

Roots and Branches

The Official Journal of
The Plant Family History Group

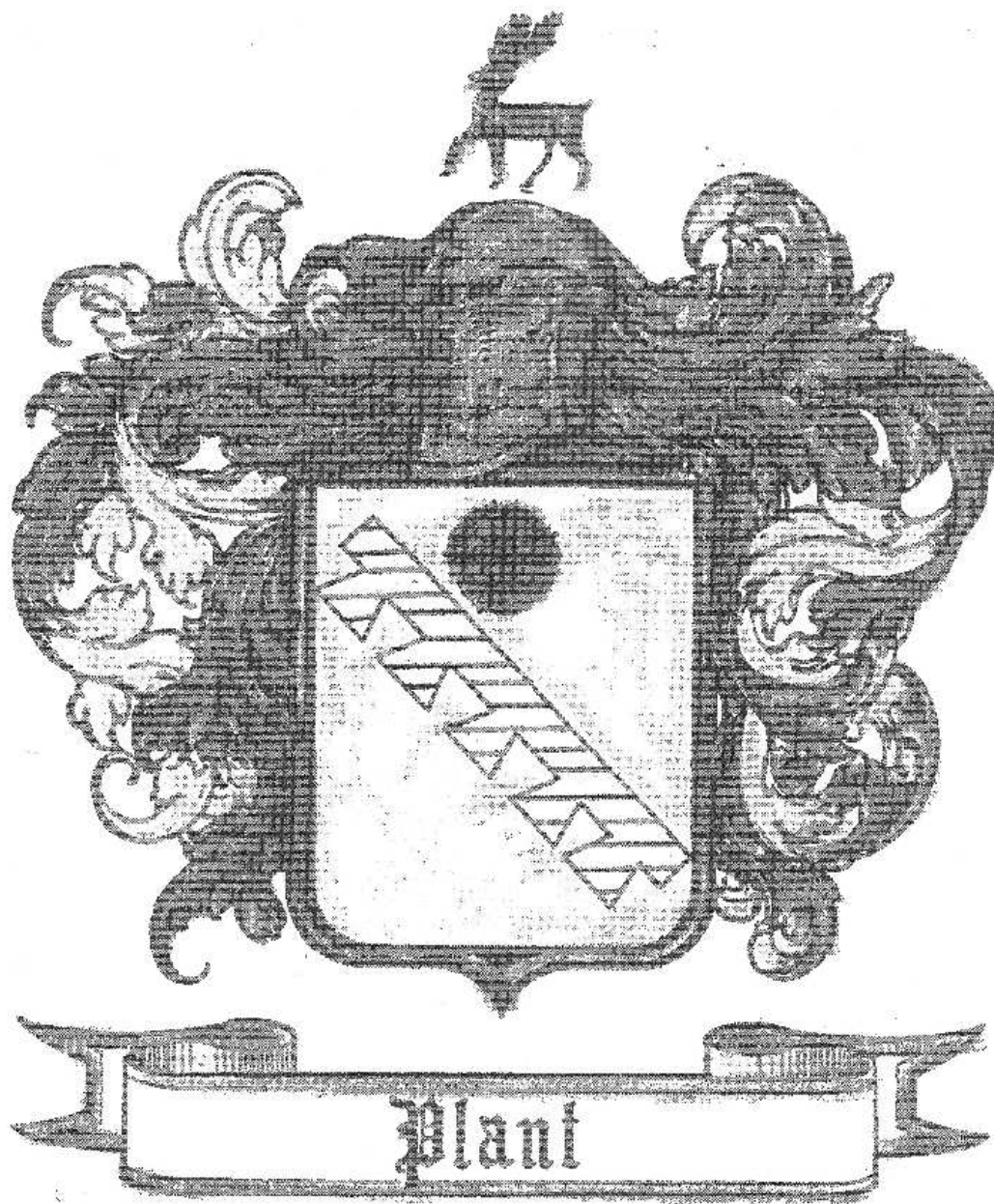
Issue No 23 January 2002

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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."

MEMBERS OF THE GROUP

<u>No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	Miss Linda Lowrey	Redacted
4	Mr Colin W Plant •	
6	Mr Michael Plant	
10	Mrs Pamela Plant	
12	Mrs Lois Webb	
16	Mrs E C Reed	
18	Mr Peter Johnson	
20	Mr Anthony David Plant	
29	Mrs Shirley Hughes	
32	Mrs Catherine Sproston	
33	Miss Aileen Plant	
37	Mr Patrick Pearson	
38	Mrs Sian Plant	
45	Mr David Johnson	
47	Mrs Stella Robson	
51	Mr Gerald Plant	
52	Dr John S Plant	
59	Mr Nigel Burroughs	
65	Mr D J Plant	

• = change of address or e-mail address.

- 69 Mr Andrew Plant
- 71 Mr G Brian Plant
- 74 Mrs Alice Doreen Mercer
- 75
- 85 Mr John E Ransley
- 89 Mrs Denise Weston
- 90 Mrs M R Lake
- 95 Mrs Linda S Wheeler
- 98 Deanne Richards
- 104 Mrs Liz Plant
- 111 Mr Malc John Plant
- 113 Mrs Heather Plant
- 114 Mr John Russel Ingamellis
- 115 Mrs Pat Herring
- 116 Miss Joan Plant
- 119 Mrs Florence Plant
- 121 Kathy Compagno
- 122 Mrs Elizabeth A Messer
- 123 Dr Andrew Thomas Plant
- 124 Mr Alan Plant
- 125 Mr Ronald George Plant

Redacted

- 127 Mr William T Plant
- 131 Mrs Jean Walpole
- 132 Miss Linda Wilks
- 138 Mrs Jean D Ray
- 139 Mrs Judith Kirkby
- 140 Mrs J Bateman
- 141 Mr Malcolm Revell
●
- 143 Miss Freda Lawrence
- 145 Mr Graham Wingfield
- 147 Mr John Ronald Plant
- 151 Miss Tessa Pilsbury
- 153 Mrs Frances Plant
- 158 Mrs Kerry-Ann Cooke
●
- 161 Mr Antony C H Farnath
- 162 Aloa Dereta
●
- 164 Evelyn M Pitts
- 165 Mrs Gillian Jenkins
- 166 Mrs Margaret Insley
- 167 Mrs M J Plant

Redacted

● change of address or e-mail address.

- 168 Mr Philip Plant
- 169 Mrs Hazel M Morgan
- 171 Mr Brad Scott
- 173 Mr John Riley
- 174 Mrs Fay Bielewicz
- 175 Mr Alan Richard Farthing
- 177 Mr Earl John Davis
- 178 Mr Anthony W Brown
- 179 Mrs Dorian Gieseler Greenbaum
- 180 Valerie London
- 181 Mr Jack Plant
-
- 182 Linda Plant Wagoner
- 183 Mr Chris Plant
- 184 Dr Sarah-Jane Plant
- 185 Mr Wayne Titmus
- 186 Mr Bill Lower
- ó 187 Dr Ruth Young
- ó 188 Jeen M Ruff
- ó 189 Mrs Nanette Pafumi
- ó 190 Mr Richard Sillitto
- ó 191 Mrs Frances Reeve

Redacted

◊ 192 Mr Dennis Booth

Redacted

● = Change of address or e-mail address.

◊ = New member.

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 Ingamellis	18c Lincs/
115	Mrs Pat Herring	e19c Ashley Staffs/L19c Wheelock Cheshire/
116	Miss Joan Plant	e19c Bristol/
119	Mrs Florence Plant	L19c Staffordshire/
121	Kathy Compagno	19c West Bromwich + Walsall, Staffs/ L18c + e19c Brierley Hill/ e 18c Old Swinford
122	Elizabeth Messer	L19c Cheadle Staffs/
123	Dr Andrew Thomas Plant	18c + 19c Northants/19c Rutland/19c Hants + Cams/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 Burslem + 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 Philip Plant	As for member 167 plus North Wiltshire/
169	Mrs Hazel Morgan	19c Meerbrook, Grindon, Staffs/Ashbourne, Derby/
171	Mr Brad Scott	e19c Peterborough/m19c Wiltshire + Devon/
173	Mr John Riley	L18c + 19c Clowne Derbyshire/Harthill + Anston Yorks/
174	Mrs Fay Bielewicz	18c + 19c + 20c Staffs/
175	Mr Alan Farthing	e19c Lydd Kent/Little Bowden, Notts/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	Valeria London	19c Potteries/
181	Mr Jack Plant	19c South Yorks/North Derbyshire/
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/
187	Dr Ruth Young	North Staffs/Northants/Shrop/

188	Jeen Ruff	Any Period France/Quebec, Canada/Louisville Canada/Minnesota USA/
189	Mrs Nanette Pafumi	Any period Cheshire/
190	Mr Richard Sillitto	Pre L 18c Leek, Staffs/
191	Mrs Frances Reeve	17 + 18 + 19c Cheadle, Staffs/
192	Mr Dennis Booth	18 + 19c East Cheshire/North Staffs/

INTRODUCTION

Firstly, a Happy New Year and best wishes for 2002. Perhaps that elusive information on one of our ancestors (and we all have at least one) will be found. I am waiting for the 1901 Census returns to be made available to check a number of earlier census returns to see if the later entry is any different from previous records relative to places of birth. I have at least two in this category and either, they were not born where they said they were or, the birth was never registered.

I suppose the major genealogical event of 2002 will be the 1901 Census, which should be available on the first working day of 2002. The returns, some 32 million names in total, have been digitised from microfilm and will be available via the Internet. Users will be able to access the index for free but will have to pay to see the entries in detail, either by credit card (minimum charge £5) or by buying £5, £10 or £50 vouchers. In addition to searches by surname, it will be possible to search by occupation, place of birth or PRO reference number. It will cost 75 pence to view a page of the enumerator's return, or a transcription of the census can be viewed at a cost of 50 pence per person listed.

I'm not sure what arrangements are being made regarding charges from overseas which, I presume will vary from country to country. I would therefore suggest that overseas members of our group contact the PRO website – www.census.pro.gov.uk for the latest information.

For those people without computers or who do not wish to pay what could be a considerable sum for detailed investigations, it is the intention that Microfiche copies of the Census will be made available at the PRO Kew and all County Record Offices. In Cheshire, access to the microfiche version at the Record Office and major libraries within the county will remain free. This extract will cover the county of Cheshire including Halton and Warrington. Whether other counties also intend to have fee access to the microfiche of their particular county, I know not. I suspect that they will, but a telephone call may be advisable before you visit.

As well as the 1901 Census, the PRO is planning to have the 1891 and 1881 Censuses digitised and accessible via the internet within 12 months.

One of our new members, Richard Sillitto, has kindly forwarded to me, for use of members, Plant entries in various Staffordshire parish registers as transcribed by the Birmingham and Midlands Society for Genealogy and Heraldry. The extracts cover the following.

Alstonefield, St Peter

Bap.	1538 – 1626	1638 – 1663	1674 – 1812
Mar.	1542 – 1812		
Bur.	1538 – 1625	1638 - 1812	

Bradley in the Moors, St Leonard

Bap. + Mar. + Bur.	1674 – 1812
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Croxden

No references to Plant	1674 – 1812
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Kingsley, St Werburgh

Bap. + Bur.	1561 – 1795
Mar.	1561 – 1754

Polesworth, St Editha

Bap.	1779 – 1837
Mar.	1754 – 1837
Bap.	1770 – 1837

If anybody would like me to check these records please contact me.

Mavis and I had a wonderful time in Australia and I am sorry we didn't have time to contact any of our Australian members. I took with us a list of addresses of all Australian members but our itinerary was such that we didn't have any opportunity for local visits. The only time that we were not on the move was the last eight days at Port Douglas, Queensland. (Incidentally Bill Clinton was on holiday in Port Douglas on 11 September when the twin towers were attacked.) We did however, despite a very tight schedule, manage a helicopter trip to the Great Barrier Reef and a ride in a Hot Air Balloon near Cairns. Part of the trip was a 3-day train journey between Brisbane and Cairns, which made us appreciate the size of the country. As we passed through Townsville I began to appreciate how difficult it must have been for Edmund Plant, passing through this area in the second half of the 19th Century on his way to and from Charters Towers where he had lots of interests in the gold mining industries (see Journal 4 p 13 to 31). Mavis did some gold panning at the Mojo mine in New South Wales. Not successful though – that's why I'm still here preparing this journal.

