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# Roots and Branches

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The Official Journal of

The Plant Family History Group

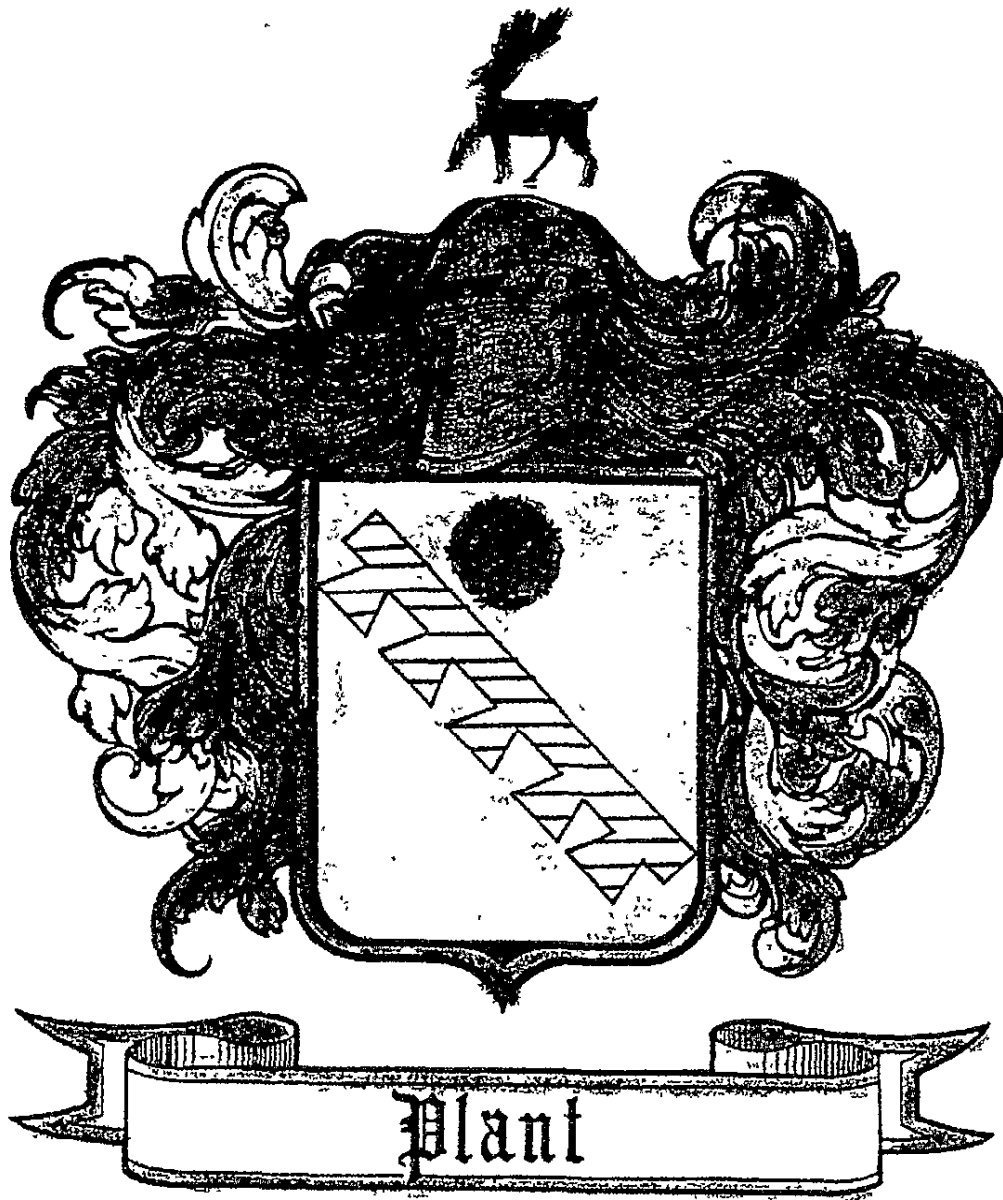
Issue No 22 August 2001

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From information given by members of the group



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

"AR A LABEL IN BEND AZ IN CHIEF A ROSE GU"  
WHEN TRANSLATED THE BLAZON ALSO DESCRIBES THE ORIGINAL COLORS OF THE PLANT ARMS AS

"SILVER, A BLUE LABEL PLACED DIAGONALLY IN UPPER THIRD A RED ROSE "  
ABOVE THE SHIELD AND HELMET IS THE CREST WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS  
"A RED STAG WALKING "

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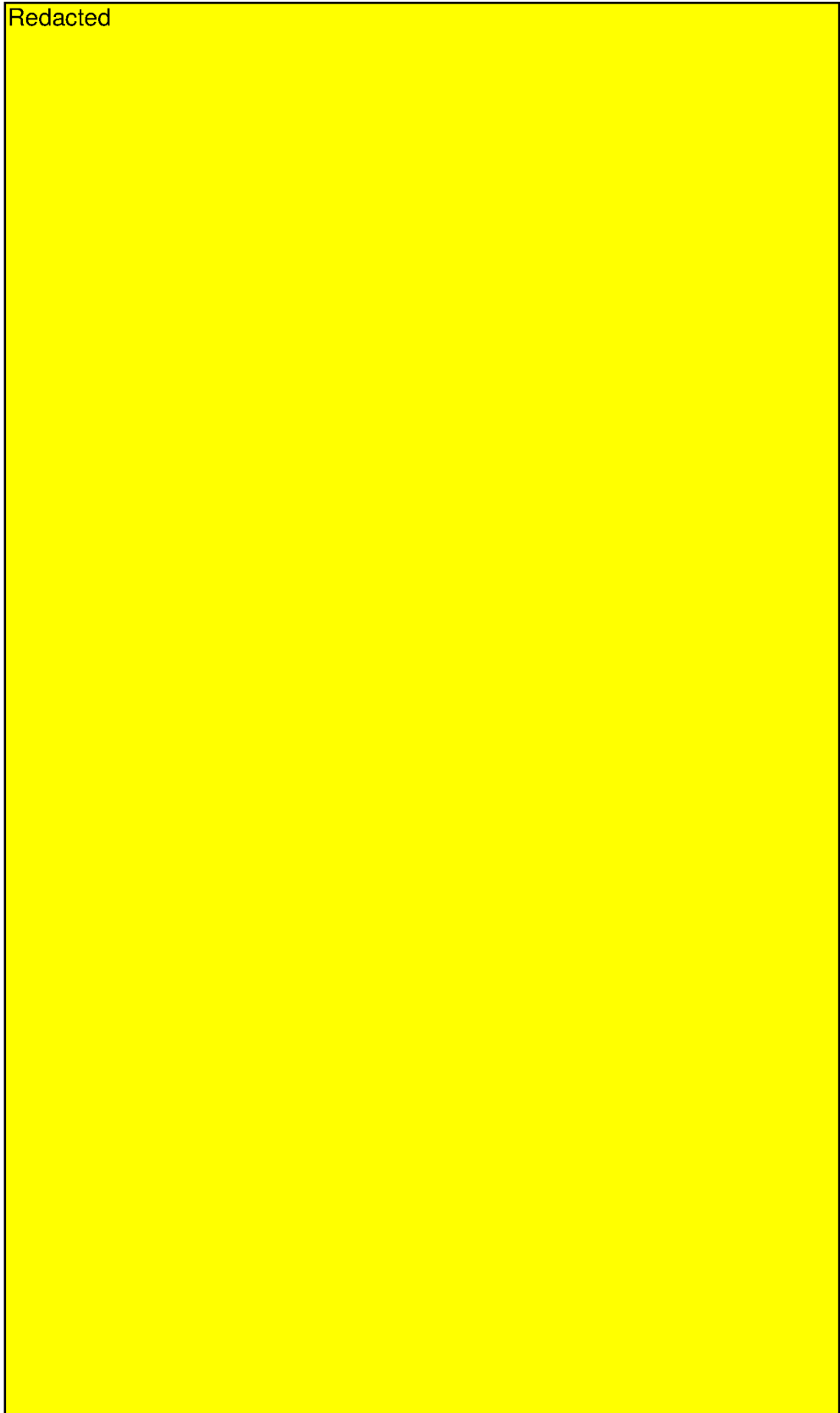
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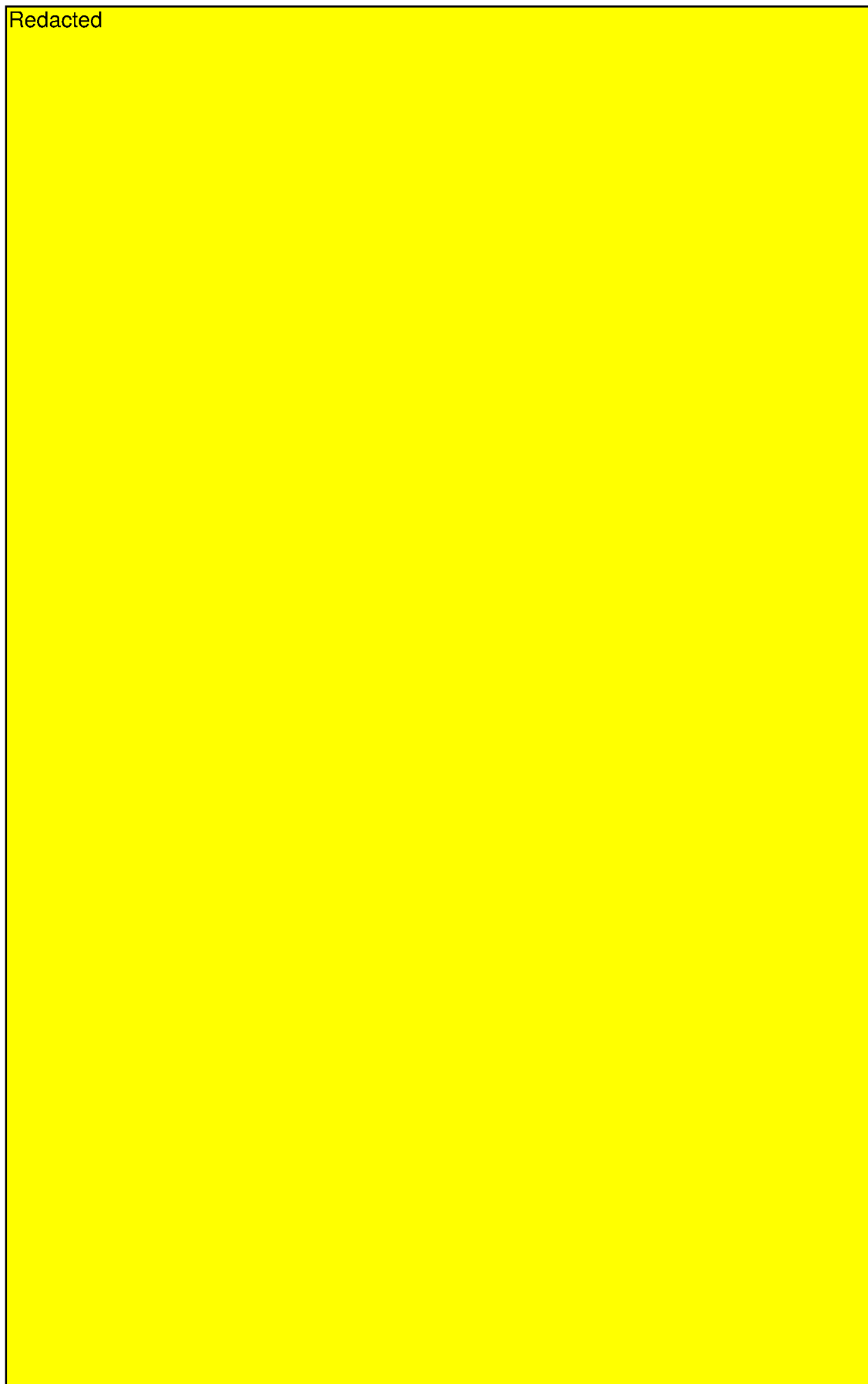
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## MEMBERS INTERESTS

<u>Membership</u>		<u>Interest</u>
<u>No</u>	<u>Name</u>	
1	Miss Linda Lowrey	e19c Macclesfield, Cheshire/m19c Hollingwood - Darwen Lancs/
4	Mr Colin W Plant	19c North Staffordshire/
6	Mr Michael Plant	Any period South Staffs/North Worcs/
10	Mrs Pamela Plant	e19c Stockport Cheshire/
12	Mrs Lois Webb	e19c Macclesfield Cheshire/m19c Hollingwood + Darwen Lancs/
16	Mrs C Reed	L18c e19c North Staffordshire/
18	Mr Peter Johnson	L19c Manchester Lancs/19c Mid Cheshire/
20	Mr David Plant	Pre 19c Clowne Derby/19c Doncaster Yorks/ 19c Notts / 19c Cheltenham Glos/
29	Mrs Shirley Hughes	L17c + 18c Rowley Regis Worcs/19c Dudley Worcs/L19c Sydney Australia/
32	Mrs Catherine Sproston	Any Period Cheshire/
33	Miss Aileen Plant	17c 18c 19c Stockport Cheshire/
37	Mr Patrick Pearson	Any period Stockport Cheshire/
38	Mrs Sian Plant	e19c Denton Lancs/19c Leicester/ 20c Rounds Northants/
45	Mr David Johnson	19c Kidsgrove/
47	Mrs S Robson	General/
51	Mr Gerald Plant	m19c Goostrey Cheshire/L19c e20c Salford Lancs/
52	Dr John S Plant	19c Sheffield Yorks/e19c Clowne Derbyshire/
59	Mr Nigel Burroughs	L18c 19c Burslem + Longton Staffs/
65	Mr D J Plant	Any period Cheadle Staffs/
69	Mr Andrew Plant	M18c + M19c Little Bowden and Market Harborough/19c London
71	Mr G Brian Plant	Any period Cheshire/
74	Mrs Alice D Mercer	19c Leicester/L19c Nottingham/
75	Mr M J Plant	e19c Shropshire/e19c Cheadle Hulme Cheshire/



85	Mr John E Ransley	18c + 19c Staffordshire/
89	Mrs Denise F Weston	Any period Fenton + Cheadle + Longton Staffs/
90	Mrs M R Lake	m18c Suffolk/
95	Linda Shields Wheeler	17c Stafford/any period Connecticut USA/
98	Deanne Richards	19c Eckington Derbyshire/Sheffield/
104	Mrs Liz Plant	17c + 18c + e19c Wolverhampton/
111	Mr Malc John Plant	Any period Sibsey Lincs/
113	Mrs Heather Plant	L19c Hackney Middlesex/
114	Mr John Russel Ingameilis	18c Lincs/
115	Mrs Pat Herring	e19c Ashley Staffs/L19c Wheelock Cheshire/
116	Miss Joan Plant	e19c Bristol/
119	Mrs Florence Plant	L19c Staffordshire/
121	Kathy Compagno	19c West Bromwich + Walsall, Staffs/ L18c + e19c Brierley Hill/ e 18c Old Swinford
122	Elizabeth Messer	L19c Cheadle Staffs/
123	Dr Andrew Thomas Plant	18c + 19c Northants/19c Rutland/19c Hants + Cambs/L19c + e20c Bedfordshire
124	Mr Alan Plant	General Staffordshire/
125	Mr Ronald George Plant	e20c Rugeley Staffordshire/
127	Mr William T Plant	18c + e19c North Staffordshire/
131	Mrs Jean Walpole	m19c Wolverhampton Staffordshire/ L19c Camberwell, Surrey/
132	Miss Linda Wilks	Any period Potteries, Staffordshire/
138	Mrs Jean Ray	19c Sheffield
139	Mrs Judith Kirkby	Pre 1850 Macclesfield Ches/
140	Mrs J Bateman	Pre 1900 Staffordshire/Pre 1900 Worcestershire/
141	Mr Malcolm Revell	18 + 19c Burisem + 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/
158	Mrs Kerry-Ann Cook	L 19c West Bromwich/Barnsley, Yorkshire/
161	Mr Antony C H Farnath	19c 20c Black Country, West Midlands/
162	Aloa Dereta	Any Period pre 1860 Leek Staffs/ m 19c Sheffield, Yorks/
164	Evelyn M Pitts	L 19c Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs/ m 19c Cradley Heath, Staffs/
165	Mrs Gillian Jenkins	m 19c Wolverhampton + West Bromwich, Staffs/
166	Mrs Margaret Insley	m 19c Hulme, Manchester, Lancs/ L 19c + 20c Australia (Victoria)/
167	Mrs M J Plant	Any period Market Harborough, Little Bowden, Great Bowden, Foxton, Leics/Sutton St Edmund, Halbeach, Lincs/ Brighton Sussex/Haverhill, Suffolk/Battersea, London/
168	Mr Philp 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 Whiltshire + Devon/
173	Mr John Riley	L18c + 19c Clowne Derbyshire/Harthill + Anston Yorks/
174	Mrs Fay Bielewicz	18c + 19c + 20c Staffs/
175	Mr Alan Farthung	e19c Lydd Kent/Little Bowden, Notts/m 19c Holborn/ L 19c Bethnal Green + Hackney/
177	Mr Earl John Davis	Cheadle, Staffs/
178	Mr Tony Brown	19c Suffolk/
179	Mrs Dorian Greenbaum	18c + 19c Dudley/Kingswinford/Brierley Hill/
180	Valera London	19c Potteries/
181	Mr Jack Plant	19c South Yorks/North Derbyshire/East Notts/
182	Linda Wagoner	Any period USA/Immigrants from UK to USA/
183	Mr Chris Plant	19c Cheadle Staffs/
184	Dr Sarah-Jane Plant	South Staffs/Shropshire/
185	Mr Wayne Titmus	19c Wolverhampton/Black Country/
186	Mr Bill Lowe	19c Birmingham/

## INTRODUCTION

Firstly, many thanks for the various articles for inclusion in the journal forwarded to me over the last six months. Journal No 22 has been over-subscribed and this fact, plus the size of the 1881 Census returns from Shropshire, has meant that the following articles have been carried over to Journal No 23

Plant extracts from the CD ROM – Vital Records Index – Shropshire Christening  
Plant extracts from the CD ROM – Vital Records Index – North America –  
Georgia Marriages  
Plant extracts from the P R of Prestbury Cheshire – 1760-1850 – Marriages  
Plants in Betley, Staffs – 1750-1803  
Plants before 1750 in Warwickshire – IGI Records  
Plants before 1750 in Shropshire – IGI Records  
Plants before 1799 in Worcs – IGI Records  
Plants before 1799 in Staffs – IGI Records  
Plant extracts from 1851 Census for Norfolk, Devon & Warwickshire  
Plants who died in the Great War  
Shocking Murder by Poisoning – Louisa Plant aged 17 accused of murder of  
Edward Plant 1836 at Macclesfield

If any member thinks that information in any of the above carry over items will be of assistance, please contact me. However, hopefully, these items will be included in Journal No 23

You will see from Dr John Plant's Web Site Report that our Web Site continues to be visited on a regular basis. Even allowing for the fact that some people are looking for Plants as in 'flowers', there must still be considerable interest in our family as demonstrated by the number of new members and the number of e-mails that Dr John and I have received since we launched the Web Site

In an effort to make our group more international, John and I have agreed that we should include on the Web Site details relative to the distribution of Plants in North America and Australia, followed by similar information for Canada and New Zealand. However, to do this we need some assistance from the colonies (please excuse me, I still think we rule the world – what's more I've just heard the result of the last Australia v British Lions match and the cricket is even worse). We are therefore open to suggestions relative to what sort of information we should include – ideas to Dr John please. Demographic details would be particularly useful and in the case of Australia, I wonder if it would be possible to establish the first Plant settler.

Since the publication of Journal No. 21 in January of this year a total of nine new members have joined our Group and details of their research are included in the section on New Members. This large influx of members is due, in no small measure, to the setting up of our own Web Site. If any existing members think they may be connected to the new members, please contact them direct. This is what the Group is about. We have, over the years, been quite successful in connecting people together. Not only that, but you can help each other as demonstrated by Dorian Greenbaum's article 'Intertwining Plants. A story of Co-operation and Friendship'

A further example of this type of co-operation is Kathy Compagno's initiative in setting up the South Staffs Brigade so that all members with interests in this area can exchange ideas and information.

Some time ago I received a letter from Mr J W Eardley, 30 Butlers Drive, Carterton, Oxford, OX18 3QU, asking for information on Robert Plant who married Ann Turner in 1781 at Kingswinford. As Mr Eardley was not a member and as far as I could tell no members had the same connection, I put the letter on file. However, when looking through Dorian Greenbaum's (New Member 179), interests I came across the same entry. I would therefore suggest that Dorian make contact by mail (I don't think he is on the Internet) to see if you are connected in any way. Just one thing – he was quite old when he wrote to me – so it may be an idea to make contact as soon as possible.

In February of this year I received an e-mail from the editor of Family History Monthly asking me to write a 3000 word article on the Plant Surname. Subsequently, following an exchange of information, I submitted the appropriate article and received confirmation that the article would probably be included in the August issue of the publication. At the time of writing (15<sup>th</sup> July) I am still awaiting confirmation.

that the article will be included – they may have changed the contents for all I know. All we can do is wait and see

This journal includes the 1881 Census, for the county of Shropshire. It can be seen that the Plants in this county are based mainly in the N.E. of the county and were probably a spin over from the adjoining county of South Staffordshire, including the Black Country. A total of 192 Plants were recorded in Shropshire.

Coming now to a totally different subject – wouldn't it be nice if we could prove a common Plant/Plantagenet ancestor. Well this may now be possible through DNA testing techniques using the male line and the Y chromosome. I therefore asked Dr John Plant to carry out some preliminary investigation.

What we have found out to date is that the cost of Y-line testing decreases with the number of people included in the order:

1	-	£150
2-5	-	£130 each
6 or more		£110 each

The question that John is now asking is:

*Are there any Plant males who wish to join in a bulk order?*

Perhaps branches of the family might wish to group together to fund one Plant male from their branch for the test (on a tacit understanding that they will share the results). If several branches get involved, it should be possible to examine the similarity of the 10-point y-gene signature for each branch.

As John understands the procedure, the results are sent directly to the participating individual who would then need to make his y-signature available for comparison.

It would be of particular interest if we could involve a male Plant from North America and also a male Plantagenet and John is investigating the Plantagenet connection.

I for one would be very interested. If you would like to participate in this investigation, which apart from the cost is quite painless, please contact Dr John Plant e-mail [j\\_s\\_plant@isc.keele.ac.uk](mailto:j_s_plant@isc.keele.ac.uk) or myself.

I am now a fully fledged guide at Quarry Bank Cotton Mill, Styal and if any member intends to visit the mill in the near future, please contact me so that you can get a free guided tour.

Finally, Mavis and I will be visiting Australia through October. We have a busy itinerary but I will take with me a list of our Australian members and, if our itinerary allows it, I will make contact when we are 'down under'.

Once again thanking you all for your assistance in putting this Journal together, which I hope will have something of interest for everybody.

Best regards

W Keith Plant

## NEW MEMBERS

No 178 – Tony Brown - Sharnbrook - Beds - England

Tony is a relative newcomer to family history and on discovering our one name group wrote to me requesting information on Samuel James Plant, bn 1867 and Rose Caroline Murphy, bn 1872, who were married in London 6 June 1896, but with a possible connection to Leek in Staffs through Samuel James Plant. Initially we thought, (Tony and I), that we had located, through the census returns, a possible connection.

However, things soon changed (they always do in Family History) and when Tony obtained a copy of Samuel James Plant's birth certificate he found that Samuel James was not from Leek, having been born 12 November 1867 in Laxfield, Suffolk, son of Elizabeth Farrow, Elizabeth subsequently marrying a Horace Plant (who may have been Samuel James' father) on 17 February 1868 in Laxfield.

Further research has taken Tony one further generation back to Horace Plant's parents John Plant b c1813 and Eliza Mickleborough b c1818, both born in Laxfield.

Tony's interests are now Horace Plant, bn 19 February 1846, married 17 February 1870 to Naomi Elizabeth Farrow, (sometimes Elizabeth Naomi Farrow or Elizabeth Farrow), and Horace's parents, John Plant b c1813 who married Eliza Mickleborough.

The 1881 Census details for Suffolk, included in Journal No 21, listed a John Plant, aged 7 and a James Plant, aged 15, both born Laxfield. Obviously of the same family.

No 179 – Mrs Dorian Gieseler Greenbaum - Massachusetts - USA

Early in February of this year I received an e-mail from Dorian informing me that she had found out about our group from Kathy Compagno (Member No 121). Her interest in the Plants was through her grandmother who, at the age of five in 1909, moved to the USA with her family from the Brierley Hill area of Staffordshire.

Her grandmother's father was Francis Plant, born 1832 in Birmingham, son of Reuben Plant and Emma Midgley. Reuben b 1858 in Dudley, was the son of George Thomas Plant and Eliza Gill. George Thomas, b 1836 in Kingswinford, was the son of Reuben and Maria Plant. Reuben, b 1803 in Brierley Hill, was the son of Robert Plant and Ann Turner<sup>1</sup>. Robert was b 1759 in Kingswinford, the son of Benjamin Plant and Sarah Thompson. Benjamin was born c1735 in Rowley Regis. Further back there is a possible connection with a John Plant b 1705 in Rowley Regis who married Ann Runon, a John Plant b 1675 in Rowley Regis who married a Mary Bailis and a Benjamin Plant who was married to Mary Bate and died in 1727 in Rowley Regis.

With her connections in South Staffs, Dorian soon became involved with the South Staffs Brigade, researching specifically the Black Country area of the Midlands.

She has contributed information on Kingswinford records, which have been included in this journal together with an article, entitled, Intertwining Plants, which deals with the successful co-operation between members of the group.

During her researches relative to Reuben Plant and Maria, Dorian has unearthed something of a mystery. The marriage entry in the original register reads Reuben Plant, bachelor, and Maria Marsh, spinster, 31 Mar 1833, Kinver. However, the birth certificate for two of their children give the mother's maiden name as Westwood. There was a marriage on 13 Dec, 1830 between Maria Westwood and a Wm Marsh. So did Wm Marsh die and Maria re-marry Reuben Plant saying she was a spinster and not a widow? Not so – no reference has been found to the death of Wm Marsh. Reuben's will states that his children were illegitimate. Perhaps Reuben and Maria went off to Kinver, where maybe they weren't known, to get married knowing that a marriage in Brierley Hill/Kingswinford, where they lived would be impossible – Perhaps more in later journals.

1 WKP note -- whilst compiling this piece I suddenly remembered that a letter received last year from a non member, Mr J W Eardley, asked if any members of the group were descended from Robert Plant and Ann Turner – Dorian, see my introduction for further information.

