bailiff, now bind at his back both his hands,  
Fix fast on his feet fetters of iron, Stuck him in stocks, and stow him away  
In my deepest of dungeons where dwells biting grief, Where weeping and woe, endless  
wailing and pain  
Live together — until he is taught how to dress!"*

Lines 1053-75, relating to Virgin birth and the *Rose* poem, translate as -

*If our God is so given to good, sinless acts,  
And you're craving to come to His court in the sky,  
If at last you are longing to look on His face,  
Then be clean. Better counsel I cannot advise  
For as Clopinel claims in his courtly Romance of  
the Rose, any reader who's wrenched with desire  
To be loved by a lady, must "look to her ways,  
Must behold the habits she happens to use,  
He adds "Look to that loved one to learn her ways;  
If you do this, no doubt, though disdainful at first,  
She will love you at last. So be like her in all."  
And if likewise you long for the love of our God,  
If you fain would befriend Him, then follow His lead  
In His cleanness copy Christ's ways on earth —  
As a pearl He's perfectly polished and clean  
Bear in mind he emerged from a maiden, was born  
In a marvelous miracle, mighty and pure,  
For no virgin was violently vanquished that time  
But was better for being the bearer of God  
The Lord's birth in beauteous Bethlehem then  
Was perfect and pure. They were poor as could be,  
But their byre proved a bower blissful and clean,*

<sup>a</sup>'Some say that it descended upon the human race through the influence of heavenly bodies, others that it was a punishment signifying God's anger at our iniquitous way of life. But whatever its cause, it had originated some years earlier in the east, where it had claimed countless lives before it unhappily spread westward, growing in strength as it swept relentlessly from one place to the next' Boccaccio (1358) *The Decameron*

<sup>b</sup>Unlike famine, the pestilence affected every social class, and the psychological impact was profound.

<sup>c</sup>*The Complete Works of the Pearl Poet*, translated by Casey Finch (1993), facing-page Middle English texts edited by Malcolm Andrew and Ronald Waldron, Clifford Peterson

Five poems have been ascribed to the so-called 'Pearl poet' or 'Gawain poet'. A late 14th century manuscript (MS Cotton Nero A x, Art 3, now held by the British Library) contains four which have been editorially entitled *Pearl*, *Cleanness*, *Patience*, and *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*. A further poem, known as *Saint Erkenwald*, is included amongst others in a bound pair of late 15th century manuscripts (British Library Ms Harley 2250) and it has been ascribed, on the basis of style etc., to the same author. Little is known of the poet. Suggestions for his or her identity have ranged, for example, from one in 1926 that he/she was a clerk in the house of John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke to the suggestion of Oakden (1930) that the geography of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* placed it to a poet in the house of John of Gaunt. Finally, in 1956, Omerod Greenwood advanced the name Hugh Masey and variations on the name have since obtained some currency. In 1987, the name John de Masey (or Massey) was put forward and this has been associated further with John de Massey, rector of Stockport in Cheshire and John Massey of Cotton in Cheshire though, more strictly, the poem remains anonymous.

Casey Finch (1993) has included as reasons for supposing common authorship of the five poems -

1. the habit of referring to God by *periphrasis*, such as 'He Who wrought all', or 'He Who put in people the power to See' or the 'world's Weilder' or 'He Who above Rules the world' or 'Maker of men' or 'He Who made cars' or 'Wielder of wisdom',
2. a fascination with food and with banqueting in particular, and,
3. a concern -- almost an obsession -- with enclosed spaces and with miraculous resurrections from such enclosures.

The first of these, and other evidence in the poems, might be associated with a "Plantagenet" tendency to blur the distinction between a heavenly and earthly Lord. The second can be compared with a Plantagenet grace of 'nutritive generosity', and the third with Theorem 4 in Chapter 19 by which the precursors of the Plant surname can be traced back to a 12th century Freudian paradigm of 'sprig' or 'horse borne establisher' for Plantagenet and 'fertile enclosure' for Plontone.

In connection with the pl(a/e)nte soul's nutritive generosity it may be noted that lines 387-90 of the poem *Patience* read -

*Every prnce, every priest, every prelate as well — Shall fast as is fit for their false,  
evil deeds.*

*Take each babe from the breast, though he bawls out and cries. Take each beast from  
the broom sage, he'll bite on no grass, .*

This might be compared with a metaphorical withdrawal of the Word, as is perhaps implicit in the broom sage, and the more literal withdrawal of Plantagenet nutritive generosity as is also implicit in the term broom sage.

Further comparisons with the 'Plant(agenet) related' context seem possible. For example, the sudden dusty dematerialisation of the anonymous judge's corpse in *Saint Erkenwald* can be associated with rebirth and the ash of the fern in the *Rose* poem (Table 21 5) and it can be compared further, perhaps, with a concern to perpetuate veracity for the name role *Plantefolie*.

Table 21 14: The Pearl poet of the Plant homeland and the *Rose* poem Part II



Misyn's phrase *plantes of all vyce* may reflect satire, not only of the *pl(a/e)nte of pe(e)s* but also of the symbolism of the vine which was related to nutrition (food and wine) and generation in the cult of Bacchus — there are evident parallels with the nutritive and generative powers of the 'vegetative soul' Generosity of the vine and fruitfulness are in evidence in the further quote -

Lydg. Henry VI Entry (1432)

*Bachus, at reuerence off the kyng, Shewed oute his plente at his home koming*

The original Latin<sup>a</sup> of Richard Rolle<sup>b</sup> (c1300-49) has been translated roughly<sup>c</sup> as:-

And this (*i e* the exchanging of the glory of incorruptible charity for a fleeting lust of beauty) they could not possibly do were they not blinded by a counterfeit 'fire of love', which both devastates 'virtue' at source and *encourages vice in its growth*

In the 1434 translation by Richard Misyn, Bachelor of Theology, Prior of Lincoln<sup>d</sup>, this appears as:-

This sothely suld thai not do, but if thai were blynded with fire of fraward lufe, the whilk wastie burionyng of vertue, & *norrysches the plantes of all vyce.*

Misyn's choice of the words *norrysches the plantes of all vyce* can be understood, not only by associating them with the nourishing, growth, and generative powers of the plant, but also by returning to the original Latin of the mystic Rolle which can be interpreted more literally as *judges an increase of all vetches* — alteratives for the word vetches however are 'climbing/binding plants' or 'winches of crossbows' or 'spiral staircases'<sup>e</sup> Misyn's rather arbitrary association in 1434 of the Latin *omnium uiciorum* with the phrase *plantes of all vyce* can be contrasted with for example -

?a1425 Orch. Syon 391/24

*Heere now what tilliers I haue sent into my vynezerd for to pull up thornes of vicis & for to plaunte vertues*

It seems that, more generally in "Plantagenet times", *plaunte* was associated with virtue rather than vice

<sup>a</sup>Hoc utique non agerant nisi excecarentur persuersi amoris igne, qui cuncta deuastat germina uirtutum, et *augmentum ugerit omnium uiciorum*

<sup>b</sup>The 'Fire of Love', in other words the *Incendium Amoris*, is the most famous book of the Yorkshire hermit Richard Rolle (c1300-49) In Rolle's book *Melos Amoris* there is, some scholars suggest, a reference to the infidelities of Queen Isabella with Roger Mortimer This royal scandal of 1325-6 led on to the abdication of Edward II and his murder

<sup>c</sup>*The Fire of Love by Richard Rolle*, Translated into modern English with an introduction by Clifton Walters, Penguin Books, 1972, pps 48-9

<sup>d</sup>Rev Ralph Harvey (1896) *The Fire of Love and The Mending of Life or The Rule of Living*, pps 4-5

<sup>e</sup>The Latin word *uiciorum* in Rolle's text of c1320 is apparently the generative plural of *uicium* which, according to the *Revised Medieval Latin Word List* of R E Latham (1965) appears in 1252 and 1318 with the meaning 'winch (of crossbow)' though this is variously spelled *uicia* in 1282 and 1326 and *uiscium* in 1300 A similar word however is *uicia* (1208, c1327) or *uicia* (c1283) meaning 'vetch', which is a genus of plants, mostly climbing, some cultivated for fodder, with the Latin *uicia* akin to *vincire* meaning 'to bind' Another similar medieval Latin word is *uicium* (1244) meaning a 'spiral staircase'

## WHAT IS A BEHINDER?

Whilst looking through the 1881 Census I came across the following -

|                |              |                         |   |    |    |             |           |          |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|----|----|-------------|-----------|----------|
|                | Dwelling     | 11 Richmond Terrace     |   |    |    |             |           |          |
|                | Census place | Neath, Glamorgan, Wales |   |    |    |             |           |          |
| Hannah Plant   | Head         | Butcheress              |   | M  | 52 | F           | Llandrw   | Cardigan |
| Thomas Plant   | Son          | Behinder in             |   |    |    |             |           |          |
|                |              | Tin works               | U | 18 | M  | Neath Abbey | Glamorgan |          |
| Margaret Plant | Dau          |                         | U | 12 | F  | Neath       | Glamorgan |          |

The bit that intrigued me was Thomas' occupation 'A Behinder in Tin Works' So I wrote to Corus (previously British Steel Corp ) at Port Talbot works asking for information

A few days later I received the following e-mail

Dear Mr Plant,

I was interested to receive your note which eventually reached me via some tortuous and anonymous route from our Port Talbot Plant - where you sent it I will attempt to answer your question re the definition of a "behinder"

Before the present modern high speed, high-tech strip-mills, (such as our present plant on this site ) tinplate was made in small mills known as 'handmills' There were literally dozens of these mills in this neighbourhood and the rest of South Wales, with Llanelli - the town in which our current plant is based - being known as the mother of the tinplate industry, and known as "Tinopolis"

Tinplate is the result of coating a very thin steel plate with tin To produce the thin steel plate, a steel bar of approximately a half-inch thickness was heated in a furnace and then passed several times through the 'nip' of the steel rolls in a handmill Each time the red-hot steel plate was passed through the mill, its thickness would be reduced until eventually it had been reached the thickness required by the customer This process is best imagined by visualising two rolls under pressure as in an old-fashioned clothes wringer The drive power for the mill was provided by a steam engine (or sometimes water wheel )

Each mill was operated by a team of four or five men and the work was extremely arduous The man in charge of the team was the "Rollerman" and he stood in front of the mill and fed the red-hot steel bar into the rolls using hand-held tongs As stated previously, to reduce the thickness of the plate to that required, it had to be passed several times through the mill To facilitate this, behind the mill stood another team member whose job it was to 'catch' the outgoing plate put through by the rollerman and , again using tongs, pass it back to the rollerman over the top of the rolls for the next pass This process would continue until the plate was thin enough for the customer order

Yes - you've guessed it - the man behind the mill was called the 'BEHINDER' !!

There were other interesting titles also, e.g Feeder, Trimmer, Doubler, etc

You may be interested to know that at this plant we have a small museum describing the history of the Tinplate Industry in this area , which includes a working model of one of these mills together with other interesting relics and a film of the last of these works in operation

If you are ever in this area I will be pleased to arrange a visit for you, together with a tour of our current state-of-the-art plant

Hopefully, the foregoing may help to answer your query

Ken Morgan, Works Engineer, Trostre Works

WKP note - So there you are - you now know what a behinder did - 'not many know that'

## STAFFORDSHIRE MARRIAGE INDEX

The Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry have indexed all Staffordshire marriages 1500" to 1837 There are a total of 1482 entries for the Plant name and I have purchased an extract from this index for the first 741 entries covering Abigail to Joseph The remaining listing will be purchased within the next few months

It is intended (as we did for the Burial Index) to list the information in succeeding Journals and this Journal will include references from Abigail to Bridget If any member would like an earlier check of names alphabetically after Bridget please contact me

Relative to this index, the B M S G H have made the following comment -

*'A negative result to a marriage search should not be considered a 100% guarantee that a marriage did not take place in Staffordshire, particularly with the earlier records It is our policy to investigate any discrepancies we become aware of, we would be therefore most grateful to hear of any problems you find with the information supplied or entries not found '*

Relative to the above statement, please contact me if you have any comments and I will take the matter up with the authors of this Index