Whilst in Australia I got to thinking – who was the first Plant to settle in Australia and when? Has anybody any idea how we can find this out? I have a CD ROM purchased from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints entitled Australian Vital Records Index 1788-1905 covering Victoria, New South Wales and Western Australia. The earliest reference on this list is 1810 when George Plant married Mary Kell in NSW. Was this the earliest? When did George arrive in Australia? Etc. etc. There may have been Plants in Australia before then. Anybody with any ideas what records we can look at and, does anybody know anything about the said George Plant?

Included as a supplement to this journal is a list of Plant references extracted from the 1881 Census for Middlesex. There are a total of 230 references of which 85 were born outside Middlesex, obviously drawn to the 'big city' for work. The majority of these newcomers were from counties near London but there were some from Suffolk and some from further afield, the Midlands and Cheshire.

Coming now to the DNA project. Dr John Plant has included a piece in the Journal outlining progress to date. What we would like are a few more male volunteers. So far we have lines representing N.E. Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northants/Lancashire, Cheadle Staffs, USA Virginia and South Cheshire. It would be nice to have additional volunteers whose forebears were outside these areas, plus anybody with the name of Plantagenet or Plante (French Canadian line). Would anybody interested please contact Dr John Plant, (Member No. 52) e-mail address j.s.plant@isc.keele.ac.uk for more information. This is quite an exciting project – all in confidence – and we don't know what we might find.

Just one final thing. I received the following request from Jan Cox in Australia (not yet a member) and I promised I would include it in the next journal.

Jan Cox sunrec@ozemail.com.au

"I know this isn't much information but I am hoping you can help me.

All I have at the moment is Thomas Plant married Sylvia 1790 and had about seven children, one being Ruth, born 1801 in Halesowen, Worcester. She married a William Trueman in 1821".

If any member can throw any light on this family please contact Jan direct. What about you South Staffs Brigade? You must have something.

Finally, once again thank you to all members who have forwarded information on the Plants' to me – keep them coming.

NEW MEMBERS

No. 181 Jack Plant Cottingham East Yorkshire

Jack has stated that his is only a beginner to genealogy. However he has traced his family back to 1812 – not bad for a beginner.

His great Grandfather, John Plant, was born in 1812. He was a blacksmith in Harthill, South Yorkshire and married a Mary Wilks of Woodall. They had four sons, James, Samuel, John and George, at least three of which were also blacksmiths.

John born 1842 (Jack's grandfather) married Eliza Staniland and had a son, Arthur, born 1870. Eliza died in 1886 and John employed a housekeeper, Mrs Charlotte Smith, who bore him a son, John Henry, (Jack's father) in 1894. John, (Jack's grandfather) was a blacksmith in Barlborough, N.E. Derbyshire for most of his life and died in 1919.

No. 187 Dr Ruth Young Bury Lancashire

In July of this year I received an e-mail from Ruth asking for more information on the Plant Group. Her main interest was Staffordshire, particularly John James Plant who was born c1836 in Standeford, living later in Newcastle-under-Lyne and practising as a solicitor/attorney.

John James Plant was Ruth's great great grandfather and, according to the 1881 census, he was a saddler. He had a brother, W. H. Plant, who was in the Indian Army and serving in East Bengal in 1879, confirmed by a photocard still in the family and posted in that year.

John James Plant married his first wife, Eliza Salt, at Keele in 1860. Eliza subsequently died and John James re-married Emily Corley in Towcester, Northants in 1869. Emily died in 1882 in Wellington, Shropshire after having four children.

John Lawrence Plant (Ruth's Great Grandfather) born 1871 Northampton.
William Plant born 1874 Wellington, Shropshire.
Harriet Ann Plant born 1876 in Shropshire, d. 1888 Dawley, Shropshire.
Arthur Plant born 1879 in Dawley, Shropshire d. 1917.

John Lawrence Plant was training to be a Catholic priest but left to marry a Louisa Perry who originated from Lawley Bank, Shropshire. He later became an actor and theatre manager¹. Their son, (Ruth's Grandfather) another John James Plant, was born in Rochdale 1879 and died in Birmingham in 1960.

So armed with this information, I did some digging in the records and found:

1. A W.H. Plant possibly from Newcastle, enrolled on 14 November 1864 in 32nd Foot 3rd Stafford Regiment. Regimental No. was 3680 – I wonder if he was the W.H. Plant who was serving in East Bengal in 1879.
2. By looking at the P.O. Commercial Directory of 1860 for Staffordshire and Birmingham, I found the following:

John James Plant – Saddler and Harness maker 75 Iron Market, Newcastle-under-Lyne.
John Plant – Commercial agent, London Road, Newcastle-under-Lyne

Obviously 'Ruth's' John James must have moved to Northampton between 1860 and 71, probably 1869 when he married Emily Corby and then moving to Shropshire.

¹ This has got me thinking. Sometime in my distant past somebody told me about a Plant who was the manager of the Savoy Theatre, London. There was also some connection with Mexico. Unfortunately I cannot recall anything else and I do not appear to have written anything down. Were they one and the same? Perhaps we shall never know.

There is one final thing – I included in Journal 21 a copy of a marriage certificate forwarded to me by Linda Lowrey (Member No. 1) who had ordered the wrong certificate and thought that maybe another member may have a connection. I hadn't realised it, until contacted by Ruth, but this certificate was the marriage of her grandparents – spooky or what!

The last thing I heard was that Ruth was going to visit Newcastle to see if Iron Market and London Road still exist.

No. 188 Jeen Ruff Minnosota USA

After finding the Plant web site Jean contacted Dr John Plant relative to the French Canadian name of Plante. Subsequently I forwarded details to Jeen, relative to a book by Remi Plante entitled 'The Plante Family – The Story of Ten Generations Since 1650. Remi Plant was a prominent genealogist in Ottawa having carried out extensive research into the origins of the Plante family that emigrated from France to Quebec around 1643.

The information relative to this publication by Remi Plant had been forwarded to me by a Bruce Taylor, Ontario who confirmed that Remi Plante's book was now out of print. He did however have a copy and was quite willing to share the information in the book with interested members of the Plant Family History Group.

Subsequently Jeen purchased a copy of another book by Bruce Taylor entitled 'The Plant family of Renfrew' and has promised to include an article on our French Canadian cousins in one of the forthcoming Journals.

For the record, Jeen's research begins with Nicholas Plante, born 1587 in DeLaleu, Larochelle, Aunis, France who was married to Elizabeth Chauvin Jouinne in 1620. They had three children and Jeen's family is descended from their son, Jean Plante, born c1621 in France and who married Francoise Marie Boucher in 1650 in Quebec. The line moved from Canada and settled in Minnesota at the end of the 19th century.

No 189 Nanette Pafumi Arnex-sur-Orbe Switzerland

In August of this year I received an e-mail from Nanette who had come across the Plant Web Site whilst 'browsing the net'. What was interesting, however, was her comments that she thought we were related and, yes we are – her grandmother and my grandfather were sister and brother. So I suppose that makes us second cousins. She was on my family tree – just a name. We have never met. There was then an exchange of information, photographs etc.

Now that Nanette is a member of the Group, it brings my great grandads representation in the group to a total of five – my brother, Brian Plant (member no. 71), my cousin, Catherine Sproston (member no. 32), my second cousin, Stella Robson (member no. 47) and now Nanette – all of us descended from William Plant and Eliza Hamnet who married November 1872 at Manchester Cathedral and lived in Northwich and Sale, in Cheshire.

No. 190 Richard Sillitto Alberta Canada

Via a torturous route, including Kathy Compagno (member No. 121), I received an e-mail from Richard requesting information on Plants, Tomkinson's and Clulows in Staffordshire.

As one of our members, Aloa Dereta (member No. 162) has both Plants and Clulow forebears, Richard joined the group in August.

His main interest is Leek in Staffordshire, pre 1770, particularly.

Joseph Plant and Hannah Tomkinson m Leek 30 December 1742.

Their daughter, Jane who married James Clulow on 27 December 1761 at Leek.

Jane b c1741 – bapt., 4 May 1746 Leek, died 27 April 1818 at Leek age 77.

No. 191

Mrs Frances Reeve

Derby

On our return from Australia in November I found a letter from Frances Reeve asking if she could join the Group. Her grandmother was Hannah Plant, born 1872 in Cheadle, Staffs, the daughter of Isaac Plant and Elizabeth Johnson.

She had learnt of our group from Earl Davis (member No. 177) as both had researched their families back to John Plant 1749. What really did interest me was when she informed me that she had a photograph of Hannah Plant (her grandmother) taken with her two sisters, Elizabeth and Clorinder. The unusual name of Clorinder immediately lead me to another member, Denise Weston (member No. 89) who, some time ago, forwarded to me detailed information on this family who were forebears of her husband. In fact Journal No. 10 included extensive details including photographs of other members of the family.

Taking my advice, Frances contacted Denise and has just received from Denise a large bundle of information. As a result of contacting each other, a number of gaps in their family tree have been filled in.

The photograph of Elizabeth, Clorinda and Hannah will be included in the next issue of the journal.

One of the main purposes of the journal is to put members in touch with each other and it is nice to know that occasionally this does work.

No. 192

Mr Dennis Booth

Nantwich

Cheshire

Dennis's main interest in the Plant name is 18th + 19th c Cheshire/North Staffs border. At the time of going to press I am awaiting further information from Dennis which hopefully will be included in the next issue.

MEMBERS LETTERS

From Fay Bielewicz Member No. 174.

Dear Keith

I thought you and the other PLANT's might be interested in the following which I have extracted from a report by Samuel Scriven, Esq., on the employment of children and young persons in the district of Staffordshire Potteries. It is part of the Commission set up in 1840 by the House of Commons to enquire into the state of children employed in the mines and manufacturing.

The first report in 1842 dealt with coalmines, the second in 1843 with manufacturing, including the Potteries of Staffordshire.

Charles PLANT (aged 13) employed by Messrs. Hamilton & Moore's China factory, Longton.

"I was 13 last Christmas. I am employed making figures for Messrs. Hamilton & Moore: have only worked two months. Went to day-school six or seven years; I can read and write; I go to Sunday school. My father was a master collier. I have four brothers and two sisters, all of them can read and write".

Scriven commented: "A small compact factory well conducted; good rooms; open airy, well ventilated".

James PLANT (aged 10) employed at Messrs. Allerton, Brough & Green's China, Lustre & Earthenware Factories, Longton.

"I turn jigger for Thomas Plant, my father; I have only worked since last Martlemas; went to school before; I can read and write; I go to Sunday school; I get three shillings a week turning jiggers".

Scriven comments: "Five small factories, rooms small, low and dirty".

George PLANT (aged 15), employed at the Delph House Colliery; examined 20 March 1842

"I am a drawer of corves for John Lowndes the buttie. I have been to work six years; went to school before I came to work; at day school; now go to Sunday-school at Bethel Chapel; I always attend the chapel worship. I can read (well) and can write a little. My work has always agreed with me; I have never had more than a fortnight's illness in my life, then I caught a cold above ground; I strip below ground, and put on a donkey (a waistcoat with sleeves) and wear a pair of byats over my shoulders. I am not obliged to stoop much in the mainway, it is three or four feet high. I give my head a bit of a knock sometimes, or scratch my back, but not enough to hurt me much. I never had any accident; was never beaten by the men or butties: if I neglect my work my wages would not be so good; I am not punished in any other way. I am tired when I get home at night, but have never found the work too much for me; I have never known other boys complain of it; sometimes we meet together to eat our dinners in the pit in a dry place. We are pretty hearty and eat our meals with a good appetite; we are all happy enough. I do not get much play, am too tired for that and I am a bit too old for that. I would rather be a collier than anything else that I know of – that is, as I am to work".

From Linda Wagoner – Member No. 182 to Kathy Compagno – Member No. 121)

Hi Kathy

Thank for your messages! I love getting good mail!