No 180 -- Valerie London - Salisbury - England

Valerie's interest is Staffordshire, particularly any relations of Wm Plant b c 1854 and who married Anne Powell, c 1880 They had a son George, b 1883 in the Stoke on Trent area, probably Hanley George married Ethel May Fisher in 1918

From the GRO index it was possible to establish a number of alternatives for the birth of George and Valerie is now obtaining copies of the relevant certificate

Incidentally, when applying for birth certificates and, if you know the names of the parents, ask the registrars to return your cheque if the father and mother are not the specific ones that you are interested in

No 181 -- Jack Plant - East Yorkshire - England

Following viewing the Plant Web Site Jack joined the group in April

His particular area of interest is the area around the junction of the boundaries of South Yorkshire, North Derbyshire and East Nottinghamshire in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

At the time of going to press, further information is required An update of Jack's specific line will be given in the next journal

No 182 -- Linda Plant Wagoner - New Jersey - USA

Linda is directly descended from one of the earliest Plant settlers in the USA, namely John Plant and Betty/Elizabeth Roundkettle

She subsequently forwarded to me certain information which has enabled me to include in this journal, additional details to those included in previous journals, all relative to the Plant family in the USA -- See article - Descendants of Early Plants in North America

Her research into this particular branch is quite extensive and I have asked her to forward to me (for possible inclusion in forthcoming journal) the following -

Photographs of Plant headstones in Branford cemetery  
Relevant pages from *The Life of Henry Bradley Plant*  
Information on Governor David Plant  
Information on Ebenezer Plant (Snr) and his wife Lydia

Her main aim is to find information on John Plant born c 1646 in England and who died in 1691 in Branford CT It is believed that he married an Elizabeth Roundkettle (Roundbottle) and it is thought that he sailed to America with the (Sir Richard) Saltonstall Company eventually settling in Branford where his children were born

No 183 -- Mr Chris Plant - Queensland - Australia

Chris is descended from the Cheadle (Staffordshire) branch of the Plant family and has traced his line back ten generations including

Norman Clifford Plant	b	1920	Brisbane
Ernest Clifford Plant	b	1887	m Gladys Rowe 1918
Ernest R Plant	b	1862/3	m Adeline Leese
James Plant (Jnr)	b	1831	m Annie ?
James Plant (Snr)	b	1806?	m Hannah Austin 1830
Wm Plant			m Elizabeth

I notice from the 1851 Census returns for Cheadle, included in this journal, that a James and Hannah Plant were living in Back of Town, James aged 45 (b1806) Listed with them are a number of children including James, age 20 (b 1831) Obviously the same family as listed in Chris's ancestry

No 184 – Dr Sarah-Jane Plant - Warwickshire - England

Sarah-Jane has only recently joined the group and full details of her research is not yet to hand She is connected to the Birmingham/Black Country Plant's and possibly Shropshire before that Kathy (Compagno) please note

No 185 – Wayne Titmus - Hamilton - New Zealand

Another recent member, whose interest is the Black Country

His connection with the Plant family is through his Grandmother, Martha Lily Plant, b 1902 in Birmingham, and who married Thomas Henry Titmus in 1923, living in Ladywood and then later in life, in Northfield and Qunton

The father of Martha Lily was Cornelius, who was born in 1874 in Manchester, the son of James and Martha Plant It is interesting to note that according to the 1881 Census, all Cornelius's siblings were born in Wolverhampton He was the only one born in Manchester His father's occupation was a Tailor What was he doing in Manchester in 1874 for the birth of Cornelius is not known As for as I can tell there is no other connection with Manchester Cornelius's birth certificate may throw some light on the mystery

James Plant (father of Cornelius) was born c1851 at Wolverhampton He married Martha c 1871 and in 1881 they were living in Gates St , Wolverhampton

Again, according to the 1881 Census, at that time Cornelius was one of four children of James and Martha, William b 1872, Cornelius b 1874, Martha b 1878 and James b 1880

Cornelius's occupation was a Polisher, marrying Emily Chandler, 26 Nov, 1894 at St Paul's, Birmingham and living in Cat St , Birmingham

Wayne has already made contact with Kathy Compagno who, with her experience of the Black Country, has suggested a number of research alternatives

Cornelius is something of an unusual name, Plants with this name existing in the Brierley Hill/Old Swinford area at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Perhaps they may be connected

No 186 – Mr Bill Lowe - Beaumont - South Australia

The latest member to join is Bill Lowe who, gives what, is descended from the Midlands Plants His grandmother, Matilda Plant of Springhall, Birmingham, married Benjamin Lowe of Aston Villa and migrated to Australia with three children in 1883 on the SS Dundee

Using the 1881 Census it was possible to compile a small family tree for Matilda and, with Bill's previous information, the following details -

Matilda Lowe (nee Plant) b 1856 m 1874 d 1930

Father

Edward Plant, frying pan turner, b c1813, Birmingham who resided Round Hills, Aston Manor  
m Maria Neale

father

Edward Plant, frying pan maker



**Benjamin Lowe Family**  
Matilda nee Plant) middle row, second from rights

In his letter to me, Bill points out the Plants are rare in Austraha His nece recently found that her daughter's classmate was a Plant related to David Plant who, in 1995, and maybe still is, was organist at St Martins in the Fields

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#### DESCENDANTS OF EARLY PLANTS IN NORTH AMERICA

(Additional information to that included in various earlier Journals)

*WKP note -- To understand the information in this piece it is necessary to read in conjunction with the associated family tree chart.*

Earlier this year Linda Plant Wagoner (New Member No 182) forwarded to me two letters written to Ebenezer Plant by GS Dickerman in 1898 requesting information to add to a family tree to be included in the book "The Life of Henry Bradley Plant" by G Hutchinson Smyth, printed in the same year

The letters were forwarded to Linda by a gentleman in Connecticut who answered her query posted on a Plant message board He happened upon the family Bible of Ebenezer Plant in his local historian society, possibly Southampton ct Also included was additional pages of family information on Ebenezer Plant (Snr) and his wife, Lydia

The first letter was written in New Haven ct 21 March 1898 to Mr P H Plant, 186 6<sup>th</sup> Ave , New York

*"I called this morning on Mr E P Hotchkiss<sup>2</sup> of Plantsville to gather some information concerning the Southampton Plants for a record of the Branford Plant Family which I am preparing to print Mr Hotchkiss courteously gave me what help he could and then referred me to you as a son of Mr E H Plant who had a better family record Accordingly I take the liberty of addressing you and enclose a table indicating the extent of my record of this branch and its deficiencies If you will assist me as far as you can by filling out the blanks and answering the questions it will oblige me I should be glad also to include the children of Mr A P Plant and Mr E H Plant with dates etc., if you are willing to give me their record.*

---

<sup>2</sup> Possibly the son of Alfred A Hotchkiss and Louisa Ann Plant (Gt. Gt. Granddaughter of John Plant and Hannah Whedon) - see family chart.



*My work is being prepared for Mr R H Plant of Macon GA and I am also in correspondence with Mr Tilley, the agent of Mr H B Plant in New York*

*If you will give me an early answer I shall esteem it a favour  
Truly yours G S Dickerman"*

The second letter referred to, was dated 10 June 1898 to Mr Fred<sup>k</sup> Plant of New York and was as follows -

*"Dear Sir*

*Your letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> was received this morning with enclosed paper for which accept my thanks By the same mail I received the plate proof of my work from the publishers for its final corrections I have made over two pages to everybody the materials you sent me which were just in time. If they had come tomorrow it would have been too late*

*In reply to your enquiry concerning the work; it is to be an appendix to the biography of Mr H B Plant and will cover thirty one pages, following the several branches of the family of John and Hannah (Whedon) Plant of Branford far enough so that any of the descendants can easily locate their connection*

*There is a page on the St Louis Plants<sup>3</sup> who are more recently from England than the Branford family: also allusion to other families and connections with this one*

*John Plant jn and his wife Hannah Whedon had six sons and two daughters. Four sons and two daughters left children, the aggregate number of whom was forty-four. Mr Robert Plant of Macon is descended from Timothy. Mr H B Plant from Benjamin, while your ancestor as you know was James The other brother who left children was Abraham I have the names of his three sons and six daughters but have not traced that branch any farther. The lines are as follows:*

*John Plant died about 1691<sup>4</sup>  
John Plant and Hannah Whedon*

<i>James Plant</i>	<i>Timothy Plant</i>	<i>Benjamin Plant</i>
<i>James Plant</i>	<i>Timothy Plant</i>	<i>Samuel Plant</i>
<i>Ebenezer Plant</i>	<i>Timothy Plant</i>	<i>Anderson Plant</i>
<i>Ebenezer H Plant</i>	<i>I C Plant</i>	<i>H B Plant</i>
<i>Fred H Plant</i>	<i>Rob<sup>l</sup> H Plant</i>	<i>Marton F Plant</i>

*The plan of the work as an appendix exercise  
I would willingly give you a letter to Mr Tilley but think this statement will answer your enquiries*

*Truly yours G S Dickerman"*

The author states in his letter that the research was for a biography on H B Plant<sup>5</sup> This may well have been the case However, he used the information that he had collected for a work that he published two years later in 1900 This book was entitled 'The House of Plant of Macon Georgia and detailed, as far as possible, all the lines from John Plant Jn<sup>f</sup> (1678-1752) and Hannah Whedon Later, in 1963 Martha Plant (Ellis) Ross produced a 'Genealogical Supplement to The House of Plant' A copy, on microfiche, of both books was presented to the Plant Family History Group some time ago by ex member Cordelia Shields who is the sister of Linda Wheeler (member No 95) Extracts from these publications have been included in previous journals From the information contained in G S Dickerman's book it was possible to establish the family lines as shown on the next page Incidentally, Linda and Cordelia are descended from the James Plant and Bathsheba line, this line including David Plant who was Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut between 1827 and 1831

3 See journals No's 3 and 8

4 See Journal No 1

5 Henry Bradley Plant who built the railroad to Plant City in Florida.

It would appear that one of the earliest Plant settlers in North America was John Plant (possibly father of John Plant who married Elizabeth Roundkettle) who was born about 1615 in England and settled in Hartford (Connecticut) in 1639. However, it is supposed that John, who married Elizabeth Roundkettle, was born in England c1646 and Elizabeth Roundkettle was also born in England c1650. If this is the case, John (the original) must have returned to England returning later to North America where his son, John, was born. Not impossible but highly unlikely considering the arduous travelling at that time. It has been said that John travelled to North America with Lord Saltonstalls Company.

According to Cordelia, there was an entry in her great aunt Mary Plant's diary dated January 1893 as follows: *'The Plants appear to have come from Strafford (or Stafford), England, and south of Strafford in Worcester County England. A Reverend Matthias Plant was pastor of an Episcopal Church in Newbury and died in 1752. Not related that we know.'*

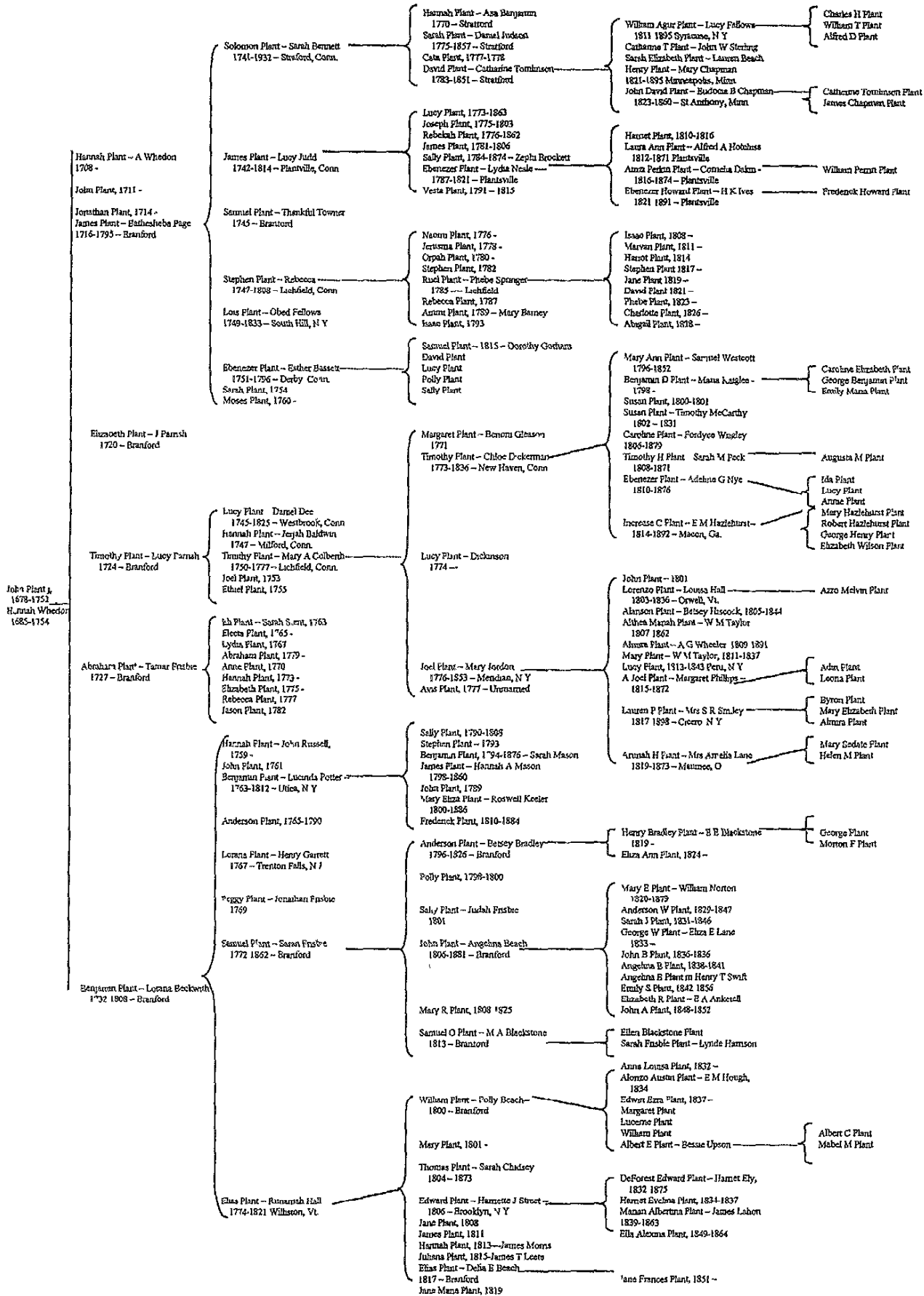
It would be of great interest to locate where in England the American branch originated and, if time permits, I will do some research 'this side of the pond'. Additionally I would like to include in one of the forthcoming journals an article on Governor David Plant. Could I suggest that Linda Wheeler (member No 95) and our new member, Linda Waggoner (Member No 182) collaborate on such a project?

Thanks are due to Linda (Wagoner) on getting me started once again on these early Plant settlers whose descendants in the 19<sup>th</sup> century made an impact on the American way of life.

More perhaps in the next journal.

Note - Linda (Wagoner) has spent hours in the Branford Cemetery and photographed all the Plant headstones including the oldest John and Hannah Plant. If they are reproducible (the photographs I mean) I will include in a future journal.

THE PLANTS OF BRANFORD, CONNECTICUT



**WEB SITE REPORT**  
**By Dr John Plant**

The total number of hits in the 6 months to June 2001 was 8590, which was up from 2778 for the previous 6 months to December 2000. The number peaked in the month of April 2001, when there were 2063 hits, and the period ended with 1486 hits in the month of June 2001.

Throughout the past 6 months the site has been developed by -

improving the web pages about the Historical Development of the distribution of the Plant name (in February 2001), -  
providing on-line copies of the slides used for the presentation I gave at the Plant Millennium Reunion, and also providing on-line copies of just two sample articles from back copies of Roots and Branches; one on the Plantagenet connection and one on a Sheffield industrial Plant connection (in March 2001), -  
improving the presentation and content of pages on the 'Plant Soul' with its likely implications for the meanings of such names as Plant and Plantagenet (in April and June 2001)

Though I haven't so far taken much active interest in this aspect of the Plant name, the next development of the web-site may relate to a brief addition on early Plant immigrants to America with such names as Plantt (a possible abbreviation of Plantagenet) and Plante --- this seems fitting for an international web site with a high proportion of American web-surfers. There is already a link to some graphics on the Distribution of Plants in the USA since 1880 but there were Plants (with variant spellings) in North America two centuries before then.

*WKP note - I feel that we should give consideration to extending the section of the Web Site on the distribution of the Plant name both for North America and Australia. The question is what is available that could be included. If any member has any ideas relative to what should be included on the Web site please contact Dr John Plant direct on [j.s.plant@isc.keele.ac.uk](mailto:j.s.plant@isc.keele.ac.uk).*

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**MEMBERS LETTERS**

*From Kathy Compagno -- by e-mail*

**Subject: Mormon immigration index**

HELLO ALL, the information below comes from my distant scriver relative, Joey Ward-Lewis, who lives in London, she recently purchased a CD-ROM which contains a search engine that enables searching of the 1881 census index by address and by occupation as well as the other criteria, this new CD ROM also contains the

**MORMON IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE TO AMERICA 1840-1890,**

Joey says the ships mainly left from Liverpool and sometimes there is more detail included from journals or personal stories, she sent the enclosed PLANT surname extracts,

PLANT ANN , British mission registers, no dates  
PLANT, MARY A, British mission registers, no dates  
PLANT, SUSANNAH , British mission registers; no dates  
PLANT JOHN, BORN 1801, ship William Tapscott, departed 1860  
PLANT WILLIAM, born 1804, ship amazon, dep 1863  
PLANT WILLIAM, born 1804, ship cynosure, dep 1863  
PLANT, MARY A, born 1806, ship amazon, dep 1863  
PLANT, ANN, born 1812, ship William Tapscott, dep 1859  
PLANT, E L , born 1831, ship Colorado, dep 1871  
PLANT, HENRY, born 1836; ship constitution, dep 1868  
PLANT, SARAH, born 1836, ship constitution, dep 1868  
PLANT, JOSEPH, born 1840, ship constitution, dep 1868

PLANT, JOSEPH, born 1843, ship Manhattan, dep 1869  
PLANT, MARY, born 1848; ship Manhattan, dep 1869  
PLANT, CORNELIUS, born 1856, ship Nevada, dep 1873  
PLANT, SARAH ANN, born 1861, ship constitution, dep 1868  
PLANT, HENRY, born 1865, ship constitution, dep 1868  
PLANT, EMILY, born 1868, ship constitution, dep 1868  
PLANT, HENRY, born 1869, ship Manhattan, dep 1869  
PLANT, CECIL, born 1871, ship Wyoming, dep 1886

THERE IS also a journal reference dated 21 may 1862 written by John Daniel Thompson McAlester CHARLES PLANT and his wife was re-baptised by Thomas Potts, Joey adds a note that Charles Plant never appears on a passenger list, recognise anybody??

I do see some possible family clusters on the same ships above,

*From Sian Plant -- by e-mail*

**Subject: Plant references**

Hi Keith,

A few more Plant references for you,

1 Didcot, Berks

22 Sep 1942 George Plant witness to marriage of Cyril Chadwick and Gladys Winifred Escott

2 Benson, Oxon

4 Dec 1625 Alice Plant dau Michael bapt

12 Feb 1797 Banns of Samuel Plant and Mary Attaway (marriage not in parish)

13 Dec 1652 Peter Plant bur

10 Jan 1667 Mickell Plante bur

3 from various Wisden Cricketer's Almanacs

1949/50 TG Plant played for Cheshire (Minor Counties)

1965-67 RS Plant played for The Leys School (Public School)

1969 AJ Plant played for Felsted School (Public Schools)

1975-77 CD Plant played for Felsted School (Public Schools)

1981-2 IR Plant played for Stamford School (Public Schools)

1984, 5, 7 RPC Plant played for Stamford School (Public Schools)

1986 C Plant played for King Edward's School, Birmingham (Public Schools)

*From Judith Kirkby*

Dear Keith

Here are some more of my Plant "finds", which may be of interest to other members. They came from the 1909 Kelly's Directory of Shropshire and Herefordshire, although all the names noted below were from Shropshire towns and villages -

DAWLEY MAGNA

Joseph PLANT, White House public house, Heath Hill

William PLANT, beer retailer, King Street

LEEBOTWOOD

William PLANT, farmer

**MADELEY**

Jeremiah PLANT, chimney sweep, Station Road

**SHIFNAL**

Frederick William PLANT, The Grove, Park Street – listed as a private resident

**WEM**

James PLANT, secretary to Shrewsbury and Wem Brewery Co Ltd, Noble Street

**LITTLE WENLOCK**

Benjamin PLANT, farmer

I hope this information may be of some use to members who are researching the family in this region. Sadly, it seems that not everyone was entered in these trade directories – presumably because of the cost involved? One of my Passant relatives (a grandfather) was a blacksmith/farmer in a village near Ellesmere, in the north of the county, and he does not appear in the directory. Meanwhile, I still have progressed no further with my own Plant research, having established that the line came from the Burbage area of Derbyshire, where Martha and her twin, Mary, were born in 1822 to parents, Sarah (nee Bagshaw) and George. Martha married into the prolific Jackson family of north Cheshire (which also had links with the local Heathcote and Yarwood families) in 1840. I have details of Martha's siblings and her children, but no information on the family before 1822, so would be glad of any information other members could provide.

*From Nigel Burroughs – by e-mail*

**Subject: Plant Family History Group**

Whilst I was E-mailing for the website I thought I'd drop you a line. Thanks for all your sterling work on the Journal.

Could you please place a note in the Journal regarding a two documents I have acquired which may be of interest to your members. -

1. An invoice dated 24 March 1934 of James Plant and Son Ltd of Brook Street Tile Works, Hanley being manufacturers of "High Class Tiles and Hand Made Faience". I know that it is not a branch of my wife's family but may be of interest to someone.
2. The draft Articles of Agreement dated 1896 between Mr Ralph Plant of Longton and The Misses Toft of Draycott in the Moors regarding a boundary dispute over the passage between 11, 13, 15 Chadwick Street and the Warwick Works, from which R Plant & Sons manufactured "General Earthenware and Fancy Goods". I believe this Ralph may have been the brother of my wife's Great Great Grandfather, Enoch Plant (13/8/1850-12/4/1924).

I will happily send copies to any interested member.

Keep up the good work !!

*From Kathy Compagno – by e-mail*

**Subject: Northern Staffs Families**

DEAR KEITH, HELLO AGAIN!! this time I am writing to ask if you have any information about three northern staffs plant families, such as descendants or how they fit 'in the great scheme' of things, or even if the children survived??

The families I am interested in are -

At LEEK, THOMAS PLANT AND SARAH, bap sons John 21 May 1701, Thomas 26 Nov, 1702, and George 16 Nov, 1704,

At MUCKLESTONE, THOMAS PLANT AND ELEANOR, bap kids Thos 1730, Ann 1733, James 1741, Mary 1744, Anne 1746,

Also at MUCKLESTONE, WILLM PLANT AND DINAH, son Thomas bap 16 May 1699,

THE REASON IS that Shirley Dorian and I have been trading Plant records, this time Shirley sent Plant marriages at Kingswinford 1724-1759, the earliest one is dated 1727 Nov, 25, one Thomas Plant mrd Eleanor Blakemore, record says of 'Dunington by license', IGI tells me that this wedding was also recorded at Pattingham, Staffs, near Donington, Salop (by Albrighton), the IGI also tells me that children bap of Thomas and Eleanor were at Mucklestone (as listed above), this is an unusual documented example of 'migration' from the south Staffs region to the north, and it is also the same time frame that my John 'mysteriously' appears at old Swinford after marrying in Pedmore by license, seems like they COULD be connected Also, old Swinford poor law documents show one instance in 1769 of a local man apprenticed to the Wedgwood Potteries in north Staffs, to Aaron Wedgwood of Burslem to be precise,

ANY IDEAS?? REGARDS, KATHY

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## William Plant, Boatswain

Brad Scott

38 Stanford Avenue, Hassocks, Sussex BN6 8JJ  
<Brad Scott@routledge.co.uk>



Figure 1: William Plant, probably c. 1883 as Chief Boatswain

William Plant was born in Dawlish in Devon in 1830. He spent forty years of his life in the Navy, in an era when it changed from the last days of sail to the beginnings of the modern battleship. Though he and his family moved around the country during his career, when he retired they were back in Devon, this time in Devonport. These notes are a brief narrative of his life as has so far been determined from a few archival and other sources.

The naval records are not a reliable guide to the date of William Plant's birth. The service record for the first part of his career indicates very clearly that he was born on 16th February 1828 in Dawlish. This is certainly wrong. The parish register of St Gregory's in Dawlish shows that he was baptised on 12th March 1830, the son of John and Ann Plant. As it was most usual for children to be baptised within a few weeks of birth, William was most probably born on 16th February 1830. It is likely that William Plant claimed he was older than he in fact was when he joined the Navy on 2nd March 1844, aged 14, as the ledger of his service details record his age as 15 at the time.

What else do we know of his origins? The 1851 census is a valuable source for the rest of his family. It shows that John and Ann Plant were at the time living in Old Fore Street in Sidmouth in Devon, on the coast near the Dorset border. His occupation was an innkeeper, and they were both about 48 years old, he apparently had been born in Peterborough, she in

Cheriton. Her maiden name isn't known as yet, and the precise identification of Cheriton will need to be made, there are three possible candidates in Devon: Cheriton, near Lynton in the north, Cheriton Bishop, near Moretonhampstead, and Cheriton Fitzpain, near Crediton. At the time they had a son Charles living with them. He was 19 years old and a carpenter, who had been born around 1832 when

the family lived in Corsham, probably the place in Wiltshire near Bath They also had a 15 year old daughter, Ann, who was at school, and had been born in Dawlish.