## STAFFORDSHIRE MARRIAGE INDEX 1500's TO 1837

Plant Extracts Agibal to Bndgett

| Name      | Status | Occupation | Residence   | Name            | Status | Occupation    | Residence       | Date          | Place           | Notes                      | Banns/Lic. |
|-----------|--------|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|
| 1 Plant   | w      |            | Bearson     | Frances Sherrat |        |               |                 | 10 Feb 1680/1 | Muckestone      | register<br>Widow<br>Plant |            |
| 2 Plant   |        |            | Woor        | Eliz Bremmer    |        |               |                 | 19 Oct 1714   | Mucklestone     |                            |            |
| 3 Plant   |        |            |             | Jane Sylvester  |        |               |                 | 27 Mar 1722   | Mucklestone     |                            |            |
| 4 Abigail |        |            |             | Thomas Ford     |        |               |                 | 25 Dec 1786   | Nortot-le-Moors |                            |            |
| 5 Abraham | b      |            | Adbaston    | Ruth Jackson    | s      |               | Adbaston        | 3 Jun 1837    | Adbaston        |                            | L          |
| 6 Alfred  | b      |            |             | Sarah Ball      | s      |               |                 | 1 May 1837    | Caverswall      |                            |            |
| 7 Alfred  | b      |            |             | Mary Bentley    | s      |               |                 | 21 Oct 1833   | Stoke on Trent  |                            | L          |
| Rhodes    |        |            |             |                 |        |               |                 |               |                 |                            |            |
| 8 Alice   |        |            |             | Tho Clowes      |        |               |                 | 3 Dec 1638    | Leek            |                            |            |
| 9 Alice   |        |            |             | Rich Heath      |        | Yeoman        | Leek            | 11 May 1657   | Leek            | d/o Tho<br>Plant           |            |
| 10 Alice  |        |            | Stonycliffe | Will Fallowes   |        |               |                 | 10 Apr 1667   | Leek            |                            |            |
| 11 Alice  |        |            |             | James Holt      |        |               |                 | 2 Jun 1700    | Marchington     |                            |            |
| 12 Alice  |        |            |             | John Freckley   |        |               |                 | 31 Dec 1711   | Stone           |                            |            |
| 13 Alice  |        |            |             | Richard         |        |               | Oldswinfor<br>d | 2 Sep 1754    | Kinswinford     |                            |            |
| 14 Alice  |        |            |             | Thompson        |        |               |                 | 28 Apr 1777   | Eccleshall      |                            | L          |
| 15 Alice  |        |            |             | Thomas Addison  |        |               |                 | 28 Oct 1781   | Blore           |                            | B          |
| 16 Alice  |        |            |             | John Manfold    |        |               |                 | 1 Jan 1783    | Brewood         | from<br>BT                 |            |
| 17 Alice  |        |            |             | Samuel Plant    |        |               |                 | 15 Jun 1794   | Whitmore        |                            |            |
| 18 Alice  |        |            |             | Thomas Stubbs   |        |               | Stoke           | 30 Aug 1819   | Norton-le-Moors |                            |            |
| 19 Alice  |        |            |             | Thomas Beeston  |        |               |                 | 11 Jun 1822   | Mucklestone     |                            |            |
| 20 Alice  | s      |            |             | Thomas Peacock  | b      | Silkthrowster |                 | 14 Oct 1823   | Sheen           |                            |            |
| 21 Alice  | s      |            |             | Isaac Singleton | b      |               |                 | 18 May 1835   | Sedgley         |                            |            |
| 22 Alice  | s      |            |             | George Davies   | w      | collier       |                 | 8 Jun 1835    | Wolverhampton   |                            |            |
| 23 Alice  | w      |            |             | William Dodd    | w      |               |                 | 2 Nov 1835    | Mucklestone     |                            |            |
| 24 Ann    |        |            |             | Richd Greene    |        |               |                 | 14 Dec 1567   | Uttoxeter       |                            |            |
| 25 Ann    |        |            |             | Thomas Woolley  |        |               |                 | 6 Feb 1680/1  | Leek            |                            |            |
| 26 Ann    |        |            |             | Abel Mellar     |        |               |                 | 16 Sep 1717   | Leek            |                            |            |
| 27 Ann    |        |            | Alstonfield | Jer Ward        |        |               | Bakewell        | 22 Oct 1722   | Leek            |                            |            |

| Name   | Status | Occupation | Residence          | Name                         | Status | Occupation | Residence                   | Date             | Place                    | Notes | Banns/ |
|--------|--------|------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------|
| 28 Ann |        |            | Stafford St        | Thomas Barret                |        |            | Stafford St                 | 3 Jul 1723       | Pattingham               |       |        |
| 29 Ann |        |            | Mary<br>Caverswall | John Keeling<br>Thomas Fower |        |            | Mary<br>Cheadle             | 10 Apr 1727      | Stafford St              |       |        |
| 30 Ann |        |            |                    |                              |        |            |                             | 20 Mar<br>1745/6 | Caverswall               |       | L      |
| 31 Ann | s      |            | Leek               | Robert Cope                  |        |            | Leek                        | 27 Dec 1753      | Leek                     |       |        |
| 32 Ann |        |            |                    | John Lockett                 | b      |            | Horton                      | 29 May<br>1755   | Leek                     |       | L      |
| 33 Ann | s      |            |                    | William Lovatt               | w      |            |                             | 10 Feb 1757      | Leek                     |       |        |
| 34 Ann |        |            |                    | John Allom                   | b      |            | Stoke                       | 7 June 1761      | Leek                     |       |        |
| 35 Ann | w      |            |                    | Ralph Deakin                 |        | potter     |                             | 23 Aug 1762      | Stoke on<br>Trent        |       | L      |
| 36 Ann | s      |            | Ipstones           | John Embery                  | w      |            | Stoke                       | 9 Apr 1765       | Haughton                 |       | B      |
| 37 Ann |        |            |                    | Thos Robinson                |        |            |                             | 31 Dec 1765      | Newcastle-<br>under-Lyme |       |        |
| 38 Ann |        |            |                    | Benjn Henney                 |        |            |                             | 7 Oct 1766       | Norton le<br>Moors       |       |        |
| 39 Ann | s      |            | Sheffihales        | John Smith                   | b      |            | Sheffihales                 | 26 Mar 1767      | Sheffihales              |       | L      |
| 40 Ann | s      |            |                    | Joseph Bower                 | b      |            | Dby Walton,<br>Chesterfield | 19 Jun 1771      | Uttoxeter                |       | L      |
| 41 Ann |        |            | Stone              | George Hulme                 |        |            |                             | 9 Oct 1774       | Cheddleton               |       |        |
| 42 Ann |        |            | Astburey           | John Jones                   |        |            |                             | 17 Oct 1774      | Eccleshall               |       |        |
| 43 Ann |        |            |                    | Thomas Frost                 |        |            | Wolstonton                  | 29 Dec 1774      | Wolstanton               |       |        |
| 44 Ann |        |            |                    | John Hill                    |        |            |                             | 26 Sep 1776      | Alstonefield             |       |        |
| 45 Ann |        |            |                    | John Wheeler                 |        |            |                             | 11 Mar 1778      | Kingswinford             |       |        |
| 46 Ann | s      |            |                    | John Shaw                    |        | tailor     | Stoke                       | 23 Sep 1782      | Whitmore                 |       |        |
| 47 Ann |        |            |                    | Thos Rogers                  |        |            |                             | 31 Jan 1785      | Alstonefield             |       |        |
| 48 Ann | s      |            |                    | George Harrison              |        |            |                             | 12 Jun 1786      | Stoke-on-<br>Trent       |       |        |
| 49 Ann |        |            |                    | Thos Mellor                  |        |            |                             | 20 Jul 1788      | Norton-le-<br>Moors      |       |        |
| 50 Ann | s      |            | Leek               | Joseph Hargraves             | b      |            | Leek                        | 20 Jan 1791      | Leek                     |       |        |
| 51 Ann | s      |            |                    | James Marston                | b      |            |                             | 20 Jan 1791      | Leek                     |       |        |
| 52 Ann |        |            |                    | Joseph Badger                |        |            |                             | 10 Feb 1794      | Kingswinford             |       |        |
| 53 Ann |        |            |                    | John Bennett                 |        |            |                             | 8 Dec 1794       | Alstonefield             |       |        |
| 54 Ann |        |            |                    | James Spender                |        |            | Newport                     | 22 Dec 1794      | Gnosall                  |       | L      |
| 55 Ann |        |            | Leek               | Thos Whalan                  |        |            | Leek                        | 2 Nov 1797       | Leek                     |       | L      |
| 56 Ann | s      |            |                    | Samuel Brook                 | b      |            |                             | 5 Jan 1799       | Horton                   |       | L      |

| Name   | Status | Occupation | Residence | Name               | Status | Occupation | Residence | Date        | Place                | Notes       | Banns/ |
|--------|--------|------------|-----------|--------------------|--------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|--------|
| 57 Ann |        |            | Stoke     | Thos Jackson       |        | potter     | Stoke     | 9 Oct 1801  | Newcastle-under-Lyme |             |        |
| 58 Ann |        |            |           | John Shenton       |        |            |           | 5 Sep 1802  | Cheadle              |             |        |
| 59 Ann |        |            |           | Wm Grindon         |        |            |           | 16 Aug 1803 | Alstonefield         |             | L      |
| 60 Ann |        |            |           | Joseph Ball        |        |            |           | 29 Sep 1803 | Alstonefield         |             |        |
| 61 Ann | s      |            |           | George Challinor   |        | cordwinder |           | 31 Oct 1803 | Stoke-on-Trent       |             |        |
| 62 Ann | s      |            | Leek      | Wm Hollinshead     | b      |            | Leek      | 19 May 1804 | Leek                 |             |        |
| 63 Ann | w      |            |           | William Carter     | w      | bricklayer |           | 22 Jul 1805 | Stoke-on-Trent       |             |        |
| 64 Ann |        |            |           | Geo Smith          |        |            |           | 10 Feb 1807 | Norton-le-Moors      |             |        |
| 65 Ann |        |            |           | William Lowatt     |        |            |           | 31 Aug 1807 | Bucknall             |             |        |
| 66 Ann |        |            | Stoke     | Samuel Skelding    |        |            | Stoke     | 21 Sep 1807 | Kingswinford         |             |        |
| 67 Ann |        |            |           | Saml Buxton        |        |            |           | 9 Aug 1809  | Norton-le-Moors      |             |        |
| 68 Ann |        |            | Stoke     | George Tatton      |        |            | Stoke     | 15 Apr 1811 | Bucknall             |             |        |
| 69 Ann |        |            |           | Christopher James  | w      |            |           | 2 May 1812  | Cheadle              |             |        |
| 70 Ann | s      |            |           | Thomas Malkin      | b      |            |           | 7 Oct 1815  | Leek                 |             | L      |
| 71 Ann |        |            |           | Thomas Bradshaw    |        |            | Dilthorne | 8 Jan 1816  | Caverswall           |             |        |
| 72 Ann | s      |            |           | William Luth       | b      | potter     |           | 26 May 1816 | Stoke-on-Trent       |             |        |
| 73 Ann | s      |            |           | Mathew Ward        | b      |            |           | 6 Jul 1818  | Stafford St Mary     |             |        |
| 74 Ann | s      |            |           | Samuel Stonetewer  | b      |            |           | 18 Oct 1818 | Leek                 |             |        |
| 75 Ann | s      |            |           | John Fox           | b      | labourer   | Bradley   | 31 Dec 1818 | Church Eaton         | w minor wcp |        |
| 76 Ann | s      |            |           | George Summerfield | b      | potter     |           | 25 Dec 1819 | Stoke-on-Trent       |             |        |
| 77 Ann | s      |            |           | James Hancock      | b      | potter     |           | 31 Mar 1823 | Burslem              |             |        |
| 78 Ann |        |            |           | William Spencer    |        |            |           | 8 Sep 1823  | Tamworth             |             |        |
| 79 Ann |        |            |           | Solomon Stevenson  |        |            |           | 11 Feb 1824 | Leek                 |             |        |
| 80 Ann | s      |            |           | Robert Ellis       | b      |            |           | 19 Feb 1824 | Tipton               |             |        |
| 81 Ann |        |            | Norton    | Jno Sutton         |        |            | Norton    | 3 Jan 1825  | Norton-le-Moors      |             |        |
| 82 Ann | s      |            |           | Samuel Ash         | b      | potter     |           | 11 Jul 1825 | Stoke-on-Trent       |             |        |
| 83 Ann |        |            |           | James Hall         |        |            |           | 9 Jan 1826  | Sal                  |             |        |
|        |        |            |           |                    |        |            |           |             | Sheriffhales         |             |        |