The Plants you mention are too new to the US to be my family. I was able to trace the family back through various sources (which I am 99% sure are accurate) but mostly through a book called "The Life of Henry Bradley Plant". Although published in 1898, I put a message out on the internet and was able to locate and purchase a copy. I'm not directly related to Henry but there is a great family tree as well as a great deal of early family history. I went up to the library in Branford, Ct., have acquired records for the national archives, as well as a lot of input from family and the internet. There is a great

deal of information in Branford as there still are Plants there. I also went to Tampa Bay Hotel while in Florida two years ago and learned a great deal about Henry Plant who is credited for the development of Florida through his railroad company and then building the Tampa Bay Hotel and allowing Teddy Roosevelt to set up camp there. The hotel is now used as college administrative offices but a small portion has been kept as a museum. The architecture is incredible.

After "stumbling" upon the Plant Family Group in England, I thought I might find out more about the John Plant who arrived here in the 1600's. So far no luck but who knows. I never expected to learn as much as I have, every little bit is exciting. Thanks for your message! Linda.

WKP note: I have asked Linda to write an article on Henry Bradley Plant for one of the forthcoming journals.

From Kathy Compagno (South Staffs Brigade)

Subject - Black Hole in the Black Country

We have an intriguing development to report to you all, concerning records of our Plants in Worcs/South Staffs area;

Dorian discovered a website whilst trolling the web for background history of the area.

St Thomas Dudley Monumental Inscriptions, and St. John Halesowen parish registers

<http://www.platt-grigg.accessgenealogy.com/custom4.html>

the site has extracted records from Halesowen parish over a limited time period from 1717; I don't remember the precise dates; it includes two listings for the PLANT surname;

JOHN PLANT bap 13 Jan 1722, son of John and Margaret Plant of Cradley;
MARY PLANT bap 28 Feb 1724 dtr. Of Joseph and Esther Plant of Cradley.

NEITHER OF THESE RECORDS ARE IN THE IGI: Both are brand new to our records (the our refers to those amassed by Shirley Hughes, Dorian Greenbaum and myself); and they appear to possibly suggest a link between the Kinver branch and those of John/Margt at Old Swinford.

I went to check Phillimore's atlas of parishes and it states that Halesowen is completely extracted in the IGI; but this is not true. I have also checked some of the other entries extracted on the Platt/Grigg site and they are also not on the IGI; and then yesterday I received a letter from a SIVITER correspondent who now lives in Shropshire. During the early 1700's three generations of his family were at Halesowen and documented in the parish registers but they ARE NOT IN THE IGI.

SO HOW MANY OTHER PLANTS COULD THERE BE HIDING IN THE HALESOWEN PARISH REGISTERS? Especially earlier.

I have no idea concerning the extent of the gaps covered, nor do I know if they are consecutive or if there are separate pockets; so I rushed to order the Halesowen parish register films at my local family history centre and now they have CLOSED DOWN until Easter for remodelling; so I will not be able to check the registers for several months.

I got to wondering, if any of you other Plant researchers have already read the Halesowen records? Or does anyone have easy access to them to check from 1675 to 1725 for any Plants? Those are crucial years in trying to link our various branches of ancestral mysteries in quest of what we hope to call the unified Plant theory.

I look forward to hearing from each of you, in the meantime, happy holidays; may the New Year bring you all peace, happiness and health to enjoy it; and maybe our hidden Plant ancestors.

Below you will find a few more web sites that Dorian found; and her first excited report of the two early Plants; enjoy!!

Take care, Kathy.

<http://www.cradleylinks.com/home.html>

1. West Bromwich All Saints marriages 1821-1837:

<http://www.familyties6.homestead.com/index.html>

Kathy is going to be thrilled – check out Jan 1834 marriages! (also Sep 1826, Mar 1835, Jul 1836 for more goodies).

2. St Thomas Dudley Monumental Inscriptions and St John Halesowen parish registers;

<http://www.platt-grigg.accessgenealogy.com/custom4.html>

I only looked at St Thomas last night – found my Charles Paskins who married Hannah Plant.

This morning the edit-find key seems to be working in the Halesowen transcriptions – I think there are only the years 1717-1724, 1722-Jan 13 John son of John/Marg. Plant of Cradley baptised.
1724 – Feb 28 Mary dau of Joseph/Esther Plant of Cradley baptised.

Can't wait to hear what you think.

Love Dorian (member No. 179)

WKP note – Be careful with the IGI – there are transcription errors and omissions. They are very helpful but one should check the information against originals.

PLANT WEB SITE REPORT

From Dr John Plant – Member No 52.

For those wishing to pass on the web address to others, there is now a slightly shorter version of it.

[Http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/cc/helpdesk/plants](http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/cc/helpdesk/plants)

The main new addition to the Plant web site in recent months is an account of our DNA Testing programme for Plant and similar names. This is, more specifically, on the Web page:

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

The number of accesses to the Plant web site pages has continued to increase reaching a record 2350 for July and remaining high at 2299, 1581, and 1955 for the months up to October 2001 (the latest information that I have at the time of writing). It is encouraging also that many of the accesses are for such detailed pages as the "List of Journal Articles" and "Some sample Journal Articles", suggesting that people are reading the information on the web pages in depth.

It normally takes some time before Web Search Engines can find web pages simply by the user searching for a string of words such as "Plant Family History Group". However, our web pages are now beginning to become known to an increasing number of these Search Engines, including those known as Google, Overture, Espotting, Lycos Hot Bot, Alltheweb.com, and MSN. The Searching simply for "plant" gives an almost endless list of horticulture and plant-equipment web sites but, our web site appears at (or near) the top of the list of found matches if the word strung for the search is extended to something like "Plant Surname" or Plant genealogy". Hopefully this will increasingly help more web surfers to discover and take advantage of our Plant Family History Group.

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DNA-TESTING PROJECT REPORT – Dr John S Plant

Y-line DNA testing offers scope for investigating the male-to-male ancestral line of living Plants. This Y-line can be expected to relate to the descent of the Plant surname, apart from an expectable rate of so-called 'false paternity' events (e.g. child adoptions, name inherited from mother, concealed infidelities of Plant wives) which, though rare, can be expected to accumulate to a significant consideration over the centuries. Even so, the technique offers promise for investigating the origins of the name a millennium or so ago, as well as for investigating or confirming more recent ancestral connections between various Plant branches or 'twigs'.

There may have been several different male ancestors to the various 'Plant like' names (any spelling) from the outset. Even when more than one known Plant branch has descended from a common male ancestor, a small rate of DNA mutation can lead to each branch having its own, slightly different Y-STR haplotype signature. The technique includes assessing how a slight Y-STR change might relate back to a common ancestor a number of centuries ago. Some mutations (UME's) occur very rarely indeed and they can be useful in associating a Y-line haplogroup with a particular geographical region in the far distant past.

As mentioned in the previous Issue of Roots and Branches, a discount in the cost of the testing can be obtained for batches of 6 or more participants. So far, subject to further confirmation, we have 6 volunteered branches. The following list includes the earliest known ancestor of each branch...

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| USA: Plant(t) - | William Plant b c1655, lived in Virginia |
| Sheffield, England: Plant - | Thomas Plant of Clowne, ?born 1745 Sutton-cum-Duckmanton in NE Derbyshire to William Plant of Duckmanton. |
| London, England: Plant - | William Plant of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, c1720. |

- Northants, England: Plant - Joseph Plant, b c1794 Ashton Under Lyne, Lancashire, subsequently of Duckinfield (1815) and Denton (1821-35).
- London, England: Plant - James Plant b 1806 Cheadle, Staffordshire.
- South Cheshire - Edward Plant of Siddington c 1565 with line possibly from Rainow 15th century.

If you wish to volunteer another branch or if you wish to seek confirmation of a connection to one of the above branches, please contact me (j.s.plant@keele.ac.uk) or Keith. Participants need to be male (females do not carry the Y-chromosome) and they will be sent a test kit for supplying a swab of cells from the inside of the cheek. Payment to the testing Laboratory will be needed with the returned sample. To avoid any embarrassment from possible infidelities in recent times, the names of the volunteers will be kept anonymous.

It is planned to keep members informed about the progress of this project in future Issues of Roots and Branches.

AUSTRALIAN VITAL RECORDS INDEX 1788-1905 - NEW SOUTH WALES

PLANT	Ada K	B	1865	NSW	Fa:	Edward PLANT
PLANT	Adeline M	B	1867	NSW	Fa:	Edward PLANT
PLANT	Albert	B	1886	NSW	Mo:	Ada PLANT
PLANT	Albert C	D	1880	NSW	Fa:	Edward
PLANT	Albert EC	B	1878	NSW	Fa:	Edward PLANT
PLANT	Albert Edward	B	1879	NSW	Fa:	George PLANT
PLANT	Alfred E	B	1869	NSW	Fa:	William F PLANT
PLANT	Alfred E	D	1869	NSW	Fa:	William F
PLANT	Alice May	B	1876	NSW	Fa:	John Henry PLANT
PLANT	Anne E	M	1888	NSW	Sp:	Walter J EVANS
PLANT	Annie B	B	1884	NSW	Fa:	Jonas PLANT
PLANT	Annie B	D	1888	NSW	Fa:	Jonas
PLANT	Annie M	B	1864	NSW	Fa:	William F PLANT
PLANT	Annie Maud	M	1885	NSW	Sp:	Andrew C HOWITT
PLANT	Archie R	B	1886	NSW	Fa:	Edward PLANT
PLANT	Arthur	B	1888	NSW	Fa:	George PLANT
PLANT	Arthur E	B	1874	NSW	Fa:	Edward PLANT
PLANT	Beatrice JH	B	1877	NSW	Fa:	George PLANT
PLANT	Benjamin	D	1859	NSW		
PLANT	David F	B	1870	NSW	Fa:	William F PLANT
PLANT	Edward	M	1864	NSW	Sp:	Martha MUNNS
PLANT	Eleanor M	B	1885	NSW	Fa:	William PLANT
PLANT	Eliza	M	1841	NSW	Sp:	Edward RISDEN
PLANT	Eliza F	D	1881	NSW	Fa:	John H
PLANT	Elizabeth	M	1838	NSW	Sp:	George COLLINS
PLANT	Ellen	B	1859	NSW	Fa:	James PLANT
PLANT	Emily J	C	1886	NSW	Fa:	William T PLANT
PLANT	Emily M	B	1884	NSW	Fa:	Henry PLANT
PLANT	Emily M	B	1885	NSW	Fa:	Samuel PLANT
PLANT	Emma J	B	1886	NSW	Fa:	William T PLANT
PLANT	Ernest V	B	1880	NSW	Fa:	Edward PLANT
PLANT	Ethel E	B	1876	NSW	Fa:	Edward PLANT
PLANT	Ethel May	B	1883	NSW	Fa:	Samuel PLANT
PLANT	Florence Eliza	B	1880	NSW	Fa:	John PLANT
PLANT	Francis J	B	1862	NSW	Fa:	William F PLANT
PLANT	Frederick C	M	1886	NSW	Sp:	Mary WALSH
PLANT	George	M	1810	NSW	Sp:	Mary KELL
PLANT	George	M	1876	NSW	Sp:	Mabel M C RICHARDSON
PLANT	George	D	1884	NSW	Fa:	Henry
PLANT	George P	B	1886	NSW	Fa:	Frederick C PLANT
PLANT	Harold C	B	1882	NSW	Fa:	John H PLANT
PLANT	Harriett	M	1854	NSW	Sp:	Robert M WEYMAN
PLANT	Henry	M	1879	NSW	Sp:	Helen COX
PLANT	Henry J	B	1886	NSW	Fa:	Samuel J PLANT
PLANT	Herbert GS	B	1875	NSW	Fa:	George PLANT
PLANT	James	M	1857	NSW	Sp:	Rebecca PAYTON
PLANT	John Henry	M	1867	NSW	Sp:	Mary BERN
PLANT	John Henry	B	1874	NSW	Fa:	John Henry PLANT
PLANT	John Henry	B	1880	NSW	Fa:	Henry PLANT
PLANT	Jollie F	M	1887	NSW	Sp:	Francis J STREET
PLANT	Joseph	D	1847	NSW		
PLANT	Joseph A	B	1867	NSW	Fa:	William F PLANT
PLANT	Julia	B	1878	NSW	Fa:	John Henry PLANT
PLANT	Kate	B	1872	NSW	Fa:	John Henry PLANT
PLANT	Kate	D	1873	NSW	Fa:	John H
PLANT	Lottie F	B	1869	NSW	Fa:	Edward PLANT
PLANT	Louisa R	B	1875	NSW	Fa:	William F PLANT
PLANT	Louisa Rose	B	1874	NSW	Fa:	William Francis PLANT