White's 1850 Directory of Devon shows that John Plant's pub was the Ship, one of seven inns and hotels listed in the town, not counting those establishments simply called 'beer houses' Examination of further county directories will enable us to detail the period during which he ran the Ship, and also to find out if he had a similar trade in Dawlish. Anna Sutton's book *A Story of Sidmouth* includes some notes on the Ship inn,<sup>6</sup> though these will need further checking, she notes that the pub is 'said to be 600 years old .. [and] said to have been originally a Monastery', and records the presence of 'extensive stables at the side and rear of the building' Furthermore, she asserts that 'the premises were a rendezvous for smugglers' and that 'up to comparatively recent times "The Old Ship Inn" was a notorious doss house' Unfortunately, she does not cite evidence for these statements nor give any indication of the period to which they apply

There is no trace of the family in Sidmouth in either the 1841 or 1861 censuses, nor in Dawlish in 1841 These bits of information suggest the following though they were in Dawlish in 1830, they had moved to Wiltshire by about 1832, and were back in Dawlish around 1836, between then and 1851 when they appear in Sidmouth it is as yet unclear where they were, or what happened to them afterwards

At present it is difficult to add much on the Plant family before the move to the Devon, in about 1800 there are certainly people in Peterborough and some of the surrounding Northamptonshire villages who may well be related, but this needs further research Furthermore, even the details of the marriage of John and Ann Plant have yet to be discovered

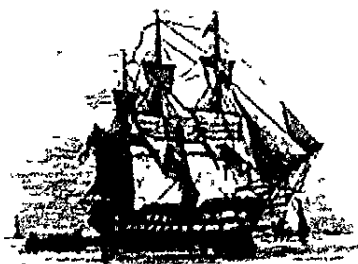
Starting off in the Navy as a Boy 2nd class, William Plant was assigned to the *San Josef* This was by then an old vessel, a huge sail ship of 112 guns captured off Cape St Vincent in battle in 1797, and briefly used by Nelson as his flagship, in 1844 it was ideal as a training ship Judging from William Plant's service record, in early July he appears to have gone to Plymouth Hospital Whether this was connected with the 'scar on left wrist' noted when his Continuous Service form was completed in 1853 is not clear, but it is tempting to suggest that that may be the case

Back on the *San Josef* a few days before Christmas 1844, he stayed there until the early spring when he was transferred to the *Canopus*, and raised in rank to Boy 1st Class in June 1846 Like the *San Josef*, the *Canopus* was another prize, this time taken from the French (who had called it the *Franklin*) It too was a large battleship, a two deck Second Rate, and was an object of much interest within the Admiralty who were at the time exploring new ship designs During the period William was on it, the ship took part in some extensive sailing trials to compare designs with those of English vessels, it had its copper removed during these experiments too, which suggests that the crew may possibly have been redeployed for a while, though that isn't apparent from the service record In 1847, with his initial training completed, he continued on the *Canopus* and was promoted to Ordinary Seaman a couple of weeks after his seventeenth birthday He stayed on this ship for another year, until 30th May 1848, whereupon he had two weeks between ships, being assigned to the *Bellerophon* on 15th June and promoted to Able Seaman This was to be his living and working environment for the best part of the next seven years, part of which was spent in the Mediterranean and Aegean The service record indicates the various positions he worked as, though I will need to find out more about the terminology of the sailing navy before I can decipher the handwriting recording all this His first Good Conduct Badge was awarded at the end of 1852

During his time on *Bellerophon* the Admiralty introduced a new administrative system for ratings called Continuous Service This meant that, for the first time, records of ratings' careers were kept centrally and, in many cases including that of William Plant, retrospectively When he signed up in accordance with this on 6th August 1853, he was 23 years old His height was recorded as 5' 7½", with fair complexion, brown hair and grey eyes

On St George's Day 1855 William Plant he transferred to the *Hastings*, one of the small number of Third Rate line of battle ships that had had a steam engine added to them to enable them to function more as floating

<sup>6</sup> On pp 65-67





batteries (or 'blockships') that could be manoeuvred into position in a greater range of weather conditions. At the time, the war with Russia was intensifying, and though most of the operations were in the Crimea, the second most important theatre of the war was in the Baltic, which is where the *Hastings* was sent. There is a fine painting in the collection of the National Maritime Museum showing the ship in action at this time. At present, all that has been found about her activities is a brief report and a letter in *The Times* which give a great deal of detail about the occasion when she ran aground in the Baltic on 27th September, other sources will be able to tell us much more about the details of the fighting she was involved in.

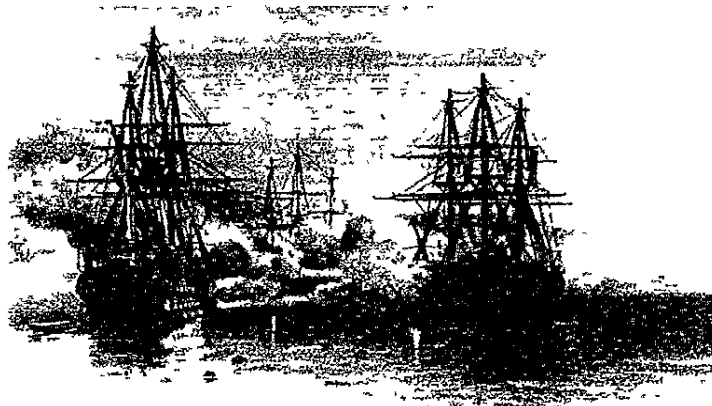


Figure 3: Hastings and Cornwallis in the Baltic, 1855

There is a gap of a few months in the early part of 1856 when William was probably between ships, but on 13th May he joined the *Mohawk*, one of the early iron ships, and was recorded as Boatswain's Mate for the first time. This was only a short-term appointment and he was on the *Antelope* in November, where he stayed for three years to 12th October 1859. He was on *Impregnable* for a few days, and then his time as a rating and hence his Continuous Service record ends, as he was promoted to warrant officer, as Boatswain 3rd class on 15th October 1859.

Three days later, William married Mary Ann Dyer on 18th October 1859, at St Luke's church, Charlton, Kent. Given Charlton's proximity to the naval bases in Greenwich and Woolwich, this is not a surprising place to find him. On their marriage certificate, both William and Mary Ann are recorded as 'of full age' and previously unmarried, and William's profession is given as 'mariner', which could be a generic term, or perhaps indicate that notification of his promotion had not yet reached him from the Admiralty. His residence at marriage was Saint Aubyn, Devonport, which could be where his current ship was based, and Mary Ann was from Charlton. William's father was recorded as John Plant, licensed victualler, and Mary Ann's was a shoemaker named John Dyer.



Figure 4: Mary Ann Plant née Dyer, c. 1920

The record of ships he was on in this period is taken from a document, which was compiled to support pension applications, and is not a service record as such. Perhaps as a consequence of this, the information is a bit confusing, and the following outline may well be wrong, examining the ship's muster books will enable us to determine these details more accurately, and the ship's logs can add additional information to that in the *Navy List* about where he was engaged. Serving on *Hawke* in the latter part of 1860, a 60 gun screw steam ship in the coast guard service off Ireland, he transferred to *Zebra* in September 1861, where he stayed for six months until April 1862. The latter was a sloop of 951 tons in Sheerness, though he then appears to have been put in the Reserve and doesn't have a ship recorded until the *Amelia* in September 1863, a steam gun boat in Pembroke Dock, though he may well still have been on the Reserve list at the time. Some time around 1863 he and Mary Ann had a son, William J C Plant, probably born in Devonport, according to the 1871 census, though the family had certainly moved to Pembroke by about 1864 when another son, Ernest Plant, was born.

The pension document suggests that William was discharged from *Amelia* on 1st November 1865. However, on 14th October 1865 when his daughter Louisa Charlotte was born, her birth certificate suggests that he was serving on H.M.S *Revenge*, then stationed in Pembroke Docks, where Louisa was born, on H.M.S *Hope*. The family remained in the area at least until 1868 when a second daughter, Amelia, was born. At the time William was probably earning around £100 a year (i.e. 5s 6d per day), judging from the lists of pay rates in the *Navy List*.

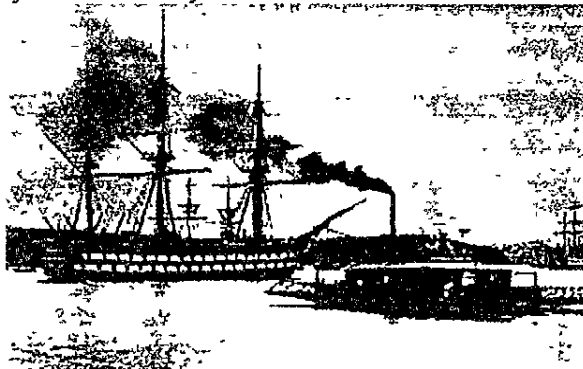


Figure 5: HMS Revenge

On 31st May 1866 he was appointed to H.M.S *Saturn* stationed at Pembroke, again, the record is confusing, as an additional note in it reads 'for *Ant*', which could mean that he spent some time on the latter ship as well. Captain Robert Hall requested his promotion in September 1866, though this was not formalised until 5th August the following year, by which time he had been on H.M.S *Nankin* for a month, also under Hall. The discharge date from *Nankin* is recorded as 2nd February 1869, yet his appointment to *Flora* was not until 23rd August. However, there is another marginal note 'for *Widgeon*', so he may well have been on that ship (a tug) in the intervening months.

The *Navy Lists* for 1870 also indicate that he was on the *Flora* and record that it was around Ascension Island at the time, though it is not clear where the ship was going to or coming from. Discharged from *Flora* on 14th March 1871, there is no boat listed for him in the *Navy Lists* for 1871 and most of 1872, but he was certainly not living with his family in Stoke Damerel when the census was taken in the spring of 1871. At this time Mary Ann Plant was 33 years old and four children were listed as living with her in the census: William, Ernest, Amelia and Alfred, the latter was one year old and had been born in Stoke Damerel. Curiously, Louisa Charlotte does not appear in the household. Promoted to Boatswain, 1st Class in February 1872, his pay rose to around £136 a year (7s 6d per day).



Figure 6: Gunboat HMS Ant

From the autumn of 1872 William Plant was working on the *Vahant*, a vessel in the coast guard service off the Irish coast. From this point the record of his service in the pension record can be compared with other sources, and which reveals the inadequacies of the former. For example, the pension register gives his discharge from *Vahant* in October 1875, though the other source gives 14th February 1874. To complicate matters, the *Navy List* of September 1874 and June 1875 notes that the officers and crew of *Vahant* had been temporarily transferred to *Defence* while *Vahant* was being repaired. Following this, in the latter half of the 1870s he served on the *Indus*, the flag ship of the Admiral at Devonport, *Pyramus*, a receiving hulk in Halifax, and the *Bellerophon*. Transferred to the 7300 ton armour plated *Northampton* on 1st January 1880, he served in the waters around the West Indies and along the North American coast, and earned a pay rise to around £150. Thereafter, in June 1881, he returned to Devonport to work on the *Indus*, the guard ship of the port. His family do not appear to be in Devonport or Plymouth at this time, as yet, only his daughter Louisa has been



Figure 7: 3 Benbow Street, October 2000

identified in the 1881 census. When it was taken on 3rd April, she was then aged 15 and living in 3 Benbow Street, Stoke Damerall, with Ann Tillman and the latter's one year old son, Arthur. Louisa is described as Ann Tillman's niece, and was at school. Ann herself was on her own at the time, as her husband, a RN gunner was away.

Recommendations for William's further promotion were received by the Admiralty from May 1881, and a number of statements on his character were submitted by Captain Chatfield (presumably of *Indus*), such as 'V G in all respects - above the average' (October 1882). He was promoted to Chief Boatswain on 20th April 1883. His last years in the Navy were spent on *Indus*, though the pension record suggests that there may have been plans for him to become Master Rigger at Chatham, this was cancelled, and the entry simply records 'To remain in *Indus*'. On his fifty-fifth birthday on 16th February 1885 he was eligible to retire, and so was discharged from *Indus* on 31st March, having been in the Navy for thirty-eight years. He was then entitled to an annual pension of £145 18s 9d, plus £4 1s 3d on account of an injury. This may well date from 1871 when he was not assigned to any ship, furthermore there are a couple of faint barely legible notes in the pension document dating from 1871 which appear to be about his fitness.

Examination of the ship's logs will tell us more about the naval career of William Plant, though it is unlikely he saw much action beyond that in the Baltic, the photograph of him in his dress uniform, probably when he was Chief Boatswain, shows him wearing only two medals. These have yet to be identified, though do not appear to include the Baltic Medal.

## Sources

### *Navy Lists*

#### *Public Record Office, London*

ADM 139/57 No 5677 Continuous Service record of career as rating 1844-59  
ADM 29/116 p 304 Service details 1860-85 to support pension claim  
ADM 196/30 p 409 Service record (period as warrant officer only, ship details only from 1873)

#### *Family Records Centre, London*

HO 107/1864 f 435 p 18 1851 census, Sidmouth  
RG 11/2214 f 69v p 52 1881 census, 3 Benbow Street, Stoke Damerall

#### *The Times*

16/10/1855 p 10a Court martial re Master of HMS *Hastings*  
17/10/1855 p 10a Letter re grounding of HMS *Hastings* on Nyborg reef

## Books

Brown, D K (1990) *Before the Ironclad Development of Ship Design, Propulsion and Armament in the Royal Navy, 1815-60* (London Conway Maritime Press)

Sutton, Anna (1953) *A Story of Sidmouth*

*White's 1850 Directory of Devon* (1968 reprint) (Newton Abbot David and Charles)

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## KINGSWINFORD RECORDS

The South Staffordshire Brigade have been very busy searching the Kingswinford records and with thanks to Kathy Compagno and Dorian Gieseler Greenbaum the following information is being reproduced. The hope is that some members, somewhere, may have connections. If you have please contact Kathy Compagno (Member No 121)

1841 Census – Kingswinford

Place	Name	Age	Occupation	Whether born in this county
Commonside	Siddena Plant	35		Yes
	Elizabeth Plant	25		Yes
Note -	Listed with Richard Price and Mary Price	35	Coal Miner	
Brethall Lane	Margaret Plant	65		Yes
Note	Margaret's husband Joseph listed with daughter Rhoda			
Brethall Lane	Thomas Plant	40	Carpenter	Yes
	Ann Plant	25		Yes
	Peter Plant	25	Carpenter	Yes
Meeting Lane	William Plant	55	Sawyer	Yes
	Susannah Plant	40		Yes
	Thomas Plant	25		Yes
	Alice Plant	20		Yes
Meeting Lane	Rhoda Plant	30	Dressmaker	Yes
	Joseph Plant	60	Timber Dealer	Yes
	Charlotte Gilbert	15	Servant	No
	Edward Jones	15	Blacksmith	
Bottle Hill Lane	Priscilla Plant	40		Yes
	Priscilla Plant	15		Yes
	Esther Plant	15		Yes
	Daniel Plant	13		Yes
	Benjamin Plant	11		Yes
	Job Plant	6		Yes
	Elijah Plant	2		Yes
Brierley Hill	William Plant	35	Forgeman	Scotland
	Ann Plant	30		Yes
	William Plant	12		Yes
	Ann Plant	10		Yes
	Jesse Plant	6		Yes
	Jane Plant	4		Yes
	Thomas Plant	2		Yes
Round Oak	Daniel Plant	25	Butcher	Yes
	Elizabeth Plant	20		Yes
	William Plant	4		Yes
Round Oak	Thomas Plant	50	Labourer	Yes
	Maria Plant	35		Yes
	Thomas Plant	20		Yes
	Esther Plant	15		Yes
Dudley Road	Robert Plant	30	Miner	Yes
	Ann Plant	25		Yes
	Benjamin Plant	8		Yes
	John Plant	5		Yes

Place	Name	Age	Occupation	Whether born in this county
Delph	Comfort Plant	3		Yes
	Ann Plant	2		Yes
	Lucy Plant	50		Yes
	John Plant	20	Bricklayer	Yes
	William Plant	15	Potter	Yes
	Joseph Plant	10	Cordwainer	Yes
Rocks Hill	George Plant	8	Labourer	Yes
	William Plant	35	Sawyer	Yes
7 Dwellings	Elizabeth Plant	35		No
	George Plant	30	Carter	Yes
	Ann Plant	30		Yes
	Salina Plant	6		Yes
Amblecote	Felicia Plant	1		Yes
	Ann Plant	70	Independent	Yes
	Jamina Plant	25		Yes
Gorsty Bank	Maria Plant	20		Yes
	Charles Plant	40	Miner	Yes
	Mary Plant	35		Yes
	Antony Plant	14		Yes
	Phebe Plant	12		Yes
	Mary Plant	10		Yes
	George Plant	8		Yes
	Jesse Plant	6		Yes
Brockmore Green	Matilda Plant	3		Yes
	Thomas Plant	55	Miner	Yes
	Hannah Plant	60		Yes
	Hannah Plant	25		Yes
	Emma Plant	15		Yes
Brockmore	John Plant	25	Boatman	Yes
	Silvaner Plant	25		Yes
	Mary Plant	2		Yes
Brockmore	Sarah Plant	45		Yes
	Susanna Plant	15		Yes
	Sarah Plant	15		Yes
	Emma Plant	15		Yes
	John Plant	8		Yes
Brockmore Green	Reuben Plant	35	Miner	Yes
	Maria Plant	30		Yes
	Emma Plant	10		Yes
	David Plant	8		Yes
	Ann Plant	6		Yes
	George Plant	4		Yes
	Hannah Plant	2		Yes

Place	Name	Age	Occupation	Whether born in this county
Amblecote	Oliver Plant	20	Sawyer	Yes
	Mary	20		Yes

All the above information provided by Kathy Compagno

### Marriages in Kingswinford, 1828-1876

Key to abbreviations: B=Bachelor, S=Spinster, W=Widowed, "X" by name=illiterate, "L" by name=Literate, OFA=Of Full Age, M=Minor, D=Deceased

#### PLANT MARRIAGES

Name	Date	Witnesses	by
Josiah Bourne X Elizabeth Plant X	16 Nov 1829	Elizabeth Jennings L Thos Walker L	Edw C Davies, Cur
Robert Plant X Ann Caswell Longmore	6 Feb 1831	Sarah Beddard X John Mees X	Davies
William Plant L Elizabeth Inston L	10 Nov 1832	Roday[?] Plant L Thos Walker L	Charles Neve
Joseph Webb L Ann Plant L	18 Dec 1832	Hannah Plant L Jefre [?] Webb L	Davies
John Hambrey L Sarah Plant X	21 Apr 1833	Richard Guest L Sarah Stevens X	Davies

(Fuller Descriptions after July 1837)

Name	Age	B/S/W	Grm. Occupation	Residence at Marriage	Father's Name Occupation
1 26 May 1844 John Plant X	OFA	B	Bricklayer	The Delph	James Plant, D Sawyer
Joanna Green X	OFA	S		The Delph	James Green, D Horse-nailmaker
			Joseph Pearson X, Susannah Pearson X	Witness	
2 8 Sept 1844 William Hickman X	OFA	B	Miner	Brettell Lane	William Hickman, D Miner
Priscilla Plant X	M	S		Brettell Lane	Daniel Plant, D Miner
			Benjamin Geary L Leah Geary L	Witness	
3 25 Dec 1844 Samuel Jones X	OFA	B	Forgeman	Brierley Hill	John Jones Labourer
Margaret Plant X	OFA	S		The Delph	James Plant, D Sawyer
			John Jones X, Eliza Hand, X	Witness	

	Name	Age	B/S/W	Grm. Occupation	Residence at Marriage	Father's Name Occupation
4	25 Dec 1844 W <sub>m</sub> Plant X		OFA	Potter	Brierley Hill	James Plant, D Sawyer
	Sarah Whitehouse X		OFA S		Brierley Hill	Stephen Whitehouse Brickmaker
	John Plant X, Joanna Plant X		Witness			
5	27 Dec 1845 James Brindley X		OFA W	Carrier	Mount Pleasant	Thomas Brindley, D Gardener
	Maria Plant X		OFA S		Mount Pleasant	Thomas Plant, D Carrier
	William Stevens X, Maria Stevens X		Witness			
6	23 May 1847 Elisha Wood L		OFA B	Miner	Brierley Hill	William Wood Miner
	Emma Plant X		OFA S		Buck-pool	deceased
	Benjamin Plant L, Mary Ann Guest X		Witness			
7	19 Mar 1849 John Plant X		OFA B	Miner	Common Side	Haywood Plant Miner
	Ann Maria Street X	19	S		Common Side	William Street Brick Maker
	Thos Street X, Harriet Street X		Witness			
8	25 Dec 1850 Daniel Plant X		OFA B	Miner	Brettell Lane	Daniel Plant Miner
	Elizabeth Woodhall X	20	S		Brettell Lane	Joseph Woodhall Pudler
	Thomas Woodhall X, Mary Ann Guest X		Witness			
9	25 Aug 1853 Reuben Plant L		OFA B	Coal Master	Brockmoor	Thomas Plant Coal Master
	Mary Pearman Cooke L		OFA S		Wordsley	George Cooke Farmer
	by license	George Cooke L, Sarah Wilson L, W H Cooke L			Witness	
10	28 Sept 1857 George Plant L	21	B	Miner	Hartshill	Reuben Plant Miner
	Eliza Gill X	19	S		Hartshill	Benjamin Gill Miner
	John James X Ann Plant X		Witness			
11	19 Sept 1858 Elijah Plant X	19	B	Engineer	Brettell Lane	Daniel Plant Collier
	Elizabeth Gough X	19	S		Brettell Lane	Henry Gough Miner
	Wm Hickman X Hannah Pearson X		Witness			

	Name	Age	B/S/W	Grm. Occupation	Residence at Marriage	Father's Name Occupation
12	26 Nov 1859 Joseph Short L	23	B	Miner	Common Side	John Short Miner
	Caroline Plant X	22	S		Common Side	Haywood Plant Miner
	John Plant X Ann Maria Plant X		Witness			
13	19 Jan 1874 James Granger L	21	B	Engineer	Brierley Hill	James Granger Engineer
	Mary Plant X	20	S		Brettell Lane	Oliver Plant Sawyer
	William Cartwright L Eliz Granger L		Witness			
14	24 May 1874 William Martin L	19	B	Iron Worker	Brettell Lane	Wm Martin Miner
	Ann Plant X	19	S		Brettell Lane	Oliver Plant Sawyer
	William Harden Cartwright L Mary Ann Martin L		Witness			

All above information provided by Dorian Gieseler Greenbaum

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**PLANT EXTRACTS FROM BAPTISMAL REGISTER 1845-1887**  
Shut End Primitive Methodist Chapel, Pensnett, Kingswinford

2 Sep 1863	Louisa d of Hiram and Sarah Ann Plant of Tansey Green	Miner
24 Mar 1867	Sarah Ann d of Hiram and Sarah Ann Plant of Shut End	Miner
19 Jun 1870	John s of George and Hannah Plant of Bromley	Boiler maker
5 Mar 1871	George s (Hiram dec?) and Sarah Ann Plant of Shut End	Widow
14 Apr 1872	Ann Maria d of George and Hannah Plant of Bromley	Boiler maker

Extracted by Keith Plant from records held at the Alderley Research Centre of the Family History Society of Cheshire

Shut End Chapel was situated off Tansey Green Road, Pensnett, on the ground behind the present Brickmakers Arms Shut End was a small hamlet in what is now known as Pensnett

According to contemporary maps, there were two chapel buildings parallel with Tansey Green Road, presumably the Chapel and the Sunday School Immediately behind the buildings was the site of the Shut End Coal Pit The proximity of the pit probably had a bearing on the problems that later arose with the structure of the building

It is said that the first services were held on the first Sunday in December 1832 At this point there is no mention of lighting in the chapel, so whether evening services were held is not known Later on there is mention in the Leader's Minutes of candles and the appointment of someone "to see to the lights"

By 1836 Prayer meetings were also being held at Commonsides, Pensnett, and at Shropshire Row, a row of miner's cottages, at The Oak, Kingswinford In 1844 it was proposed to extend the chapel by taking out part of the back wall Four windows were to be included in the alterations, but there is no record as to whether this work was actually done

In 1850 the roof of the Chapel had to be repaired as "the rain was coming through" and the minute authorising this was signed by the Rev Henry Higginson, commonly known as the "Roving Ranter" Also in 1850, it was resolved that the Wall Heath Society should have the use of the Shut End Chapel for sermons to raise money to purchase ground for a new chapel



1858 brings mention of a desire to build a new Chapel and in 1860 the Rev J Morton, Minister of the Brierley Hill Primitive Methodist Circuit, and Mr Bradley were instructed to "go after" ground for a new chapel. In the following year the Trustees gave their assent to the sale of the Chapel to the Proprietors of the Dudley and Bridgnorth Railway, subject to certain conditions. This minute was signed by the Rev James Arnold.

For the next thirty years the Chapel remained on its original site, although attempts to build another chapel apparently continued. The need to rebuild became greater as the fabric of the chapel deteriorated due to the adjacent coal mining workings. However, despite this the chapel flourished for in 1887 it was reported that there were two hundred pupils and twenty teachers in its Sunday School.

In the early 1890's relations between the Shut End Society and the Primitive Methodist Circuit to which it belonged were strained to say the least. Eventually the Society decided to go it alone and to build a new Chapel at Commonsides, Pensnett, as an Independent Methodist Chapel. Accordingly they were expelled from the Primitive Methodist Circuit. The new Chapel was opened in 1894 and has remained an Independent Methodist Chapel (not affiliated with the other Methodist denominations) since.

Old inhabitants of Shut End have said that the original Shut End Chapel buildings were used for a time as a cinema and then later as a "sewing" factory. The buildings have now disappeared.

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### Intertwining Plants: A Story of Cooperation and Friendship

By Dorian Gieseler Greenbaum (Member No. 179)

By any standards, I am a novice in genealogy. I started to do family history only last summer, after reading an article on tracing your roots in a magazine. Now that the Internet has so vastly improved the ease of finding genealogical information, I had no trouble locating researchers on several of my family lines. But my experience with Plant researchers has been nothing short of phenomenal, in large part due to the generosity and encouragement of two sterling members of the Plant Family History Group, Shirley Hughes (member 29) and Kathy Compagno (member 121). I'd like to tell you the story of our co-operation, because it has led to discoveries that would have been much more difficult had we all been working alone.

In February of 2001 I found Shirley's name on a Genuki List for Staffordshire where, surprise! my Plants were located. Shirley put me in touch with Kathy -- and thus began a correspondence which has expanded to several emails a day among us -- and a pooling of resources that has led not only to discoveries about our own Plant branches, but the creation of lengthy trees claimed by other Plant researchers we have been able to assist (four so far, and counting!). Our intention now is to identify all the Plants in the Black County (why not dream big?)

Early on in our correspondence Kathy told me about the Plant Family History Group -- I immediately logged on to the website and was very excited -- and my membership fee was put into the mail soon after. It was great to see other South Staffs/North Worcs researchers, and to know I was not alone in my search. Immediately useful was the Staffordshire Burial Index for Plants, which Kathy was kind enough to print out and send to me, it has been an invaluable resource (as the Marriage Index will be also -- thank you Keith!)

Also early on, the name of Michael Plant (member 6) was mentioned by Kathy as the source of much of her early Plant research -- a meticulous and precise researcher, as I was to find out. We all owe much to his discoveries (more about an interesting intersect with Michael later!)