| Name    | Status | Occupation | Residence           | Name               | Status | Occupation    | Residence            | Date          | Place                   | Notes | Banns/ |
|---------|--------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| 84 Ann  | s      |            |                     | Thomas Leadbeater  | b      |               | Alrewas              | 18 Dec 1826   | Lichfield St<br>Mary    |       |        |
| 85 Ann  | s      |            |                     | William Cooper     | b      | potter        |                      | 3 Jul 1827    | Stoke-on-Trent          |       |        |
| 86 Ann  | s      |            | Stafford St<br>Mary | Daniel Dix         | b      |               | Stafford, St<br>Mary | 9 Feb 1829    | Stafford St<br>Mary     |       |        |
| 87 Ann  |        |            | Rowley<br>Regis     | Thomas Willetts    |        |               | Rowley Regis         | 15 Feb 1830   | Wor Cleint              |       |        |
| 88 Ann  |        |            | Eccleshall          | Richard Hart       |        |               | Eccleshall           | 1 Apr 1830    | Eccleshall              |       | L      |
| 89 Ann  |        |            |                     | Joseph Webb        |        |               |                      | 18 Dec 1832   | Kingswunford            |       |        |
| 90 Ann  |        |            |                     | William Jervis     |        |               | Dilhorn              | 21 Mar 1833   | Stone                   |       |        |
| 91 Ann  | w      |            |                     | John Page          | w      |               |                      | 25 Nov 1833   | Tipton                  |       |        |
| 92 Ann  | s      |            |                     | Jonathan Boulton   | b      |               |                      | 28 Dec 1833   | Burslem                 |       |        |
| 93 Ann  | s      |            |                     | William Astbury    | b      |               |                      | 29 Sep 1834   | Stoke-on-Trent          |       |        |
| 94 Ann  | s      |            |                     | Martin Porter      | b      | cabinet maker |                      | 22 Oct 1834   | Wolstanton              |       | L      |
| 95 Ann  |        |            |                     | William Lloyd      |        |               |                      | 12 May 1835   | Ellenhall               |       |        |
| 96 Ann  |        |            |                     | William Wardall    |        |               |                      | 22 Sep 1836   | Wolverhampton           |       |        |
| 97 Ann  |        |            |                     | Wm Morris          |        |               |                      | 10 May 1651   | Leek                    |       |        |
| 98 Ann  |        |            | Leeke Frith         | Rich Plant         |        |               |                      | 3 Dec 1668    | Leek                    |       |        |
| 99 Ann  |        |            | Milstreet           | Ralph Clayton      |        |               |                      | 4 April 1681  | Leek                    |       |        |
| 100 Ann |        |            |                     | Tho Rider          |        |               |                      | 31 Aug 1682   | Leek                    |       |        |
| 101 Ann |        |            | Rushton             | John Clowes        |        |               |                      | 13 Feb 1693/4 | Leek                    |       |        |
| 102 Ann |        |            |                     | Samuel Washington  |        |               |                      | 1 Dec 1711    | Horton                  |       |        |
| 103 Ann |        |            |                     | William Cassall    |        |               |                      | 25 Feb 1716   | Rowley<br>Regis         |       |        |
| 104 Ann |        |            | Leek                | John Kinsey        |        |               | Chs Asbury<br>Stone  | 3 Aug 1719    | Caverswall              |       | L      |
| 105 Ann |        |            | Eccleshall          | Thos Lycett        |        |               |                      | 21 May 1720   | Caverswall              |       | L      |
| 106 Ann |        |            |                     | John Johnson       |        |               |                      | 9 Feb 1724/5  | Adbaston                |       |        |
| 107 Ann |        |            |                     | John Waine         |        |               |                      | 27 Apr 1728   | Alstonefield            |       |        |
| 108 Ann |        |            | Dilhorne            | Saml Fowell        |        |               | Dilhorne             | 6 Jul 1746    | Dilhorne                |       | L      |
| 109 Ann |        |            |                     | John Cotton        |        |               | Trentham             | 29 Feb 1756   | Stone                   |       | L      |
| 110 Ann |        |            |                     | Richard Chatterley |        |               | Swinerton            | 11 Jun 1757   | Eccleshall              |       | L      |
| 111 Ann |        |            |                     | John Shenton       |        |               | Leigh                | 26 Apr 1762   | Stone                   |       | L      |
| 112 Ann |        |            | Swinerton           | Robert Deakin      |        |               |                      | 16 Nov 1768   | Lichfield St<br>Michael |       | L      |
| 113 Ann |        |            |                     | George Rosson      |        |               |                      | 13 Feb 1789   | Stone                   |       |        |
| 114 Ann |        |            |                     | Robert Hanbury     |        |               | Norton               | 21 Jan 1792   | Stone                   |       | L      |

| Name        | Status | Occupation | Residence    | Name              | Status | Occupation | Residence    | Date          | Place        | Notes      | Banns/ |
|-------------|--------|------------|--------------|-------------------|--------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------|
| 115 Anne    |        |            |              | William Parmer    |        |            |              | 24 Dec 1804   | Sandon       |            |        |
| 116 Anne    |        |            |              | Richard Ray       |        |            |              | 7 Apr 1806    | Stone        |            |        |
| 117 Anne    |        |            |              | James Slinn       |        |            | Ranton       | 14 Apr 1806   | Ranton       |            | B      |
| 118 Anne    | s      |            | Ranton       | John Hodgkinson   | b      | labourer   |              | 22 Nov 1819   | Wolstanton   |            |        |
| 119 Anne    | s      |            |              | John Tipper       | b      |            |              | 26 Mar 1834   | Cheadle      |            | L      |
| 120 Anne    | s      |            |              | William Fideswell | b      |            |              | 27 Dec 1834   | Cheadle      |            |        |
| 121 Anne    | s      |            |              | George Norcop     | b      | collier    |              | 31 Dec 1835   | Wolstanton   |            |        |
| 122 Anne    |        |            |              | Owen Lund         |        |            | Eccleshall   | 7 Mar 1836    | Chebsey      |            | L      |
| 123 Anne    | s      |            |              | Joseph Banks      | b      |            |              | 22 Aug 1836   | Caverswall   |            |        |
| 124 Barbara |        |            | Alstonefield | Moses Mellor      |        |            | Alstonefield | 8 Jun 1761    | Alstonefield |            | B      |
| 125 Barbara |        |            |              | John Chadwick     |        |            | Whetton      | 2 Nov 1770    | Alstonefield |            | L      |
| 126 Barbara |        |            |              | Francis Howe      |        |            |              | 2 Jul 1803    | Stafford St  |            |        |
| 127 Barbara | s      |            |              | James Cartlich    | b      | collier    |              | 18 Oct 1830   | Mary         |            |        |
| 128         |        |            | Stone        | Ann Whrters       |        |            | Tast         | 27 Jan 1679/0 | Wolstanton   |            |        |
| Beardmore   |        |            |              |                   |        |            |              |               | Newcastle-   |            |        |
| 129         |        |            |              | Mary Bate         |        |            |              | 11 Jan 1672   | Rowley       | under-Lyme |        |
| Benjamin    |        |            |              | Elizabeth Bradley |        |            |              | 19 Dec 1695   | Regis        |            |        |
| 130         |        |            |              | Susannah Crowther |        |            |              | 12 Oct 1724   | Kirver       |            |        |
| Benjamin    |        |            |              |                   |        |            |              |               |              |            |        |
| 131         |        |            |              | Mary Eardley      |        |            |              | 25 May 1746   | Buddulph     |            |        |
| Benjamin    |        |            | Leek         | Jane Brookbanks   |        |            |              | 22 Jun 1752   | Leek         |            |        |
| 132         |        |            |              |                   |        |            |              |               |              |            |        |
| Benjamin    |        |            |              | Sarah Thompson    |        |            |              | 27 Sep 1756   | Kingswimford |            |        |
| 133         |        |            |              | Ann Clewlow       |        |            |              | 9 Jul 1781    | Newcastle-   |            |        |
| Benjamin    |        |            | Leek         | Ellen Bostock     |        |            | Chapel       | 1 Nov 1800    | under-Lyme   |            |        |
| 134         |        |            |              | Catherina Newton  |        |            | Choriton     |               | Cheadle      |            | L      |
| Benjamin    |        |            | Stoke        |                   |        |            |              | 24 Nov 1800   | Kingswimford |            |        |
| 135         |        |            |              | Sarah Grundy      | s      |            |              | 2 Mar 1801    | Ellastone    |            |        |
| Benjamin    |        |            |              | Louisa Cook       |        |            |              | 15 Nov 1815   | Bucknall     |            |        |
| 136         |        |            |              |                   |        |            |              |               |              |            |        |
| Benjamin    |        |            |              |                   |        |            |              |               |              |            |        |
| 137         |        |            |              |                   |        |            |              |               |              |            |        |
| Benjamin    |        |            |              |                   |        |            |              |               |              |            |        |
| 138         |        |            |              |                   |        |            |              |               |              |            |        |
| Benjamin    |        |            |              |                   |        |            |              |               |              |            |        |
| 139         |        |            |              |                   |        |            |              |               |              |            |        |
| Benjamin    |        |            |              |                   |        |            |              |               |              |            |        |



| Name         | Status | Occupation | Residence | Name             | Status | Occupation | Residence           | Date        | Place        | Notes | Banns/ |
|--------------|--------|------------|-----------|------------------|--------|------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| 140 Benjamin |        |            |           | Frances Plant    |        |            |                     | 1 Oct 1825  | Cheadle      |       |        |
| 141 Benjamin | b      |            |           | Anne Hawley      | s      |            |                     | 29 May 1830 | Cheadle      |       |        |
| 142 Benjamin |        |            | Kinver    | Joyce Chambers   |        |            |                     | 8 Oct 1699  | Rowley Regis |       |        |
| 143 Benjm    |        | miller     | Biddulph  | Judith Biddulph  |        |            | Biddulph            | 11 Feb 1793 | Biddulph     |       |        |
| 144 Betty    |        |            |           | John Lane        |        |            | Dby North Wingfield | 27 Jun 1808 | Blore        |       | L      |
| 145 Bridget  |        |            |           | William Bullocke |        |            |                     | ** Nov 1612 | Stone        |       |        |

**MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS  
PIGOTS DIRECTORIES EARLY 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

The following information has been forwarded by Judith Kirkby (member No 139) extracted whilst trawling various forms of the Pigot directories

--- Derbyshire 1828/9

**BAKEWELL**

Robert Plant, King Street, watch and clock maker

**CHESTERFIELD**

Thomas Plant, Packer's Row, Clog and patten maker

**TIDESWELL**

Thomas Plant, watch and clock maker, Tideswell

--- Shropshire 1828/9

**NEWPORT**

William Plant, saddler, High Street

1842

**NEWPORT**

Stephen Plant, boot and shoe maker, St Mary Street  
William Plant, beer retailer, Canal Bridge

**WHITCHURCH**

Thomas Plant, boot and shoe maker, Clifford Street

--- Cheshire 1822/3

**CONGLETON**

Thomas Plant, Mill Street, cabinet maker

**STOCKPORT area**

George Plant, Tiviot Dale, baker/flour dealer

1828/9

**CONGLETON**

Thomas Plant, High Street, liquor merchant

**MACCLESFIELD**

James Plant, Charles Street, shopkeeper, sundries

MIDDLEWICH

John Plant, gentleman, Eliworth

SANDBACH

George Plant, Front Street, saddler

Andrew Plant, Holmes Chapel, shoe maker

STOCKPORT area

George Plant, Tiviot Dale, baker, flour dealer

Edward Plant, Throstle Grove, shopkeeper, sundries

Andrew Plant, Lancashire Hill, shopkeeper and seedsman

1830/31

CONGLETON

Thomas Plant, High Street, liquor merchant

MIDDLEWICH AND OVER

Joh Plant, gentleman, Ellworth

STOCKPORT

Andrew Plant, Lancashire Hill, shopkeeper and dealer in sundries, also seedsman

1834

MACCLESFIELD area

Mary Plant, Mill Lane, Sutton, milliner and dressmaker

MIDDLEWICH area

John Plant, Newton, brick and tile maker

STOCKPORT

John Plant, 52 High Street, baker/flour dealer

WILMSLOW, ALDERLEY etc

George Plant, publican of Bulls Head, Wilmslow

Judith's connection with the Plants is from Martha Plant, twin sister of Mary. They were daughters of Sarah (nee Bagshaw) and George Plant of Burbage, Derbyshire. He was a lime burner and labourer, and they were married at Earl Sterndale on 12 11 1814. Their children were Edward, Ann, Mary and Martha (1822), Sarah, Hannah, Margaret, Betty, and Ellen. Martha married Jonathan Jackson in 1840 at Prestbury, at a time when she was living in Sutton, Cheshire. Martha and Jonathan were my great great grandparents, and their son, William Yarwood Jackson, married Elizabeth Yarwood Heathcote in 1866 at Prestbury.

## BRITISH CERTIFICATE COSTS - CIVIL REGISTRATION

as at Summer 2000

- 1 Visit in person with full index reference
- 2 By post with full index reference
- 3 By post without index reference (with limited staff index search)
- 4 Priority application (certificate supplied very quickly)
- 5 Ordered via Internet
- 6 Certificate ordered by post/inperson at a local register office

**ENGLAND & WALES** - In person at Family records Centre, 1 Myddelton Street, London EC1R 1UW (Free admission to the national BDM indexes) By post from postal Applications, Office for National Statistics, GRO, PO Box 2, Southport PR8 2JD 1 - £6.50; 2 £8.00; 3 - £11.00 with 3-year search; 4 - £24.00 with index reference, £27.00 without index reference; 5 - N/A (not available); 6 - £6.50. At local Register Offices searches may be made in the local (not national) indexes of births and deaths, and many - though not always all - local marriages, by appointment and by agreement with the local superintendent registrar, for a fee of £18 00 per day

**SCOTLAND** - General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT 1 - £11.00; 2 - £13.00; 3 - £13.00; 4 - Cost of certificate plus £10.00; 5 - £16.00; 6 - £13.00. Admission per person to New Register House is by "Pass", costing Part Day £10, Full Day £17 (£13 discounted APEX place booked from 6 weeks in advance), One week £65, Four Weeks £220, One Quarter £500, One Year £1500 However admission includes access to computerised indexes AND the actual register entries, plus reduced charge of £8.00 per certificate or £2 50 per uncertified photocopy of register entries ordered during visits by valid pass-holders General Search in local register offices' indexes in Scotland is £10.00 per hour by appointment and by agreement

**NORTHERN IRELAND** - Northern Ireland Statistics & research Agency, GRO, Oxford House, 49-55 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4HL 1 - £4.00; 2 - £4.00; 3 - £7.00; 4 - Cost of certificate plus £10.00; 5 - N/A; 6 - £7.00. Admission by following different search fees Five-year search, or part, for one event only £3 00, Search in BDM indexes for a period not exceeding 6 hours (including 4 free verifications from indexes - additional verifications £1 each ) £6 00, search of BDM records assisted by member by member of staff (must be pre-booked) £15 00 per hour Local marriage indexes and last three years of local births and deaths only available in local register offices

**REPUBLIC OF IRELAND** - Republic of Ireland GRO, Joyce House, 8-11 Lombard Street East, Dublin 2 1 - IR£5.50; 2 - IR£5.50, or uncertified photocopy IR£1.50; 3 - IR£5.50, or uncertified photocopy IR£1.50; 4 - N/A; 5 - N/A; 6 - IR£5.50 in person, IR£5.80 by post (sterling payments acceptable). Admission by "Particular Search" for one event over a period not exceeding five years IR£1 50, or by "General Search" for any event in the births and deaths indexes not exceeding not exceeding 6 hours, or any event in the marriage indexes during any successive days not exceeding six - IR£12 00

**ISLE OF MAN** - Civil Registry, Registries Building, Deemsters' Walk, Bucks Road, Douglas, Isle of Man IM1 3AR 1 - £5.60; 2 - £5.60; 3 - £5.60 plus £2.75 per year of indexes searched; 4 - N/A; 5 - N/A; 6 - N/A. Free admission to BDM indexes

**JERSEY** - 10 Royal Square, St Helier, Jersey JE2 4WA 1 - £7.00; 2 - £7.00 plus £1.00 airmail or 50p UK postage; 3 - £7.00 plus £5.00 per 5-year search in births or deaths indexes, or £7.00 plus £10 per 5-year search in marriage indexes; 4 - N/A; 5 - N/A; 6 - N/A. Very limited access 9 00-11 00 daily, only by appointment

**GUERNSEY** - The Greffe, Royal Court House, St Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 2PB 1 - £5.00; 2 - £5.00; 3 - £5.00; 4 - N/A; 5 - N/A; 6 - N/A. Admissions £1 00 per person from 2 00 pm to 4 00 pm only on normal weekdays, when there is a public access to the Strong Room and details can be copied from the records

## THE 'BLACK COUNTRY' and the part played by Plant & Fisher, Iron works, Dudley Port

The family name of Plant is very well established in The Black Country with at least thirteen of the present members of the Plant Family History Group having connections with this area of the West Midlands. It is therefore worthwhile exploring this particular area of the county.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the Black Country became known as the 'workshop of the world' the iron foundries of the region producing a wide range of products. The iron trade turned a small collection of parishes into a vast manufacturing area.