PLANT	Maria	M	1886	NSW	Sp:	Wm MANSON
PLANT	Mary A	B	1859	NSW	Fa:	John PLANT
PLANT	Mary Ann	M	1861	NSW	Sp:	George William BILES
PLANT	Matilda	M	1854	NSW	Sp:	Edward BINGHAM
PLANT	Matilda	D	1884	NSW	Fa:	William
PLANT	Matilda A	B	1857	NSW	Fa:	William F PLANT
PLANT	Matilda A	D	1861	NSW	Fa:	William F
PLANT	Maud Violette	B	1872	NSW	Fa:	Edward PLANT
PLANT	Maude	D	1886	NSW	Fa:	John K
PLANT	Maude M	B	1869	NSW	Fa:	John H PLANT
PLANT	Myrtle G	B	1883	NSW	Fa:	Edward PLANT
PLANT	Oswald	B	1882	NSW	Fa:	Henry PLANT
PLANT	Percy P	B	1885	NSW	Fa:	John H PLANT
PLANT	Rachel E	M	1886	NSW	Sp:	John C TOWNSEND
PLANT	Sidney H	B	1886	NSW	Fa:	Henry PLANT
PLANT	Thomas	D	1883	NSW	Fa:	Robert
PLANT	Thomas	B	1883	NSW	Fa:	Robert PLANT
PLANT	Walter J	B	1864	NSW	Fa:	John PLANT
PLANT	William	D	1855	NSW		
PLANT	William	D	1858	NSW		
PLANT	William	D	1875	NSW		
PLANT	William	B	1883	NSW	Sp:	Alice RISBY
PLANT	William	D	1885	NSW		
PLANT	William A	B	1887	NSW	Fa:	William T PLANT
PLANT	William F	D	1863	NSW	Fa:	Francis
PLANT	William F	D	1870	NSW	Fa:	John H
PLANT	William F	B	1870	NSW	Fa:	John Henry PLANT
PLANT	William FT	B	1887	NSW	Fa:	William T PLANT
PLANT	William Francis	M	1857	NSW	Sp:	Jane CRAW
PLANT	William T	B	1860	NSW	Fa:	William F PLANT
PLANT	William Thomas	M	1885	NSW	Sp:	Ann REEVES

The above records have been extracted from the Australian Vital Records Index produced in 1997 by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Included in this index relative to New South Wales are:

New South Wales Pioneers Series 1788-1888.

Future journals will include the records for Victoria and Western Australia.

CHARLES PAULTON PLANT - MAYOR OF WOLVERHAMPTON 1902

The year 1902 was to be an eventful year in the life of Wolverhampton, including the Coronation of King Edward VII plus the opening of the Art and Industrial Exhibition, on a scale never before attempted in the history of the Borough; and the inauguration of a new Electrical Tramway System, an event said to be of vital importance to the people of Wolverhampton. In addition, 1902 saw the opening of the New Library and the enlargement of the Technical School.

It was therefore, according to the Wolverhampton Journal of the period, important that the right man was selected to fill the Civic Chair. Again, according to the Wolverhampton Journal, in selecting Mr Councillor Charles Paulton Plant as Chief Magistrate for the year 1901-1902, the Wolverhampton Town Council is to be commended for seeking among the ranks of the young men, for it has without doubt, chosen wisely and well and surely never has a Mayor been elected with more absolute unanimity and hearty acclamation. His Worship's able, dignified and cautious speech upon his inauguration will not soon be forgotten and he has since, upon more than one occasion, given sterling evidence of his fitness for the post.

(WKP note - Sounds like a bit of 'creeping' going on by the Wolverhampton Journal)



Mayor - Charles Paulton Plant



Mayoress - Mrs C P Plant

Charles Paulton Plant was born at High Street, Bilston on 19th August 1857, the son of Henry Plant and Mary Anne Plant, formerly Holland. According to his birth certificate Henry was a Wine Merchant, a trade that Charles was to follow in later life.

Why he was christened Paulton as a second name is not known, unless he was descended from a Paulton on the distaff side, though in fact, it was not from his mother whose maiden name was Holland. However, the Paulton family existed in the South Staffs. area back to the 17th century, so there was possibly some connection.

He was educated at Oscott College and at the Royal High School, Edinburgh. He decided to follow a commercial career and to gain experience he went abroad, visiting New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand. He eventually returned to the UK and worked for his father, Henry, who had a business at Bilston as a Brewer and Wine and Spirit Merchant.

CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY OF BIRTH
 Pursuant to the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953

044925

B. Cert.
S.B.

Registration District		in the		Central District					
Births in the Sub-district of		in the		Central District					
1. No.	2. District	3. Name	4. Sex	5. Date of birth	6. Time of birth	7. Place of birth	8. Name of Registrar	9. Signature of Registrar	10. Date of registration
10	Whiston Lodge	Francis	M	1861		Whiston Lodge	Francis		

Certified to be a true copy of an entry in a register in my custody

CAUTION - This is an extract from a public document and is not to be used for any purpose other than that for which it was issued. It is not to be used as evidence in any court of law.

Francis

Registrar General

1st March 1981

Henry and Charles' younger brother, Francis, (born 1861) were, in 1881, living at Whiston Lodge, Penkridge as the following entry of the census of that year shows.

Dwelling Whiston Lodge
 Census Place Penkridge, Stafford
 Source FHL Film 1341666 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 2780 Folio 80 Page 9

Name	Relation	Marr	Age	Sex	Occupation	Birthplace
Henry Plant	Head	W	66	M	Wine + Spirit Merchant	Brewood, Staffs
Francis A Plant	Son	U	20	M	Assistant Merchant	Wolverhampton "
Sarah Leadbeater	Serv	U	24	F	Housemaid Gen. Serv.	Potteries "
Jemima Heley	Serv	U	17	F	Cook Serv.	Stafford "

On the death of Mr Plant senior, Francis took over his father's business operating the business for a number of years, certainly up to the early part of the 20th century.

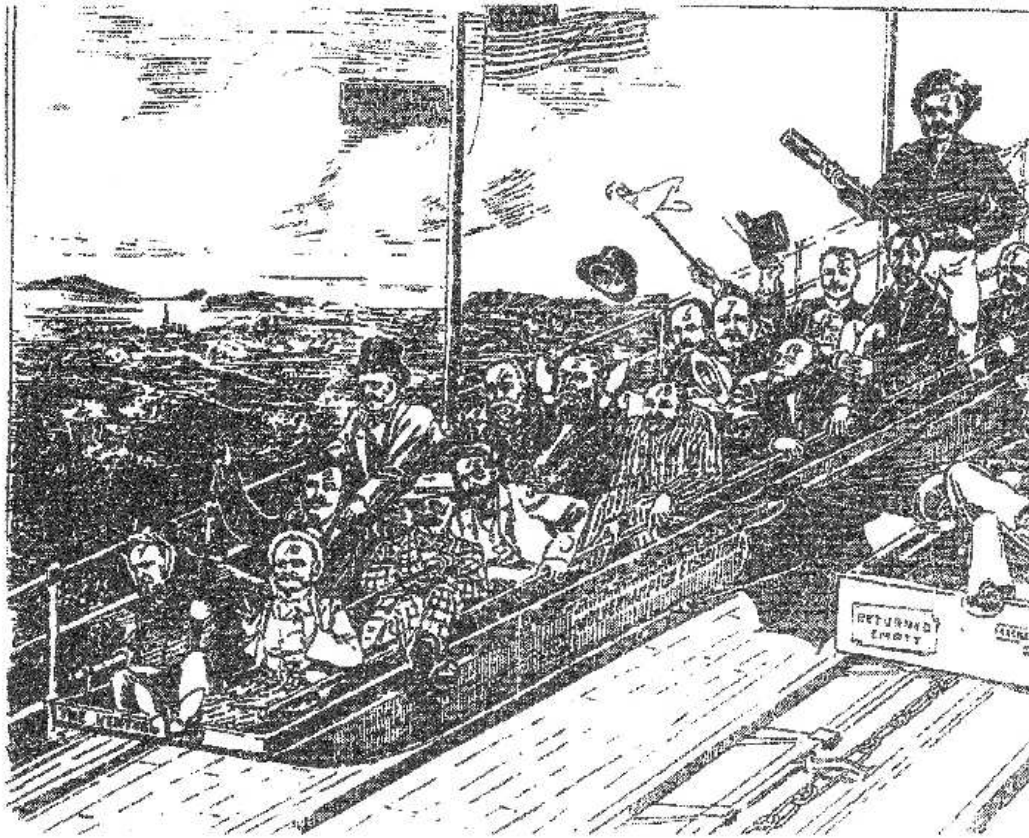
The maternal grandfather of Charles and Frances was in the army and fought for his country under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo.

When his father died, Charles Paulton Plant left Bilston, and commenced business on his own account at Wolverhampton. The business grew rapidly and he soon extended his activities to Wednesbury and Birmingham becoming a leading figure in the Wine and Spirit trade. So much so that in 1899 his business was amalgamated with the famous Wolverhampton firm of William Butler & Co. Ltd., with Charles Paulton becoming Manager and Director of the combined firm.

It was about this time that Charles Paulton was elected to the Town Council becoming Mayor within the very short period of two years.

Included in the Wolverhampton Exhibition of 1902 was a water chute set up in West Park as part of the entertainments. One of the local papers of the time included a cartoon showing members of the town council and organisers of the exhibition in a punt. Amongst the dignitaries shown is the Mayor, Charles Paulton Plant, former Mayor Price Lewis JP., who owned 'Price Lewis The Peoples Tailor' and exhibition chairman, Thomas Graham JP., who owned the Express and Star. Entitled 'Going the Pace' the cartoon has a caption, which states "Now gentlemen, we are getting up speed, the track is well-greased ahead and all you have to do is hold on tight".

What was the significance of the cartoon is not known. If any member of the group have connections with this particular Plant family please contact me.