With their enormous knowledge of Plants in the South Staffs/North Worcs area, both Kathy and Shirley were able to pinpoint my particular Plants, who descend from Benjamin Plant and Mary Bate who married in 1672 at Rowley Regis (dubbed the "Geographic Branch" by Kathy because of a recurring tendency to use the given names Richmond, Warwick and Dudley). Shirley even immediately found a Will reference for my 2x great grandfather, Reuben, who died in 1911 (she actually mentioned this in her

very first email to me!) It didn't take long before I was immersed in my own research based on Kathy and Shirley's foundations – and learned an immense amount on how to do genealogical research (census and parish records are my best friends, to say nothing of wills and the GRO!)

It wasn't long before, armed with a newly created and documented tree of over 50 pages, that I felt the urge to turn to other Plant branches in South Staffs/North Worcs – of course, Shirley's and Kathy's branch was an ongoing interest (they descend from John Plant/Margaret Shaw of Old Swinford – not far away from mine) But Kathy, with her marvellous ability to inspire and encourage, was interested in what she called "Ancestral Mysteries," Plants who couldn't be (so far) connected to our own lines She created "starter" trees for Thomas/Anne of Alvechurch (married 1712?) and Richard/unknown wife of Bromsgrove (married 1595?), and she has recently become interested in Thomas/Eleanor Blakemore of Dunnington, Salop who married in 1727 in Kingswinford by licence and apparently went to Mucklestone to have their children

She also produced a 6-page printout on the descendants of one James Plant/Esther Leah married at Kingswinford in 1743 In the meantime, I had gone to the Kingswinford marriage records and transcribed all the Plant marriages between 1828-1853 – and this led to two Plants, brothers James and Daniel, whose father Thomas was the youngest boy of the mysterious James who married Esther Leah Within a week of our documenting this line more or less through the 1881 census, I had a query from one of its descendants in Canada! The timing was almost eerie

And, around that same time, at the beginning of May, I discovered another Plant with ancestors in Brierley Hill by an amazing coincidence My great aunt Jessie Plant Brown, who was the family historian, lived in Westfield, New Jersey, USA. The minister at her church was also named Plant – and they discovered in a conversation one day that his Plants also came from Brierley Hill I would never have known about this connection if my aunt (Jessie's mece), when going through some family papers, had not discovered the name of this Plant minister – and my cousin Joan (Jessie's daughter) was able to supply an address and phone number I contacted him – and found out that he was descended from the very same James Plant/Esther Leah branch we had been working on! And the source of his information was a tree sent to him by an "8<sup>th</sup> cousin or so," Michael Plant (of our own Plant Family History Group)! We had come full circle, especially as Michael's research provided a missing William Plant (not in the IGI) who has turned out to be the missing link for a number of Plant descendants

Does the story end here? Of course not – through Shirley's numerous contacts, we have now had queries from descendants of that William who now live in Australia and New Zealand (who had been searching for their distaff Plant for years), as well as an Australian descendant of one of the Plants in my "Geographic" branch Kathy, Shirley and I continue to research the Black Country Plants – using records we share with one another – and hope someday to document them all!

If any of you have Plants in the Black Country and would like to join the fun – please contact us! We would love to hear from you, and add *your* branch to our ever-growing tree – and who knows, someday we may find the original Plant who connects them all

## Chapter 22

# Plantagenet soul and the Plant of Peace

May 2001 One of a series of Chapters by Dr John S Plant, Keele University, England, ST5 5BG

### MEDIEVAL MEANING OF THE PLANT NAME AND ITS SUBSEQUENT DISTRIBUTION

The first known evidence for the Pl(a/e)nte name is in 13th century England in proximity to Robert Grosseteste, whose philosophy is helpful in suggesting a possible meaning to the name. The Plant name appears to have been relatively widely dispersed in the 13th century and, by the 14th century, there is early evidence for clusters in both the SE and NW Midlands before the main homeland of the name became, by the 18th century, more clearly Staffordshire. With a presumed Warren Plant(a/e)genet ethos in the early context, the name is consistent with the meaning 'a planted spirit of the lord'. Such a meaning can be elucidated in the contemporary philosophy, which included for example ideas of a hierarchy of spiritual emanations from bodies, transmitting their *forms* to subordinate bodies, such as in a generative origin to life with virtue transmitted by the lord's ethos or by semen aided by vegetative operations of the soul which was powered by the lord's light.

### 22.1 Contemporary philosophy for the Plant name

The strength of the evidence for a particular meaning to the Plant name depends partly on the strength of the evidence for the name's historical location. The strong evidence for a proximity of Robert Grosseteste to the first evidence for the name Plente<sup>1</sup> is helpful. Meaning may be sought in the known duties in 1219 of Radulphus Plente to the "Plantagenet" king for the burbhothe of Oxford, with burbhothe meaning 'upkeep' or 'funds for upkeep'. Together with the contemporary philosophy, this suggests a meaning, a 'generosity (im)plant(er)'. In short, a Middle English meaning of *plente* was generosity (or abundant or fertile) and this could hold sense, in the contemporary philosophy, as a 'spiritual implant' of a virtue<sup>2</sup>.

It is instructive to consider some relevant philosophical influences in the teachings of Robert Grosseteste (c1170-1253) and others.

Concepts relating to the meaning of the Plant name can be traced back to early medieval developments in faith. Ideas about the soul, from the Greek, were combined with Hebrew and Christian beliefs. By later medieval times, there was particular activity in Western Europe to amend Christian doctrine by incorporating newly translated ideas from the Arabic, as is indicated in Table 22.1. In particular, the entire process of creation was, for St Augustine, a granting of light and illumination<sup>3</sup>. For a grasp of intelligible things, the mind must be irradiated with divine light with Augustine stating that God, the Word of God is that true light that lighteth every man<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>The Middle English Dictionary lists both *plente* and *plante* as variant forms of *plaut*.

<sup>2</sup>Consistent senses to the early 13th century names *Plantebene*, *Plantefolie*, and *Planterose* can then be considered (cf Chapter 21) respectively to be along the lines of a 'hallowed (im)plant(er) of virtue', an '(im)plant(er) of contrition (or cudgel) of sin', or a 'courtly spirits (m)plant(er)', as will be considered further in a later Chapter.

<sup>3</sup>James McEvoy (1982) *The Philosophy of Robert Grosseteste*, pps 59-60.

<sup>4</sup>The illumination of intelligence by the Word perfected the luminous angelic nature by direct impression as well as by reflection from lower creation.

Origen of Alexandria (185-254AD) was a contemporary of Plotinus (Figure 22 1). He combined Greek philosophy with Hebrew scriptures stating, as Plato had taught, that the souls of men come from elsewhere, having existed even since creation. Similarly as Plotinus, he considered that when *Nous* falls away, it becomes soul, soul, when virtuous, becomes *Nous*.

St Augustine (354-430AD) combined translated Greek works with the Christian, stating that the soul of man, though it "bears witness to the light", yet itself "is not that light", but God, the Word of God, "is that true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world". There was the strict sequence: God is light in a more than metaphorical sense, the essence of light is to be sought in spiritual rather than corporeal being, and, in the visible world, light is the first, subtlest, and most active of material things, and hence closest to immaterial nature<sup>a</sup>. Augustine<sup>b</sup> added that "the Word of God was made flesh, by assuming that flesh in which it might be manifested to men's senses".

Aristotle had spoken of *spiritus* as being the active element in reproductive matter and Arab Neo-Platonism had syncopated with that theme. Moreover, Arabic thinking had evolved a scheme for the origin of life, in which the fixed stars educed life in *all its forms* through the influence of light.

Atto, Bishop of Vercelli in northern Italy (924-61AD)<sup>c</sup> complained in a sermon of the custom practised by 'little trollops' (*meretriculae*) in his diocese of baptizing branches and turves (and hence calling them - it is not clear whom - coparents), hanging them in their houses and afterwards guarding them assiduously "*quasi religionis causa*"<sup>d</sup>. Avicenna (c980-1036) from Persia maintained that the soul of plants was shared with humans and Averroes (1126-98) reiterated a scheme for the generation of life from the elements, such as earth, through plants and animals to man.

Up through the 12th century, Augustine's model of the (intellective) soul had been seen as a unity of memory, understanding, and will. By the 13th century (Figure 22 1), the Arab influences of Avicenna and Averroes were coming into force in Western Europe. For Avicenna, the thesis on light as the vehicle of the soul developed in the context of the *complexatio* of animal body and the production of animal spirits. In particular, few in 13th century Western Europe did not broadly accept the teaching of Avicenna that the better the balance between the active (fire and air) and passive (water and earth) elements, with the balance being regulated by light, the better was the body conditioned to receive the higher forms of life. The spirits were of the substance of light and, for Robert Grosseteste in particular in early 13th century England, light formed the bearer of the soul in the body.

There is 13th century reference to Origen in the *Roman de la Rose* poem<sup>e</sup> and there is 14th century Middle English reference to *planted* virtue which, in the tradition of Origen, can be considered to elevate soul to 'mind'. Grosseteste's early 13th century concepts, in England, of light as an intermediary not only of the Lord and the soul but also of the soul and the body were followed by 14th century evidence of a further Middle English usage of the word *plant* — there is reference to the lordly *planted* Word.

<sup>a</sup>James McEvoy (1982) *The Philosophy of Robert Grosseteste*, p 280

<sup>b</sup>Augustine, *On Christian Doctrine*, 15.11.20

<sup>c</sup>Atto became Grand Chancellor of Lothaire II, king of France, in 933

<sup>d</sup>I am grateful to Barnadette Giguere for this information in a scholarly email discussion group on Medieval Religion and Culture

<sup>e</sup>In Nature's Confession of the extended 13th century poem, the *Roman de la Rose*, Jean de Meun (line #17039) has Nature stating 'Origen, who cut off his testicles, valued me lightly when he cut them off with his own hands so that he could serve the religious ladies with devotion and so that there would be no suspicion that he might ever lie with them'

Table 22 1 Greek soul with Hebrew, Christian, and Arabic influences

The applicable philosophy, which is to be associated with the word *plant*, differed markedly in the 13th century from now. An understanding of the contemporary context is crucial for resolving controversies, which have surrounded the meaning of the Pl(a/e)nt(e) name. Clues to understanding can be gleaned from relevant texts and a suitable text for consideration is an extract from the 13th century poem, the *Roman de la Rose*, which is associated with Orléans just south of Paris, upstream and beyond the Loire valley from "Plantagenet" Anjou -

*There is always a single phoenix that lives, up until its end, for five hundred years. At the last it makes a large full fire of spices where it sits down and is burned. Thus it brings about the destruction of its body, but because it keeps its form, another phoenix returns from its ashes. . . however it goes with species (cf. the preserved spirits, such as manifested in the pungency of spices), the individuals are changeable into many forms. Do we not see how those who are masters of glassblowing create from fern both ash and glass? These are transmuted species, those whose individuals (i.e. manifested instances) are alienated from them in both substance and shape, through Art (i.e. alchemy) in the case of fern, ash, and glass. He then who knows how to make himself subtle enough to prepare the spirits so that they had the force to enter into bodies and not fly out again - such a man would have his will with metals (cf. the alchemist's dream of producing gold from base metals)*

From a modern technical standpoint we may see little sense in, for example, glass as a transmutation of fern. The relevant philosophy is clearly not that of modern science. Indeed, facts to be resolved by experiment may even have carried a risk, at that time, of charges of heresy. Instead, the underlying philosophy can be better understood by bearing in mind the spirits and the fern's vegetative life force. The fern is said to transmute to both ash and glass and, in this same passage of the *Rose* poem, there is explicit mention of preserved *form* in the ashes of the burned phoenix in a (vegetative) fire of spices. Earlier in the *Rose* poem, celestial light as spiritual emanation from God's home, the sun, was seen to multiply in crystals images of whatever adorned the garden. In Meun's continuation of the *Rose* poem, there is then the above question of how the fern (with its ability to sustain the life force) surely participates in the creation of (new living substance as bodily light in) glass. The soul included *vegetative* operations, such as the augmentative and the generative, such that rays of spiritual emanation from the eye could be subject in glass to augmentation and generation producing (renewed life as) a multiplication of form or species, as was seen in crystals or glass as multiple images of 'whatever (life) adorned the garden'

It is relevant to consider some aspects of such philosophy in further detail.

Similarly to Augustine, Robert Grosseteste (c1175-1253) considered light to be 'bodily, but the closest (material) approximation to incorporeal nature, and therefore close to the soul, which is immaterial without qualification'. That is to say, the spirits serve as a principle of continuity between the noble soul and a gross body, preserving the former from direct contact with the more ignoble parts of matter<sup>5</sup>. The fineness of the spirits was the result of the most balanced possible complexion of the elements under the influence of celestial light. With stability and balance of its elements, the body was rendered apt to receive a spiritual soul. In particular, Grosseteste used light, with its ability to move matter that was sufficiently balanced to receive vegetable life, to explain the energy which he refers to as the 'life force'.

For Grosseteste, spiritual light transmitted the will of the soul to the body and it explained, for example, the vegetative functions of nutrition, growth, and generation. This underlies a concept of 'planting', which was not just of plant flesh as generally understood in modern times, but of spirits from the soul. The whole soul, as outlined in Table 22.5, was held by Grosseteste to be entirely separate from the body, though for others there was a *plurality of forms of the soul*, with the vegetative and sensory souls being deemed by some to be intermediate between the intellective soul and the flesh. Such ideas seem to hold

<sup>5</sup>James McEvoy (1982) *ibid.*, pps 282, 349

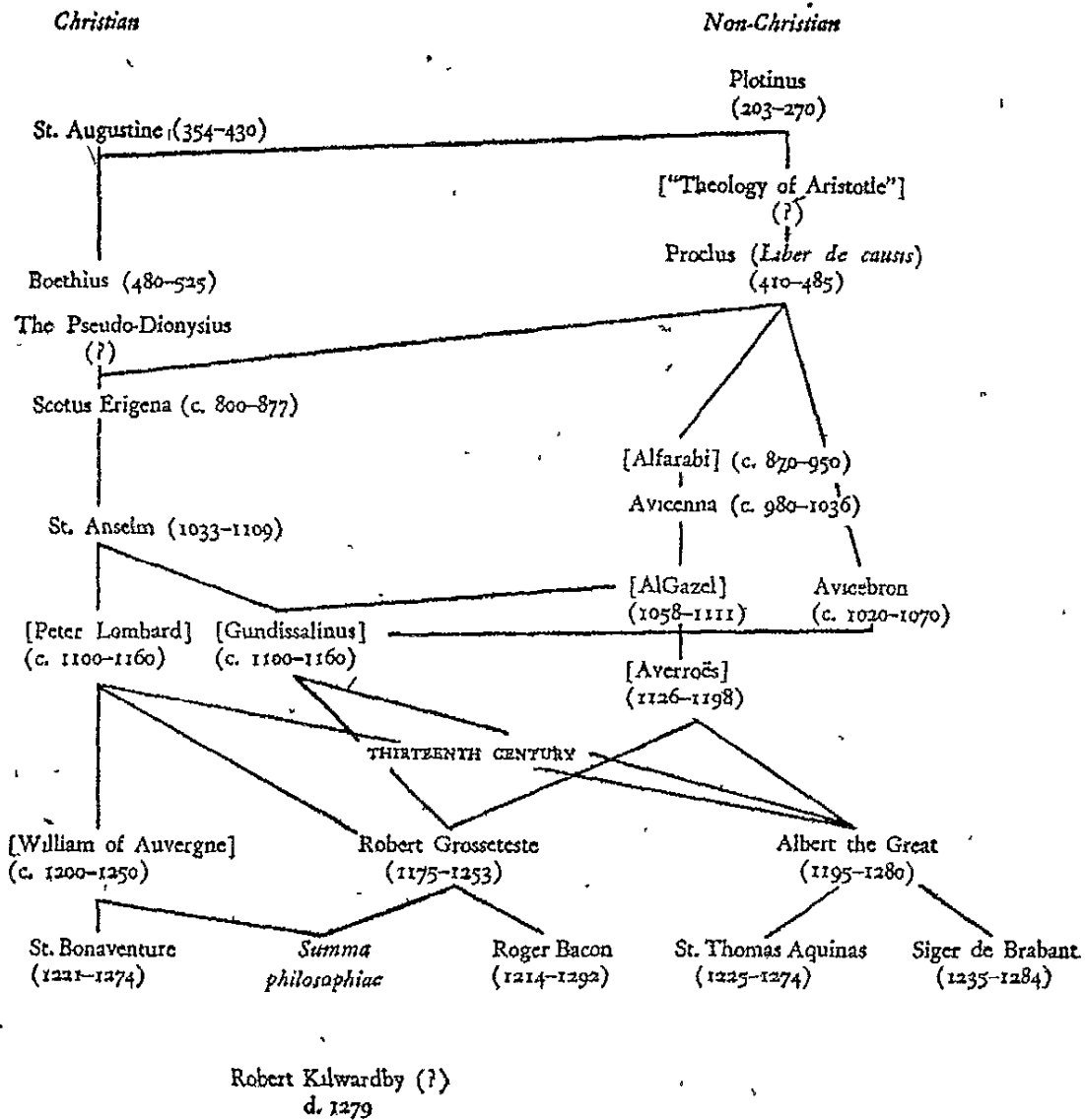


Figure 22.1 Philosophical Influences on the 13th century Philosophy of Robert Grosseteste and the *Summa Philosophiae* (after Charles King McKeon (1948) *A Study of the Summa philosophiae of the Pseudo-Grosseteste*).

pertinence for understanding the 2(c) meaning of *plauten* in the Middle English Dictionary. There is 14th century reference in this Dictionary to known usage of *plauten* that seemingly relates to the reception of spirits engendered by the lord from the soul into human flesh


Both the 'vegetative' and 'planted virtue' seem relevant to medieval meaning for the name Plant. As detailed further by Roger Bacon (Table 22.6), light and spiritual emanation were considered to pass form, virtue, or species to the next lower creation or generation, with an emerging framework of geometrical optics. It is in a context of such scholastic philosophy that there is 14th century Middle English reference to *planted* virtue and the *planted* grace of noble lineage which can be associated not only with the preserved *vertue* of the father in the mother but also with the holy ghost as God's light of the *planted* Word.

Middle English reference to '*planted virtue*' can be related furthermore to the tradition of Origen (Table 22.1), whereby virtue promotes soul to mind. Such ideas help in explaining the view held in the *Summa Philosophiae* (Table 22.5) that the human might achieve truth *in his own right*. This might be seen as a particular ability of those elevated with virtue, such as the nobility, to have *Nous*.

In summary, contemporary philosophy was consistent with a notion that a created Plant(a/e)genet nobility could have the finest balance of elements in their transubstantiated flesh (Table 22.1), arising from transubstantiation through the plant and horse genera, so as to render that flesh capable of receiving, *in the noble's own right*, a soul particularly well graced in lordly authority from a particularly elevated form of the image of God's *planted* Word.

In identifying a meaning for the Plant name, standard methodologies may need to be amended to take account of a special influence from a philosophical ethos that surrounded the Plant(e/a)genet name. However, before proceeding with a discussion of *local* literary evidence in support of both such an ethos and an associable meaning to the Plant name, it is appropriate to re-examine the strength of the evidence for locating the name's emerging homeland.

## 22.2 The historical distribution of the Plant name

 The context in which a name formed is generally relevant when deciding its initial meaning. Some degree of uncertainty is usual for the meaning of names. Clarification may arise from the initial context, which is *usually* to be deduced from a detailed examination of the name's subsequent distribution. In a recent appraisal of '*The Distinctive Surnames of Staffordshire*', Professor David Hey (1998)<sup>6</sup> comments:-

The linguists offer a general explanation for the name, local and family historians can sometimes point to precise origins. They may confirm the etymology but frequently prove the dictionaries wrong.

The comments<sup>7</sup> of David Hey (1998) on the historical distribution of the Plant name are couched in the particular emphases that he adopts for his study of Staffordshire -

Another north Staffordshire name is Plant, an occupational name for a planter or gardener<sup>8</sup>. The name probably had multiple origins, for it had spread far and wide by 1842-6, when 477 deaths were registered. Nevertheless, 139 of these deaths (*i.e.* 29

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

<sup>7</sup>He precedes the above comments with - '*The compilers of dictionaries of surnames are linguists with particular skills in interpreting the earliest forms of surnames in twelfth-, thirteenth-, or fourteenth-century documents. Clearly, such knowledge is necessary and our understanding of the etymologies of surnames has been enormously advanced by this work. But local and family historians are often disappointed by the explanations of surnames on offer in dictionaries, explanations which do not seem to match their own findings.*'

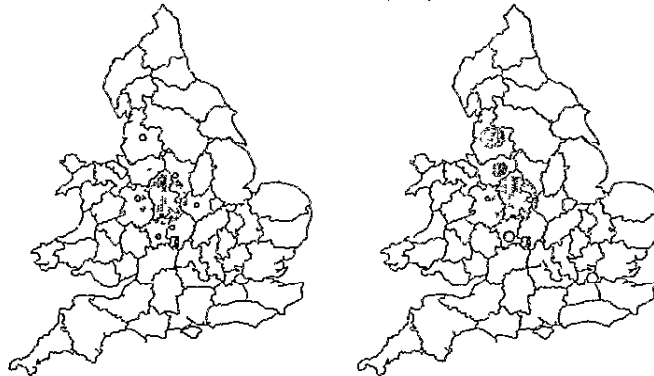
<sup>8</sup>Such a meaning is disputed in the present work.

Plants are found mainly in England and, given estimates for the total population of the United Kingdom (UK of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland), it has been estimated that 1 person in every 3668 in the UK is called Plant

The estimate that Plants form 1 in 3668 of the total UK population gives rise to estimates of their changing number, as the UK population grew (W Keith Plant, 1990, *Roots and Branches*, Issue Number 1) This variation can be compared with the changing number of Plant records (mainly baptisms) in the 1984 version of the IGI (International Genealogical Index) (John S Plant, 1999, *Roots and Branches*, Issue Number 17)

Number of IGI Plant records in particular 50 year intervals		Estimated UK Plant population in particular years	
1601-50	229	1630	1526
1651-1700	412	1670	1573
1701-50	1223	1700	1648
1751-1800	2192	1750	1776
1801-50	4196	1801	2423

It is clear from the above table that the number of Plant records in the IGI between 1601 and 1750, for example, changed markedly, though the Plant population can be expected to have grown only slowly over these years This suggests that there is a substantial undercount of Plant baptisms in the IGI, in the 17th century, though the IGI data becomes more complete by the 18th century By the mid 19th century, the geographical distribution of Plants, as deduced from the IGI, can be compared with potentially more reliable evidence taken from Civil Registration records and, with still more certainty, from Victorian Census data The IGI results for 1801-50 can be compared with a map based on David Hey's figures for Plant deaths in 1842-6 taken from the Civil Registration deaths index (David Hey, 1998, *Staffordshire Studies*, Volume 10, pp 1-28 ) The results below are for the 1801-50 IGI data (left) and the 1842-6 Plant deaths (right)



The two sets of results show only a limited agreement between the distribution of baptisms (and some marriages) for 1801-50 and the distribution of deaths towards the end of this 50 year interval The discrepancies might arise partly from such considerations as

- the significant migrations that were taking place around these times of the Industrial Revolution,
- the possibilities of an untypical outbreak of deaths in a particular locality in the five years considered (1842-6), or,
- the reporting of deaths in an area where baptisms and marriages had not been recorded in a way that is preserved in the 1984 IGI

A count of Plants in the 1881 Census has been carried out by W Keith Plant, 2001, *Roots and Branches*, Issue Number 21 and this was used for the 1881 Census data map Further detailed study of 19th century Civil Registration data for births, marriages, and deaths along with counts of people called Plant in other Census years could help to give a more detailed picture of Plant migrations during these relatively mobile times

Table 22.2 Plant data used for the Distribution Maps



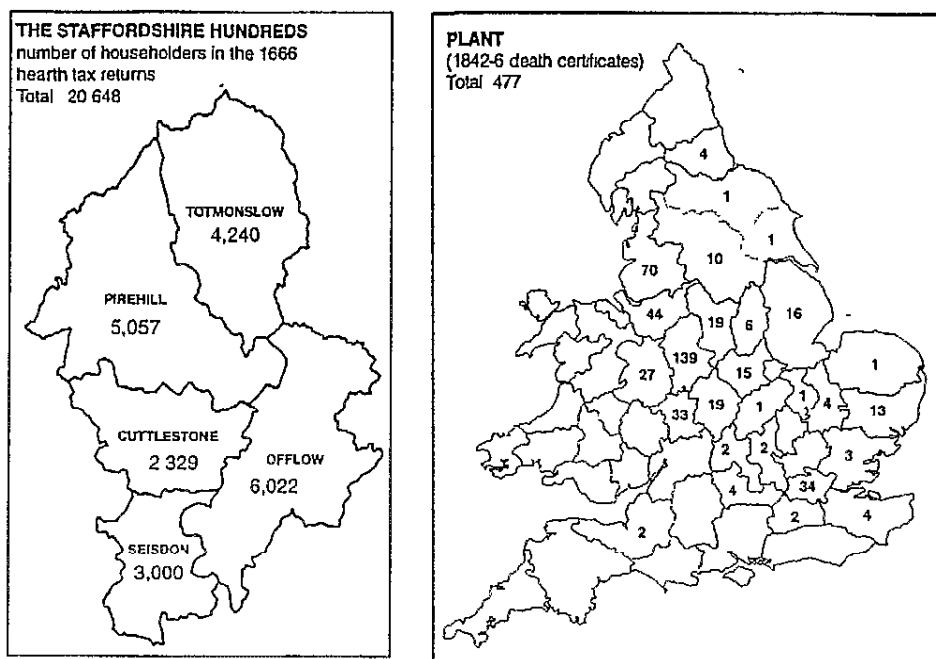


Figure 22.2 David Hey's study of The Distribution of Distinctive Staffordshire Surnames including Plant

per cent) were recorded throughout Staffordshire, but especially in the northern half of the county and most of the rest were from the neighbouring counties and from Lancashire. In 1666 the Staffordshire hearth tax returns list only two Plant households in Offlow hundred, one in Cuttlestone, and none in Seisdon, but 10 in Pirehill and 19 in Totmonslow (*cf* Figure 22.2). The 1532-3 list of Staffordshire people shows that the Plants were already numerous, with fifteen families in the northern half of the county. This is a north Staffordshire surname with probably more than one origin, that ramified early in a similar way to Salt.

The methodology<sup>9</sup> adopted by David Hey is aimed at names that were local to Staffordshire. However, by considering deaths for England and Wales for 1842-6 and then immediately homing in on Staffordshire for 1666 and for 1532-3, his general methodology misses some secondary detail in the particular case of the Plant name.