Officially the Black Country has never existed as a geographical area but it is now generally defined as the industrial belt that lies to the west of Birmingham encompassing parts of south Staffordshire and North Worcestershire. Certainly the people from the Black Country consider they are quite different from people from other areas of the Midlands as I quickly learnt when I worked for a period in the Midland Office (at Wednesbury) during my full time employment. A Black Country man could always tell another Black Country inhabitant from the way they spoke. A very proud, hard working, hard living type of Englishman.

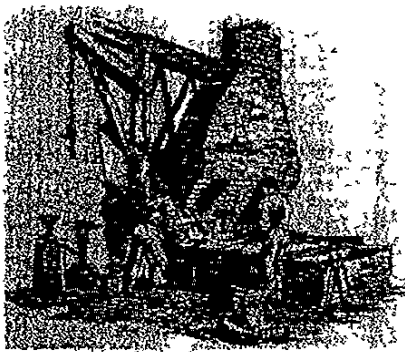
Through the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century the district expanded as coal and iron was exploited with communities growing up around these areas. Eventually, the smoke and soot generated by mining and smelting gave the region its name.

Iron making has been associated with the region since the 14<sup>th</sup> century the furnaces being fueled by the regions coal and charcoal from local woodlands.

Iron was first produced using open charcoal burning hearths in which iron ore was heated and then formed into rectangular blocks of metal called blooms and sold to manufacturers of specific goods. Bloomsmiths often worked on their own and up to the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century some iron-making was carried out as a cottage industry by agricultural labourers to supplement their incomes.

Entry into the iron trade was carefully regulated and although iron workers sons were automatically accepted as apprentices, other tradesmen had to prove that they owned land with an annual value of 40s before their children were admitted to the profession.

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, iron making was speeded up by the development of the blast furnace, which was introduced to West Bromwich in the 1590's. Despite this innovation which required larger premises, small-scale manufacturing continued for some time. A survey of 1665 found that there were almost 20,000 smiths within 10 miles of Dudley Castle.



Light-engineering trades like nail and needle-making were carried out as cottage industries. Writing in 1785, James Keir noted that nail-making was "executed at the work-man's own house to each of which houses a small nailing shop is annexed, where the man, his wife and children can work together without going home". Various parts of the region became known for producing particular goods – Sutton Coldfield was famous for spade-making. Walsall was renowned for saddlery, Wolverhampton for lock-making and Tipton for nails.

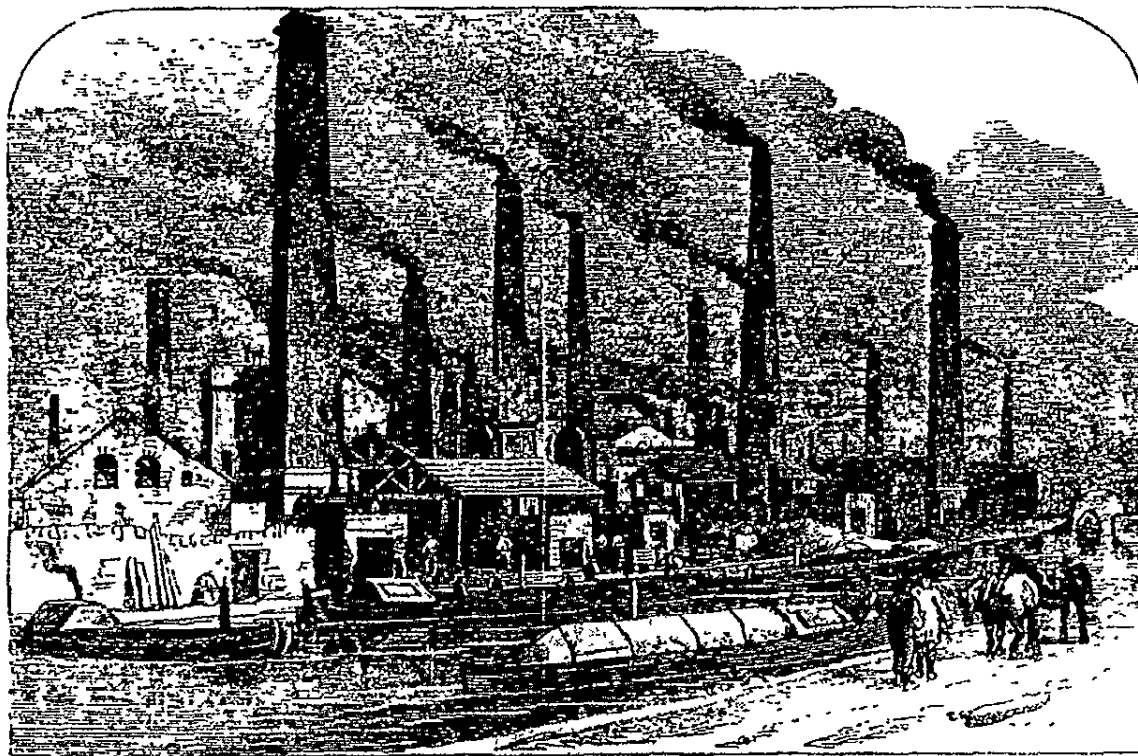
By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Black Country had become a major supplier of iron and metal goods. In December 1754, *Aris' Birmingham Gazette* announced that "Little less than one third part of all the iron that is made and imported into England is worked within the compass of six miles of Dudley". The scale of production increased to meet the rising demand and, as it did so, the cottage iron industry gradually died out. This trend is illustrated by events in the parish of Tipton, whose inhabitants – including women and children – depended heavily on the production of small metalware. Many were engaged in nailmaking. The raw material, rods or iron, would be delivered to individual homes to be hammered by members of the family into thousands of nails. The work was arduous and the pay poor often paid in truck, that is in overpriced goods from the ironmasters' shops. The workers had their independence but little else.

Gradually, the iron making process became increasingly factory based and by the 1820's, Tipton had become a centre of heavy industry with many foundries

It was the introduction of canals that had the most important impact on the Midlands' industrial development. Before the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, manufactured goods and raw materials were carried to and from the region by horse and cart. By the 1830's, the Black Country was criss-crossed with canals and Tipton, at the centre of this network, became known as the 'Venice of the Midlands'. In 1821, parts for the world's first iron steamship, the *Aaron Mayby*, were cast in the village and transported to London by canal.

It was in this environment that Plant and Fishers Dudley Port Ironworks was founded, sometime around 1840, trading under this name until c1895. The firm does not appear in the trade directories for 1835 but is listed in Pigot 1842 as Iron Masters and then continuously up to Kelly 1880 where it is listed as iron manufacturers. There is a later reference of 1891 when it is mentioned in Hackwoods History of Tipton as having 20 puddling furnaces and three mills. According to earlier information (1860) Plant and Fishers had, in addition to 20 puddling furnaces, four rolling mills and perhaps by the end of the century the firm was reducing in size.

The firm rolled bars, hoopiron, strip, rivet iron, horseshoe iron, small sections and angles under the brands PF (separated by a drawing of an elephant) and PLANT'S (followed by the elephant drawing). The firm was typical of the area, having its own brand, as all the better-class companies did, and specialising in a particular range of products. I believe that the company presented two bells (obviously a one off special) to Tipton Church.



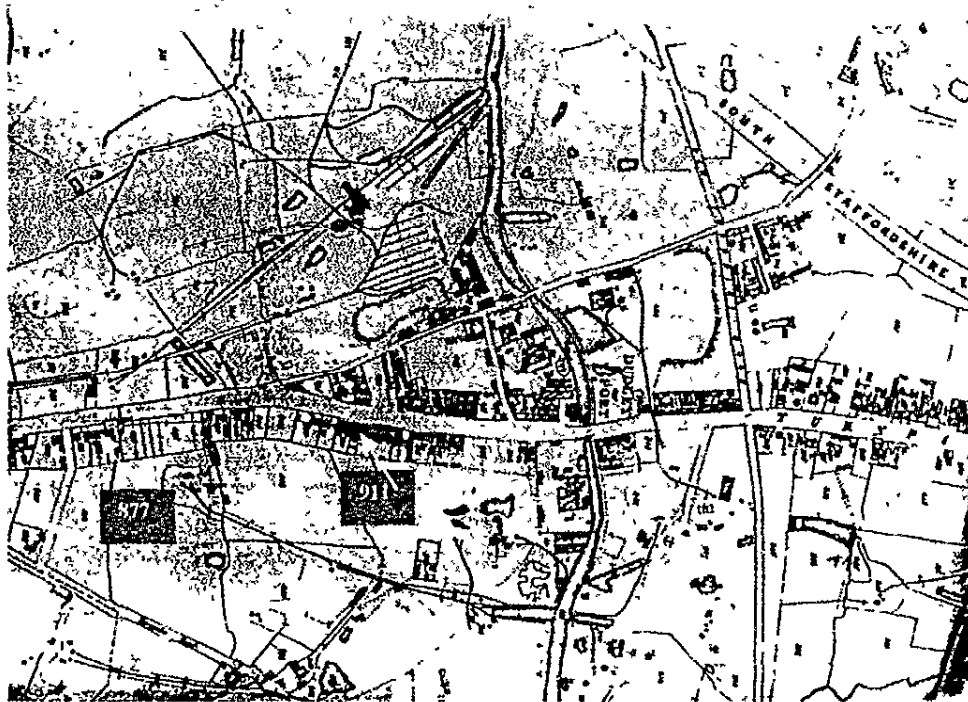
**Plant & Fisher Ironworks – Dudley Port**

So, where was Plant + Fishers situated? Well this we are certain of. In fact a few years ago I stood on the canal tow path (about where the horses are shown on the picture) and looked across the canal to where the factory once stood. The site is now occupied by Boulton Engineers (or it was when I visited but in this particular area a lot can happen in a few years). On the Tithe Map (late 1840's) it is shown as Plot 849 (see map next page) the apportionment with the Tithe Map containing the following information:

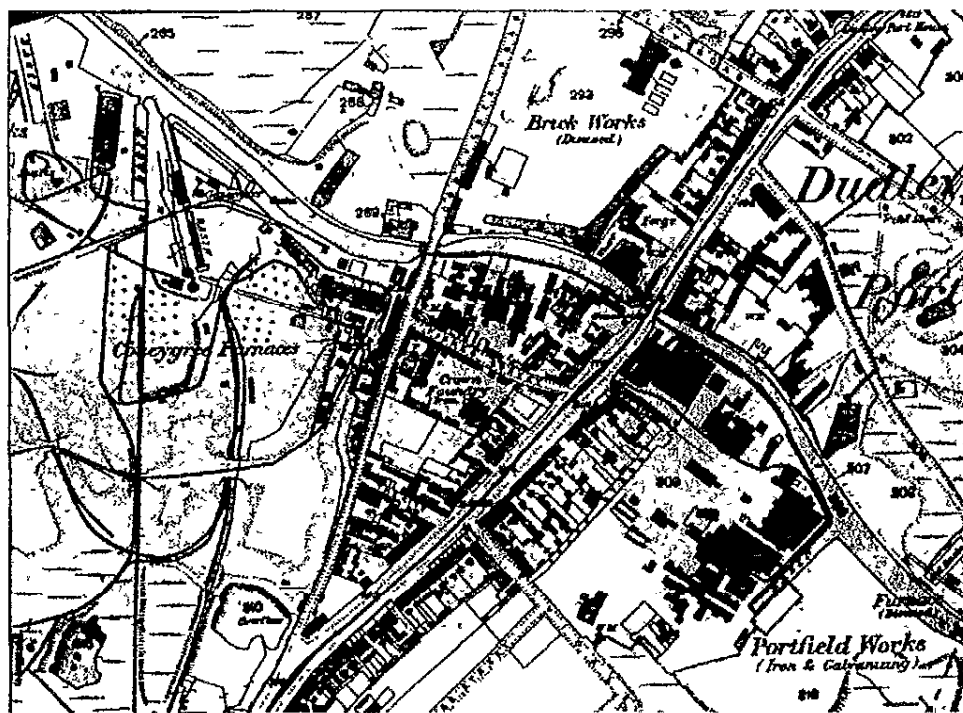
| <u>Plot No</u> | <u>Landowner</u> | <u>Occupiers</u> | <u>Name and Description</u>     | <u>Statute Measure</u> |   |    |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---|----|
|                |                  |                  |                                 | A                      | R | P  |
| 849            | Plant + Fisher   | Themselves       | Iron Mills + Forges offices etc | 1                      | 1 | 20 |

Incidentally there are two other references to Plants on this particular section of the Tithe Map

| Plot No | Landowner     | Occupiers | Name and Description | Statute Measure |   |    |
|---------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|---|----|
|         |               |           |                      | A               | R | P  |
| 877     | John Plant    | Himself   | House + Garden       | -               | - | 32 |
| 911     | Edward Telley | Wm Plant  | House + Garden       | -               | - | 36 |



A later ordnance survey map (see below) shows the factory within an area bounded by the Birmingham Canal, Conlycree Road, Fisher St , (named after the Fisher of Plant and Fisher?) and the main road through Dudley Port



We now come to the next question -- who was the Plant of Plant + Fishers?