*Wolverhampton Dignitaries at the 1902 Wolverhampton Exhibition
No. 3 Charles Paulton Plant*

STAFFORDSHIRE MARRIAGE INDEX 1580 TO 1837

Emma to Izabel

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
304	Emma				Pheasant Thomas				15 Dec 1834	Walsall		
305	Emma	s			Lockett Thomas	b	Collier		15 May 1837	Wolstanton		
306	Enoch	b	Glassman		Venables Ann	s			29 Aug 1824	Stoke-on-Trent		
307	Enock	w	Potter		Nickols Jane Birch	s			23 Apr 1837 13 Aug 1815	Wolstanton Cheadle		
308	Ephraim				Elizabeth Charity Ann				15 Nov 1813	Fulford		
309	Ephriam	b			Deakin Anne	s			5 Feb 1837	Cheadle		
310	Esther	s			Williams Watkin	b			11 Aug 1769	Leek		
311	Esther	s			Sirms Geo Kirkham				13 Sep 1784 11 Jul 1791	Stoke-on-Trent Leek		B
312	Esther	s			Isaac Malvin Elijiah				19 Oct 1795	Norton-le-Moors		
313	Esther	s		Leek					4 May 1817	Bucknall		
314	Esther				Nicklin James				12 Dec 1820	Eccleshall		L
315	Esther	s			Ferrington William				28 Jan 1823	Alstonefield		
316	Esther	s		Eccleshall	Bowler Marmaduke	b		Lancs Manchester	26 Dec 1824 29 Mar 1815	Tipton Rowley Regis		
317	Esther	s			Southall John Clark Abia	w s			25 Dec 1816 5 July 1818	Leek Norton-le-Moors		
318	Esther	s			Hall John Smith Joseph	b			17 Sept 1704 8 Jan 1731	Hanbury SAL Albrighton by Wton		
319	Ezekial	b			Biker Charles Howel William			Fauld Albrighton				
320	Fanny	s										
321	Fanny	s										
322	Feales			Coton								
323	Frances			Pattingham								

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
324	Frances	w		Forton	Sutton George Martin George Howell Thos	b		Swinnerton	3 Feb 1780	Forton		L
325	Frances				Plant Benjamin				2 Jan 1809	Stafford, St Mary		
326	Frances				Plant Robert Heath Mary	b w	Twister	Sheriffhales	4 Dec 1809	Norton-le- Moors Cheadle		
327	Frances				Bullock Mary			Sheriffhales	1 Oct 1825			
328	Frances	s			Green Ann	s		Norton under Cannock	4 Dec 1836	Leek		
329	Francis			Sheriffhales	Carnall Maria	s		Muckleston	10 Feb 1724/5	SAL Sheriffhales		
330	Francis			Sheriffhales	Steadman Elizabeth Parrott Elizabeth Banister Mary			Sheriffhales	19 May 1757	SAL Sheriffhales		L
331	Francis	b			Allen Ann Barns Ann			Muckleston e	6 Oct 1766	Walsall		L
332	George	b		Muckleston	Lacey Sarah Pearson Zipporah Emberton Margaret	s		Muckleston	26 Sep 1784	Muckleston		B
333	George			Stafford, St Mary	Cheddleton			Stafford, St Mary Endon	2 June 1739	Stafford, St Mary		
334	George				Allen Ann			Stafford, St Mary Endon	1 May 1752	Biddulph		
335	George				Barns Ann	s		Stafford, St Mary Endon	12 Oct 1762	Kingswinford		
336	George				Lacey Sarah Pearson	s s		Cheddleton	10 Dec 1770	Ipstones		L
337	George		Farmer	Stoke	Zipporah Emberton Margaret			Cheddleton	25 Feb 1778	Whitmore		
338	George		Tailor		Cope Mary	s		Cheddleton	28 May 1785	Cheadle		
339	George				Bourne Elizabeth	s s		Cheddleton	27 Dec 1791	Kingswinford		
340	George			Newcastle				Cheddleton	6 Jun 1792	Whitmore		
341	George	b		Leek				Leek	17 Dec 1807	Leek		
342	George	b	House painter					Leek	30 Jan 1809	Stoke-on-Trent		

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
343	George				Milner Lydia				29 Oct 1811	Cheadle		
344	George			Stoke	Kelsall				27 Dec 1812	Norton-le-Moors		
345	George	b	Potter		Elizabeth				26 Feb 1816	Stoke-on-Trent		
346	George				Lawton Dinah Parrott Sarah				27 Feb 1816	Norton-le-Moors		
347	George				Harris Esther				28 Feb 1816	Cheadle		
348	George	b			Watson Ann	s			27 Oct 1819	Leek		
349	George				Wetton				30 Apr 1822	Stone		
350	George				Sussanna				7 Sep 1823	Cheadle		
351	George	w	Lab		Gibson Anne				5 Feb 1826	Wolstanton		
352	George	b			Oakes Betty				28 Aug 1832	Burslem		
353	George	b	Potter		Clews Sarah	s			1 Oct 1832	Fulford		
354	Gilbert				Stayer Mary	s			20 Jan 1760	Alstonefield		B
355	Grace			Alstonefield	Slack Mary				10 Dec 1787	Norton-le-Moors		
356	Gulielms				Roberts Thomas Amery				4 Sep 1680	Stone		
357	Gulielmus				Martha				17 Jul 1677	Dilhorne		
358	Han.			Leek Newcastle	Gent Jona Cliff John				4 Nov 1800	Newcastle		
359	Hannah				Nixon James				20 Jun 1683	Rushton		
*360	Hannah				Gilbert				2 Jun 1700	Colwich		
*361	Hannah				Thomas Gilbert				23 Jul 1700	Colwich		
362	Hannah				Thomas Taylor				4 Feb 1707/8	Leek		B
363	Hannah				Abrahamus				2 Feb 1727/8	Leek		
364	Hannah				Dale Ed.				18 Apr 1733	Wolstanton		
365	Hannah			Leek Leek Frith	Walton John Cartwright John				1 Jan 1734/5	Leek, Meerbrook		

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
366	Hannah				Bradbury William				25 Sep 1737	Uttoxeter		
367	Hannah				Carllich Richard				8 May 1742	Burslem		
368	Hannah				Knock William				28 Oct 1759	Kingwsinford		
369	Hannah	s			Lockett George		Potter	Stoke	28 Sep 1765	Whitmore		
370	Hannah	s			Wilson Alexander	b			13 Sep 1770	Leek		L
371	Hannah				Hawyes John				17 Aug 1782	Stone		
372	Hannah	s			Rogers Wm.	b			25 Aug 1783	Leek		L
373	Hannah				Swift Joseph				7 Jul 1791	Gnosall		L
374	Hannah				Green Ephraim				28 Dec 1795	Norton-le- Moors		
375	Hannah			Stoke	Beil James				1 Oct 1797	Burslem		
376	Hannah				Austin Humphrey				14 May 1798	Ilam		
377	Hannah				Boulton Thomas			Horton	12 Apr 1801	Leek	W min.	L
378	Hannah				Vigars Wm	w			18 Jun 1806	Leek		
379	Hannah				Kent John			Bliithfield	12 Sep 1807	Abbots Bromley		L
380	Hannah				Lovatt William				6 Mar 1808	Audley		
381	Hannah	s			Pearson James	b			23 May 1809	Sedgley		
382	Hannah			Stoke	Shenton William				8 Oct 1809	Bucknall		
383	Hannah				Charlseworth Jas.				28 Sep 1811	Alstonfield		
384	Hannah	s		Leek	Billinge Wm.	b			2 May 1812	Leek		
385	Hannah				Shenton Joseph				5 Jun 1814	Cheadle		
386	Hannah	s			Wall Samuel	b			5 Sep 1815	Gnosall pton		

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
387	Hannah	s			Sherrat John	b	Farmer		14 Oct 1816	Wolstanton		
388	Hannah	s			Parkes John			Manchester	15 Feb 1821	Alstonefield		L
389	Hannah				Biddulph				31 Dec 1823	Biddulph		
390	Hannah	s			Thomas				24 Nov 1824	Leek		
391	Hannah	s			Crompton	b						
392	Hannah	s			Peter				1 Dec 1824	Leek		
393	Hannah	s			Ball William		Weaver		14 Feb 1825	Stone		
394	Hannah	s			Evans Alfred				22 Sep 1825	Leek	W minor	L
395	Hannah	w			Fowler	b	Wheelwright	CHS				
396	Hannah	s			Samuel			Astbury				
397	Hannah	s			Armishaw	b		Beamhurst	19 May 1827	Checkley		L
398	Hannah	s			John							
399	Hannah	s			Colley	w	Potter		6 Sep 1830	Stoke-on-Trent		
400	Hannah	s			George							
401	Harriet	s			Osborne	b	Plumber		31 Oct 1831	Leek		
402	Harriet	s			Thomas							
403	Harriet	s			Stevenson	b			8 Sep 1832	Stoke-on-Trent		
404	Harriet	s			William							
405	Harriet	s			James	b	Collier		16 Nov 1834	Fulford		
406	Harriet	s			William							
407	Haywood	s			Dean Samuel	w			14 Nov 1836	Keele		
					Allen				29 Dec 1819	Eccleshall		
					William							
					Cartidge	b	Painter		10 Dec 1825	Stoke-on-Trent		
					John							
					Harrison				15 Oct 1827	Tamworth		
					Joseph			Clifton				
					Fowler James	b	Carpenter	Campville	18 Oct 1830	Leek		
					Dennis	b			28 Oct 1833	Stoke-on-Trent		
					Edward							
					Parker				21 Jan 1836	Baswich		
					Samuel							
					Eccleston Job				26 Jun 1836	Wolverhampton		
					Thomson				24 Jun 1792	Kingswinford		
					Caroline							

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/Lic.
408	Haywood				Ashton Mary				8 Jun 1823	Kingswinford		
409	Helen			Stafford, St Mary	Nicklin			Stafford St	3 May 1723	Stafford St		
410	Helen			Stafford St Mary	Thomas Davenport			Stafford St Mary	8 Jul 1729	Stafford St Mary		
411	Hellen	s		Over Tean	Edward Kirkland	b		Over Tean	1 Feb 1827	Checkley		
412	Henrietta	s			William Bevens	b			9 Jun 1796	Walsall		L
413	Henry			Rowley Yate, Leeke	Simeon Charlsworth				24 Jun 1656	Leek		
414	Henry				Anne Wilkes Mary				21 Sep 1772	Darlaston		
415	Humfrey				Cooke Cassander				5 May 1582	Swymerton		
416	Humphrey			Stone	Haulton Sarah			High Offley	24 Apr 1724	Caverswall		L
417	Humphry				Plant Mary				17 Aug 1773	Gnosall		
418	Humphry				Wheat Elizabeth				29 May 1780	Gnosall		
419	Humphry			Forton	Glover Elizabeth			Forton	13 Mar 1804	Forton		
420	Isaac				Elizabeth Peate				21 Apr 1747	Walsall		
421	Isaac				Elizabeth Hinkley				17 Oct 1767	Uttoxeter		
422	Isaac	b			Hannah Whiles	s			10 Sep 1804	Walsall		
423	Isaac	b	Miner		Catherine Brundred	s			22 Jul 1810	Burslem		
424	Izabell	w			Frances Hawkins				9 Nov 1629	SAL. Sheriffhales		

* WKP note Something funny about these records -- there cannot be two records of same names in one year -- maybe transcribers error.

Chapter 23

Planted spirits and Plantagenet ethos

14TH CENTURY SENSE TO THE PLANT NAME WITH EVIDENCE IN THE PEARL POET'S POEMS.

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

It is conceivable that sense in the Plant name may date back to early medieval times though it is uncertain that there was hereditary continuity from the times of the 8th century Merovingian name Plantard¹. By the late 14th century, evidence of meaning can be analysed for the Plant homeland of east-Cheshire, for where clues can be sought in the character of the Green Knight, for example, who appears in a poem of the so-called 'Pearl poet' or 'Gawain poet'. A scheme of understanding can be constructed for the Plant name that remains consistent with local literature, customs, and dialect. An anagogical interpretation of the name, with sense related to worshipping the Lord's ancestral plant (OED *plant* n¹ 11b), seems more likely than 'a gardener' and this may underlie an influential 'Plantagenet ethos' extending from France.

23.1 A backdrop of *spiritual* Natural History

Sthough there is for example earlier evidence for 'Plant-like' names, in medieval France, P.H.Reaney² restricts his consideration to just *some* of the 'Plant like' names that can be found in 13th century England — he thereby offers a meaning 'a gardener' for Plant. A fuller consideration of the evidence, however, indicates a different meaning. It is to be noted, in particular, that sense to a name such as *Plant* needs careful consideration in a context of contemporary beliefs.

In 12th century "Plantagenet" England, there were a variety of illustrated books — herbals, bestiaries, lapidaries. Though the underlying content was little changed from Pliny's *Natural History*, considerable efforts were made to add descriptions and moralisations from uptodate authors like Gerald of Wales and Peter of Cornwall. In the late 12th century, most students were concerned with adding to the moral superstructure of ancient observations³ rather than extending the physical observations themselves⁴. The *De Naturis Rerum* of Alexander Neckam (1157-1217)⁵ was a huge collection of spiritual interpretations of natural phenomena taken from a large number of sources. A comment in its preface betrays its emphasis of interpretation:-

'I do not wish the reader to think that I am investigating the nature of things in order to write a philosophical or physical work: I am writing a moral (that is to say allegorical) treatise.'

Such evidence suggests that it may be appropriate to seek *spiritual* or *anagogical* interpretations of such 13th century English names as Planterose and Plante.

¹Y-line DNA testing may throw some further light on this point.

²P.H.Reaney (1958) *Dictionary of British Surnames*.

³For example, a new abbreviation of Pliny's *Natural History* was made c1170 by Roger of Cricklade, prior of St Frideswide in Oxford, and presented to Henry II.