### 22.2.1 Some further clues from records in the IGI

It is appropriate to consider some further evidence which is based on Plant records in the IGI<sup>10</sup> (Table 22.2) and which gives the results shown in Table 22.3. These additional results can be seen to remain consistent with Keith Plant's results based on 1881 Census data<sup>11</sup> and they indicate that, for the 19th and 18th centuries, the main Plant homeland was Staffordshire, albeit with some Plants in counties to the north, specifically in the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire. Corresponding 17th century results from the IGI are different, however, and require more detailed attention.

It should be noted first that, for the first half of the 17th century, the IGI contains only a tenth of the Plant records that could be expected from the number found in the IGI for

<sup>9</sup>In attempting to trace the origins of surnames backwards from Victorian times to the times of Henry VIII, David Hey (1998) has considered the distribution of names to be found in death registers during the five years 1842-6 and then he considers, in finer detail, the distribution of particular surnames in the 1666 Hearth Tax returns for Staffordshire and in a 1532-3 list of Staffordshire people.

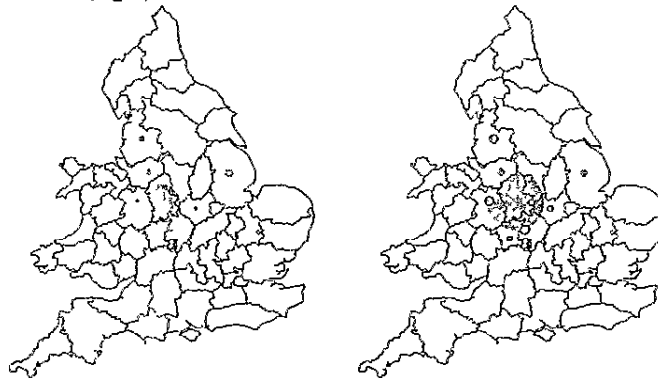
<sup>10</sup>International Genealogical Index

<sup>11</sup>W Keith Plant (2001) *Roots and Branches*, Issue No. 21

Though the Plant name's 13th century origins were perhaps quite widely spread, it is found mostly in extant records for the general region around Norfolk. It seems that the name then settled, around the mid 14th century, in two particular places -

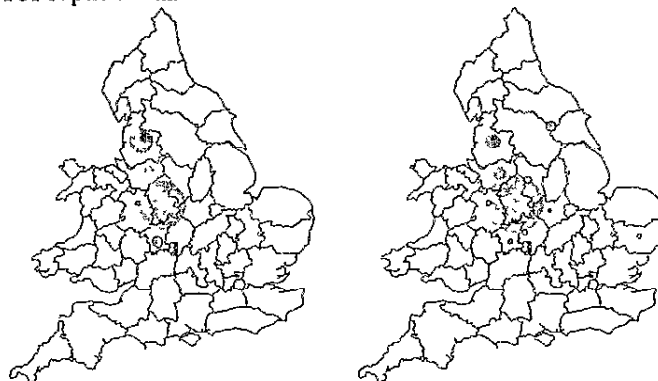
- 1 across The Wash in east Lincolnshire, and, more especially,
- 2 in east Cheshire (seemingly with the displacement of the illegitimate Warren Plant(a/e)genet descent from their traditional Norfolk lands to east Cheshire)

IGI results suggest that the main Plant homeland may have shifted south from Cheshire into the adjacent county of Staffordshire, in the 17th century around the times of the English Civil War. The results based on the IGI data can be considered to be more reliable by the 18th century and these give the following results for 1701-50 (left) and 1751-1800 (right).



These results are broadly similar to those for the 17th century but with a continuing migration from rural east Cheshire and rural south Lincolnshire, where the primary and secondary Plant clusters were earlier in evidence, such that the dominant county for IGI Plant records becomes more exclusively Staffordshire. It needs to be noted however that, if there were Plants remaining in Cheshire and Lincolnshire who were predominantly Catholic, for example, they would be under-represented in the IGI baptism data and hence misleadingly absent from these deduced distribution maps.

The distributions of Plant records are shown below, in turn, for 1842-6 deaths (left) and for the 1881 Census data (right). These maps, which are based on different data, are compared in Table 22.2 with maps obtained from the 19th century IGI baptism data.



The above 19th century results show a shift from Cheshire not only further into Staffordshire to its south but also into Lancashire to its north and then to (the three ridings of) Yorkshire to Lancashire's east. There is also a spot of population further south in the east around London.

Around the times of the Industrial Revolution, it seems that there was a migration from the rural areas of north Staffordshire, for example, to such nearby industrial centres as Stoke-on-Trent and Wolverhaston (both in Staffordshire), as well as to Manchester (Lancashire), Birmingham, Sheffield, and London.

Table 22.3 A general scheme for the historical distribution of the Plant name

1562, 12 Sep, Wyltiam Plant m Esabell Bereyd at Orby
1565, 14 Oct, Thomas Plantt m Jone Paocke at Wainfleet All Saints
1565, 29 Nov, Margarett Plantt, bap at Wainfleet All Saints
1579, 10 Jun, John Plante m Ellezabethe at Wainfleet Saint Mary
1589, 28 Sep, Anne Plante, dau of Richarde Plante, bap at Addlethorpe
1590, 08 Aug, Randoll Plant m Jane Willson at Burwell with Walmsgate
1592, 14 Mar Jone Plant, dau of Richard Plant, bap at Addlethorpe
1592, 15 Jul, Johannes Plante, son of Randeli Plante, bap at Ingoldmells
1592, 22 Sep, Willm Plante, son of Xpofer Plante, bap at Calceby
1596, 03 Apr, Merget Plant (female), bap at Orby
1596, 20 May, Ann Plant, bap at Orby
1598, 01 Jun, John Plante, son of Rich. Plante bap at Addlethorpe
1599, 01 Jul, Richard Plant, son of Randall Plant, bap at Orby

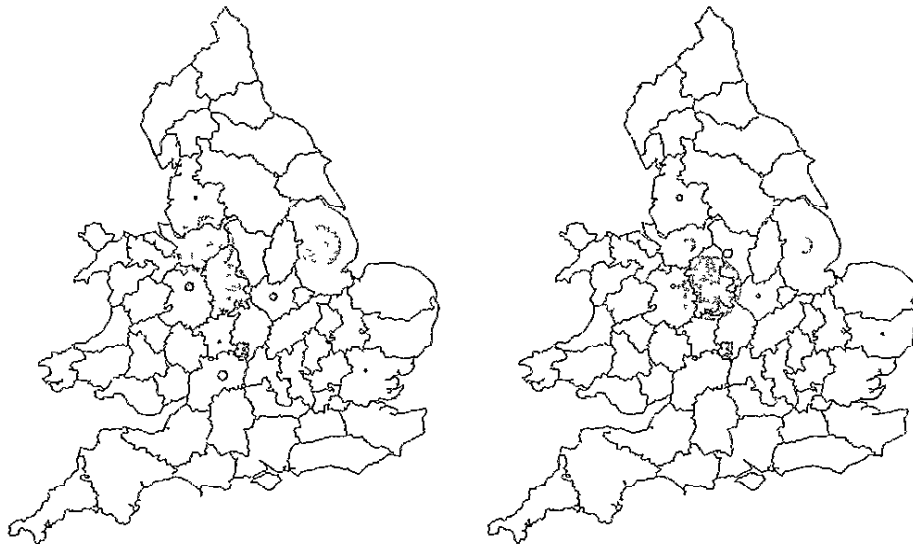
Table 22 4 Some pre-1600 IGI records for Lincolnshue, indicating the secondary cluster for the Plant name near Ingoldmells

the 19th century Possible reasons for this 17th century shortfall of Plant baptism records include -

- the IGI records are generally less complete for the 17th century, for all names,
- the Plants may have been living at that time in remote areas, near the High Peak, such that they are not generally to be found in surviving parish records, and,
- some may have been Catholic, for example, such that there could have been religious reasons for their absence from the IGI records

Such uncertainties highlight the need for caution in interpreting the distribution data for the early 17th century Even so, it seems noteworthy that, before the disruptions of the English Commonwealth period<sup>12</sup>, the principal Plant homeland may have been in Cheshue, to the north of Staffordshue, with a secondary cluster just north of the Wash in east Lincolnshue.

The distribution maps are shown below, based on the 1984 IGI data for 1601-50 (left) and 1651-1700 (right)



They indicate a primary cluster of Plants mainly in Cheshue seemingly shifted, by the second half of the century, mainly into Staffordshue to Cheshue's south There is also a secondary cluster for the Plant population away to the east in Lincolnshire

<sup>12</sup>For example, during the Commonwealth period, many of the King's supporters lost their lands and most did not manage to regain them after the Restoration of the monarchy Also, some of the common people showed an allegiance that was at odds with their local gentry some of whom, such as the Warrens of Poynton, did regain their lands

It seems that others in England may have adopted a view rather similar to Grosseteste's though perhaps amended, in part, to other views such as the one outlined below for Phillip the Chancellor. Like his contemporary Philip the Chancellor in Paris, Grosseteste held conviction in Augustine's demand for an intermediary between the rational soul and the body. Unlike Grosseteste however, who chose spiritual light as the intermediary, Philip the Chancellor chose the vegetative and sensory souls to intervene, stating -

The sensitive (sensory) is simple and incorporeal, but is corruptible, it has two properties in common with the rational soul and one in common with the body. The nutritive (vegetative) soul has only one property in common with the rational soul and one in common with the body.

Grosseteste, in his concern to preserve the soul's nobility and transcendence of the body, appealed not only to this plurality of forms in the soul but also to the mediating presence of the luminous spirits. Unlike Bonaventure (1221-74), Grosseteste<sup>a</sup> was not inhibited, by close adherence to Aristotle's teachings, from allowing light<sup>b</sup>, as a sort of 'fifth element', to enter the body, which was universally accepted to be composed of the four elements. In his approach, Grosseteste defended the principle of noble vegetative and sensory operations in the soul together with intellectual ones<sup>c</sup>.

Somewhat amended views from those of Grosseteste can be glimpsed in the *Summa Philosophiae*, which is associated with England around 1265-75, by when the name spelling Plaunte as well as Plente is in evidence. In connection with the *Summa Philosophiae* it has been noted by Charles King McKeon<sup>d</sup> -

Insofar as the rational soul is similar to the intelligence we will have to do with the same powers commensurate with a spiritual nature, the powers of understanding and willing. But there is also to be taken into account the fact of the soul's conjunction with the body, from this it follows, the author (of the *Summa Philosophiae*) believes, that whereas some powers are natural to the soul as it exists through itself (separately), there are also some powers natural to it solely in virtue of its conjunction with the body, and some mediate between corporeal and incorporeal powers. The powers accruing to the rational soul in virtue of its conjunction with the body are those intrinsic to the sensitive and vegetative souls. These powers, not being powers of the separate rational soul, are powers the operation of which involves corporeal organs. In the *Summa (Philosophiae)*, as in Thomas (Aquinas), we find the nutritive, augmentative, and generative powers assigned to the vegetative soul. In the *Summa*, moreover, the nutritive power is presented as admitting of detailed internal differentiation.

The author of the *Summa Philosophiae* seemed furthermore, like Roger Bacon (1214-92), to consider that the history of thought had exhibited the unfolding of a single universal wisdom, for Christians and pagans alike. The author seems to suggest that, though theosophy is essentially the Word of God revealed to man, the philosopher may, nevertheless, achieve some measure of truth *in his own right*.

<sup>a</sup>James McEvoy (1982) *ibid*, pps 283-5

<sup>b</sup>Grosseteste distinguishes between two types of light. Light as the first form of corporeality is taken to be diffuse material energy. Light as the essence of the spirits is taken to be concentrated material energy, with the fineness of the spirits being the result of the most perfect balance of the elements under celestial light, which renders the body apt to receive the spiritual soul.

<sup>c</sup>For Grosseteste, the incorporeal soul, with its desire, moves the spirits as an intermediary between the incorporeal and the body. The spirits in turn command the nerves and the muscles. The spirits share in the nature of light and, through their luminosity and fineness, they are easily set in motion and, through their fineness, they penetrate the entire body and are effective throughout it.

<sup>d</sup>Charles King McKeon (1948) *A Study of the Summa philosophiae of the Pseudo-Grosseteste*, pps 143, 146-7, 149, 151.

Table 22.5 The noble vegetative soul of Grosseteste, in comparison with the views of his contemporaries, and the lordly Word

In *Fons Vitae*, the Spanish Jew Avicbron (c1020-70) (Figure 22 1) had described the '*prima forma substantialis*' as something spiritual which becomes corporeal in matter. This could readily be brought into conjunction with Augustine's description of light as a quasi-spiritual substance. Grosseteste identified light as the first form of corporeal existence (*prima corporeitas*)<sup>a</sup>. For Grosseteste, light was the first form of corporeality, so the dimensionality of matter followed automatically — the *matter* and *form* of the universe were both geometrically and numerically one prior to this primordial act of creation proceeding directly from the hand of the Creator. This radical system made one physical system out of what for Aristotle had been two separate ones and joined the system of the heavens to those on earth. Grosseteste could thereby affirm<sup>b</sup> -

every higher body, in virtue of the light which proceeds from it, is the form and perfection of the body that comes after it. And just as unity is potentially every number that comes after it, so the first body through multiplication of its light, is every body that comes after it.

Generation of corporeal things are described through the action of a point of created light (created from nothing). In a similar spirit, multiplied images by the action of light could be seen as reproduction.

For Roger Bacon as for Grosseteste, however, there were some differences between heaven and earth with Bacon asking the question<sup>c</sup> '*In the medium of heaven where there are no contraries, how can the medium's own nature assert itself against the species?*' to which he answers that there is only contrariety between rare and dense, and light and dark - not, as on earth, between warmth, cold, humidity and dryness. For Grosseteste, these four physical qualities were at the basis of four plant powers. For example, in order to attract nutrient which the plant requires in order to grow to the average size of the species, the expanding and stabilizing chemical qualities of warmth and dryness assured the attractive power of efficacy, while it was the balance of cold and dry that enable the retentive power to coagulate and unify the new matter to the vegetable substance. Such plant powers explained the three 'vegetative' functions of nutrition, growth, and reproduction found in all living things. The augmentative function (growth), for Bacon, involved the multiplication of rays and this growth moderated or extinguished by diminution. Similarly generation (reproduction of bodies, including those of the living) was moderated by corruption (rot or death). Bacon adds<sup>d</sup> -

*for Averroes says in book vii, and natural philosophers and physicians agree, that the virtues of the father are in the semen and that they remain during the generation of progeny*

<sup>a</sup>James McEvoy (1982), *ibid*, pps 160, 184

<sup>b</sup>Grosseteste's *De Luce*. See David C Lindberg (1983) *Roger Bacon's Philosophy of Nature*, pps xlvi-xlix

<sup>c</sup>David C Lindberg (1982) *ibid*, pps lxx-lxx

<sup>d</sup>*De Multiplicatione Specierum*, Part VI, Chapter 2, line 25-7. Facing Page Translation in David C Lindberg (1983) *ibid*, pps 258-9

Table 22 6 Some relevant philosophy of Grosseteste and Bacon

The need for caution in interpreting these results can be stressed further as follows. A steady fraction of the pre-1700 Leek parish records is for the Plant name — this fraction remains steady back to the times when the Leek parish records begin in 1634<sup>13</sup> — this suggests that 66% of the Leek data for Plants (*ie* that for 1601-34) is missing from the extant data for 1601-50 and this, in itself, would significantly distort the results since about half<sup>14</sup> of the pre-1700 IGI records for Plants in Staffordshire are for Leek. Even so, Leek is at the northern tip of Staffordshire and so there is an apparent finding that the Staffordshire Plants may have migrated mainly from the north, that is from Leek and from Cheshire and this is compatible with the findings of David Hey that, in a 1532-3 list of Staffordshire people, there are Plants just in the northern part of Staffordshire.

The 16th and 17th century evidence of David Hey is helpful but, at those times, there is also evidence of Plants outside Staffordshire. Two addenda need to be added.

<sup>13</sup>The number of Plant records (with number per page added in brackets) in the printed parish records for Leek are 30 (0 57 per page) for 1634-43, 13 (0 33) for 1644-53, 20 (0 31) for 1654-63, 21 (0 53) for 1664-73, 15 (0 47) for 1674-83, and 19 (0 51) for 1684-93.

<sup>14</sup>There are 124 pre-1700 records for Plants in Leek in the 1984 IGI out of a total of 227 for Staffordshire.

**Addendum 1.** David Hey's assessment misses the existence, indicated by pre-1700 IGI data, of the small *secondary* cluster for the Plant name in east Lincolnshire, which is exemplified by Table 22.4.

**Addendum 2.** It also misses the fact, suggested for example by pre-1650 IGI data, that the *primary* Plant cluster in north Staffordshire may well have been, in general terms, migrating southwards from east Cheshire

### 22.2.2 Before the 16th century

Before then, there is for example evidence of the Plant name in east Cheshire by as early as the late 14th century<sup>15</sup>, in the persons of Ralph Plont of Macclesfield Forrest (1370), Ranulph Plont of Rainow (1383) and John, son of Thomas Plont of Sutton (1400). This seemingly takes evidence for the Plant homeland back to the times of the Pearl poet who is associated with that locality at that time

Evidence for a Plant homeland in the North West Midlands hence extends back to the late 14th century. Before then, it seems that there may have been a link between Plants in the North West and South East Midlands. This is suggested by the following evidence for the South East. In 1351, James Plant was charged with carrying away goods from ex-Warren property at Welles with Warham in north Norfolk suggesting an eviction from Warren lands by the Lancastrian affinity following the death of the last Warren earl of Surrey in 1347. Just across the Wash, in east Lincolnshire, a 1344 record shows that John son of Alan Plant of Burgh obtained a license of *alienation in mortmain* for a messuage to the prior and convent of Bolyngton, which may be the Bollington that is near Bowdon in Cheshire in the North West Midlands (Chapter 19)

### 22.3 Cultural links of meaning between NW and SE

Returning to the *meaning* of the Plant name, it may be noted that there are two different published methodologies. In a *Dictionary of British Surnames*, the meaning of Plant is deduced from a few records around the South East of England. By contrast, the authoritative Historian, David Hey, notes that the main Plant homeland is in the North West Midlands and this is supported further, albeit with two addenda, by the evidence outlined in the present work. This leads to specific questions for the meaning of the Plant name -

- 1 If there were two unrelated groups of Plants, in the South East and North West Midlands, did both groups have similar meaning to their name?
- 2 If those 13th century Plants in the South East were just a few from the North West, should the meaning be sought in the culture of the North West?
- 3 If Plants did not arrive in the North West until the mid 14th century, from the South East with the Warrens, was this accompanied by a change of emphasis in the meaning of their name?

We can perhaps reduce these questions to one. Was there a similar level of esteem, or authority, placed in the word *plant* in the South East and the North West Midlands, bearing in mind that *plant* was a component of the noble name Plant(e/a)genet?

Both of the names (or spellings) Plente and Plante coexist in the South East Midlands of England, in Norfolk c1270, providing a link back to Radulphus Plente who was the "Plant(a/e)genet" king's auxiliary at Oxford in 1219. While they remained earls of Surrey, the Warren Plant(e/a)genets held land in Norfolk, for example, and had widespread links which possibly influenced cultural meaning for *plant* — their known links included ones to the North West dating back almost to the earliest times for the known spelling Plaunte in the South East (Chapter 19)

<sup>15</sup>W Keith Plant, private communication

CHAPTER 22. PLANTAGENET SOUL AND THE PLANT OF PEACE

Langland's *Piers Plowman* is unlike the earlier *Château d'amour* of Grosseteste or the contemporary works of the Peal poet *Piers Plowman* is satirical of Pride as a principal sin in authority while setting store in the *plonte of pees*, in the Tree of Charity (*plonte of Trewe-love*), and in the sowing of cardinal virtues. With contemporary meaning of *plaunten* relating to the planting of virtues it is fitting to consider this in some detail as a backdrop to the perhaps slightly more pertinent works of Grosseteste and the Pearl poet. For Grosseteste, Peace (*pees* in Middle English) is one of four daughters of a King (=God) and is also found in the final rule of the Prince of Peace after the Last Judgement. The reconciliation of God's four daughters, as a statement of Psalm 84 verse 10, appears both in Grosseteste's early 13th century *Château d'amour* and in Langland's late 14th century *Piers Plowman*.

*Misericordia et veritas obviaverunt sibi, iusticia et pax osculate sunt* [Mercy and Truth are met together,  
Justice and Peace have kissed each other.]

The order and moral of the two stories is different however. In *Château d'amour*, the reconciliation of the King's four daughters comes before prophecies of Christ and the story culminates with the final rule of the *Prince of Peace*. In *Piers Plowman*, the *pl(a/e)nte of pe(e)s* appears early in the sequence of visions of Will (Passus II) and Peace kisses Justice at the last Judgement before the final coming of the Antichrist. Early in *Piers Plowman*, in the Vision of the Holy Church, it is stated (Passus II lines #147-153) -

*For Treuth telleth that love ys triacle to abate synne  
And most soverayne salve for soule and for body  
Love is plonte of pees, most precious of vertues,  
For hevne holde hit ne myghte, so hevny hit first semede,  
Til hit hadde of e the ygoten hitsilve  
Was never lef uppon lynde lyhtere ther-after,  
As when hit hadde of the folde flesch and blode taken*

These lines from a C-Text version (Huntington MS HM 143<sup>a</sup>) progress from heavenly love as a sovereign salve for soul and for body, to the plant of the most precious *vertue* of peace (or of a generative pea) progressing to love on earth, becoming life on land, and taking the form of flesh and blood. Later in the sequence, in the so-called Vision of the Tree of Charity, the whereabouts of Charity are described with statements that include (Passus XIX, lines #9 #25-6 #101-2) -

*The tree hadde Trewe-love,' quod he, 'the trinite hit sette,*

*'Thise thre shon tares,' quod he, 'that bereth up this plonte,  
By tokeneth newly the Trinite of hevne,*

*'This is a propre plonte,' quod I, 'and priveliche hit bloweth,  
And bringeth forth fruyt, folke of alle nacion,*

This refers to the Tree of True Love as a *plonte* and forms part of a charitable doctrine of universal salvation, including that of Saracens and Jews. Without Charity the cardinal virtues (Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude) will turn worldly and become as vices, such as with a Pope spilling Christian blood, a lord for whom intellect means casting accounts in his own favour and for whom Fortitude is an excuse for exaction, or a king expressing his own will without conscience. The visions come to a climax with the Crucifixion and with the Harrowing of Hell (Passus XXI and XXII), with the four daughters of God reaching their reconciliation and with the four evangelists ploughing to set the seeds of the cardinal virtues. The poem ends with the coming of the Antichrist - though Conscience has called the *foles* (man's flesh represented as horses) into unity: salvation is impossible without contrition.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>This is the manuscript version used as the primary source by Elizabeth Salter and Derek Pearsall (1967) *Piers Plowman*

<sup>b</sup>D W Robertson and Bernard F Huppé (1951) *Piers Plowman and Scriptural Tradition*, pps 206, 230, and 233

Table 22.7. Langland's *plontes* of Peace and True Love

More widely in England, there is an implication of itinerant Justice in the 13th century name Plantefolie, with its meaning 'an implanter of contrition (or cudgel) of sin', and this can be placed in a context of Mercy meeting Truth and Peace kissing Justice on Judgement day. For Grosseteste, the reconciliation of these four daughters of a king, including Peace, culminated in the divine rule of the Prince of Peace. This appears as a particular attempt of Grosseteste<sup>16</sup> to reach, in his own times, a wider audience with his so-called *Château d'amour*<sup>17</sup> which is clearly designed to provide a simple outline of Christian theology, apparently to an audience of knightly retainers and officials in a great household. There is also literary evidence in the work of William Langland, who is associated with Shropshire, near the North West Plant homeland as well as with London in the South East. Following the Black Death, even reference to the *plontes of pees* and *Trewe-love* followed by Justice kissing Peace, as for Grosseteste, could not stave off, for Langland, Will's vision of the coming of the Antichrist (Table 22.7).

Such literary evidence provides a framework for seeking some scheme of consistency in meaning, albeit perhaps with some shift in emphasis in different cultural environments. Grosseteste had described the lord's light as *lux suprema* and this engendered spirits in the flesh (*spiritualis irradiato*). Grosseteste treated this spirit as a sort of fifth element in matter. Plants of Peace and True-Love might hence be seen as the Lord's planted, or engendered, spirits. The Latin word *spiritus* means breath or spirit and, though Grosseteste evidently regarded spirit as 'bodily light', there may have been relatively little distinction made at that time, before modern scientific discoveries, between spirit as 'corporeal light', as a sort of fifth element in flesh, or as breath as the element of ether in fragrance or wind.

As described in earlier Chapters, the evidence suggests a *persistent* general sense to Plant as an 'establisher child' and there is particular reason to suppose early sense in terms of the soul with its mediating spirits in the flesh rather than just as a physically active young person in flesh. It seems that there is initially, for the context of the Plant name, a particular emphasis on spirits planted by the lord, as indicated further in the following extract from Langland's *Piers Plowman* (Table 22.7):-

*This tre hatte Trewe-love the trinitie that bereth up this plonte bytokeneth the Trinitie of hevene [described as the Power of god the father (Potencia-dei-patris), his Wisdom (Sapencia-dei-patris) and the breath of the Holy Ghost (Spiritus Sanctus)] This is a propre plonte . and priveliche hit bloweth*

This description of a 'proper plant' as a species supported by a Powerful and Wise god with Holy Ghost blowing it privilege can be considered to have arisen, near the Plant homeland, with a 'Plantagenet' sense of divine influence as embodied in creation and the life force.

To summarise, the meaning of the Plant name can be taken to be, most topically, an '*implant(er) of the lord's spirit or vertue*' initially in an ethos, it seems, that was close to the influence of the (Warren) Plant(e/a)genets. Such a contention will be considered further in a later Chapter in conjunction with evidence from the works (c1360-90) of the Pearl poet of the NW Midlands Plant homeland.

<sup>16</sup>R W Southern (1992) *Robert Grosseteste: The Growth of an English Mind in Medieval Europe*, Second Edition, pps 80-2. There are reports of a friendship of Grosseteste with Henry III during the years of the young king's minority (1216-23) prior to Grosseteste's pre-eminence at Oxford (c1225-35). Grosseteste's teachings were evidently studied and developed in England by, in particular, Roger Bacon (c1214-92) at Oxford and Paris and, later, by John Wycliffe (c1330-84).