A deed drawn up 19 May 1858 relative to the conveyance of the Bancroft & Walsh End Collieries (Birmingham Central Library Ref 447856 DV 648) refers to a Richard Plant of Dudley Port Ironmaster owning Dudley Port Iron Works Tipton and living in West Bromwich. Also mentioned in the document is the Revd George Hutchinson Fisher. I wonder if he was the Fisher of Fisher and Plant.

In an effort to track down Richard Plant I wrote an article for 'The Bugle', a Black Country newspaper, and subsequently received the following letter from a Mrs Crook of Wolverhampton.

*"Dear Mr Plant*

*I was interested to read your letter in this month's Bugle, re the firm of Plant & Fisher, Dudley Port. The Mr Plant concerned was my grandfather who had 4 daughters and one son, my father. My grandfather had built a large house in Dudley Port and when he retired to Codsall we went to live there. I well remember as a young girl seeing the name of Plant & Fisher on the large gates in Fisher Street.*

*The foundry closed down when Mr Fisher absconded taking, I believe, a fair deal of money. My father, then a young man, went into partnership with another gentleman and started a business, Duport Foundry, which eventually became a large firm which had many subsidiaries.*

*After the death of my father in 1944, the Duport was eventually taken over by Williams Holdings.*

*I believe my grandfather also had an ironworks, there is rather a lovely engraved silver jug in the family dated 1863, with the words, 'Given as a token of respect for the workmen of Broughton Hall Ironworks. I think this may have been near Wrexham.*

*Sorry I could not help more  
Yours sincerely  
D Crook*

*My father had 8 children, 5 boys and 3 girls, only 2 alive now, myself and a younger brother.*

Perhaps Mr Fisher wasn't a vicar after all.

*Note: I was interested in Mrs Crook's reference to Broughton Hall Ironworks as the Trade Directories for Wrexham 1851 and 1861 refer to a George Plant of Broughton Hall Iron Co, Wrexham. Later in 1875 George Plant's abode is stated as South Sea, Denbighshire.*

The story then continued, one month after Mrs Crook's letter I received a letter from her niece, Mrs V Gregg, enclosing a pamphlet produced by Sandwell Heritage relative to Highfields, High Street, West Bromwich, this development being built as four separate Georgian houses, now restored and converted to form Sandwell's Register Office.

The pamphlet lists the occupants in 1861, No 4 being occupied by Richard Plant (47), Ironmaster, his wife, Milicent (38), daughter, Helen (11), and two servants, Ann Lloyd (35), cook, and Elizabeth Barnett (37) housemaid.

*Note. For any members with ancestors in this area the pamphlet is well worth looking at. It can be obtained from the Department of Technical and Development Services, Sandwell M B C, West Midlands.*

Now, this is where it starts to go 'pear shaped'. There is no reference to Richard Plant in West Bromwich or surrounding district in the 1881 Census. According to the 1861 Census he was born locally in 1814 but no reference



can be found in the county of Staffordshire or Worcester in the 1881 Census. There was however some connection between Tipton and Broughton, North Wales as stated in Mrs Crook's letter. The 1881 Census for Broughton refers to Edward Plant, age 36, a farmer born in Tipton, Stafford. I suspect that this Edward was the son of George Plant of Broughton Hall Iron Co., referred to in the Trade Directories of 1861 but not in the 1881 Census.

The search through the 1881 Census for Tipton found two further Plants whose occupation was stated as Iron Master, namely, George Plant age 70, born West Bromwich and a Henry Plant, age 39, born Tipton. The reference to George Plant was particularly interesting as one of his servants, Emanuel Jones, was a Farm Bailiff, age 47 and born Denbigh, Wales. Again this connection between Tipton and Denbigh. I wonder if Henry was the son of George.

There is also something not quite right about Mrs Crook's letter. I calculate that her father would have been born c 1870, too late to have been one of Richard Plant's children as he would have been 56 by this time (not impossible but unlikely). Perhaps there is a missing generation or a totally different family. However, I think there must be some connection. There cannot be many Ironmasters named Robert Plant living in the same area at the same time. A search through the P.R. of Tipton may clarify the situation.

Returning now to the general development of the Black Country. The development of an improved transport system connecting the Midlands with the rest of the country had the effect of moving the manufacturing industry towards Birmingham and eventually the Black Country iron trade was eclipsed by that of its neighbour.

The numbers employed in Birmingham's industries were swollen by workers from villages in the Black Country, Worcestershire and Warwickshire, where they had been employed in small, rural ironworks. The 1851 census for the area around Digbeth and Deritend shows that many families had moved from south Staffordshire's iron and coal districts to work in one of the expanding metal manufacturing trades. In many areas of Birmingham, whole courts, or even streets, were occupied by people from the same town or village.

One final thing --

#### The Black Country Living Museum

The Museum is dedicated to preserving the life and traditions of the Black Country. It occupies a large site between Dudley and Tipton (well sited), with many rebuilt and preserved buildings from all over the district. At its heart is a street of Victorian shops with a typical local pub advertising Plants ales. Also there are a number of industrial exhibits including a nail shop, a blacksmith's, a rolling mill and forge. Perhaps the highlight is the Thick Drift Mine, showing how miners worked local coal deposits in about 1850. Visitors spend about 35 minutes underground, experiencing the miners' working conditions.

A major new complex opened in August, containing exhibition halls, education facilities and a resource centre. The centre, with a striking façade of terracotta and moulded brick rescued from the Rolfe Street Baths in Smethwick, will contain an exhibition on the area's manufacturing heritage called *Black Country Products, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*.



The above photograph and certain information in this article reproduced with the consent of Family History Monthly.

## 1881 British Census

Dwelling 5 Red Lion Street  
 Census Place Stamford All Sts, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341761 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3191 Folia 51 Page 2

|                                  | Marr                                 | Age        | Sex      | Birthplace                             |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|--|
| <b>William PLANT</b>             | <b>M</b>                             | <b>32</b>  | <b>M</b> | <b>Wrangle, Lincoln, England</b>       |
| Rel                              | Head                                 |            |          |  |
| Occ                              | Clothier & General Outfitter(Tailor) |            |          |  |
| <b>Emma Maria PLANT</b>          | <b>M</b>                             | <b>41</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Stamford, Lincoln, England</b>      |
| Rel                              | Wife                                 |            |          |  |
| Occ                              | (Wife Of Above)                      |            |          |  |
| <b>Richd Dean Holkings PLANT</b> |                                      | <b>6</b>   | <b>M</b> | <b>Brigg, Lincoln, England</b>         |
| Rel                              | Son                                  |            |          |  |
| Occ                              | (Scholar)                            |            |          |  |
| <b>Mary Mansle PLANT</b>         |                                      | <b>2</b>   | <b>F</b> | <b>Stamford, Lincoln, England</b>      |
| Rel                              | Daughter                             |            |          |  |
| <b>Henry Holkings PLANT</b>      |                                      | <b>4 d</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Stamford, Lincoln, England</b>      |
| Rel                              | Son                                  |            |          |  |
| <b>Helen CHESTERTON</b>          | <b>W</b>                             | <b>62</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Folksworth, Huntingdon, England</b> |
| Rel                              | Visitor                              |            |          |  |
| Occ                              | Monthly Nurse                        |            |          |  |

Dwelling Donington Road  
 Census Place Gosberton, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341764 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3202 Folia 23 Page 4

|                      | Marr       | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                               |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|----------|--|
| <b>William EALEY</b> | <b>M</b>   | <b>27</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>West Keal, Lincoln, England</b>       |
| Rel                  | Head       |           |          |  |
| Occ                  | Gardener   |           |          |  |
| <b>Louise EALEY</b>  | <b>M</b>   | <b>24</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Little Steeping, Lincoln, England</b> |
| Rel                  | Wife       |           |          |  |
| <b>John PLANT</b>    |            | <b>6</b>  | <b>M</b> | <b>Spilsby Union, Lincoln, England</b>   |
| Rel.                 | Son In Law |           |          |  |
| <b>Henry EALEY</b>   |            | <b>3</b>  | <b>M</b> | <b>Keal Cotes, Lincoln, England</b>      |
| Rel                  | Son        |           |          |  |
| <b>Annie EALEY</b>   |            | <b>1</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Gosberton, Lincoln, England</b>       |
| Rel                  | Daur       |           |          |  |

Dwelling 44 St Thomass Road  
 Census Place Spalding, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341764 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3204 Folia 58 Page 28

|                        | Marr       | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                                  |
|------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|---|
| <b>Charlotte PLANT</b> | <b>W</b>   | <b>52</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Witham On The Hill, Lincoln, England</b> |
| Rel                    | Head       |           |          |   |
| Occ                    | Dressmaker |           |          |   |

Dwelling Salt Marsh  
 Census Place Holbeach, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341765 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3210 Folia 38 Page 2

|                      | Marr         | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                               |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|--|
| <b>Geo. MATTHEWS</b> | <b>M</b>     | <b>48</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Long Collingham, Lincoln, England</b> |
| Rel                  | Head         |           |          |  |
| Occ                  | Farm Bailiff |           |          |  |

## 1881 British Census

|                    |                      |    |   |                                    |
|--------------------|----------------------|----|---|------------------------------------|
| Ruth MATTHEWS      | M                    | 52 | F | Billingham, Lincoln, England       |
| Rel                | Wife                 |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Wife Of Farm Bailiff |    |   |                                    |
| Wm MATTHEWS        | U                    | 14 | M | Walcot, Lincoln, England           |
| Rel                | Son                  |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Farm Baliffs Son     |    |   |                                    |
| Geo MATTHEWS       |                      | 5  | M | Walcot, Lincoln, England           |
| Rel                | Son                  |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Farm Baliffs Son     |    |   |                                    |
| Mary MATTHEWS      | U                    | 19 | F | Billingham, Lincoln, England       |
| Rel                | Daur                 |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Farm Baliffs Daur    |    |   |                                    |
| Harriet RANSLEY    | W                    | 39 | F | Asgaby, Lincoln, England           |
| Rel                | Visitor              |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Farm Labourers Wife  |    |   |                                    |
| Thos PLANT         | U                    | 21 | M | Leake, Lincoln, England            |
| Rel                | Serv                 |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Horseman (Ag Lab)    |    |   |                                    |
| Charles RALF       | U                    | 22 | M | Kyme, Lincoln, England             |
| Rel                | Serv                 |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Horseman (Ag Lab)    |    |   |                                    |
| James DIGBY        | U                    | 16 | M | Whaplode, Lincoln, England         |
| Rel                | Servant Boy          |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Horseman             |    |   |                                    |
| W SHILTON          | U                    | 26 | M | Ramsey Hollow, Huntingdon, England |
| Rel                | Lodger               |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Farm Labourer        |    |   |                                    |
| W M THORPE         | U                    | 66 | M | Bourne, Lincoln, England           |
| Rel                | Lodger               |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Farm Labourer        |    |   |                                    |
| John WRIGHT        | U                    | 19 | M | Aylesby, Lincoln, England          |
| Rel                | Lodger               |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Farm Labourer        |    |   |                                    |
| John TUNNEY        | U                    | 22 | M | Sligo, Ireland                     |
| Rel                | Lodger               |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Farm Labourer        |    |   |                                    |
| Bartholmew COLLENY | U                    | 36 | M | Sligo, Ireland                     |
| Rel                | Lodger               |    |   |                                    |
| Occ                | Farm Labourer        |    |   |                                    |

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Dwelling Seadykes Rd  
 Census Place Wrangle, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341766 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3214 Folio 17 Page 5

|                     | Marr      | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                      |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Thomas PLANT</b> | <b>M</b>  | <b>69</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Sibsey, Lincoln, England</b> |
| Rel                 | Head      |           |          |                                 |
| Occ                 | Carpenter |           |          |                                 |
| Ann PLANT           | M         | 67        | F        | Wrangle, Lincoln, England       |
| Rel                 | Wife      |           |          |                                 |

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Dwelling Sea Dykes  
 Census Place Leake, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341766 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3214 Folio 54 Page 11