⁴R.W.Southern (1992) *Robert Grosseteste; The Growth of an English Mind in Medieval Europe*, pps 96-101.

⁵Alexander Neckam *De Naturis Rerum*, ed Thomas Wright, RS, 1863, esp. pps 2-3, 163-4, 168-9.

Nequam's botany begins by addressing the question of why does a plant (*herba*) grow green or fresh (*viridis*). He notes the blackening effects of cold, dry earth (*cf.* the darkness of rot) and the whitening effects of cold, wet water (*cf.* the light of creation and generation). He then proceeds to the question of why do herbs of contrary effects grow in the same earth. From there, he progresses to the various moral qualities of various plants. In moralising about the rose, Nequam makes points of precaution and longing, along the lines of:-

A bramble of spine armour begets the rose whose touch is sweet and smooth ... Just as under the rose are concealed afflicting thorns, so is desire of familiarity disquieting to the soul.

A fitting interpretation to the name *Planterose* (c1230) might accordingly be an 'implanter of a foreboding longing of the soul'. This would be in keeping with the contemporary name *Plantefolie* (c1209) which means an 'implanter of contrition of sin'.

23.2 The Pearl poet and the word *plant*

The Pearl poet has been tentatively identified with, for example, the Rector of Stockport around the times of the c1340 local marriage of Sir Edward Warren, of the illegitimate Warren Plant(a/e)genet descent, into *de Stockport* lands. The last Warren earl of Surrey died in 1347 and the Plant surname is thereafter found in proximity to the illegitimate Warren descent around east Cheshire. Though there is controversy over the precise interpretation of much in the medieval North West Midlands dialect, the poems (c1360-90) of the so-called *Pearl poet* can be used to elucidate a meaning to the Plant name in its 14th century east Cheshire homeland.

A medieval emphasis on *spices* is worth examining in detail since this is key to the Pearl poet's use of the word *plontez*. To pursue such a clue, we may turn first to Herbert Pilch (1964)⁶ who notes, for example, that the bride in the *Song of Solomon* is described by:-

*My sister, my spouse is a garden enclosed
a garden enclosed, a fountain sealed up ...
Arise north wind, and come, south wind;
blow through my garden and let the aromatic spices thereof flow.*

Here, the spreading of spice aroma may be taken to symbolise the spreading of the bride's symbolic form which is said to represent the spreading of the spirit of the church.

To such a concept of *spice* can be added an understanding of some contemporary philosophy which is relevant to an understanding of the *perle* of the Pearl poet. For the "Plantagenet scholastic" Robert Grosseteste (c1170-1265), spiritual corporeal light permeated the body and transmitted to it the will of the incorporeal soul. Rather like received pearls of wisdom, the soul embraced God's *plant*. This *plant* included not only created intelligence directly from God's spiritual Word but also powers from the ancestral *plant* through generation of the life species. For example, the vegetative generative power was exhibited as the mineral power as well as in the plant and animal species and in the reproduction of humans. In the light of such a philosophy, it may be commented that it was effectively by transubstantiating through the life species that the pearl *gem* achieves, in the *Pearl* poem, orthodox eternity becoming first a dead seed and then 'that special spice'⁷ and becoming, by the poem's end, the spiritually ascended Pearl Maiden as a bride of Christ in a courtly heaven. As will be explained further below, 'that special spice' may be interpreted as 'that special form or species' issuing from a *plant-egg* (OED *plant* n¹ 11a) of creation.

The 3rd stanza of the Pearl poet's poem *Pearl* has been considered by many to display

⁶The Middle English Pearl, edited by John Conley (1970), pps 173-5.

⁷*Pearl*, lines #235 and #938.

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much of that poem's perspective⁸. For some, it describes the grave of the Pearl Maiden⁹ though, for others, this grave is initially identified with the spot where the pearl *gem* was lost which is next identified with a turfed seat or mound, with spices, in a contemporary garden¹⁰. With Luttrell's translation, this stanza reads:-

*That spot, where such riches have run to rot,
must surely spread with spices,
and yellow, blue, and red flowers
shine there brightly in the sun.
Flower and fruit cannot be without vigour
where it fell down into the dark soil;
for every gresse must grow from dead seed;
otherwise no wheat would be gathered into the barn;
Everything good always takes its origin from what is good;
so excellent a seed cannot then fail
to have rising spices springing up from it,
that precious pearl without a spot.*

As the narrator falls into a dream in *Pearl*, his '*spyryt sprang in space*' (line #61) and he was led by Fortune into a '*fryth*' (line #97) where (lines #103-4):-

*The fyrre in the fryth, the feier con ryse
the playn, the plonttez, the spyse, the perez.*

The first line can be translated as *The farther into the king's (or lord's) forrest (or peace), the fair can rise*. However, the second line is then generally translated, rather unimaginatively, as *the meadow, the shrubs, the spice plants, and the pears*, giving *plonttez* the rather arbitrary meaning 'shrubs'. However, reference to the Middle English Dictionary shows that a more purposeful interpretation of this second line is:-

the playn, — the earth,

the plonttez, — the planted spiritual forms of the species,

the spyse, — the visible forms or shapes of those species^a,

the perez — the nobles, or peers of the king (on earth or in heaven).

^aIn particular, it can be noted that the Middle English Dictionary defines *spice n(2)* as:-

1. (a) A type or kind or person, flavour, etc.; (b) the human species; (c) a species of plant; a genus of animals, fish, trees, etc.; (d) a type or variety of disease, humour, etc.; (e) a sub-class or branch of sin, penance, moral virtue, etc.; (f) a subdivision of a subject of study; etc.
2. (a) A visible form or shape; appearance or semblance; (b) the intelligible or sensible aspect of an object or odour; plural the shapes or forms of that which is perceived by any of the senses; (c) the bread or wine as the eucharistic element in its physical or visible form; (d) splendour, beauty.

A meaning for *plonttez* is hence inserted as '*the planted spiritual forms of the species*' and such sense is in keeping with contemporary Middle English reference to '*planted virtue*', the '*planted Word of God's creation*', and the '*planted grace of noble lineage*'. More particularly, this remains in keeping with the Pearl poet's use of the word *plant(t)ed* in other poems.

Lines #1006-7 of the Pearl poet's poem *Cleanness* (sometimes called instead *Purity*) are:-

*That euer [ever] hade ben an erde [region] of erthe the swetest [fairest]
As aparaunt [dependency] to paradis that plantid the drystyn [Lord]*

⁸Edward Vasta (1967) *Pearl: Immortal Flowers and the Pearl's Decay*, Journal of English and Germanic Philology, LXVI, pps 519-31; included in *The Middle English Pearl*, edited by John Conley (1970), esp. pps 185-6.

⁹Herbert Pilch (1964) *The Middle English Pearl: Its Relation to the Roman de la Rose*, Neuphilologische Mitteilungen, LXV, pps 427-446; in John Conley (1970) *ibid*, esp. p 172.

¹⁰C.A.Luttrell (1965) *Pearl: Symbolism in a Garden Setting* Neophilologus, VLIIX, pps 160-176; in John Conley (1970) *ibid*, esp. p 308.

This refers to the Lord's *planting* of the form of paradise on earth — in other words, *planting* implies a transmission of the spiritual form of an elevated paradise to the subordinate earth. In a rather similar fashion, lines #109-112 of the Pearl poet's poem *Patience* read:-


Watz neuer [There was never] *so joyful a Jue* [Jew] *as Jonas* [Jonah] *watz thenne* [was then]
Thar [Who] *the daunger* [power] *of drystyn* [God] *so derfyt* [audaciously] *ascaped* [escaped]
He wende wel that [He turned well that, or believed that] *that wyz* [that wise one, i.e. God] *that*
al the worlde planted
Hade no mact [power] *in that mere* [sea] *no man for to greue* [to bring a man to grief].

Again there is clear reference to God's having *planted* the form, that is to say his having created, in this case, 'all the world'.

From such contemporary literature, it is clear that there is a more general sense to *planting* than just human assistance as a gardener to the regeneration of *vegetable* life.

To summarise, the Pearl poet's use of the word *pl(a/o)nte* is significantly different from modern senses that are usually assumed for the word *plant* and it is to be doubted that *Plant* meant just a 'gardener'. As a surname, *Pl(a/o/e)nt(e)* evidently relates to God's creation of human life and it can be taken to mean the '*planted (or created) form (or spice or species) of the lord*'.

23.3 Reassessing Plantagenet and similar names

n the late 12th century, in "Plantagenet England", there is mention of elevated bodies emanating their ethos to subordinate bodies. Alexander Nequam, who lectured in theology at Oxford (c1190-7), wrote¹¹:-

'The stars are placed on high to give light to many. Similarly, spiritual men, the lights of this world, are useful to many if they are in high positions.'

Few were in higher positions than the Warren earls of Surrey who were evidently using *Plant(a/e)genet* as a surname and this may have sustained sense to *Plant* and similar names near them.

23.3.1 A controversial medieval background to the Plantagenet name

The Plantagenet name had arisen in 12th century France. Earlier in medieval times, the long haired Merovingian priest kings, from the Frankish Sicambrian tribe, had ruled large parts of France and Germany between the 5th and 8th centuries¹². The 7th century chronicler Fredegar maintained that the chieftain, Merovich, had been conceived when Chlodio's wife went swimming and encountered a sea monster called a Quinotaur. This implies supernatural origins for the Merovingian kings or an allusion to an early Christian heretical belief¹³. Fredegar¹⁴ implicitly compared the sons of the great Merovingian king, Clovis I (481-511), to bears and wolves and Clovis's grandsons to dogs. NeoPlatonic belief included animal spirits attached to the ancestral *plant* of creation.

More controversially there is a published genealogy for the Counts of Razés in which 'Plant like' names are associated with the lost heirs of the Merovingian kings. The surviving surname *Plantard* is well recorded in France since 732AD and it is said to mean '*ardently flowering offshoot*' of the Merovingian vine, in other words *réjeton ardent*. This name is said to relate on to the name *Plantavelu* (c886) providing hints of creation or generation through

¹¹*De Naturis Rerum*, pps 37-8.

¹²In return for military protection, however, Pope Ravenna had bestowed legitimisation of the title of king on Pepin in place of the last of the Merovingian kings. This led on to political severance between the Western and Eastern Empires. Bertrand Russell (1996) *History of Western Philosophy*, pps 386-7.

¹³At this point of the story the 6th century historian Gregory, Bishop of Tours, digressed to an outburst against idolatry. Ian Wood (1994) *The Merovingian Kingdoms 250-751*, p 37.

¹⁴Fredegar, III, 12.

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The *nutritive* Virgin and Child (Line #19177) “Even Albumazar, however he knew about the matter, testifies that with the sign of the virgin would be born a worthy maiden who will be, he says, virgin and mother, and will give suck to her father, and whose husband will be near her without touching her at all.”



The “Trinitarian” fountain of life issuing *nutritive* milk and *generative* fluid (cf. a *Eucharistic element*) (Line #20471) “The fountain that I have spoken of, with its beauty and its usefulness as a cure for all tired-out animals, always rolls its delicious waters, sweet, clear, and lively, from those fine springs. ... We have never seen such a fountain, for it issues from itself. Other fountains, issuing from alien veins, do not produce it. ... It needs no marble stone nor the covering of a tree, for water, never ceasing, comes from a source so high that no tree can grow so tall that the height of the water is not greater.”



Figure 23.1: Illustrations relating to the *nutritive* and *generative* vegetative soul powers and the *planted Word* in a 15th century illuminated manuscript of the 13th century *Roman de la Rose* (MS Oxford, Bodleian Library, Douce 195, French, 1487-95, executed for Charles d’Orléans and his wife Louise de Savoie — the illuminations are attributed to Robinet Testard.) See Figure 23.2 for the *augmentative* power.

23.3. REASSESSING PLANTAGENET AND SIMILAR NAMES

life species.