<sup>17</sup>R W Southern (1992) *ibid*, pps 225-30. Lines #201-484 of Grosseteste's *Château d'amour* are an allegory of a King (= God) with a Son and four daughters Mercy, Truth, Justice and Peace, which is a symbolism that was widely popular in the 13th century. Mercy and Peace were held to be more forgiving of sinners than Truth and Justice. Lines #483-518 are concerned with prophecies about the coming of Christ, particularly that of Isaiah 9.6 where the attributes of the Son are listed as 'Wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, Father of the Age to come, Prince of Peace', with each attribute then being considered in turn. Grosseteste's lines #1493-1768 explain the 'Prince of Peace' as the final peace under the rule of Christ following the last Judgement.



THE PLANT FAMILY OF CHEADLE, STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.

1851 CENSUS RETURNS.

This document details all the Plant entries on the 1851 census of Cheadle. The census records for Cheadle are on folio's 409 to 553 under Public Record Office reference number H0 107/2009. Where a Plant individual appears in a household, all members of that household are detailed.

Please refer any questions about this information to Earl Davis at [EarlJDavis@aol.com](mailto:EarlJDavis@aol.com)

FOLIO: 419  
ADDRESS: CROFTS STRET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Walters	Mary	Head	W	79	Annutant	Cheadle
Plant	Jane	Servant	-	13	Gen Servant	Cheadle

FOLIO: 420  
ADDRESS: MARKET STRET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Thomas	Head	W	90	Gardner Wid	Chattleston
Plant	Jospeh	Son	U	51	Gardner	Chattleston
Plant	Simon	Son	U	42	Gardner	Chattleston
Plant	Mary	Daug	U	49	Gardeners Daughter	Chattleston
Plant	Charlott	Daug	-	45	Gardeners Daughter	Chattleston

The "Where born" entries are incorrectly dittoed from the previous census entry on the original records. These children were baptised in Cheadle.

FOLIO: 420  
ADDRESS: MARKET STRET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Thomas	Head	M	50	Victualler	Checkley
Plant	Hannah	Wife	M	40	-	Kingsley
Massey	Emma	Daur	-	13	Scholar	Kingsley
Plant	Ann	Daur	-	6	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Thomas	Son	-	3	Scholar	Cheadle
Kirkland	Sarah	Servant	U	22	General Servant	Freehay

FOLIO: 422  
ADDRESS: MARKET STRET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Turton	William	Head	M	48	Druggist and Grocer (One Apprentice)	Nottinghamshire
Turton	Mary	Wife	M	49	-	Cheadle
Turton	William	Son	-	11	-	Cheadle
Telper	Edward	Visitor	U	28	-	Scotland
Cooper	Richard	Apprentice	U	16	-	Lecester
Plant	Susan	Serv	U	16	General Servant Un	Cheadle

FOLIO: 431  
 ADDRESS: TOWN END, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	James	Head	M	29	Tape Weaver	Cheadle
Plant	Elizabeth	Wife	M	26	-	Dilhorne
Plant	Betsy	Daug	-	2	-	Cheadle
Plant	Alfred	Son	-	4m	-	Cheadle

FOLIO: 434  
 ADDRESS: LID LANE, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Philip	Head	M	45	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Ann	Wife	M	47	Worker in Tape Fact	Cheadle
Plant	Hannah	Daug	-	9	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Joseph	Son	-	8	Scholar	Cheadle

FOLIO: 435  
 ADDRESS: LID LANE, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	James	Head	M	59	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Hannah	Wife	M	58	-	Tean
Wood	Elizabeth	Niece	-	11	Scholar	Trentham

FOLIO: 435  
 ADDRESS: LID LANE, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Ann	Head	W	49	Pauper	Kingsley
Plant	Emma	Daug	U	21	At Home	Cheadle
Plant	William	Son	U	18	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Benjamin	Son	-	14	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Margaret	Daug	-	11	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Enoch	Son	-	9	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Eunice	Daug	-	16?	Scholar	Cheadle

FOLIO: 436  
 ADDRESS: LID LANE, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Benjamin	Head	W	80	Retired Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Edward	Son	U	34	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Emma	G Daug	-	13	Scholar	Cheadle

FOLIO: 436  
 ADDRESS: LID LANE, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
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Plant	Simon	Head	M	27	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Phoebe	Wife	M	22	-	Cheadle
Plant	William	Son	-	4	-	Cheadle

FOLIO: 440  
ADDRESS: LID LANE, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Tipper	Walter	Head	M	28	Cordwainer	Cheadle
Tipper	Martha	Wife	M	37	-	Cheadle
Tipper	John	Son	-	3	Scholar	Cheadle
Tipper	Lois	Daur	-	2	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Job	Father In Law	W	66	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	William	Lodger	-	8	Scholar	Cheadle
Beardmore	May	Lodger	W	64	-	Cheadle

FOLIO: 449  
ADDRESS: CHAPEL STREET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Ephraim	Head	M	58	Tape Weaver	Cheadle
Plant	Elizabeth	Wife	M	65	-	Cheadle
Plant	Mary	Daug	U	34	Dress maker	Cheadle
Plant	Ann	Daug	U	32	Dress maker	Cheadle
Plant	Mary	Grand Daug	-	3	-	Dilhorne

FOLIO: 450  
ADDRESS: CHAPEL STREET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Ephraim	Head	M	35	Shoe Maker	Cheadle
Plant	Ann	Wife	M	37	-	Cheadle
Plant	Wilham	Son	-	11	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Elizabeth	Daug	-	9	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Ann	Daug	-	7	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Mary	Daug	-	5	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Epharim	Son	-	3	Scholar	Cheadle

FOLIO: 452  
ADDRESS: CHAPEL STREET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Rushton	Samuel	Head	M	55	Butcher / Publican Land 15 Acres	Cheadle
Rushton	Olivia	Wife	M	53	-	Dilhorne
Rushton	George	Son	U	18	Joiner and Carpenter	Cheadle
Rushton	Joseph	Son	-	15	At Home	Cheadle
Rushton	Maria	Daur	-	13	At Home	Cheadle
Brindley	William	Servant	U	46	Butcher	Cordon, Staffs
Plant	Emma	Servant	-	12	-	Cheadle

FOLIO: 452  
 ADDRESS: CHAPEL STREET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	George	Head	M	33	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Mary	Wife	M	29	-	Cheadle
Plant	Samuel	Son	-	10	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Thomas	Son	-	7	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Elizabeth	Daug	-	2	-	Cheadle

FOLIO: 463  
 ADDRESS: NEW STREET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	James	Head	M	35	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Mary	Wife	M	33	-	Checkley
Plant	Hannah	Daur	-	10	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Elizabeth	Daur	-	7	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Ann	Daur	-	5	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Jane	Daur	-	2	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Thomas	Son	-	2m	Scholar	Cheadle

FOLIO: 463  
 ADDRESS: NEW STREET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	George	Head	M	25	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Sarah	Wife	M	24	-	Cheadle

FOLIO: 465  
 ADDRESS: NEW STREET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Agnes	Head	U	23	Unmarr Cotton Winder	Cheadle
Hawley	George	Realtive	-	13	Cotton Winder	Cheadle

FOLIO: 480  
 ADDRESS: TAPE STREET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Charlotte	Head	W	66	Retired Servant	Kingsley
Tipper	Sarah	Neice	U	12	Visitor	Cheadle

FOLIO: 490  
 ADDRESS: BACK OF TOWN, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Jas	Head	M	45	Collier	Cheadle
Plant	Hannah	Wife	M	47	-	Kingsley
Plant	Jas	Son	U	20	Joiner	Cheadle

Plant	Geo	Son	-	15	Book Keeper	Cheadle
Plant	Rob	Son	-	10	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Thos	Son	-	9	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Septimus	Son	-	6	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Hannah	Daug	-	4	Scholar	Cheadle

FOLIO: 490  
ADDRESS: ONE VOID - HIGH STREET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Wilham	Head	M	67	Blnd Retred Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Eliz	Wife	M	65	-	Cheadle
Plant	Mary	Daug	W	22	Dressmaker	Cheadle
Carr	Esther	G Son	-	3	Scholar	Cheadle

FOLIO: 498  
ADDRESS: HIGH STREET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	John	Head	U MAR	44	Tape Weaver	Cheadle
Williamson	Thos	Lodger	U MAR	54	Labourer	Cheadle

FOLIO: 498  
ADDRESS: HIGH STREET, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Simon	Head	M	61	Tape Weaver	Cheadle
Plant	Mary	Wife	M	53	-	Derbys
Plant	Ephraim	Son	U	29	Tape Weaver	Cheadle
Plant	Jn	Son	U	24	Tape Weaver	Cheadle
Plant	Wm	Son	U	20	App Shoemaker	Cheadle
Plant	Hannah	Daug	U	18	Teacher Inft School	Cheadle
Plant	Fanny	Daug	-	14	Sch	Cheadle

FOLIO: 522  
ADDRESS: WINDY HARBOUR, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Plant	Benjamun	Head	M	40	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Jane	Wife	M	40	-	Cheadle
Plant	Thomas	Son	U	17	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	George	Son	-	13	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Anna	Daug	-	10	At Home	Cheadle
Plant	Betsey	Daug	-	8	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Jane	Daug	-	6	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Margaret	Daug	-	4	At Home	Cheadle
Plant	Esther	Daug	-	1	-	Cheadle

FOLIO: 522  
ADDRESS: WINDY HARBOUR, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
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Hawley	Mary	Head	W	45	-	Cheadle
Plant	William	Son	U	22	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Samuel	Son	U	20	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	Anne	Daug	U	17	Washer Woman	Cheadle
Plant	James	Son	U	15	Coal Miner	Cheadle
Plant	George	Son	U	12	Coal Carrier	Cheadle
Plant	Rubin	Son		10	At Home	Cheadle
Plant	Marv	Daug	-	6	Scholar	Cheadle
Hawley	Jane	Daug		11	At Home	Cheadle
Hawley	Elizabeth	Daug	-	2	At Home	Cheadle

FOLIO: 523  
ADDRESS: GREEN HILL LANE, CHEADLE

Surname	Forename	Relationship	Status	Age	Occupation	Where Born
Nutt	Mary	Head	W	53	Wid Tape Weaver	Kingsley
Plant	Sarah	Daug	W	29	Tape Weaver	Kingsley
Nutt	Jane	Daug	U	22	Tape Weaver	Cheadle
Nutt	John	Son	U	19	Brick Layer	Cheadle
Nutt	William	Son	U	17	Brick Layer	Cheadle
Nutt	Lydia	Daug	-	12	At Home	Cheadle
Plant	Frederick	Grand Son	-	8	Scholar	Cheadle
Plant	Enoch	Grand Son	-	1	-	Stoke
Nutt	Ann	Grand Daug	-	1	-	Cheadle

## PLANT AND FISHERS IRONWORKS – DUDLEY PORT

Members will recall that Journal No 21 included an article about Plant + Fisher, Ironworks, Dudley Port and that the article left a number of open ends

Who was the Fisher of Plant and Fisher?

Who was Richard Plant who, in 1858 was stated to be an Ironmaster of Dudley Port, where did he come from and what became of his family?

What was the connection between Plant and Fisher, Dudley Port and Broughton Hall Iron Co., Wrexham?

What was the connection between Richard Plant and two other Plants (George bn c1811 in West Bromwich and Henry, bn c1841 in Tipton) both, according to the 1881 Census, Ironmasters?

Well, according to our merry band of 'South Staffordshire Brigade at least some of the above questions have been answered Kathy Compagno (Member No 121) has sent me information collected with the help of Shirley Hughes (Member No. 29) and Doran Greenbaum (new member)

A William Plant married Catherine Staples, 7 September 1791 at All Saints Church, West Bromwich They had a total of 12 children, Mary bn 1792/5? William bn 1795, John bn 1795, Thomas bn 1797, Susanna Ann bn 1798 who married David Fisher in 1824, Joseph bn 1801, Sarah bn 1803 who married her brother-in-law David Fisher (after the death of his first wife Susanna Ann, Sarah's sister) in 1831, Edward bn 1806, Catherine bn 1808, George bn 1811, Richard bn 12 September 1813 and finally, Edwin bn 1818 All were baptised at West Bromwich parish of Tipton

Richard married Melicent Webster Marsh 28 June 1849 at St Thomas, Dudley They had one child, Helena Mana before Richard died in 1865 at the comparatively young age of 50 His wife, Melicent, appears in the 1881 Census and, in fact, lived until she was 87 Richard is listed in various documents as an Ironmaster

Relative to Wilham and Catherine's other children, William born 1795, was listed as an ironmaster in the 1851 Census, Joseph was a butcher in 1841 and 1851, George bn 1811 was listed as an ironmaster in 1851 and an Ironmaster at Broughton Hall Ironworks, Wrexham in 1861

The grandchildren were also involved in the Iron working business - Henry Plant (son of Joseph) bn 1842 was an Ironmaster in 1881 and was heir to his Uncle George as a third share with his brother, Edward Plant and cousin, Wilham Fisher This latter Edward was by occupation a farmer in 1881 in Broughton and by 1886 an Ironmaster, presumably taking over the business when his Uncle George died in 1884 William Fisher (the son of Sarah Plant and David Fisher) was an Ironmaster in 1871, 1881 and at least until 1885

The will of Richard Plant of West Bromwich, Ironmaster who died 20 September 1865 at West Bromwich was proven at Lichfield by George Plant of Broughton, Wrexham, Denbigh Ironmaster Brother In 1885 the will and codicil of George Plant later of Burnt Tree, Tipton, was proven George died 12 September 1884 and probate was granted on 28 February 1885 by William Fisher and Edward Plant, Ironmasters and nephews together with George Mornington Waring, clerk to Tipton local Board of Health

So, all unknown's have now been resolved, apart from one Who was the original William?? One possible William was baptised 1767 at Old Swinford, the son of John Plant and his wife Frances nee Nicklin Both John and Frances were buried at West Bromwich parish, in 1788 and 1815 John probably descends from the Kniver Branch of Benjamin Plants, leading back to one Benjamin Plant with wives Elizabeth Bradley and Joyce Chambers circa 1700

Another possible Wilham was baptised 1771 also at Old Swinford, the son of John Plant and his wife Elizabeth This would be from Kathy's own line of Plants Thus John Plant of Old Swinford was buried at Brierley Hill on 1 January 1818 age 70 John's wife was Elizabeth Parry (his second wife was Joanne Gill) and he was the son of Kathy's direct ancestor, James Plant 1724 - ? and Sarah (Williams) Plant 1727-1807, the earliest known person on this line being John Plant who married Margaret Shaw in 1722 at Pedmore

That should now complete the article on Plant + Fishers What became of the family is not known The magazine Family History Monthly is in the near future going to include a piece on the Plant family including a mention of the Ironmasters (Well it was when I submitted the piece - but they may have changed it) so it is possible that we may get some feed back

Thanks are due to Kathy for sorting the Ironmasters out She has accumulated a considerable amount of information on this particular branch. If a member requires further information or think that they may be connected please contact Kathy direct

Thanks Kathy

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#### BLACK COUNTRY PLANTS – WILLS 1858-1914

Members with South Staffordshire connections will be interested in the work recently carried out by Shirley Hughes who has been copying extracts from the probate index for that particular area of the country, mainly the Black Country towns

##### Plant Wills 1858 – 1914 – Principle Probate Registry

1860 James Plant of West Bromwich, miner d 25 Dec 1859 Proved Lichfield by William of Hill Top, West Bromwich, cordwainer and James Plant of West Bromwich Engineer, execs Under £450

1860 Rueben Plant of The Wallows, nr , Round Oak, Pensnett, Kingswinford, colliery manager, d 19 Mar 1859 pr Lichfield 8 Feb 1860 by Daniel Plant of Brierley Hill, butcher, nephew, and one of the execs

1868 Richard Plant of West Bromwich, Iron Master, d 20 Sep 1865 at West Bromwich, pr Lichfield by George Plant of Broughton, Wrexham, Denbigh, Iron Master, brother Resworn @ Stamp Office Nov 1870 Under 25,000

Admons On 1875 June 15 at Lichfield George Thomas Plant of Brierley Hill, coal miner d 15 Dec 1873 granted to Eliza widow of 29, Locks Lane, Brierley Hill under £200

And 1875 June 4 at Worcester Rebecca, late of Oldbury, granted to John Ballard of Birmingham and James Ballard of Oldbury, innkeeper

1876 Eliza Plant late of Broughton nr Wrexham, wife of George died 7 Aug 1872 Admon granted at PPR 13 July to George Plant , ironmaster Effects under £450

1877 John Thomas Plant late of 70, Pinfold St Darlaston, Chemist Assistant, died latter end of Oct 1875 in Turin, Italy Probate gr 4 May, 1877 Lichfield to Rhoda Plant widow Effects under £200

1878 Ann Plant, wife of Joseph, late of Toll End Tipton died 25 Dec 1877 at Toll End Admon granted 1 Apr 1878 to Joseph Plant, colliery manager Under £100

1878 David Plant of Brierley Hill, d 13 Feb 1878 at Brierley Hill Probate granted at PPR to Thomas Taylor of Peterson St Brierley Hill, commission agent, Thomas Plant of Tipton, draper and brother, Henry Hinton of Sparkbrook, gunmaker and Eliza of Brierley Hill widow Under £100

1878 George Plant late of Spirit Vaults Park St Walsall d 15 July 1877 at Walsall Probate granted at Lichfield on 5 Feb 1878 to Elizabeth, widow, sole exec Under £300



- 1883 William Plant innkeeper of the Spotted Cow, Bloxwich d 17 Apr 1883 Probate granted at Lichfield to Maria 19 June 83 (Will left unadministered Probate granted to John Plant farmer, father and next of kin of The Green in 1884)
- 1884 Maria, widow of William Plant late of Bloxwich d 16 Nov 1883 Admon on 19 Dec at Lichfield to George Bayley of Bloxwich, brother and next of kin £788 7 9d
- 1885 David Absolom Plant late of Inge st Birmingham, pianist, d 13 Jan 1884 at Queens Hospital, Birmingham Probate granted 9 Apr Birmingham to Benjamin Skidmore of 4 House 7 Court, Park St, Brierley Hill, shingler
- 1886 Silas Plant of Gosty Hill, Halesowen, blacksmith d 26 Feb 1884 Probate granted on 29 May at Worcs To Myra, widow
- 1884 Thomas Plant of Springfield, Rowley Regis d 6 Jan 1884 at Springfield Probate granted 30 May 84, Lichfield to Isabella, sister of Siviters Lane Rowley Regis and John Dowd, Medical Officer of Health of Netherton £23 10,9d
- 1884 William Plant late of Rocks Hill, Brierley Hill, carpenter d 6 Mar 1884 Probate granted Lichfield 5 April to Thomas Stevens of Mount Pleasant, Brierley Hill, carpenter and Edward Bagley of 102 Schofield St, Birmingham, brassfounder and nephew £483 16 7d
- 1885 George Plant Will and codicil, late of Burnt Tree, Tipton, ironmaster d 12 Sep 1884 at Broughton Probate granted, Stafford on 28 Feb by William Fisher and Edward Plant Ironmasters and nephews and George Mornington Waring, clerk to Tipton local Board of Health Effects £10,019 11 4d Resworn PPR Aug 1888 £13,729 11 4d
- 1886 Rueben Plant late of Dudley St Brierley Hill butcher d 13 July 1886 at Dudley St, Admon granted Lichfield 27 Sep to Mary Ann widow £1,356 2 1d
- 1887 Daniel Plant late of Brierley Hill, gent, died 20 Nov 1888 will and codicil by Thomas Plant of the Steam Brewery, Netherton, Dudley son £5,710
- 1888 David Plant late of Brierley Hill, butcher d 13 April, 1888 pr Lichfield 24 July granted to Alfred Homfrey solicitor and Rowland Moore solicitor's clerk of B Hill
- 1890 John Plant of Kiddermore Green, Brewood, Gent Proved London by Mary daughter
- 1890 Joseph Plant of Toll End Tipton, agent d 17 May 1890 Proved Lichfield by John Snow, commercial clerk
- 1890 William Plant of 49 Moat Rd Summerhill, Tipton, butty collier d 3 Dec '89 proved by Sarah, wid £1445 0 0
- WKP Note            What was a butty collier – does anybody know?*
- 1891 Mary Ann Plant of Market Place, Brewood d 26 Sep 91 Proved by Ann P spinster
- 1892 Thomas Plant of Withymoore House, Netherton, brewer d 10 Aug 91 at 57, Colmore Row, Birmingham Will pr Worcester by Sarah Elizabeth, wid
- 1893 Selina Plant of Tansey Green Villa, Kingswinford wid d 10 Aug 92 Proved Lichfield by Thomas Edward Stilland gasworks sec and Thos Bradley colliery sec £2195 5 0
- 1894 Benjamin Plant of Old Hill d 18 Nov 93, Proved London by Elizabeth wid & James Plant screwer £61
- 1894 James Plant of Old Hill mining engineer d 28 Nov 92 Proved Lichfield By Fanny[sp] & Thos Priest, nail manufacturer £85

- 1894 Elizabeth Plant of 'Freemasons Arms' Walsall wid d 6 Aug 94 Proved Lichfield by Benj. Wm Davis foreman bridle cutter & Wm Edward Tompkins accountant £2115 12 10
- 1895 John Plant of 'Brickmakers Arms, Tansey Green, Pensnett, Kingswinford publican & maltster d 1 Feb 95 pr Lich By Thos Plant hairdresser & Jos Homer iron works man & agent £1063 10 6
- 1895 Roseannah Plant of Salop St, Bradley, Bilston wid d 3 Jun 95 Proved Lichfield by Daniel Plant exec Hotel keeper £43 4 0
- 1895 Sophia Plant of Market St Wolverhampton wid d 25 Apr 1886 Proved London by Wm Crowther Umbers, gent £134 8 0
- 1895 Stephen Plant of Pool St Wolverhampton, steel toy manufacturer d 6 Jul 95 Proved by Sarah Louisa, wid £441 2 6
- 1895 Thomas Plant of Strand Tavern, Walsall d 27Jan 95 Proved London by Alfred Medlam, jeweller & Benj Perry builders merchant £1078 15 1
- 1896 Hannah Plant of Woolpack, Snow Hill Wolverhampton wife of John Plant d 12 Mar 96 Proved Lichfield by John innkeeper £8 12 7
- 1897 Oliver Plant of Amblecote, Brierley Hill d 4 Jul 97 Proved Lichfield by Wm Hy Plant foundryprover £90 9 7d
- 1898 Thomas Moseley Plant of 70 Spring Vale St, Spring Bank Willenhall d 27 Oct 98 Proved Lichfield by James Brown beerhouse keeper & Wm Plant carter £60 2 0
- 1899 George Plant of Fox Yards Sedgley d 30 Aug 99 Proved London By Emly Hume Plant wid £323 12 0
- 1899 John Oliver Plant of 7 The Delph, Brierley Hill d 12 Mar 99 @Amblecote Proved London by Susannah wid £13
- 1899 Philemon Foley Plant of Dudley Rd nr Halesowen, socketmaker d 1 Sep99 Admon To Simeon, snker
- 1901 Caroline Plant of Brewood sp Proved by Ann sp £11,732 0 0
- 1903 David Plant of Gosty Hill Rowley Regis d 7 Aug 99 Proved London by Hannah Banner [1?] wife of Rueben £155 0 0
- 1903 John Plant of Upper Church Lane, Tipton d 19 Dec 02 Proved London by Eliza wid £2269 15 4d Resworn Nov 03 £2388 6 4d
- 1903 William Plant of Moat Rd, Summer Hill Tipton d 3 Dec 1889 Proved Lichfield by Sarah James wife of Thomas & Harriet Nock wife of James £662 10 9d
- 1904 William Jackson Plant of 120 Wolverhampton Rd Walsall
- 1905 Thomas Plant of 19, All Saints St, West Bromwich d 10 Feb 05 Proved Lichfield by Emma Lucy wid £77 0 0
- 1906 William Plant of Gt Bridge St West Bromwich d 6 Mar 06 Proved Lichfield by Sarah Watson wid £1238
- 1907 Thomas Plant of High Oak, Pensnett d 19 Jan 07 Proved Lichfield Christopher Greenway & John Dodd miners £609 13 1

1909 Emma Plant Lucy of All Saints St West Bromwich wid d 23 Feb 09 Proved Lichfield Wm Plant & Hy Jas Plant, schoolmasters and Mary Isabella Plant sp £434.3 6

1910 Wm Benjamin Plant of 27 Wrights Lane, Old Hill d 24 Dec 09 at General Hosp Birmingham proved by Fanny wid £126 13 0

1908 Alice Mary Plant of Coombe Farm Cottage Kinver sp d 16 Mar 1912 proved by Alice Rogers wife of Thomas and Fanny Allchurch, w of Fred £261.16 11

1909 Esther of Lion Rd Old Hill wid d 7 Jan 12 Admon to Alfred wood lab £2

Prior to 1858 wills were administered by the ecclesiastical courts. Wills which were proved after 1858 fell under the jurisdiction of the civil Court of Probate. This survived until 1875 when it was merged with the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice which became known as the Family Division in 1970.

All these latter wills can be consulted at the Probate Research Room, First Avenue House, 42-49 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6NP. It is possible to look at the indexes for all wills and administrators at First Avenue House. The information is somewhat limited, but, as can be seen above, can be rather informative, providing the name and address of the deceased, date of death, where died, execution and the amount of the estate. From this information a copy of the will can be ordered. Microfilm copies can also be found at the Family Records Centre. It is also worth while checking if the appropriate county record office have copies.

Finally, thanks to Shirley Hughes who has spent many hours in London extracting the information in this article.