## 1881 British Census

|                        | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                 |
|------------------------|------|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| <b>Thomas G. PLANT</b> | M    | 46  | M   | Leverton, Lincoln, England |
| Rel                    |      |     |     | Head                       |
| Occ                    |      |     |     | Gardener 3 1/2 Acres (N D) |
| <b>Rebecca PLANT</b>   | M    | 46  | F   | Leake, Lincoln, England    |
| Rel                    |      |     |     | Wife                       |
| <b>Betsey MATSON</b>   |      | 14  | F   | Leake, Lincoln, England    |
| Rel                    |      |     |     | Daur In Law                |
| <b>Fredrick MATSON</b> | U    | 18  | M   | Leake, Lincoln, England    |
| Rel                    |      |     |     | Son In Law                 |
| Occ                    |      |     |     | Gardener                   |
| <b>Amy MASON</b>       |      | 9   | F   | Wrangle, Lincoln, England  |
| Rel                    |      |     |     | Boarder                    |

Dwelling Wainfleet Rd  
 Census Place Leake, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341766 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3214 Folo 54 Page 12

|                       | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| <b>Anne KEAL</b>      | W    | 59  | F   | Wrangle, Lincoln, England |
| Rel                   |      |     |     | Head                      |
| Occ                   |      |     |     | Farmer                    |
| <b>Oldham KEAL</b>    | U    | 32  | M   | Leake, Lincoln, England   |
| Rel                   |      |     |     | Son                       |
| Occ                   |      |     |     | Farmers Son               |
| <b>Jane KEAL</b>      | U    | 28  | F   | Leake, Lincoln, England   |
| Rel                   |      |     |     | Daur                      |
| Occ                   |      |     |     | Farmers Daur              |
| <b>Robert KEAL</b>    | U    | 22  | M   | Leake, Lincoln, England   |
| Rel                   |      |     |     | Son                       |
| Occ                   |      |     |     | Farmers Son               |
| <b>Fredrick KEAL</b>  | U    | 20  | M   | Leake, Lincoln, England   |
| Rel                   |      |     |     | Son                       |
| Occ                   |      |     |     | Farmers Son               |
| <b>Mary PLANT</b>     | M    | 25  | F   | Leake, Lincoln, England   |
| Rel                   |      |     |     | Daur                      |
| Occ                   |      |     |     | Relieving Officers Wife   |
| <b>Sarah COUPLAND</b> | U    | 56  | F   | Wrangle, Lincoln, England |
| Rel                   |      |     |     | Visitor                   |
| Occ                   |      |     |     | Unemployed                |

Dwelling Leake  
 Census Place Leake, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341766 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3214 Folo 60 Page 1

|                        | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace               |
|------------------------|------|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| <b>James PLANT</b>     | M    | 65  | M   | Leake, Lincoln, England  |
| Rel                    |      |     |     | Head                     |
| Occ                    |      |     |     | Relievg Officer (Munic)  |
| <b>Elizabeth PLANT</b> | M    | 60  | F   | Sibsey, Lincoln, England |
| Rel                    |      |     |     | Wife                     |
| <b>Flora PLANT</b>     | U    | 32  | F   | Leake, Lincoln, England  |
| Rel                    |      |     |     | Daur                     |
| Occ                    |      |     |     | School Mistress          |
| <b>Elizabeth PLANT</b> | U    | 29  | F   | Leake, Lincoln, England  |

## 1881 British Census

|               |                                 |   |    |   |                         |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---|----|---|-------------------------|
| Annie M PLANT | Rel Daur<br>Occ School Mistress | U | 26 | F | Leake, Lincoln, England |
| Mary E PLANT  | Rel Daur<br>Occ School Mistress | U | 23 | F | Leake, Lincoln, England |
| Alice F PLANT | Rel Daur<br>Occ School Mistress | U | 20 | F | Leake, Lincoln, England |
| Ada PLANT     | Rel Daur<br>Occ School Mistress | U | 17 | F | Leake, Lincoln, England |
| Fanny PLANT   | Rel Daur                        | U | 36 | F | Leake, Lincoln, England |
| Mary PLANT    | Rel Visitor<br>Occ Farmers Daur | U | 19 | F | Leake, Lincoln, England |
| Mary DARLEY   | Rel Visitor<br>Occ Farmers Daur | U | 21 | F | Leake, Lincoln, England |
| John WOODS    | Rel Serv<br>Occ (Dom Svt)       | U | 18 | M | Leake, Lincoln, England |
|               | Rel Serv<br>Occ. (Dom Sevt Sev) |   |    |   |                         |

Dwelling Leake

Census Place Leake, Lincoln, England

Source FHL Film 1341766 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3214 Folio 60 Page 2

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Adams PLANT | Marr W<br>Age 66<br>Sex M<br>Birthplace Leake, Lincoln, England |
|             | Rel Head<br>Occ Farmer  |

Dwelling. Haltoft Road

Census Place Frieston, Lincoln, England

Source FHL Film 1341766 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3215 Folio 99 Page 1

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| William FLETCHER  | Marr M<br>Age 55<br>Sex M<br>Birthplace Sibsey, Lincoln, England |
|                   | Rel Head<br>Occ Farmer Of 11 Acres                               |
| Dinah FLETCHER    | M 59 F Friskney, Lincoln, England                                |
|                   | Rel Wife   |
| Selina FLETCHER   | U 21 F Freiston, Lincoln, England                                |
|                   | Rel Dau<br>Occ (Servant Domestic)                                |
| James Henry PLANT | 3 M Freiston, Lincoln, England                                   |
|                   | Rel Gran Son   |
| John MAIDENS      | W 69 M Friskney, Lincoln, England                                |
|                   | Rel Visitor<br>Occ Ag Lab  |

Dwelling Freiston Bridge

## 1881 British Census

Census Place **Frieston, Lincoln, England**  
 Source **FHL Film 1341766 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3215 Folio 101 Page 5**

|                          |     | Marr                        | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                        |
|--------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Mary PLANT</b>        |     | <b>W</b>                    | <b>47</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Boston, Lincoln, England</b>   |
|                          | Rel | <b>Head</b>                 |           |          |                                   |
|                          | Occ | <b>Cottager On 12 Acres</b> |           |          |                                   |
| <b>Betsey Mary PLANT</b> |     | <b>U</b>                    | <b>9</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Frieston, Lincoln, England</b> |
|                          | Rel | <b>Dau</b>                  |           |          |                                   |
|                          | Occ | <b>Scholar</b>              |           |          |                                   |
| <b>Joseph PLANT</b>      |     | <b>U</b>                    | <b>44</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Leverton, Lincoln, England</b> |
|                          | Rel | <b>Serv</b>                 |           |          |                                   |
|                          | Occ | <b>Ag Lab</b>               |           |          |                                   |

Dwelling **Haltoft End**  
 Census Place **Frieston, Lincoln, England**  
 Source **FHL Film 1341766 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3215 Folio 102 Page 8**

|                            |     | Marr   | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                        |
|----------------------------|-----|--|-----------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Louisa PLANT</b>        |     | <b>W</b>                                     | <b>29</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Frieston, Lincoln, England</b> |
|                            | Rel | <b>Head</b>                                  |           |          |                                   |
|                            | Occ | <b>School Mistress (School In The House)</b> |           |          |                                   |
| <b>Robert PLANT</b>        |     | <b>U</b>                                     | <b>7</b>  | <b>M</b> | <b>Frieston, Lincoln, England</b> |
|                            | Rel | <b>Son</b>                                   |           |          |                                   |
|                            | Occ | <b>Scholar</b>                               |           |          |                                   |
| <b>William Adams PLANT</b> |     | <b>U</b>                                     | <b>5</b>  | <b>M</b> | <b>Frieston, Lincoln, England</b> |
|                            | Rel | <b>Son</b>                                   |           |          |                                   |
|                            | Occ | <b>Scholar</b>                               |           |          |                                   |
| <b>Elizabeth MASON</b>     |     | <b>U</b>                                     | <b>12</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Wrangle, Lincoln, England</b>  |
|                            | Rel | <b>Boarder</b>                               |           |          |                                   |
|                            | Occ | <b>Scholar</b>                               |           |          |                                   |

Dwelling **5 Caroline St**  
 Census Place **Boston, Lincoln, England**  
 Source **FHL Film 1341767 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3217 Folio 72 Page 10**

|                    |     | Marr             | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                      |
|--------------------|-----|------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Eliz. PLANT</b> |     | <b>W</b>         | <b>78</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Sibsey, Lincoln, England</b> |
|                    | Rel | <b>Head</b>      |           |          |                                 |
|                    | Occ | <b>Charwoman</b> |           |          |                                 |

Dwelling **1 Witham Town**  
 Census Place **Boston & Hall Hills, Lincoln, England**  
 Source **FHL Film 1341767 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3217 Folio 174 Page 23**

|                       |     | Marr                         | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace    |
|-----------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| <b>John WRIGHT</b>    |     | <b>M</b>                     | <b>42</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Boston</b> |
|                       | Rel | <b>Head</b>                  |           |          |               |
|                       | Occ | <b>Publican &amp; Joiner</b> |           |          |               |
| <b>Anne HOPKINSON</b> |     |                              | <b>21</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Boston</b> |
|                       | Rel | <b>Serv</b>                  |           |          |               |
|                       | Occ | <b>Servant Genl</b>          |           |          |               |
| <b>Anne HOPKINSON</b> |     |                              | <b>2</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Boston</b> |
|                       | Rel | <b>Dgr</b>                   |           |          |               |
| <b>Abram PLANT</b>    |     | <b>U</b>                     | <b>46</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Boston</b> |
|                       | Rel | <b>Boarder</b>               |           |          |               |

## 1881 British Census

|                   |     |               |   |    |   |             |
|-------------------|-----|---------------|---|----|---|-------------|
|                   | Occ | Laborer       |   |    |   |             |
| Thomas SEWARDS    |     |               | M | 40 | M | Sleaford    |
|                   | Rel | Boarder       |   |    |   |             |
|                   | Occ | Grocer        |   |    |   |             |
| Betsy Ann SEWARDS |     |               | M | 38 | F | Eye         |
|                   | Rel | Boarder       |   |    |   |             |
|                   | Occ | General Servt |   |    |   |             |
| Hannah SEWARDS    |     |               | U | 12 | F | Sleaford    |
|                   | Rel | Boarder       |   |    |   |             |
|                   | Occ | School        |   |    |   |             |
| Cob STUBBLEDAY    |     |               | U | 29 | M | Billingboro |
|                   | Rel | Boarder       |   |    |   |             |
|                   | Occ | Laborer Genl  |   |    |   |             |
| Frank WOODS       |     |               | U | 25 | M | Billingboro |
|                   | Rel | Boarder       |   |    |   |             |
|                   | Occ | Laborer Genl  |   |    |   |             |
| Thomas HARRIS     |     |               | U | 37 | M | Croxon      |
|                   | Rel | Boarder       |   |    |   |             |
|                   | Occ | Laborer Genl  |   |    |   |             |
| James STUBLEDAY   |     |               | U | 18 | M | Billingboro |
|                   | Rel | Boarder       |   |    |   |             |
|                   | Occ | Laborer Genl  |   |    |   |             |

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Dwelling 75 Liquorpond St  
 Census Place Boston, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341767 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3218 Folio 42 Page 3

|                    | Marr | Age                     | Sex | Birthplace                 |
|--------------------|------|-------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| <b>Newby PLANT</b> | M    | 60                      | M   | Freiston, Lincoln, England |
|                    | Rel  | Head                    |     |                            |
|                    | Occ  | Unemployed ((Labourer)) |     |                            |
| Elizabeth PLANT    | M    | 59                      | F   | Boston, Lincoln, England   |
|                    | Rel  | Wife                    |     |                            |
| Sarah Jane PLANT   | U    | 18                      | F   | Boston, Lincoln, England   |
|                    | Rel  | Daur                    |     |                            |
|                    | Occ  | Dressmaker              |     |                            |

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Dwelling 110 West Street  
 Census Place Boston, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341767 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3218 Folio 52 Page 24

|                      | Marr | Age              | Sex | Birthplace                       |
|----------------------|------|------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| <b>William PLANT</b> | M    | 56               | M   | Freeston, Lincoln, England       |
|                      | Rel  | Head             |     |                                  |
|                      | Occ  | Wheelwright      |     |                                  |
| Mary PLANT           | M    | 56               | F   | Kirkby On Bain, Lincoln, England |
| Margaret WICK        | U    | 19               | F   | Carrington, Lincoln, England     |
|                      | Rel  | Serv             |     |                                  |
|                      | Occ  | Domestic Servant |     |                                  |

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Dwelling 61 Queen St  
 Census Place Boston, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341767 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3218 Folio 86 Page 8

Marr Age Sex Birthplace

## 1881 British Census

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|                         |     |                 |    |   |                               |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------------|----|---|-------------------------------|
| <b>Thomas PLANT</b>     |     | M               | 56 | M | Brothertoft, Lincoln, England |
|                         | Rel | Head            |    |   |                               |
|                         | Occ | General Laborer |    |   |                               |
| <b>Elizth PLANT</b>     |     | M               | 54 | F | St Germain, Norfolk, England  |
|                         | Rel | Wife            |    |   |                               |
| <b>Susan PLANT</b>      |     | U               | 23 | F | Boston, Lincoln, England      |
|                         | Rel | Daur            |    |   |                               |
|                         | Occ | Down Picker     |    |   |                               |
| <b>William H. PLANT</b> |     | U               | 15 | M | Boston, Lincoln, England      |
|                         | Rel | Son             |    |   |                               |
|                         | Occ | General Laborer |    |   |                               |