The most commonly supposed interpretation of the Plant(e/a)genet name is 'sprig of broom' and this may be compared with the evidence above that broom was seen as a nutritive source for beasts. Transubstantiation through the horse can be associated with the direct interpretation *plant-horse* of *Planta-Genet* — it can be added that Nequam had extolled the fine moral qualities of the horse. The *animal*¹⁹ or *light spirits* of contemporary Alchemy, no doubt, would have been seen as an essence that participated in transubstantiating broom (*planta genisita*), as eaten by beasts, to the generative seeds (*plant-eggs*) of animal life²⁰. This leads on to a notion that there may have been a heightened sense to Plant(e/a)genet in terms of the 'catalysis' of flesh (as in 'plant-horse' transubstantiation) by spirits from the vegetative, animal, and intellective operations of the soul (Chapters 20 to 22).

Both transubstantiation and animal spirits formed an accepted part of medieval belief. Following the tradition of Avicenna, animal spirits are compatible with Grosseteste's philosophy and such spirits can be considered to be an emanation from the sensory (animal) operations of the soul. It may be noted further that, in medieval Latin²¹, *geneta* means a foal or a civet cat, such that Plant(e/a)genet can be translated not only as 'plant-foal' but also as 'plant-civet'. The civet cat is known for a secretion used in perfume and, for Grosseteste, smell was activated by a mixture of spiritual light and damp misty air such that, in place of 'transubstantiated through plant and horse', the noble name Plant(e/a)genet could have become instead an 'implant (or instiller) of horse or civet cat spirits'. This might have been thought by some to be the essence of the most noble *spiritual* sense to the Plantagenet name. Views that the spirit was more noble than the flesh are borne out, as described below, by a reference to the 'filth of the *flesh* that horses have used'.

The poem that has been called *Saint Erkenwald* has been attributed to the 'Pearl poet', albeit that its content may be associated also with London in South East England which had been under an earlier influence of the Warren Plantagenet earls of Surrey. This poem contains a reference to two crafts of soul and body, which seems consistent with Grosseteste's model (Chapter 22) that there were two separate entities of soul and flesh which were mediated by spiritual light (lines #344-7):-

*And alle the blee of his body was blakke as the moldes,
As rotten as rottok that rise in powdere,
For as sone [soon] as the soule was sesyd [accepted] in blisse [heaven]
Corrupt was that othir craftie that couert [covered] the bones.*

This can be compared with a further extract from the Pearl poet's poem *Cleanness* which states (line #202):-

As for the fylth of the flesch that foles [horses] han [have] used

with the poet going on (lines #203-10) to place the uncleanness of that flesh subject to God's wrath, as even was his most noble angel (Lucifer)²². The apparent absence here of

¹⁹In the Plant homeland, in a legend of the Leek moorlands, the so-called 'Old Witch of Frith' transforms herself into the shape of a hare. John Sleigh (1862) *ibid*, pps 163-4. This legend has been associated with a farm called *Old Hag* in Leek parish. In the legend, the Hag transforms herself into the shape of a hare to allow herself, for the sake of a small gratuity, to be coursed by dogs. On one occasion, the leading dog manages a bite before the Hag escapes, as usual, through a gap in the fence and, after she transformed back, she was left with a wound on her forehead.

²⁰Averroes (1126-98) stated *the plant comes into existence through composition out of the elements; it becomes blood and sperm through being eaten by an animal and from sperm and blood comes the animal, as is said in the Divine Words: 'We created man from an extract of clay ...'*.

²¹R.E.Latham, *Revised Latin Word-list from British and Irish sources*.

²²In the contemporary philosophy this can be compared with a notion that, following the Black Death, transmuted plant and horse flesh was seen as less noble than the separate soul, with its vegetative, sensory, and intellective operations. In the *Commentary on Celestial Hierarchy*, Grosseteste had commented that the 'obstacle impeding the soul' was that of the flesh and inordinate affections combined. In the *Hexameron*, Grosseteste had looked upon the *whole man*, from the *intelligentia* to the body, as fallen and redeemed — he had not looked upon redemption as increasing freedom of the soul from the body but as a liberation from the totality of conditions which have unhinged human nature.

the species since *velu*, in modern French, means 'hairy, shaggy or rough; or hairy part'¹⁵. A further name *Plant-Amor* (c975) appears in the controversial Razès genealogy and it can be translated as an 'establisher or offshoot of the Lord's creative love'¹⁶. This then provides a background of creative or generative senses to 'Plant like' names such as *Plantagenet*¹⁷.

It has been argued, earlier in the current work (Chapter 22), on the basis of other evidence, that Plantagenet can mean either 'sprig of broom' or 'of well balanced flesh, transubstantiated through the plant and horse genera, capable of receiving a high implant of God's Word'. Such an interpretation is in keeping with such evidence as, for example, the teachings of Neo-Platonic philosophy, the teachings of Grosseteste, and of Averroes (1126-98) who reiterated an ancient scheme for the generation of man from the four elements, through the plants and animals to humans (Chapter 20).

23.3.2 The Plant(a/e)genet name and the Pearl poet

The locations associated with the writings of the Pearl poet and the *Roman de la Rose* poem may be thought to be compatible with an idea that these poems may have shown a moderate awareness of some "Plantagenet favoured" concepts. The 14th century Pearl poet refers to the 13th century *Roman de la Rose* poem, which was written 'not far' from "Plantagenet Anjou" (Figure 23.1). Some similar ideas to those near "Plantagenet Anjou" in western France may have followed through into the NW Midlands Plant homeland, albeit perhaps with a different emphasis (cf. Figure 23.2).

There were three vegetative operations of the soul. The most commonly referenced is nutrition, rather more than augmentation or generation. There is widespread emphasis of the nutritive in the Pearl poet's poems. The following example seemingly relates, furthermore, to the meaning of the Plant(a/e)genet name (the following extract is from a poem called *Patience*, lines #391-2):-

*Sesez childer of her sok, [Snatch children from sucking her,] soghe hem so neuer, [sow them so never,]
Ne best bite on no brom, [Neither beast eat broom,] ne no bent nauter, [or field neither.]*

As well as referring to the nutritive, the first line above appears to associate babes with the sowing of seed and, hence, continues an association with the vegetative. The second line refers to broom as the nutritive source for beasts before going on to refer to the pasture of the fields. This can be compared with the suggestion in Chapter 21 that broom may have been seen as a vegetative origin, and hence an origin for life, perhaps partly because it was a source of vegetative powers to the parasitic herb broomrape and thereon to other

¹⁵This allusion to hair might be related back to deference to the magic of long hair, which had been a characteristic of the Merovingians, and this might be related back still further to Samson of the Old Testament.

¹⁶This can be placed in a context that has been related by some to the cult of the Black Virgin. This cult, observing the day of January 19, dates from at least 792-5AD. V.Saxer (Paris 1959) *Le Culte de Marie Madeleine en Occident*, Vol.2, p 412.

¹⁷Michael Baigent, Richard Leigh, and Henry Lincoln (1996) *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*, pps 107, 184, 188, 189, 271, 273, 279, 316, 434, 496. I am grateful to Lizzi Plant for drawing my attention to this reference. It is supposed, in this controversial book, that the 'lost heirs' of the Merovingians were the *Plantards*, beginning with Sigisbert IV (676-758) Count of Razès. A descendant, another Count of Razès was called Bernard *Plantavelu* or *Planta-Pilus* (d877) and he established the Duchy of Aquitaine. His nephew Sigisbert VI married the daughter of Charles II of France and was called Prince Ursus¹⁸ (d 884/5) but he is said to have been the last of the Merovingian Counts of Razès as his line was exiled to Brittany after a failed uprising against Louis II in 881. Prince Ursus's son, Guillaume II, is said to have fled to England in 914 to escape Viking raids on Brittany and to have started a "blood line" in England called *Planta*. Prince Ursus's great-great-grandson, Bera VI (d975), is said to have been an 'architect' in England and his son Arnaud is said to have founded a family branch called *Plant-Amor*. Bera VI's great-great-great-great-grandson, Eustache II, Count of Bologne (d1081), is said to have accompanied William the Conqueror to England. It is also said, in this controversial book that a son of Eustache II was Godfroi (1061-1100), Count of Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lorraine, and King of Jerusalem and that, in 1131, Fulques V, Count of Anjou married Godfroi's niece, the legendary Melusine or Mélisande. Fulques or Fulk V thereby became king of Jerusalem from 1131 until 1143. He was the father of Geoffrey *Plantagenet* of Anjou who was the father of Henry II, King of England (1154-89) and of Hamelin Plantagenet, the Warren Earl of Surrey.

In the Plant homeland, the name of Dieulacress Abbey translates as 'God increase it'^a. The Virgin Mary appears in the seal (Figure 23.2) of John Plant near Dieulacress Abbey which was in the Plant homeland parish of Leek. A local legend^b maintains that the Abbey foundation had followed a dream of Ranulph, earl of Chester (d 1232)^c in which he was told that a ladder would be built on the site, which was formerly a chapel to the Virgin, by which the prayers of angels could ascend and descend carrying men's vows and God's favours. In a similar philosophy, a ladder or climbing plant could be visualised as seeking the highest possible level of spiritual favour^d. The *augmentative* meaning 'God increase it' can be compared with a petition to the vegetative function of *augmentation* in a separate noble soul for abundant growth.

The appending of a heraldic red rose to the Plant blazon has been tentatively associated with the reconciliation of the Warrens and the Lancastrians after their feud. According to heraldic tradition, the rose badge of Edmund, first earl of Lancaster, was tinctured red to difference it from the gold rose of his brother, Edward I. Heraldic *augmentation* might be compared with an elevated sense to *rose*.

In the court of Edward I, there are records of a practice of 'chair lifting' and, given Grosseteste's philosophy, this might be associated with elevating a person to receive a higher level of spiritual (angelic) light. The same custom, generally thought locally to be a particular example of a more widespread practice called 'heaving', is in evidence for the Plant homeland. In Leek, on Easter Monday, it was customary for the young men to deck out a chair with flowers and ribands, to carry it about, compelling every young woman they met to get in it, and suffer herself to be lifted as high as they could reach, or to be kissed, or pay a forfeit. On Easter Tuesday the young women decked out their chair, and lifted the men, or made them pay a fine^e. This lifting might be seen as petitioning for augmentation, or Mary's *grace of grewe*, as can be associated with the Dieulacress Abbey legend, as well as with the Pearl poet's evident meaning of *rose* as elevation.

In the Pearl poet's poem *Pearl*, the pearl in the first stanza is put forward in terms of its great earthly value but, by the last stanza, the concern is with pleasing the Prince of heaven, such that the Dreamer-narrator should become one of the *precious perlez vnto His pay*. When he learns that the 'Pearl Maiden' has been married to Christ (cf. the Black Virgin), as each soul is united with God in heaven, the Dreamer protests (lines #423-31):-

*Art thou the quene of heuenez blwe, [Are you the queen of blue heaven,]
That al thys worlde schal do honour? [To whom all this world shall do honour?]
We leuen [rise or gain Word] on Marye that grace of grewe,
That ber a barne [child] of virgyn flour.
The crowne fro hyr quo mozt rewme [Who could remove the crown from her]
But ho hir passed in sum fauour? [But she who (sur)passed her in full grace or favour?]
Now, for singlarite [singularity] o hyr dousour [of her sweetness]
We calle hyr Fenix [Phoenix] of Arraby.
That fereles fleze of hyr Fasor — [Who uniquely flew from her Creator —]
Lyk to the quen of cortaysye [courtesy].*

This refers to rising on Mary's grace of growth that bore a child from the (vegetative) *flour* or flower and likens this to the Phoenix (associated with rising in rebirth from the ashes) of Arabia, perhaps signifying the Magdalene or Black Virgin.

Many believed in the late infusion of the intellective soul, until when a foetus was solely vegetative and sensory, and it seems apt to note in particular that the vegetative had the function of augmentation as well as of generation so that, with Mary's '*grace of grewe*', together with God's *planted* Word, even the legacy of the Christian Messiah could ensue.

^aM.W.Greenslade & D.G.Stewart (1998) *A History of Staffordshire*, p 57.

^bJohn Sleight (1862) *A History of the Ancient Parish of Leek in Staffordshire*, pps 36-7.

^cChapter 18.