The  
**COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY**  
for  
**1816-17**

Containing the Names, Trades and Situations  
OF THE  
**MERCHANTS,**  
MANUFACTURERS, TRADESMEN, &C  
IN

ASHTON	CHESTER	LEEK	SADDLEWORTH
BARNESLEY	CHORLEY	LIVERPOOL	SHEFFIELD
BIRMINGHAM	COLNE	MACCLESFIELD	STOCKPORT
BLACKBURN	CONGLETON	MANCHESTER	WAKEFIELD
BOLTON	HALIFAX	OLDHAM	WARRINGTON
BRADFORD	HUDDERSFIELD	PRESCOT	WIGAN
BURNLEY	HULL	PRESTON	WOLVERHAMPTON
BURY	LANCASTER	ROCHDALE	And YORK
	LEEDS	ROTHERHAM	

Together with  
A LIST OF THE LONDON, COUNTRY, AND IRISH  
**BANKERS,**  
And TABLES of the Current COINS of 28 Countries,  
WITH THEIR RELATIVE VALUE IN BRITISH MONEY

To the end of the towns of Birmingham, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton, is added an alphabetical List of Names inserted, with the number of the page on which they may be found

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1816

1816-17 COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY – PLANT EXTRACTS

Stockport Dealer	George Plant	Heaton Norris	Baker and Flour
Manchester	Thomas Plant	251 Deansgate	Confectioners
Liverpool	Thomas Plant	57 South Side, Old Dock	Glovers etc
Birmingham	Plant + Greensill	1 Fleet Street	Spoonmaker
Manufacturer	Joseph Plant	Windsor Street	Pearl Button
Prescott Lancs	M Plant	Eccleston Street	Surgeon
Wolverhampton	William Plant	Stafford Street	Corkscrew makers

## JOE PLANT – BURY FOOTBALL CLUB

Journal No 19 included a piece on John Plant who played football (soccer – for those members over the pond) for Bury Football Club between the years 1890 and 1906/7 playing in the FA Cup winning teams of 1900 and 1903. The March 2001 issue of Family History Monthly included the following picture and responses from readers to a previous letter from a Miss Jean Sharples, published in the January issue of the magazine

### A CUP WINNER



*Is this the pre-1910 FA Cup?*

*Dear Family History Monthly*

*I am writing in response to Jean Sharples' letter, and her wonderful photo of a mystery football team. Although I'm afraid I can't help identify her ancestor, I am pretty sure that the central trophy, i.e. the one partially hidden by the football, is the original FA Cup. If so, then Miss Sharples will have to revise her estimation that the photo was taken circa 1935, as the original trophy was used until the 1910 season.*

*Andrew Birch, via e-mail*

*Dear Editor*

*The football team pictured in January's Family History Monthly is definitely the Bury team of 1902/3, probably taken in the summer of 1903. The three trophies from left are the Manchester Senior Cup, the FA Cup and the Lancashire Senior Cup – Bury shared the first and won the latter two. The photograph is almost identical to two others*

*reproduced in Bury FC 1885/1895, edited by Peter Cullen. It must be 1903 as this was the only season Bury held all three cups. I can identify 11 of the 13 players as follows. (Back row, left to right) not known, Johnston, Lindsay, McEwan, Monteith, not known, Thorpe, Ross. (Front row, left to right) Richards, Wood, Sugar, Leeming, Plant.*

*Only one player with the surname Sharples appeared in the Football League between the years 1888 and 1915. He was James Sharples, born in Blackburn circa 1874, died 23 January 1920. He played for Rossendale, Manchester City, Wigan County, Swindon Town and Millwall Athletic. I know of no direct connection between James Sharples and Bury, although it is possible he was on the coaching staff, in which case he would have been acquainted with those in the photograph. I hope this is of some use to Miss Sharples.*

*Mr Ian Nannestad, Hall Green, Birmingham*

Joe Plant (known as Jack during his playing days) is seated far right on the front row

STAFFORDSHIRE MARRIAGE INDEX 1500 TO 1837

From Cassander to Elizabeth

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
146	Cassander				Humfrey Ellarton				5 May 1588	Swynnerton		
147	Catherine	s		Gayton	James Green	b			18 Jan 1800	Stafford St Mary		L
148	Catherine				John Tunnichiff				24 Jan 1832	Ellenhall		
149	Catherine	s			John Parton	b			20 Apr 1836	Burslem		
150	Cathrone				Jon Colison			Wolstanton	23 Jun 1782	Wolstanton		
151	Catherine				James Johnson				23 Oct 1671	Castlechurch		
152	Charles				Elz Mulchall			Leek	25 May 1703	Leek		
153	Charles				Ann Walkin				6 Aug 1817	Bucknall		
154	Charles	b	Potter		Sarah Asbury	s			11 Nov 1827	Fulford		
155	Charlotte				William Wildig				28 Mar 1808	Stafford St Mary		
156	Charlotte	s			John Nixon	b	Farmer		20 Mar 1831	Rushton Spencer		
157	Christopher	b			Phebe Steventon	s			22 Oct 1827	Tipton		
158	Cornelius	b			Elenor Brook	s			8 Feb 1808	Rowley Regis	Married? Reg Entry deleted	
159	Cuthbert	b			Maria Billingham	s			11 Dec 1831	Wombourne		
160	Daniel	b			Sarah Ketland	s			24 Dec 1793	Sedgley		
161	Daniel				Ann Summill				11 Jul 1803	Gnosall		
162	Daniel				Priscilla Fradgley				25 Dec 1816	Kingswinford		
163	Daniel	b	Potter		Mary Sherwin	w			21 May 1825	Fulford		
164	Daniel	w			Phebe Goodwin	w			17 Sep 1831	Hanley		

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
165	Daniel				Phebe Partridge				2 Aug 1835	Walsall		
166	Daniel	b			Ann Fox	s			4 Oct 1835	Sedgley		
167	Daniel	b			Elizabeth Gill	s			7 Jun 1836	Wolverhampton		
168	Daniel	b	Twister		Ann Fisher	s			7 Jun 1837	Leek		
169	David	b			Maria Aken	s			28 Jan 1829	Alstonefield		
170	Dinah	s			William	b	Collier		2 Aug 1830	Stoke on Trent		
171	Dorothea				Stevenson				16 Jul 1683	Milwich		
172	Dorothy				Martirus Tomkinson				27 Dec 1669	Leek	W	
173	Dorothy			Frith	Matt Tomkinson			Park Lane	** Jun 1721	Leigh	?Dorothy	
174	Dorothy				Thomas Collier				7 Jun 1731	Burslem		
175	Dorothy				Roger Heath				4 Dec 1741	Sandon		
176	Dorothy	s		Ligh	Richard Till	b			26 Sep 1754	Leek		
177	Dorothy	s			Joseph Tomkinson	b			30 Jun 1757	Leek		
178	Dorothy	s			Joshua Ball	b			26 Dec 1815	Fulford		
179	Dorothy	s		Leek	Adam Brown	b		Leek	19 Feb 1789	Leek		
180	Edward				Wm Fernhough				** Oct 1700	Stone		
181	Edward				Elizabeth Chedell				29 Sep 1714	Leek		
182	Edward			Leek	Mary Dale			Leek	5 Mar 1738	Brewood		
183	Edward				Anne Pitt				19 Jan 1790	Stone		
184	Edward	b			Mary Grattage	s			8 May 1808	Sedgley		
185	Edward	b			Sarah Richards	s			21 Oct 1811	Stone		
186	Edward	w	Cordwainer		Lydia Walklett	w			15 June 1812	Stoke on Trent		
187	Edward	b			Sarah Wetton	s			4 Sept 1814	Bucknall		
188	Edward	b			Hannah Jarvis	s			15 Dec 1814	Stafford St		L
					Elizabeth Aston					Mary		

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
189	Edward	b		Eccleshall	Ann Slunn	s		Eccleshall	10 Dec 1821	Eccleshall		L
190	Edward	b		Swinerton	Susannah Gaunt	s		Stafford St Mary	7 Feb 1828	Stafford St Mary		L
191	Edwd	w		Mucklestone	Han Crutchley	s		Mucklestone <sup>e</sup>	15 Nov 1768	Mucklestone		B
192	Edwd		Husbandman	Maer	Mary Harding	s		Maer	4 Apr 1774	Maer		B
193	Eleanor	w			James Bedall	w			10 Feb 1819	Sedgley		
194	Elisbeth	s		Alstonefield	William Cope	b			4 Jun 1827	Rowley Regis		
195	Eliz <sup>th</sup>				Randle Maddoch			Wolsmton	3 Nov 1708	Alstonefield		
196	Eliz				Thos Harvie				2 Apr 1620	Alstonefield		
197	Eliz				John Cash				3 Dec 1637	Leek		
198	Eliz				Ralph Heywood				11 May 1649	Leek		
199	Eliz			Swinerton	John Wollams				25 Jan 1655/6	Eccleshall		B
200	Eliz			Middlemule	Sam Johnson				3 Feb 1670/1	Leek		
201	Eliz			Red Earth	Ralph Birchenough			Red Earth	22 Jul 1721	Leek		
202	Eliz			Leek	Ed Bradlegh			Leek	11 Aug 1742	Leek		
203	Eliz				John Cooper	b			16 Dec 1744	Caverswall		
204	Eliz	s			Joseph Beard	b			20 Jul 1757	Leek		
205	Eliz	s			William Sherratt	b			18 May 1779	Leek		L
206	Eliz			Stoke	Thos Daniel			Stoke	25 Dec 1796	Newcastle- under-Lyne		
207	Eliz	s		Betley	Geo Grocott			Betley	27 Jan 1802	Betley		
208	Eliz	s		Leek	Thos Peacock	b		Leek	23 Jul 1803	Leek		
209	Eliz	s			Jos Leake	b		Wibunbury	12 Dec 1803	Betley		
210	Eliz			Mucklestone	Wm Jew			Mucklestone <sup>e</sup>	4 Feb 1804	Mucklestone		
211	Eliz	s			Ralph Shaw	b			2 Mar 1808	Leek		
212	Eliz	s			James Clark	b			15 Mar 1819	Stoke-on-Trent		L
213	Eliza	s			Christopher Bentley			Glasgow	1 Nov 1825	Newcastle- under-Lyme		L



No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
214	Eliza Ann	s			Edward Southall	b			22 May 1831	Wolverhampton		
215	Elizab				John Sillitoe				27 May 1561	Audley		
216	Elizab				John Sandells				20 Oct 1595	Maer		
217	Elizab				Humphrey Web				** Nov 1595	Stone		
218	Elizab				John Asson			Birmingham	19 Nov 1698	Rowley Regis		
219	Elizab				Josiah Barton			Hanbury	26 Jul 1708	Uttoxeter		
220	Elizab			Gnosall	John Tomkinson			Gnosall	7 Jan 1718/9	Lichfield Cathedral		
221	Elizab			Chebsey	Hugh Usher			Swinerton	24 Jun 1721	Chebsey		
222	Elizab				John Salt				17 Sep 1732	Uttoxeter		
223	Elizab				Benjamin Simpson				15 Jul 1750	Bednall/Acton		L
224	Elizab				Thomas Sherratt			Leigh	9 May 1756	Stone		
225	Elizab				Robert Wright				19 May 1756	Uttoxeter		
226	Elizab				George Mason		Hatter	Newcastle	19 Dec 1756	Whitmore		
227	Elizab				Henry Yates			Church Broughton	18 Oct 1762	Uttoxeter	HY wcp	L
228	Elizab	w			Christopher Hodson				30 May 1765	Walsall		
229	Elizab				Matthew Adams				5 Jan 1769	Church Eaton		
230	Elizab				Francis Shaw				21 Jan 1771	Stone		
231	Elizab				Samuel Turley				26 May 1773	West Bromwich		L
232	Elizab			Forton	Thomas Read	b		Cheswardin <sup>e</sup>	1 Aug 1775	Forton		
233	Elizab				Thomas Hayns			Bradley	18 Dec 1775	Gnosall		
234	Elizab	s			Thomas Seargeant	b		Stoke	14 Dec 1783	Whitmore		

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
235	Elizabeth				John Baddeley				17 Apr 1787	Gnosall		
236	Elizabeth	s			George Thomson	b			1 Jul 1787	Norbury		
237	Elizabeth				Thomas Smith				4 Feb 1788	Ipstones		
238	Elizabeth				Thomas Swift				3 Nov 1793	Stone		
239	Elizabeth				Benjamin Whitaker				20 Apr 1795	Kingswinford		L
240	Elizabeth				Gabriel Stringer			Stoke	13 Sep 1795	Whitmore		
241	Elizabeth				Thomas Sunkin			Eccleshall	17 Nov 1795	Eccleshall		
242	Elizabeth				Joseph Thomson				16 Jul 1797	Kingswinford		
243	Elizabeth	s			Thomas Mountford				29 Oct 1797	Stoke-on-Trent		
244	Elizabeth				William Gretwich				26 Dec 1798	Stone		
245	Elizabeth				Edward Bates			Eccleshall	24 May 1801	Eccleshall		
246	Elizabeth	s			John Evans	b			15 Aug 1802	Wolverhampton		
247	Elizabeth				Joseph Bennet			Eccleshall	1 Feb 1803	Eccleshall		
248	Elizabeth				Francis Emery				2 Dec 1804	Stone		
249	Elizabeth				Benjamin Baker				27 Dec 1813	Norton-le-Moors		
250	Elizabeth				John Howlett				3 Jan 1814	Cheadle		L
251	Elizabeth				John Corwell	w	Farmer	Wolstanton	22 Feb 1815	Maer		
252	Elizabeth	s		Maer	John Jervis			SAL Newport	16 Dec 1816	Eccleshall		L
252	Elizabeth				Richard Savage	b	Labourer		8 Mar 1819	Stoke-on-Trent		
254	Elizabeth				John Simmons Longmore				14 June 1819	Stone		

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
255	Elizabeth				William Green				27 Sep 1819	Norton-le-Moors		
256	Elizabeth	s			Joseph Stanley	w			5 Oct 1820	Bradley		L
257	Elizabeth				Thomas Potts				3 Mar 1822	Norton-le-Moors		
258	Elizabeth	s			William Moore	b			27 Dec 1823	Stafford St Mary		
259	Elizabeth	s		Ingestre	John Brown	b		Colwich	30 Dec 1823	Colwich		B
260	Elizabeth				William Simkin			Eccleshall	11 Mar 1824	Gnosall		L
261	Elizabeth	s			Joseph Reynolds	w	Cordwainer		27 Apr 1824	Church Eaton	Both age 21+	
262	Elizabeth	s			Thomas Yardley	b	Bailiff	Biddulph	3 Mar 1825	Leek		L
263	Elizabeth				John Tomkinson			Blymhill	24 Nov 1825	SAL		L
264	Elizabeth				Thomas Pebody				29 Dec 1825	Sheriffhales Gnosall		
265	Elizabeth	s			Thomas Shirley	b	Presser		18 Sep 1826	Stoke-on-Trent		
266	Elizabeth	s			James Brundrent	b	Miner		11 Nov 1827	Fulford		
267	Elizabeth				Samuel Austin				19 Jan 1829	Ellastone		
268	Elizabeth				John Bullock			Eccleshall	12 Feb 1829	Ellenhall		
269	Elizabeth	s			John Hawley	w			21 Oct 1829	Cheadle		
270	Elizabeth				Josiah Bourne				16 Nov 1829	Kingswinford		
271	Elizabeth				William Moore				13 Apr 1830	Armitage		
272	Elizabeth	s			Nehemiah Banks	b		Kingsley	6 Oct 1832	Cheadle		
273	Elizabeth	s			Joseph Stewart	b			3 Jun 1833	Hanley		
274	Elizabeth	s			George Cook	b			26 Dec 1833	Castlechurch	From BTs	

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
275	Elizabeth				Charles Higgott George Shenton				29 May 1834	Rollleston		
276	Elizabeth				John Mosley Robert Roberts	b b			9 June 1834	Cheddleton		L
277	Elizabeth	s			Richard Hurst	b			17 Sep 1834	Cheadle		
278	Elizabeth	s			Josiah Fernthough	b	Coltlier Yeoman		25 Dec 1834	Sedgley		
279	Elizabeth	s			Charles Taylor	b			21 Jun 1835	Fulford		
280	Elizabeth	s			Guillemus Addison	b			5 Jan 1836	Leek		
281	Elizabeth	w			Edrus Coton Robert Betson	b			25 Apr 1836	Wednesbury		
282	Elizabetha				Joseph Upton William Goodye	w b			30 Nov 1695	Swynnerton		
283	Elizabetha				Ralph Rogers Wm Sommerfield				7 Dec 1722	Colwich		
284	Elizabetha				John Toft Edward Hancox Thos Money				28 Aug 1599	Burton-on-Trent		
285	Eleanor	w			Leeke				28 Jun 1811	Burton-on-Trent		
286	Ellen								9 Nov 1538	Burton-on-Trent		
287	Ellen								9 Jul 1611	DBY Hartington		
288	Ellen								8 Dec 1637	Muckleston		
289	Ellen								5 Mar 1655/6	Leek		
290	Ellen	s			Rowley Regis Swinerton				** Dec 1656	Rowley Regis		
291	Ellen								21 Feb 1706/7	Caverswall		
292	Ellen	s			Jas Bayley		Blacksmith		19 Mar 1728/9	Trentham		L
293	Ellen	s			John Ash	b			23 Oct 1766	Leek		
294	Ellen	s			John Hulme	b			15 May 1798	Leek		
295	Ellen	s			Edward Hassall Thomas Pershall	b b			27 Sep 1809	Leek		
296	Ellen								1 Feb 1812	Eccleshall		

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
297	Ellen	s			William Grattage	w	Potter		31 May 1819	Stoke-on-Trent		
298	Ellen	s			Enoch Adams	b			31 Oct 1836	Stoke-on-Trent		
299	Ellena			Leek Frith	Henricus Farrell			Sutton	29 Oct 1729	CHS Macclesfield-		L
300	Ellin				William				26 Jan 1681/2	Wincle Stone		
301	Ellin				Thomas Knight				7 Feb 1819	Norton-le- Moors		
302	Elsabeth				Thomas Leighgoe				17 Oct 1574	Swynnerton		
303	Elz				Thomas Godwin			Thorncliff	9 Jan 1717/8	Leek		

## 1881 British Census

Dwelling. Watling St  
 Census Place. Leintwardine, Shropshire, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341629 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2613 Folio 17 Page 25

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>William PLANT</b>		M	72	M	<b>Great Packington, Warwick, England</b>
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Formerly Shoemaker				
Mary PLANT		M	68	F	Byton, Hereford, England
	Rel: Wife				
	Occ: Formerly Dressmaker				
Eleanor PLANT		U	33	F	Bedstone, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Daur				
	Occ: Dressmaker				
Sarah J PLANT		U	31	F	Bedstone, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Daur				
	Occ: Dressmaker				

Dwelling New House Cottages  
 Census Place Sutton Maddock, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341633 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2632 Folio 126 Page 2

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Joseph PLANT</b>		M	38	M	<b>Hingstock, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Ag Labr Wagoner				
Elizabeth PLANT		M	40	F	Fusningnam, Cheshire, England
	Rel: Wife				
	Occ: Ag Labr Wagoner Wife				
Sarah E PLANT			5	F	Wlleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Daur				
Jessie PLANT			1	F	Wlleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Daur				

Dwelling Dawley Road  
 Census Place Dawley, Shropshire England  
 Source FHL Film 1341633 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2635 Folio 35 Page 5

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Rebecca PLANT</b>		U	25	F	<b>Wellington, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Housekeeper Dom				
Richard PLANT		U	22	M	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Brother				
	Occ: Iron Puddler Forgerman				
William PLANT		U	20	M	Dawley, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Brother				
	Occ: Rail Layer On Rway Lab				

Dwelling High St  
 Census Place Dawley, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341633 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2635 Folio 61 Page 1

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>John James PLANT</b>		M	45	M	<b>Standford, Stafford, England</b>
	Rel: Head				



## 1881 British Census

Emily PLANT	Occ	Journiman Sadler	M	30	F	Towcester, Northampton, England
	Rel	Wife				
John L PLANT				10	M	Northampton, England
	Rel	Son				
William E PLANT	Occ	Scholar		7	M	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Son				
Harriet Ann PLANT	Occ	Scholar		5	F	Salop, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Daur				
Arthur PLANT	Occ	Scholar		2	M	Salop Shropshire England
	Rel	Son				
Mary E WHALLEY			U	18	F	Salop, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Serv				
	Occ	Domestic Serv				

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Dwelling Charleshay (White Horse)  
 Census Place Dawley, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341633 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2635 Folio 82 Page 44

			Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Joseph PLANT			M	45	M	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Head				
	Occ	Innkeeper				
Mary PLANT			M	35	F	Dawley, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Wife				
Mary PLANT				13	F	Dawley, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Daur				
	Occ	Scholar				
Joseph PLANT				9	M	Dawley, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Son				
	Occ	Scholar				
Harry PLANT				7	M	Dawley, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Son				
	Occ	Scholar				
Laura PLANT				4	F	Dawley, Shropshire England
	Rel	Daur				
	Occ	Scholar				
Eva PLANT				4 m	F	Dawley, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Daur				
Elizabeth GROVES			U	20	F	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Serv				
	Occ	Domestic Serv				

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Dwelling Frame Lane Beer House  
 Census Place Dawley, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341633 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2635 Folio 112 Page 17

			Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
John PLANT			M	50	M	Little Wenlock, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Head				
	Occ	Publican				
Sarah Ann PLANT			M	43	F	Little Wenlock, Shropshire, England

## 1881 British Census

Rel Wife  
 Occ: Publicans Wife  
 Louisa Jane ICKE 9 F Horsehay Shropshire, England  
 Rel. Niece

Dwelling: Beer House  
 Census Place. Dawley, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341633 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2635 Folio 126 Page 48

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Alfred PLANT</b>		M	28	M	Brewood, Stafford, England
Rel Head					
Occ. Chimney Sweep					
Elizabeth PLANT		M	25	F	Brewood, Stafford, England
Rel Wife					
Occ Chimney Sweep Wife					
Enoch PLANT			2	M	Brewood, Stafford, England
Rel Son					
William A PLANT			1	M	Brewood, Stafford, England
Rel Son					

Dwelling 52 Dark Lane Row  
 Census Place Dawley Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341634 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2636 Folio 10 Page 14

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Joseph PLANT</b>		M	30	M	Rock Wellington, Shropshire, England
Rel Head					
Occ Platelayer On Railway					
Eliza PLANT		M	33	F	Dark Lane Dawley, Shropshire, England
Rel Wife					
Livinia PLANT		U	5	F	Dark Lane Dawley, Shropshire, England
Rel Daur					
Occ Scholar					
John PLANT		U	4	M	Dark Lane Dawley, Shropshire, England
Rel Son					
Halmor PLANT		U	2	M	Dark Lane Dawley, Shropshire, England
Rel Son					
Ernest PLANT		U	6 m	M	Dark Lane Dawley, Shropshire, England
Rel Son					

Dwelling Old Park  
 Census Place Dawley Shropshire England  
 Source FHL Film 1341634 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2636 Folio 41 Page 13

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Henry HOLMES</b>		M	44	M	Dawley, Shropshire, England
Rel Head					
Occ Coal Miner					
Sarah HOLMES		M	46	F	Dawley, Shropshire, England
Rel Wife					
Henry PLANT		U	27	M	Dawley, Shropshire, England
Rel Son					
Occ Coal Miner					
Thomas PLANT		U	20	M	Dawley, Shropshire, England



## 1881 British Census

	Rel: Son					
	Occ: Coal Miner					
Benjamin PLANT		U	19	M	Dawley, Shropshire	England
	Rel: Son					
	Occ: Coal Miner					
William PLANT			15	M	Dawley, Shropshire,	England
	Rel: Son					
	Occ: Coal Miner					
Samuel PLANT			13	M	Dawley, Shropshire,	England
	Rel: Son					
	Occ: Scholar					

Dwelling Lightmoor  
 Census Place Dawley, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341634 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2636 Folio 72 Page 14

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace	
Humphrey PLANT		M	32	M	Stoney Hill	
	Rel: Head					
	Occ: Stone Miner (Iron)					
Annie PLANT		M	27	F	Shropshire,	England
	Rel: Wife					
Mary A PLANT			11	F	Lightmoor, Shropshire	England
	Rel: Daur					
	Occ: Scholar					
Lucy E PLANT			9	F	Lightmoor, Shropshire,	England
	Rel: Daur					
	Occ: Scholar					
Frances E PLANT			7	F	Lightmoor, Shropshire,	England
	Rel: Daur					
	Occ: Scholar					
Margeret A PLANT			4	F	Lightmoor, Shropshire,	England
	Rel: Daur					
	Occ: Scholar					
William J PLANT			8 m	M	Lightmoor Shropshire,	England
	Rel: Son					

Dwelling Woodhouse Lane  
 Census Place Dawley, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341634 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2636 Folio 77 Page 24

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace	
William PLANT		M	56	M	Little Wenlock	
	Rel: Head					
	Occ: Ironworker					
Mary PLANT		M	52	F	Werrington, Shropshire,	England
	Rel: Wife					
Joseph PLANT		U	25	M	Dawley, Shropshire,	England
	Rel: Son					
	Occ: Lab & Ironworks					
John E PLANT		U	22	M	Little Wenlock	
	Rel: Son					
	Occ: Lab & Ironworks					
Sarah PLANT		U	10	F	Dawley	
	Rel: Daur					

## 1881 British Census

Occ: Scholar

Dwelling: Black Mount Lightmoor

Census Place: Dawley, Shropshire, England

Source: FHL Film 1341634 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2636 Folio 95 Page 13

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>William PLANT</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Lawley Bank, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Furnace Laborer (Fac)				
<b>Mary A PLANT</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Little Wenlock, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Wife				

Dwelling: Huntington

Census Place: Lt Wenlock, Shropshire, England

Source: FHL Film 1341634 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2637 Folio 7 Page 8

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Noah PLANT</b>		<b>U</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Wellington, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Farmer Of 150 Acres Employing 2 Men				
<b>Martha GARBETT</b>		<b>U</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Wellington, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: House Keeper				
	Occ: Housekeeper				
<b>Benjamin PLANT</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Wellington Shropshire England</b>
	Rel: Nephew				
	Occ: Scholar				
<b>Jane DARRALL</b>		<b>U</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Wellington, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Servt				
	Occ: General Servt				

Dwelling: Chessnuts

Census Place: Madeley, Shropshire, England

Source: FHL Film 1341634 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2637 Folio 39 Page 15

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Benjamin EDWARDS</b>		<b>U</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>C B Dale, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Retired Doctor				
<b>Sarah EVANS</b>		<b>W</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Dawley, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Serv				
	Occ: Housekeeper				
<b>Mary PLANT</b>		<b>W</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Dawley Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Serv				
	Occ: Housemaid				
<b>Martha EVANS</b>		<b>W</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Dawley, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Serv				
	Occ: Cook				

Dwelling: Park Lane

Census Place: Madeley, Shropshire, England

Source: FHL Film 1341634 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2637 Folio 52 Page 14

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>William PLANT</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Shifnal, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Head				

## 1881 British Census

Hannah PLANT	Occ	Bricklayer	M	42	F	Coalport, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Wife				
Alfred PLANT			U	12	M	Wolverhampton, Stafford, England
	Rel	Son				
Joseph PLANT	Occ	Scholar		10	M	Wolverhampton, Stafford, England
	Rel	Son				
Arthur PLANT	Occ	Scholar		8	M	Wolverhampton Stafford, England
	Rel	Son				
Esther PLANT	Occ	Scholar		5	F	Madeley, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Daur				
Hellen PLANT				1	F	Hodgebower, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Daur				

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Dwelling Park Street  
 Census Place Madeley, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341634 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2638 Folio 59 Page 13