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Dwelling 1 Albert Place  
 Census Place Boston, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341767 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3218 Folo 112 Page 20

|                      |      | Marr           | Age | Sex | Birthplace               |
|----------------------|------|----------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| <b>Susan PLANT</b>   |      | U              | 40  | F   | Sibsey, Lincoln, England |
|                      | Rel. | Head           |     |     |                          |
|                      | Occ  | Tailloress     |     |     |                          |
| <b>Lucy M BUTLER</b> |      | U              | 37  | F   | Boston, Lincoln, England |
|                      | Rel  | Boarder        |     |     |                          |
|                      | Occ  | Tailloress     |     |     |                          |
| <b>Lucy MOSS</b>     |      | W              | 81  | F   | Boston, Lincoln, England |
|                      | Rel  | Aunt           |     |     |                          |
|                      | Occ. | Annuitant      |     |     |                          |
| <b>John W MELTON</b> |      | U              | 19  | M   | Boston, Lincoln, England |
|                      | Rel  | Nephew         |     |     |                          |
|                      | Occ  | Ship Carpenter |     |     |                          |

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Dwelling Church Road  
 Census Place Skirbeck, Lincoln, England  
 Source. FHL Film 1341767 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3219 Folo 41 Page 11

|                    |     | Marr                 | Age | Sex | Birthplace               |
|--------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| <b>Isaac PLANT</b> |     | M                    | 63  | M   | Sibsey, Lincoln, England |
|                    | Rel | Head                 |     |     |                          |
|                    | Occ | Bricklayers Labourer |     |     |                          |
| <b>Ann PLANT</b>   |     | M                    | 62  | F   | Lynn, Norfolk, England   |
|                    | Rel | Wife                 |     |     |                          |

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Institution "Boston Union Workhouse" Skirbeck Road  
 Census Place Boston, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341767 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3219 Folo 129 Page 1

|                             |     | Marr                     | Age | Sex | Birthplace               |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| <b>John Edwin RIGDEN</b>    |     | U                        | 29  | M   | Chatham, Kent, England   |
|                             | Rel | Officer                  |     |     |                          |
|                             | Occ | Workhouse Master (Munic) |     |     |                          |
| <b>Mary Elizabeth PLANT</b> |     | W                        | 39  | F   | Boston, Lincoln, England |
|                             | Rel | Officer                  |     |     |                          |
|                             | Occ | Workhouse Matron (Munic) |     |     |                          |
| <b>Mary Garner PLANT</b>    |     | U                        | 5   | F   | Boston, Lincoln, England |
|                             | Rel | Daur                     |     |     |                          |
| <b>John Henry WRAY</b>      |     | U                        | 21  | M   | Boston, Lincoln, England |



## 1881 British Census

|                  |     |                          |   |    |   |                                    |
|------------------|-----|--------------------------|---|----|---|------------------------------------|
|                  | Rel | Officer                  |   |    |   |                                    |
|                  | Occ | Schoolmaster             |   |    |   |                                    |
| Effie WELLS      |     |                          | U | 34 | F | Boston, Lincoln, England           |
|                  | Rel | Officer                  |   |    |   |                                    |
|                  | Occ | Schoolmistress (Munic)   |   |    |   |                                    |
| William DAWSON   |     |                          | U | 24 | M | Kirton, Lincoln, England           |
|                  | Rel | Officer                  |   |    |   |                                    |
|                  | Occ | Porter Workhouse (Munic) |   |    |   |                                    |
| Elizabeth DAWSON |     |                          | W | 66 | F | Boston, Lincoln, England           |
|                  | Rel | Officer                  |   |    |   |                                    |
|                  | Occ | Nurse (Munic)            |   |    |   |                                    |
| Albert ATKIN     |     |                          | U | 11 | M | St Ives, Huntingdon, England       |
|                  | Rel | Inmate                   |   |    |   |                                    |
|                  | Occ | Scholar                  |   |    |   |                                    |
| Charles ATKIN    |     |                          | U | 9  | M | Newcastle, Northumberland, England |
|                  | Rel | Inmate                   |   |    |   |                                    |
|                  | Occ | Scholar                  |   |    |   |                                    |
| Frank ATKINSON   |     |                          | U | 72 | M | Stickney, Lincoln, England         |
|                  | Rel | Inmate                   |   |    |   |                                    |
|                  | Occ | Excavator                |   |    |   |                                    |

Dwelling: Barbers Square  
 Census Place Welbourn, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341769 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3224 Folio 64 Page 23

|                   |      | Marr                 | Age | Sex | Birthplace     |
|-------------------|------|----------------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| <b>John SMITH</b> |      | M                    | 24  | M   | Hagworthingham |
|                   | Rel. | Head                 |     |     |                |
|                   | Occ  | Agricultural Laborer |     |     |                |
| Eliza SMITH       |      | M                    | 21  | F   | Wrangle        |
|                   | Rel  | Wife                 |     |     |                |
| Frederick SMITH   |      |                      | 1 m | M   | Welbourn       |
|                   | Rel  | Son                  |     |     |                |
| Rebecca PLANT     |      | M                    | 46  | F   | Wrangle        |
|                   | Rel  | Visitor              |     |     |                |
|                   | Occ  | Gardeners Wife       |     |     |                |

Dwelling: 7 Oxford St  
 Census Place St Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341772 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3241 Folio 13 Page 20

|                         |     | Marr  | Age | Sex | Birthplace                      |
|-------------------------|-----|---|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| <b>William CHALONER</b> |     | M   | 77  | M   | Lincoln, Lincoln, England       |
|                         | Rel | Head  |     |     |                                 |
|                         | Occ | Retired Merchant  |     |     |                                 |
| Ellen CHALONER          |     | M   | 77  | F   | Gt Harwood, Lancashire, England |
|                         | Rel | Wife  |     |     |                                 |
|                         | Occ | Retired Merchants Wife  |     |     |                                 |
| Thomas CHALONER         |     | W   | 57  | M   | Gt Harwood, Lancashire, England |
|                         | Rel | Son   |     |     |                                 |
|                         | Occ | Retired Trade Manager Late Factory Woolen Draper Accl & Agent |     |     |                                 |
| Lizzie PLANT            |     | U   | 20  | F   | Boston, Lincoln, England        |
|                         | Rel | Boarder   |     |     |                                 |
|                         | Occ | Serving Maid Domestic Unemployed                              |     |     |                                 |
| Annie BANCROFT          |     | M   | 40  | F   | Tattenhall, Cheshire, England   |

## 1881 British Census

|                     |                      |    |   |                                 |  |
|---------------------|----------------------|----|---|---------------------------------|--|
|                     | Rel Lodger           |    |   |                                 |  |
|                     | Occ Cook Housekeeper |    |   |                                 |  |
| Emily Mary BANCROFT |                      | 11 | F | Manchester, Lancashire, England |  |
|                     | Rel Lodger           |    |   |                                 |  |
|                     | Occ Scholar          |    |   |                                 |  |

Dwelling 1 Exchquergate  
 Census Place St Mary Magdalen, Lincoln, Lincoln, England  
 Source. FHL Film 1341773 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3243 Folio 107 Page 12

|                     |  | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                   |
|---------------------|--|------|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| <b>William SIMS</b> |  | M    | 46  | M   | Waddington, Lincoln, England |
|                     | Rel Head   |      |     |     |                              |
|                     | Occ. Builder & Cabinet Maker employing 12 Men & 7 Boys |      |     |     |                              |
| Mary SIMS           |  | M    | 38  | F   | Brattleby, Lincoln, England  |
|                     | Rel Wife   |      |     |     |                              |
| Edith A SIMS        |  |      | 10  | F   | Lincoln, Lincoln, England    |
|                     | Rel Daur   |      |     |     |                              |
|                     | Occ Scholar  |      |     |     |                              |
| Harry G SIMS        |  |      | 6   | M   | Lincoln, Lincoln, England    |
|                     | Rel Son  |      |     |     |                              |
|                     | Occ. Scholar   |      |     |     |                              |
| Florence M SIMS     |  |      | 4   | F   | Lincoln, Lincoln, England    |
|                     | Rel Daur   |      |     |     |                              |
| Alfred B SIMS       |  |      | 1   | M   | Lincoln, Lincoln, England    |
|                     | Rel Son  |      |     |     |                              |
| Edith WOODHEAD      |  | U    | 36  | F   | Brattleby, Lincoln, England  |
|                     | Rel Wifes Sister                                       |      |     |     |                              |
|                     | Occ Sister   |      |     |     |                              |
| Florence G WOODHEAD |  |      | 5   | F   | Brattleby, Lincoln, England  |
|                     | Rel Neice  |      |     |     |                              |
|                     | Occ Scholar  |      |     |     |                              |
| Mary A PLANT        |  | U    | 21  | F   | Baston, Lincoln, England     |
|                     | Rel Serv   |      |     |     |                              |
|                     | Occ General Servant                                    |      |     |     |                              |
| Emma J PLANT        |  | U    | 18  | F   | Baston, Lincoln, England     |
|                     | Rel Serv   |      |     |     |                              |
|                     | Occ General Servant & Nurse                            |      |     |     |                              |

Dwelling 2 Ventnor Ter  
 Census Place St Michael, Lincoln, Lincoln, England  
 Source. FHL Film 1341773 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3243 Folio 123 Page 12

|                     |                                 | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                     |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| <b>Thomas PLANT</b> |                                 | M    | 61  | M   | Lichfield, Stafford, England   |
|                     | Rel Head                        |      |     |     |                                |
|                     | Occ Lay Vicar & Insurance Agent |      |     |     |                                |
| Elizabeth PLANT     |                                 | M    | 51  | F   | Liverpool, Lancashire, England |
|                     | Rel Wife                        |      |     |     |                                |
| Emily PLANT         |                                 | U    | 30  | F   | Liverpool, Lancashire, England |
|                     | Rel Daur                        |      |     |     |                                |
| Jane WILSON         |                                 | U    | 15  | F   | Cockerington, Lincoln, England |
|                     | Rel Serv                        |      |     |     |                                |
|                     | Occ Domestic Servant            |      |     |     |                                |

## 1881 British Census

Dwelling High Street  
 Census Place Stickney, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341775 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3253 Folio 6 Page 5

|                      |        | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                  |
|----------------------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----------------------------|
| <b>William PLANT</b> |        | M    | 49  | M   | Sibsey, Lincoln, England    |
| Rel                  | Head   |      |     |     |                             |
| Occ.                 | Tailor |      |     |     |                             |
| <b>Lucy PLANT</b>    |        | M    | 42  | F   | New Leake, Lincoln, England |
| Rel                  | Wife   |      |     |     |                             |

Dwelling  
 Census Place Little Steeping, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341776 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3255 Folio 4 Page 3

|                          |                    | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                       |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------|-----|-----|----------------------------------|
| <b>William SYLVESTER</b> |                    | U    | 59  | M   | Tetney, Lincoln, England         |
| Rel                      | Head               |      |     |     |                                  |
| Occ                      | Farmer Of 22 Acres |      |     |     |                                  |
| <b>Eliza PLANT</b>       |                    | W    | 70  | F   | Burgh Le Marsh, Lincoln, England |
| Rel                      | Ho Keeper          |      |     |     |                                  |
| Occ                      | Housekeeper        |      |     |     |                                  |

Dwelling Hundleby Rd  
 Census Place Spilsby, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341776 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3256 Folio 5 Page 3

|                         |                           | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                    |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| <b>George DICKINSON</b> |                           | W    | 36  | M   | Hundleby, Lincoln, England    |
| Rel                     | Head                      |      |     |     |                               |
| Occ                     | Gardener (Dom)            |      |     |     |                               |
| <b>William PLANT</b>    |                           |      | 13  | M   | Cumberworth, Lincoln, England |
| Rel                     | Step Son                  |      |     |     |                               |
| Occ                     | Scholar Groom (Dom Servt) |      |     |     |                               |

Dwelling Halton Road  
 Census Place Spilsby, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341776 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3256 Folio 27 Page 10

|                              |               | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                           |
|------------------------------|---------------|------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|
| <b>James PLANT</b>           |               | M    | 33  | M   | Sibsey, Lincoln, England             |
| Rel                          | Head          |      |     |     |                                      |
| Occ.                         | Railway Guard |      |     |     |                                      |
| <b>Isabella PLANT</b>        |               | M    | 36  | F   | Framville Gate Moor, Durham, England |
| Rel                          | Wife          |      |     |     |                                      |
| <b>John Mowbray PLANT</b>    |               |      | 10  | M   | Boston, Lincoln, England             |
| Rel                          | Son           |      |     |     |                                      |
| Occ                          | Scholar       |      |     |     |                                      |
| <b>Isabella Elizth PLANT</b> |               |      | 8   | F   | Gainsboro, Lincoln, England          |
| Rel                          | Daur          |      |     |     |                                      |
| Occ                          | Scholar       |      |     |     |                                      |
| <b>Margaret Eliza PLANT</b>  |               |      | 7   | F   | Gainsboro, Lincoln, England          |
| Rel                          | Daur          |      |     |     |                                      |
| Occ                          | Scholar       |      |     |     |                                      |

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## 1881 British Census

71a3

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Dwelling Addlethorpe

Census Place Addlethorpe, Lincoln, England

Source FHL Film 1341776 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3257 Folia 36 Page 5

|                               | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                           |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>William GOODWIN</b>        | <b>M</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Wainfleet, Lincoln, England</b>   |
| Rel Head                      |          |           |          |                                      |
| Occ Farmer                    |          |           |          |                                      |
| <b>Elizth GOODWIN</b>         | <b>M</b> | <b>76</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Stamford, Lincoln, England</b>    |
| Rel Wife                      |          |           |          |                                      |
| <b>James PLANT</b>            |          | <b>26</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Steeping, Lincoln, England</b>    |
| Rel Serv                      |          |           |          |                                      |
| Occ Farmers Man (Serv Indoor) |          |           |          |                                      |
| <b>John NEEDHAM</b>           |          | <b>18</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Ingoldmells, Lincoln, England</b> |
| Rel Serv                      |          |           |          |                                      |
| Occ Farmers Man (Serv Indoor) |          |           |          |                                      |

Dwelling Youngers Passage

Census Place Alford, Lincoln, England

Source FHL Film 1341777 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3258 Folia 101 Page 38

|                      | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                            |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Susan PLANT</b>   | <b>W</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Thorsethorpe, Lincoln, England</b> |
| Rel Head             |          |           |          |                                       |
| Occ Pauper           |          |           |          |                                       |
| <b>Fred PLANT</b>    |          | <b>19</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Alford, Lincoln, England</b>       |
| Rel Son              |          |           |          |                                       |
| Occ Platelayer G N R |          |           |          |                                       |

Dwelling Enderbys Lane

Census Place Alford, Lincoln, England

Source FHL Film 1341777 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3259 Folia 19 Page 31

|                       | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                            |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Martha PLANT</b>   | <b>M</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Alford, Lincoln, England</b>       |
| Rel Head              |          |           |          |                                       |
| Occ Washerwoman       |          |           |          |                                       |
| <b>Sarah A PLANT</b>  |          | <b>7</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Hogsthorpe, Lincoln, England</b>   |
| Rel Daur              |          |           |          |                                       |
| Occ Scholar           |          |           |          |                                       |
| <b>Lucy A PLANT</b>   |          | <b>5</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Mumby, Lincoln, England</b>        |
| Rel Daur              |          |           |          |                                       |
| Occ Scholar           |          |           |          |                                       |
| <b>Isaac PLANT</b>    |          | <b>3</b>  | <b>M</b> | <b>Hagnaby, Lincoln, England</b>      |
| Rel Son               |          |           |          |                                       |
| Occ Scholar           |          |           |          |                                       |
| <b>Martha E PLANT</b> |          | <b>1</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Huttoft Bank, Lincoln, England</b> |
| Rel Daur              |          |           |          |                                       |

Dwelling Ings Lane

Census Place Cumberworth, Lincoln, England

## 1881 British Census

Source FHL Film 1341777 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3259 Folio 33 Page 14

|                   |                  | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                       |
|-------------------|------------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|
| <b>John PLANT</b> |                  | <b>W</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Huttoft, Lincoln, England</b> |
| Rel               | Head             |          |           |          |                                  |
| Occ               | Ag Farm Labourer |          |           |          |                                  |

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Dwelling Huttoft Bank  
 Census Place Huttoft, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341777 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3259 Folio 77 Page 22

|                         |               | Marr     | Age        | Sex      | Birthplace                          |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------|------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>William PLANT</b>    |               | <b>M</b> | <b>32</b>  | <b>M</b> | <b>Hogsthorpe, Lincoln, England</b> |
| Rel                     | Head          |          |            |          |                                     |
| Occ                     | Agcl Labourer |          |            |          |                                     |
| <b>Betsy PLANT</b>      |               | <b>M</b> | <b>25</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>North Hycham</b>                 |
| Rel                     | Wife          |          |            |          |                                     |
| <b>Sarah Jane PLANT</b> |               |          | <b>6</b>   | <b>F</b> | <b>East Ville</b>                   |
| Rel                     | Dau           |          |            |          |                                     |
| <b>Jabez PLANT</b>      |               |          | <b>4</b>   | <b>M</b> | <b>Hagnaby</b>                      |
| Rel                     | Son           |          |            |          |                                     |
| <b>George M PLANT</b>   |               |          | <b>2</b>   | <b>M</b> | <b>Markby</b>                       |
| Rel                     | Son           |          |            |          |                                     |
| <b>Joseph PLANT</b>     |               |          | <b>1</b>   | <b>M</b> | <b>Huttoft Bank</b>                 |
| Rel                     | Son           |          |            |          |                                     |
| <b>Charles PLANT</b>    |               |          | <b>7 d</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Huttoft Bank</b>                 |
| Rel                     | Son           |          |            |          |                                     |
| <b>Mary Ann PORTAS</b>  |               | <b>W</b> | <b>55</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Hogsthorpe</b>                   |
| Occ                     | Nurse SMS     |          |            |          |                                     |

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Dwelling Mumby Village  
 Census Place Mumby, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341777 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3259 Folio 85 Page 6

|                     |                  | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                       |
|---------------------|------------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Thomas PLANT</b> |                  | <b>M</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Huttoft, Lincoln, England</b> |
| Rel                 | Head             |          |           |          |                                  |
| Occ                 | Shoemaker Master |          |           |          |                                  |
| <b>Susan PLANT</b>  |                  | <b>M</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Mumby, Lincoln, England</b>   |
| Rel                 | Wife             |          |           |          |                                  |

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Dwelling 59 Church St  
 Census Place Louth, Lincoln, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341778 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3262 Folio 53 Page 3

|                        |                      | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| <b>William PLANT</b>   |                      | <b>M</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Louth, Lincoln, England</b>  |
| Rel                    | Head                 |          |           |          |                                 |
| Occ                    | Fishmonger           |          |           |          |                                 |
| <b>Lucy E PLANT</b>    |                      | <b>M</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Alford, Lincoln, England</b> |
| Rel                    | Wife                 |          |           |          |                                 |
| Occ                    | Dressmaker           |          |           |          |                                 |
| <b>Charles W PLANT</b> |                      | <b>U</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Louth, Lincoln, England</b>  |
| Rel                    | Son                  |          |           |          |                                 |
| Occ                    | Wine Merchants Clerk |          |           |          |                                 |

## 1881 British Census

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Dwelling **Drewerys Row**  
 Census Place **Legbourne, Lincoln, England**  
 Source **FHL Film 1341778 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3263 Folio 18 Page 11**

|                        |     | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                         |
|------------------------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Joseph PLANT</b>    |     | <b>M</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Hawerby, Lincoln, England</b>   |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Head                               |
|                        | Occ |          |           |          | Bricklayer                         |
| <b>Elizabeth PLANT</b> |     | <b>M</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Legbourne, Lincoln, England</b> |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Wife                               |

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Dwelling **Cartwrights Houses**  
 Census Place **Keddington, Lincoln, England**  
 Source **FHL Film 1341778 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3263 Folio 90 Page 4**

|                        |     | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                          |
|------------------------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>David PLANT</b>     |     | <b>M</b> | <b>56</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Tetford, Lincoln, England</b>    |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Head                                |
|                        | Occ |          |           |          | Agricultural Labourer               |
| <b>Elizabeth PLANT</b> |     | <b>M</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Tetford, Lincoln, England</b>    |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Wife                                |
| <b>Isaac PLANT</b>     |     | <b>U</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Keddington, Lincoln, England</b> |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Son                                 |
|                        | Occ |          |           |          | General Labourer                    |

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Dwelling **North Elkington, Lincoln, England**  
 Census Place **North Elkington, Lincoln, England**  
 Source **FHL Film 1341778 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3263 Folio 118 Page 3**

|                         |     | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                           |
|-------------------------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Jabez PLANT</b>      |     | <b>M</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Hogsthorpe, Lincoln, England</b>  |
|                         | Rel |          |           |          | Head                                 |
|                         | Occ |          |           |          | Ag Lab                               |
| <b>Ada H PLANT</b>      |     | <b>M</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Belchford, Lincoln, England</b>   |
|                         | Rel |          |           |          | Wife                                 |
| <b>Alice PLANT</b>      |     |          | <b>9</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>North Cotes, Lincoln, England</b> |
|                         | Rel |          |           |          | Daur                                 |
|                         | Occ |          |           |          | Scholar                              |
| <b>Arthur PLANT</b>     |     |          | <b>6</b>  | <b>M</b> | <b>Hogsthorpe, Lincoln, England</b>  |
|                         | Rel |          |           |          | Son                                  |
|                         | Occ |          |           |          | Scholar                              |
| <b>Gertrude A PLANT</b> |     |          | <b>3</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Huttoft, Lincoln, England</b>     |
|                         | Rel |          |           |          | Daur                                 |

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Dwelling **Thrunscoc Rd**  
 Census Place **Cleethorpes, Lincoln, England**  
 Source **FHL Film 1341781 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3274 Folio 54 Page 36**

|                       |     | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                        |
|-----------------------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Isabella PLANT</b> |     | <b>W</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Chelmsford, Essex, England</b> |
|                       | Rel |          |           |          | Head                              |
|                       | Occ |          |           |          | Lodging House                     |
| <b>Ada I PLANT</b>    |     | <b>U</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Leeds, York, England</b>       |
|                       | Rel |          |           |          | Daur                              |
| <b>Mary M PLANT</b>   |     |          | <b>10</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Leeds, York, England</b>       |
|                       | Rel |          |           |          | Daur                              |

## 1881 British Census

Grace E PLANT 9 F Leeds, York, England  
 Rel Daur

Vessel "Peeping Tom"

Census Place Great Grimsby, Lincoln, England

Source FHL Film 1341781 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3277 Folio 78 Page

|                           | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                    |
|---------------------------|------|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| Sharpe ATKIN              | U    | 28  | M   | Boston, Lincoln, England      |
| Occ Master                |      |     |     |                               |
| William BLOW              | U    | 23  | M   | Lincoln, Lincoln, England     |
| Occ Mate                  |      |     |     |                               |
| John HUGHES               | U    | 20  | M   | Barking, Essex, England       |
| Occ Fisherman (AB Seaman) |      |     |     |                               |
| Frank IRVING              | U    | 21  | M   | Leytonstone, Essex, England   |
| Occ Fisherman (O Seaman)  |      |     |     |                               |
| John PLANT                | U    | 18  | M   | Stoke, Stafford, England      |
| Occ Cook                  |      |     |     |                               |
| Charles COOPER            | U    | 17  | M   | Leicester, Leicester, England |
| Occ Apprentice            |      |     |     |                               |

Vessel. "Dart"

Census Place Great Grimsby, Lincoln, England

Source FHL Film 1341781 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3277 Folio 125 Page

|                          | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                                   |
|--------------------------|------|-----|-----|--|
| Henry MAUNDER            | M    | 29  | M   | Off Plymouth, At Sea                         |
| Occ Master               |      |     |     |  |
| Fred PITCHER             | U    | 24  | M   | Snetcham, Norfolk, England                   |
| Occ Second Hand Mate     |      |     |     |  |
| John BROWN               | U    | 21  | M   | Stickney, Lincoln, England                   |
| Occ Third Hand Fisherman |      |     |     |  |
| John PLANT               | U    | 17  | M   | Alford, Lincoln, England                     |
| Occ Deck Hand Fisherman  |      |     |     |  |
| Rich BURTON              | U    | 16  | M   | London Islington, London, Middlesex, England |
| Occ Cook                 |      |     |     |  |

Dwelling

Census Place Worlaby, Lincoln, England

Source FHL Film 1341783 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3285 Folio 41 Page 7

|                       | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| Joseph GUILLIATT      | M    | 40  | M   | Scottor, Lincoln, England |
| Rel Head              |      |     |     |                           |
| Occ Ag Foreman (Lab)  |      |     |     |                           |
| Elisabeth GUILLIATT   | M    | 39  | F   | Worlaby, Lincoln, England |
| Rel Wife              |      |     |     |                           |
| Humas GUILLIATT       | U    | 16  | M   | Worlaby, Lincoln, England |
| Rel Son               |      |     |     |                           |
| Occ Farmers Boy       |      |     |     |                           |
| Mary Ann GUILLIATT    |      | 13  | F   | Worlaby, Lincoln, England |
| Rel Daur              |      |     |     |                           |
| Occ Maid Of All Work  |      |     |     |                           |
| James Willm GUILLIATT |      | 9   | M   | Worlaby, Lincoln, England |

## 1881 British Census

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|                      |     |         |     |    |                                |  |
|----------------------|-----|---------|-----|----|--------------------------------|--|
|                      | Rel | Son     |     |    |                                |  |
|                      | Occ | Scholar |     |    |                                |  |
| George GUILLIATT     |     |         | 5   | M  | Worlaby, Lincoln, England      |  |
|                      | Rel | Son     |     |    |                                |  |
|                      | Occ | Scholar |     |    |                                |  |
| Sarah Jane GUILLIATT |     |         | 3   | F  | Worlaby, Lincoln, England      |  |
|                      | Rel | Daur    |     |    |                                |  |
| Louisa GUILLIATT     |     |         | 2   | F  | Worlaby, Lincoln, England      |  |
|                      | Rel | Daur    |     |    |                                |  |
| John GUILLIATT       |     |         | 1   | M  | Worlaby, Lincoln, England      |  |
|                      | Rel | Son     |     |    |                                |  |
| Joseph GUILLIATT     |     |         | 2 w | M  | Worlaby, Lincoln, England      |  |
|                      | Rel | Son     |     |    |                                |  |
| George PLANT         |     |         | U   | 25 | M Hagsthorpe, Lincoln, England |  |
|                      | Rel | Serv    |     |    |                                |  |
|                      | Occ | Ag Serv |     |    |                                |  |
| William JACKSON      |     |         | U   | 19 | M Ulceby, Lincoln, England     |  |
|                      | Rel | Serv    |     |    |                                |  |
|                      | Occ | Ag Serv |     |    |                                |  |