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
John PLANT	M	36	M	Brewood, Stafford, England
	Rel	Head		
	Occ	Sweep		
Martha PLANT	M	37	F	Wolverhampton, Stafford, England
	Rel	Wife		
Hannah PLANT		13	F	Wolverhampton, Stafford, England
	Rel	Daur		
	Occ	Scholar		
Jeremiah PLANT		10	M	Dawley, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Son		
	Occ	Scholar		

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Dwelling The School  
 Census Place Atcham, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341636 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2648 Folio 6 Page 3

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
George PLANT	M	22	M	Donnington Wood, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Head		
	Occ	School master		
Ada I PLANT	M	22	F	Donnington Wood, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Wife		
Harriet E PLANT	U	8 m	F	Atcham Shropshire England
	Rel	Daur		

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Dwelling Craigs Houses Ditherington  
 Census Place Shrewsbury St Mary, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341636 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2650 Folio 101 Page 24

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Henry DEAKS	M	73	M	Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Head		
	Occ	Baker & Shop Keeper		



## 1881 British Census

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Henry COLLEY</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Abermule, Montgomery, Wales</b>
Rel	Head			
Occ	Farmer 405 Acres Employ 6 Men 2 Boys			
<b>Eliza PLANT</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Newport</b>
Rel	Serv			
Occ.	Dairy Maid (Ag)			
<b>Sarah TARKER</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Padleston Hereford, England</b>
Rel	Serv			
Occ.	General Serv			

Dwelling Pool Hall  
 Census Place Woore, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341641 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2673 Folio 89 Page 8

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Chas. PLANT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Chester Odd Rd</b>
Rel	Head			
Occ	Farmer Of 81 Acres			
<b>Elizabeth PLANT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Mkt Drayton, Shropshire, England</b>
Rel	Wife			
Occ.	Farmers Wife			
<b>Matthew PLANT</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Chester Knutsford</b>
Rel	Son			
Occ	Farmers Son			
<b>Isaac MORETON</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Madeley, Stafford, England</b>
Rel	Serv			
Occ	Waggoner (AL)			
<b>Elinor BROOKSHAW</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Onneley Madeley, Stafford, England</b>
Rel	Serv			
Occ	Domestic			

Dwelling, Rose Hill  
 Census Place Drayton In Hales, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341641 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2675 Folio 50 Page 14

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Samuel PLANT</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Drayton, Shropshire, England</b>
Rel	Head			
Occ	Cutler			
<b>Elizabeth PLANT</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Drayton, Shropshire, England</b>
Rel	Daur			
Occ	Seamstress			
<b>Samuel PLANT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Drayton, Shropshire, England</b>
Rel	Son			
Occ	Cutler			
<b>Sarah PLANT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Drayton, Shropshire, England</b>
Rel	Daur In Law			
<b>Mary Elizabeth PLANT</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Drayton, Shropshire, England</b>
Rel	Grandaur			
Occ	Scholar			
<b>Samuel PLANT</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Drayton, Shropshire, England</b>
Rel	Grandson			
Occ	Scholar			
<b>Sarah Ellen PLANT</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Drayton, Shropshire, England</b>

## 1881 British Census

	Rel Grandaur			
Joseph GLASSEY		15	M	Madeley, Shropshire, England
	Rel Visitor			
	Occ. Scholar			
Samuel GLASSEY		11	M	Drayton, Shropshire, England
	Rel Visitor			
	Occ Scholar			

Dwelling **Wistanswick**  
 Census Place **Stoke Upon Tern, Shropshire, England**  
 Source **FHL Film 1341641 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2676 Folio 83 Page 8**

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Samuel PLANT</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Haughton, Stafford, England</b>
	Rel Head				
	Occ Farmer 8 Acres				
Elizabeth PLANT		M	41	F	Church Eaton, Stafford, England
	Rel Wife				
Elizabeth WALLORS		M	40	F	Drayton In Hales, Stafford, England
	Rel Visitor				
	Occ Carpenters Wfve				
Eliza BYRD		U	31	F	Gnosall, Stafford, England
	Rel Visitor				
	Occ Farmers Daur				
Arthur WALLORS			10	M	Wolverhampton Stafford, England
	Rel Visitor				
	Occ Scholar				

Dwelling **Hinstock Grove**  
 Census Place **Hinstock, Shropshire, England**  
 Source **FHL Film 1341641 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2676 Folio 116 Page 7**

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Mary A. SIMISTER</b>		<b>W</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel Head				
	Occ No Profession				
Ellen SIMISTER		U	21	F	Cheshire, England
	Rel Daur				
	Occ No Profession				
Agnes SIMISTER		U	19	F	Cheshire England
	Rel Daur				
	Occ No Profession				
Thomas PLANT		U	60	M	Shropshire, England
	Rel Labr				
	Occ Labr Farm				

Dwelling **Lockley Wood**  
 Census Place. **Hinstock, Shropshire, England**  
 Source. **FHL Film 1341641 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2676 Folio 123 Page 21**

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Phillip ROYSTER</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Woodseaves, Stafford, England</b>
	Rel Head				
	Occ Labourer Farm				
Mary ROYSTER		M	63	F	Stoke Head

## 1881 British Census

	Rel	Wife							
Thomas BIRCHALL			U	70	M	M	Drayton, Shropshire, England		
	Rel.	Lodger							Handicap Imbecile
	Occ.	No Profession							
John PLANT			U	44	M				
	Rel.	Lodger							Handicap Imbecile
	Occ	No Profession							

Dwelling. Lockley Wood  
 Census Place Hinstock Shropshire England  
 Source FHL Film 1341641 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2676 Folio 124 Page 23

			Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace	
Edward PLANT			M	64	M	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England	
	Rel	Head					
	Occ	Labourer Farm					
Harriet PLANT			M	59	F	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England	
	Rel	Wife					
John PLANT				10	M	Hinstock, Shropshire, England	
	Rel	Son					
	Occ	Scholar					
Matthew PLANT				13	M	Hinstock, Shropshire, England	
	Rel	Son					
	Occ	Scholar					

Dwelling Moss Lane  
 Census Place Cheswardine, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341641 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2676 Folio 142 Page 8

			Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace	
William PLANT			M	45	M	Stanton, Shropshire, England	
	Rel	Head					
	Occ	Ag Labourer					
Jane PLANT			M	44	F	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England	
	Rel	Wife					
	Occ	Ag Labourer Wife					
William PLANT				10	M	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England	
	Rel	Son					
	Occ	Scholar					
Kathleen Jane PLANT				5	F	Bowsey Wood, Stafford, England	
	Rel	Dau					
	Occ	Scholar					
Violet PLANT				2	F	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England	
	Rel	Dau					
Ernest PLANT				2	M	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England	
	Rel	Son					

Dwelling Sambrook  
 Census Place Cheswardine, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341641 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2676 Folio 159 Page 6

			Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace	
Albert PLANT			M	35	M	Adbaston, Stafford, England	
	Rel	Head					
	Occ	Cordwainer					

## 1881 British Census

Fanny PLANT		M	24	F	Edgmond, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Wife			
	Occ.	Cordwainer Wife			
Lottie PLANT			9	F	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Dau			
	Occ.	Scholar			
Harry PLANT			7	M	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Son			
	Occ	Scholar			
Agnes Laura PLANT			10 m	F	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Dau			

Dwelling New St  
 Census Place Wellington, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2678 Folio 30 Page 8

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
John PLANT		M	53	M	Newport, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Head			
	Occ	Butcher Master			
Semina PLANT		M	44	F	Newport, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Wife			
	Occ	Provision Dealer			
Alice Jane PLANT		U	19	F	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Daur			
	Occ	Assistant			
Albert Edwd PLANT			14	M	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Son			
	Occ	Butchers Assistant			
Nellie PLANT			10	F	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Daur			
	Occ	Scholar			
Walter Taylor PLANT			8	M	Wellington, Shropshire England
	Rel	Son			
	Occ.	Scholar			
Jessie KIRWAN			8	F	Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Visitor			
	Occ	Scholar			
Emily DOODY			14	F	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel	Serv			
	Occ	General Serv			

Dwelling Mill Bank  
 Census Place Wellington, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2678 Folio 38 Page 24

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
John E. PATER		M	42	M	London, London, Middlesex, England
	Rel.	Head			
	Occ	Wesleyan Minister Of Wellington			
Annie PATER		M	37	F	Mancnester
	Rel	Wife			
Annie PATER			9	F	Leigh, Lancashire England
	Rel	Daur			
	Occ	Scholar			



## 1881 British Census

A Mude E PATER		5	F	Newark, Nottingham, England
	Rel Daur			
Eleanor PATER		3	F	Stockport, Lancashire, England
	Rel Daur			
María PLANT		U 41	F	Lichfield, Stafford, England
	Rel Serv			
	Occ Domestic Serv			

Dwelling King Street  
 Census Place Wellington, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2679 Folio 5 Page 1

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Robert PLANT		M	53	M	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel Head				
	Occ Railway Pointsman				
Ann PLANT		M	61	F	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel Wife				
Robert PLANT		U	29	M	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel Son				
	Occ Saddler & Harness Maker				
William PLANT		U	21	M	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel Son				
	Occ Carpenter & Joiner				

Dwelling Regent St  
 Census Place Wellington, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2679 Folio 20 Page 31

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Elizabeth PLANT		M	28	F	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel Wife (Head)				
	Occ Carpenter & Joiners wife				
Annie K PLANT			2	F	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel Daur				
Mary E PLANT			1	F	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel Daur				
John SHERRATT		U	23	M	Hinstock, Shropshire, England
	Rel Lodger				
	Occ Carpenter				

Institution "Union" Holyhead Rd Street Lane  
 Census Place Wellington, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2679 Folio 42 Page 7

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Thomas SUTTON		M	68	M	Lockington, Shropshire, England
	Rel Inmate				
	Occ Laborer (Pauper)				
William THOMAS		W	82	M	Admaston, Shropshire, England
	Rel inmate				
	Occ Laborer (Pauper)				
Joseph WILLIAMS		W	56	M	Rowton, Shropshire England
	Rel Inmate				
	Occ Laborer (Pauper)				

## 1881 British Census

Richard PINNER	U	80	M	Ketley, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Laborer (Pauper)			
William HOGGINS	U	70	M	Hadley, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			Handicap Imbecile
Occ	Laborer (Pauper)			
Thomas FORD	U	67	M	Hadley, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Carpenter (Pauper)			
George PEACOCK	W	77	M	Justiss, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Laborer (Pauper)			
John PLANT	W	68	M	Keele, Stafford, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Laborer (Pauper)			
Joseph HUNT	U	26	M	Longburton, Dorset, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Printer (Printer)(Pauper)			
John HAMMOND	U	60	M	Ketley, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Puddler (Pauper)			
Ann LITTLEHALES	U	74	F	Berrington Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Charwoman (Pauper)			
Catherine PAGE	M	53	F	Wellington, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Charwoman (Pauper)			
Ann BUCKLEY	W	68	F	Brampton, Devon, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Charwoman (Pauper)			
Margaret KNIGHTLEY	W	70	F	Wrockwardine Wood, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Charwoman (Pauper)			
Martha CRAWLEY	U	60	F	Wellington, Shropshire England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Charwoman (Pauper)			
Emma WALL	U	46	F	Donnington Wood, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Charwoman (Pauper)			
Ann SMITH	W	77	F	Kinnersley, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Dressmaker (Pauper)			
Elizabeth MORGAN	W	91	F	Westbury, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Charwoman (Pauper)			
Eliza PERRY	W	60	F	Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Charwoman (Pauper)			
Ann KNOCK	M	40	F	Ketley, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Hawker (Pauper)			
Sarah Rebecca BOLAS	U	61	F	Wenlock, Shropshire, England
Rel	Inmate			
Occ	Charwoman (Pauper)			

## 1881 British Census

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Elizabeth LARGAN M 58 F Wem, Shropshire, England

Rel Inmate  
Occ Dressmaker (Pauper)

Sarah BARTLET W 81 F Wem, Shropshire, England

Rel Inmate  
Occ Charwoman (Pauper)

Mary Ann RALPHS U 35 F Sugden, Shropshire, England

Rel Inmate  
Occ Servant (Pauper)

---

Dwelling Farm House

Census Place Wellington, Shropshire, England

Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2679 Folio 57 Page 10

**Sarah PLANT** Marr Age Sex Birthplace  
W 74 F Horse Hay, Shropshire, England

Rel Head  
Occ Farmer 30 Acres 1 Man

George GARBETT U 26 M Arlestone, Shropshire, England

Rel G Son  
Occ Ag Laborer

---

Dwelling Lawley Village

Census Place Wellington, Shropshire, England

Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2679 Folio 70 Page 15

**Henery PLANT** Marr Age Sex Birthplace  
W 64 M Wellington, Shropshire, England

Rel Head  
Occ Field Lab (Ag)

Elizabeth PLANT U 34 F Wellington, Shropshire, England

Rel Daur  
Occ House Keeper

---

Dwelling

Census Place Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England

Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2680 Folio 126 Page 17

**John PLANT** Marr Age Sex Birthplace  
U 32 M Shropshire, England

Rel Head  
Occ Farmer 130 Ac Employing 2 Men

Annie WALTERS W 39 F Stafford, England

Rel Serv

Alice WALTERS 15 F Suffolk, England

Rel Visitor

---

Dwelling New St

Census Place Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England

Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2681 Folio 14 Page 22

**Jeremiah PLANT** Marr Age Sex Birthplace  
M 47 M Brewood

Rel Head  
Occ Chimney Sweeper

Mary A PLANT M 40 F Newport, Shropshire, England

## 1881 British Census

Jeremiah PLANT	Rel Wife	U	19	M	Bickford
	Rel. Son				
Samuel PLANT	Occ: Chimney Sweeper		17	M	Wolverhampton, Stafford, England
	Rel Son				
Mary PLANT	Occ Chimney Sweeper		11	F	Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel Daur				
James PLANT	Occ Scholar		9	M	Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Son				
Eliza PLANT	Occ Scholar		7	F	Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel Daur				
Thomas PLANT	Occ Scholar		4	M	Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel Son				

Dwelling Nabb

Census Place Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England

Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2681 Folio 56 Page 34

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
James PLANT		M	38	M	Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel Head				
	Occ Lab Brick Yard				
Louisa PLANT		M	36	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel Wife				
Albert J PLANT			11	M	Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel Son				
	Occ Scholar				
George PLANT			6	M	Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel Son				
	Occ Scholar				
Fredrick PLANT			4	M	Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel Son				
Ernest PLANT			7 m	M	Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Son				
Fredrick LOWE			8	M	Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel Boarder				
	Occ Scholar				
Alfred LOWE			5	M	Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England
	Rel Boarder				
	Occ Scholar				

Dwelling Back St

Census Place Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England

Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2681 Folio 75 Page 30

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Enoch PLANT		M	26	M	Weaton Aston, Shropshire, England
	Rel Head				
	Occ Chimney Sweep				
Hanh PLANT		M	25	F	Wrockwd Wd, Shropshire, England

04/07/01

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## 1881 British Census

Ellen PLANT	Rel. Wife		3	F	Wrockwd Wd, Shropshire, England
Enoch PLANT	Rel. Daur		1	M	Wrockwd Wd, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Son				

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Dwelling Back St  
 Census Place Wrockwardine, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341642 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2681 Follo 76 Page 31

			Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Willm. PLANT			W	50	M	Malpas, Cheshire, England
	Rel Head					
	Occ Chimney Sweep					

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Dwelling High Street Dun Cow Inn  
 Census Place Newport, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2683 Follo 6 Page 8

			Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Thomas PLANT			W	56	M	Newport, Shropshire, England
	Rel Head					
	Occ Innkeeper					
James PLANT			U	26	M	Newport, Shropshire, England
	Rel Son					
	Occ Saddler					
Anne PLANT			U	17	F	Newport, Shropshire, England
	Rel Daur					
Mary STANTON			U	34	F	Aston, Shropshire, England
	Rel Serv					
	Occ Housekeeper (Dom)					
James ELKES			U	23	M	Donington, Shropshire, England
	Rel Serv					
	Occ Ostler (Inn Servt)					

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Institution "Union Workhouse" Audley Avenue  
 Census Place Newport, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2683 Follo 23 Page 42

			Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Eliza GREEN			M	28	F	Woolstanton, Stafford, England
	Rel Inmate					
George GREEN			U	4	M	Birmingham, Warwick, England
	Rel inmate					
Abraham HARVEY			M	24	M	Newport, Shropshire, England
	Rel Inmate					
	Occ General Laborer					
Sarah HARVEY			M	28	F	Newport, Shropshire, England
	Rel Inmate					
Abraham HARVEY				4 d	M	Newport, Shropshire, England
	Rel Inmate					
Anthony CAWLEY			U	70	M	Ireland
	Rel Inmate					

## 1881 British Census

Joseph MACKLIN	Occ: Agricultural Laborer	U	38	M	Newport, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
John ROGERS	Occ: General Laborer	M	87	M	Tibberton, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
Jane ROGERS	Occ: Bricklayer	M	74	F	Edgmond, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
Harriet BROWN			14	F	Chetwynd, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				Handicap Imbecile
John NORTON		U	65	M	Hinstock, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
James MURDY	Occ: General Laborer	U	28	M	Chetwynd, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				Handicap Imbecile
Benjamin JAMES		U	49	M	Edgmond, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
Sarah JAMES		U	47	F	Edgmond, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
Harriet JAMES	Occ: General Serv	U	25	F	Edgmond, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				Handicap Imbecile
Thos MOSS			4	M	Edgmond, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
William MARTIN		W	74	M	Wellington, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
John ADDERLEY	Occ: Wood Sawyer	W	71	M	Chetwynd Aston, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
Ann PLANT	Occ: Agricultural Laborer	U	47	F	Church Aston Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
Jane JONES		W	74	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
Samuel FELTON		U	33	M	Church Aston, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
Hannah THOMPSON		W	82	F	Newport, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
Keziah WILKES		U	45	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
John HOPE	Occ: Bankswoman (Coal)	W	70	M	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel: Inmate				
	Occ: Coal Miner				

Dwelling Vineyard Road  
 Census Place, Newport, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ret RG11 Piece 2683 Folio 40 Page 76

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Ann PLANT</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Edgmond, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel: Head			
	Occ: Washerwoman			

## 1881 British Census

Dwelling: High Street  
 Census Place: Newport, Shropshire, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2683 Folio 61 Page 30

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>William PLANT</b>	M	33	M	Newport, Shropshire, England
Rel				Head
Occ				Fishmonger
Mary Ann PLANT	M	39	F	Forton, Cambridge, England
Rel				Wife
Mary Ann Thompson PLANT		7	F	Newport, Shropshire, England
Rel				Daur
Occ				Scholar
Fredk Willm PLANT		5	M	Newport, Shropshire, England
Rel				Son
Occ				Scholar
Harry Neale PLANT		3	M	Newport Shropshire England
Rel				Son
Occ				Scholar
Richard Ernest PLANT		2	M	Newport, Shropshire, England
Rel				Son
Nellie Elizabeth PLANT		6 m	F	Newport, Shropshire, England
Rel				Daur
Louisa BOURNE	U	17	F	Donington, Shropshire England
Rel				Serv
Occ				Governess (Private)
Eva MIDDLETON	U	23	F	Tibberton, Shropshire, England
Rel				Serv
Occ				Gen Serv
Benjamin POWELL	U	16	M	Ludlow, Shropshire, England
Rel				Serv
Occ				Errand Boy

Dwelling: Hill Wicket  
 Census Place: Chetwynd, Shropshire, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2683 Folio 90 Page 10

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Matthew WILLIAMS</b>	M	30	M	Chetwynd, Shropshire, England
Rel				Head
Occ				Ag Lab
Mary WILLIAMS	M	31	F	Chetwynd, Shropshire, England
Rel				Wife
Thomas WILLIAMS		5	M	Chetwynd Shropshire, England
Rel				Son
Occ				Scholar
George PLANT	U	28	M	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England
Rel				Lodger
Occ				Cordwainer
Edward GOODMAN	U	20	M	Cheswardine, Shropshire, England
Rel				Lodger
Occ				Ag Lab

Dwelling: Marsh

## 1881 British Census

Census Place **Edgmond, Shropshire, England**

Source FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2683 Folio 111 Page 26

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>George POWELL</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Tibberton, Shropshire, England</b>
Rel: Head				
Occ: Labourer				
<b>Sarah POWELL</b>	M	56	F	Edgmond, Shropshire, England
Rel: Wife				
<b>Thomas POWELL</b>		12	M	Edgmond, Shropshire, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scholar				
<b>Thomas POWELL</b>	U	32	M	Edgmond, Shropshire, England
Rel: Brother				
Occ: Labourer				
<b>Eliza FOX</b>		11	F	Edgmond Shropshire England
Rel: G Daur				
Occ: Scholar				
<b>John PLANT</b>	U	71	M	Edgmond, Shropshire, England
Rel: Lodger				
Occ: Labourer				

Dwelling **New Buildings**

Census Place **Edgmond, Shropshire, England**

Source FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2683 Folio 159 Page 35

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>William PLANT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Forton, Stafford, England</b>
Rel: Head				
Occ: Carpenter				
<b>Mary PLANT</b>	M	22	F	Gnosall, Stafford, England
Rel: Wife				
Occ: Dressmaker				

Dwelling **New Buildings**

Census Place **Edgmond, Shropshire, England**

Source FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2683 Folio 160 Page 37

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>John PLANT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Weston Jones, Stafford, England</b>
Rel: Head				
Occ: Wheelwright				
<b>Fanny PLANT</b>	M	54	F	Bolas, Shropshire, England
Rel: Wife				
<b>Charles PLANT</b>		15	M	Church Aston, Shropshire, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Carpenter (Apprentice)				
<b>Louisa PLANT</b>		11	F	Church Aston, Shropshire, England
Rel: Daur				
Occ: Scholar				

Dwelling **Old Farm**

Census Place **Lilleshall, Shropshire, England**

Source FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2684 Folio 10 Page 14

Marr Age Sex Birthplace



## 1881 British Census

<b>William TALBOTT</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Donington, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Head			
	Occ	Bricklayer			
<b>Ann TALBOTT</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Forton, Stafford, England</b>
	Rel	Wife			
	Occ	Wife			
<b>Mary Ann TALBOTT</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Church Aston, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Daur			
	Occ	Daur			
<b>Fanny TALBOTT</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Lilleshall, Shropshire England</b>
	Rel	Daur			
	Occ	Daur			
<b>Harriet TALBOTT</b>			<b>7 m</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Lilleshall, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Daur			
	Occ	Daur			
<b>Thomas PLANT</b>		<b>U</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Forton, Stafford, England</b>
	Rel	Boarder			
	Occ	Bricklayers Labourer			

Dwelling 302 Granville Row  
 Census Place Lilleshall, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2684 Folio 28 Page 11

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>James PLANT</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Church Aston, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Head			
	Occ	Coal Miner			
<b>James PLANT</b>		<b>U</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Donnington Barracks, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Son			
	Occ	Stone Mason			
<b>Thomas PLANT</b>		<b>U</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Donnington Barracks, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Son			
	Occ	Stone Mason			
<b>Moses PLANT</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Lilleshall, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Son			
	Occ	Scholar			
<b>Annie PLANT</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Lilleshall, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Daur			
	Occ	Scholar			

Dwelling 306 Granville Row  
 Census Place Lilleshall, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2684 Folio 28 Page 12

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Jabez PLANT</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Lilleshall, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Head			
	Occ	Coal Miner			
<b>Honora PLANT</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Lilleshall, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Wife			
<b>Jemima HAYWARD</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Lilleshall, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Daur			
	Occ	Scholar			
<b>William J PLANT</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Lilleshall, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel	Son			

## 1881 British Census

Leonard PLANT	Occ. Scholar		2	M	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Son				
Mary A PALIN		U	18	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Boarder				
	Occ. General Labouring Woman				

Dwelling: 5 Barracks  
 Census Place: Lilleshall, Shropshire, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2684 Folio 51 Page 1

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Thomas PLANT</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Aston, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel. Head				
	Occ. Labourer In Colliery				
Saran A PLANT		M	54	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Wife				
Frederick PLANT		U	22	M	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Son				
	Occ. Labourer In Ironworks				
Elizabeth PLANT		U	18	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Daur				
	Occ. Brickmaker				
Martha PLANT		U	13	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Daur				
Leah PLANT			8	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Daur				
	Occ. Scholar				
Jonah RIGBY			5	M	Wombridge, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Grandson				
	Occ. Scholar				

Dwelling: 21 Barracks  
 Census Place: Lilleshall, Shropshire, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2684 Folio 53 Page 6

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Isaac PLANT</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Church Aston, Shropshire, England</b>
	Rel. Head				
	Occ. Coal Miner				
Saran PLANT		M	51	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Wife				
Aron PLANT		U	16	M	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Son				
	Occ. Labourer In Iron Works				
George T PLANT		U	14	M	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Son				
	Occ. Labourer At Furnace				
Martha PLANT			11	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Daur				
	Occ. Scholar				
Sarah A BARNEY		M	22	M	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel. Daur				
	Occ. Visitor				

## 1881 British Census

Dwelling 275 Waxhill Barracks  
 Census Place: Lilleshall, Shropshire, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2684 Folio 74 Page 17

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>William PLANT</b>		M	26	M	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel Head				
	Occ Coal Miner				
Sarah Ann PLANT		M	29	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel Wife				
Martha PLANT		U	2	F	Lilleshall Shropshire, England
	Rel Daur				
Mary Ann PLANT			1	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel Daur				

Dwelling Potatoe Row  
 Census Place Lilleshall, Shropshire, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341643 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2684 Folio 86 Page 7

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Sarah PLANT</b>		W	65	F	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel Head				
Alfred PLANT		U	27	M	Lilleshall, Shropshire, England
	Rel Son				
	Occ Works At Furnace				

SHROPSHIRE



**SHROPSHIRE 1881 CENSUS – PLANT EXTRACTS  
DISTRIBUTION**

Leintwardine	4	Wellington	18	Wem	2
Sutton Maddock	4	Wrockwardine	20	Shawbury	1
Dawley	47	Newport	12	Woore	3
Little Wenlock	2	Chetwynd	1	Drayton in Hales	7
Madeley	13	Edgnend	7	Hinstock	6
Atcham	3	Lilleshall	27	Cheswardine	11
Shrewsbury St Mary	1	Stoke-upon-Tern	2-	Total	192
Shrewsbury St Chad	1				

The main concentration of Plants is in the North East of the County along the border with Staffordshire and, no doubt, as an overspill from South Staffordshire

At the time of the industrial revolution families tended to migrate between the industrial area of Staffordshire and Shropshire

It can therefore be assumed that the Shropshire Plants of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century had their roots further north and are probably descended from the South Cheshire/North Staffordshire Plants 200 years earlier