^dHowever, away from the Plant homeland, there was evident satire of the climbing plant in the form of a vetch. The Yorkshire mystic Richard Rolle (c1300-49) referred to '*augmentum iugerit omnium uiciorum*' which can be translated as 'judges an increase of all vetches' while, at Lincoln in 1434, Richard Misyn translated this as 'norrysches the plants of all vyce' (Chapter 21).

^eThe word Easter comes from the Anglo-Saxon Spring goddess, Eostre, and this was converted into a festival of Christ's rising from the dead, by Saint Bede in the 8th century.

^fJohn Sleight (1862) *ibid.*, pps 138-9.

Table 23.1: Augmentation, the Rose, and Mary's *grace of grewe*

23.3. REASSESSING PLANTAGENET AND SIMILAR NAMES

any attempt to defend a concept of 'horse used flesh'²³ might be related to the Warren's having distanced themselves from their erstwhile Plantagenet name, since they had feuded with the Lancastrians who had seemingly taken over that name, with its plant-horse sense. The Warren affinity may have retained faith, however, in senses of a *spiritual plant-egg of creation* as the essence of a 'plant-horse' or 'plant-civet' interpretation of Plantagenet²⁴.

23.3.3 Understanding Planterose in spirit as well as flesh

The meaning of *rose* is key when considering a consistent scheme of interpretation for a set of early 13th century 'Plant like' names in England. Planterose has been cited as the strongest of evidence for a 'gardener' meaning, though this adheres to a modern interest in earthly plant flesh. The presumed 'gardener' meaning is to be doubted since it is incompatible with sense for the contemporary name Plantefolie for example (Chapter 21).

In keeping with the Middle English Dictionary, Planterose (1230) can be translated (more consistently with other names) as a 'grown (graft or im)plant' or, more anagogically, as a 'raised or roused spirits imparter'. High spirits are in evidence in the Plant homeland in a chair lifting ceremony that was found also in Edward I's court (Table 23.1) — chair lifting might be considered to have been a petitioning for a higher level of heavenly spirit. Given known medieval sense to 'rose' rather similar to 'rows', Planterose can become furthermore an 'establisher of elevated spirits, order, or hierarchy'. Such meanings can be assessed further, for the Plant homeland, in the poems of the Pearl poet.

In the Pearl poet's poem *Cleanness*, rose scent is evidently associated with the fragrance of Virgin birth since the birth is followed by the line (line #1079):-

And there watz rose reflowr [?reflower or scent] where rotz [roots or decay] hatz ben euer [ever].

This seems to stress the presence of a fragrant vegetative spirit in place of rot. This can be taken to be symbolic of the roots of life. At that time there was particular interest in generated life as against rot or corruption with, for example, Roger Bacon (c1214-92) associating the life force with the vegetative power of *augmentation*, specifically with sense in the augmentation of light as against its diminution. Planterose accordingly carries sense as an 'instiller of fragrant life-raising spirits'.

For the name Rose, Reaney²⁵ offers the meanings 'fame-kind' or 'from the sign of the rose' which is consistent with a notion that *rose* was *symbolic* also of a sense of elevated praise. Such sense is found in the writings of the Pearl poet. In the poem *Cleanness*, there is the word *rose* with the meaning 'to elevate or to praise' (*Cleanness* lines #1371-2):-

*To rose him in his rialty [royalty] ryeh men soghtten [sought or went]
And mony [many] a baroun ful bolde, to Babylbn the noble.*

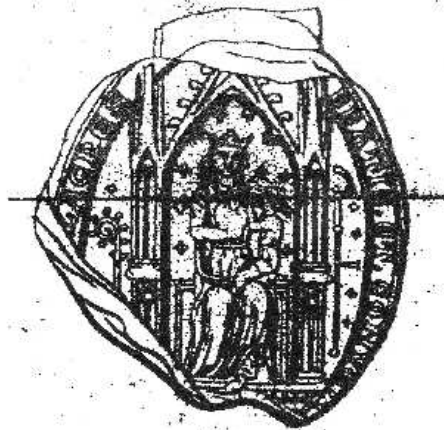
Thus, in the Pearl poet's poem *Cleanness*, the word *rose* may be seen as representing either the raising of a vegetative foetus to its fragrant birth, or the raising of rousing praise. There are also references to *rose* in the Pearl poet's poem *Pearl*, with senses of ascension through death, or a lasting presence of soul in a courtly heaven.

In *Pearl*, the rose is an ephemeral flower, with the death of the Pearl Maiden, or perhaps the ascension of a soul (*Pearl* lines #269-70):-

²³The Albigenses (Cathars) are alleged to have believed that all matter was created by an evil principal and therefore the flesh should be thoroughly mortified.

²⁴The Warren affinity in the Plant homeland of east Cheshire could have retained particular faith in concepts of soul, perhaps with some similarity to Grosseteste's model of a separate noble soul with its vegetative and other operations.

²⁵P.H.Reaney (1958) *A Dictionary of British Surnames*.



DEC. 10. 1534.

A SALAMANDER LIVES IN THE FIRE
WHICH IMPARTS TO IT A MOST GLORIOUS HUE.



This is the Reiteration, gradation, and amelioration of the Tincture, or Philosophers' Stone; and the whole is called its Augmentation.

Figure 23.2: The name of Dieulacress Abbey, in Leek parish, is translated as "God increase it" which can be related to the *augmentative* power of the vegetative soul. *Augmentation* can be associated with expansion in a fire of flames or love, the Salamanders' fabled ability to regrow a limb, and the alchemists' dream of a Philosophers' Stone to transmute metals to gold (after Oliver C. de C. Ellis (1932) *A History of Fire and Flame*). More particularly, there is an early local literary link to the 'grace of grewe' of Mary (the Virgin or the Black Virgin, the Magdalene). The seal of John Plant of Stonycliffe in Leek parish was the crowned Virgin with a child in her arms, in an arch (John Sleigh (1862) *A History of the Ancient Parish of Leek in Staffordshire*).

23.4. IDENTIFYING THE MOST TOPICAL MEANING OF PLANT

For that thou lestez [For that which you endured] *wotz bot* [was but] *a rose* [perhaps *rose* as an ascension though then qualified as an earthly flower or longing]

That flowered and fayled [failed in the flesh but perhaps not as soul] *as kynde* [descended spiritual form for its species perhaps in conjunction with *kind* meaning the two Eucharistic elements] *hit gave* [gave to it].

In a further extract from this poem (Table 23.1), there is mention of Mary's '*grace of grewe*', the bearing of a child from a virgin *flour* (cf. the elevated hedge rose flower), and the Arabian Phoenix flying from the flames as though to rise to a courtly or heavenly queen (cf. the Virgin or, indeed, the medieval cult of the Black Virgin, the Magdalene). With the 'Pearl Maiden' married to Christ in heaven (cf. the Magdalene), the rose has more clearly *ascended* heavenly associations, becoming more clearly the traditional rose of a courtly or heavenly love (Pearl lines #906-8):-


And thou so ryche a reken [noble] *rose*.

And bydez [remains] *here by this blysful* [heavenly] *bonc* [bank]

There lyuez [life or soul] *lyste* [it-pleases] *may neuer* [never] *lose* [i.e. the Dreamer considers the noble *rose* as an eternal soul in heaven].

Though it seems that most modern minded people jump (mistakenly, it seems) to assuming that Planterose associates mostly with 'gardening', the evidence of the Pearl poet suggests that this is substantially inappropriate to the contemporary "Plantagenet ethos". Instead, it seems probable that the predominant emphasis was anagogical and focussed on an elevated (courtly or heavenly) meaning of Planterose as an elevated 'planted spirit' having grown in life through the vegetative *augmentative* power²⁶. The predominant meanings of Planterose may accordingly have been an 'implant(er) of the fragrance of a grown or ascended (heavenly) spirit' and, also, an 'impart(er) of praising (courtly) spirits'.

23.4 Identifying the most topical meaning of Plant

 The 13th century meanings for some 'Plant related' names can be sought in a philosophy that was close to the activities of the Warren Plantagenets. Anagogical senses to the names Plantagenet and Planterose have been considered in some detail above. Another name is Plantebene (1199) and this also has spiritual sense, as a 'petitioner of the Virgin Mary of favour of the plant soul' (Chapter 21). The Pearl poet refers to the Virgin Mary's '*grace of grewe*' (Table 23.1). This suggests that there may have been particular sense to Plantebene as a 'petitioner of favour of Mary's grace of grewe' (i.e. a petitioner of favour of the vegetative power of augmentation). Such meaning is reminiscent of a contemporary legend, in the Plant homeland, for Dieulacress Abbey (Table 23.1) which relates to angelic spirits elevating men's vows and returning God's favours in a context of Dieulacress meaning 'God increase it'. This suggests a more spiritual meaning to Plantebene than just a 'gardener'. According to Reaney²⁷, the name Bean may mean kindly, King of the Company, or life. Thus, Plantebene may become a 'kindly, kingly, or hallowed planting of life giving spirits' as a response to petitioning for augmentation. This is in keeping with a scheme for the likely meaning of other 'Plant like' names.

A general sense for Plant might accordingly be considered to be an '(im)plant or (im)planter of spirits'. Various types of spirit might be considered:-

²⁶The *augmentative* operation of the soul can be associated with a 'plant', in as much as this was a *vegetative* operation, and this yields sense in culturing life, though this need not necessarily imply sense in 'horticulture'. The sense of an *augmentative* capability of a 'plant' may well have been reinforced by the more *elevated* senses of the word *rose* in conjunction with the *plant* component of the name Planterose implying, as discussed earlier, the formation of created human (rather than just vegetable) spirits.

²⁷P.H.Reaney (1958) *Dictionary of British Surnames*.

CHAPTER 23. PLANTED SPIRITS AND PLANTAGENET ETHOS

In *A Dictionary of British Surnames*, P.H.Reaney (1958) lists early instances of the surname Green — these are *de Grene* 1188 (Kent), *de la Greene* 1200 (Norfolk), *Attegrene* 1206 (Lincolnshire), etc. He suggests that this usually means 'from residence near the village green' but adds that occasionally we may have green in the sense 'young, immature' which may be compared with the French names *Vert* and *Levert* — Dauzat^a refers to 'le verdeur de l'homme, sa vigueur, sa jeunesse, sa vivacité'.

In *English Surnames*, C.M.Mathews (1966) points out that colours are generally associable with hair colour, but not so for Green(e). In early 1960's Directories, Green is the 9th most common surname in London and New York. Mathews adds that, in some villages, the leading figure in spring ceremonies was dressed in green leaves and spoken of as 'the green man' or 'Jack in the Green', thereby personifying the figure of spring and linking the ceremony to ancient fertility cults. He continues that, of the early forms of this name, *atte Grene* is definitely locative but *de la Grene* is open to other possibilities. These suppositions of Mathews conform with the current thesis that *de la Plant* means 'from the first principal of life' (cf. Aquinas).

For the context of the Plant name's formation, light explained both the vegetative 'life force' and the vehicle by which lordly Word was transported. Light, in the early 13th century English philosophy of Grosseteste, was not only intermediate of the heavens and the soul but also intermediate of the soul and the body. The spiritual light in humans (*irradiato spiritualis*) was engendered by lordly light (*lux suprema*) and, rather similarly, there were two types of light involved in seeing a colour such as green. Grosseteste maintained that light is incorporated into a medium and it requires further light to be shone on it from from outside before it is made capable of affecting the eye^b.

^aA. Dauzat (1951) *Dictionnaire étymologique des noms de familles et prénoms de France*.

^bJames McEvoy (1982) *The Philosophy of Robert Grosseteste*, pps 321-2.

Table 23.2: Published views about the name Green

Plantagenet: horse, civet, noble	Plantebene: pleasant, kingly, lively, hallowed
Plente: generous, abundant, fertile	vegetative: nutritive, augmentative, generative
Plantefolie: contrite	Planterose: elevated, courtly, heavenly, fragrant, orderly
Plantefene: happy, eager	

Rather similarly, the spirit of green *incorporated light* might be considered to have been *vigorous* and *youthful*, as for the French name *Vert* (Table 23.2). In disputes over land in Leek parish (Chapter 18), the complainants were, in 1567, Christopher Plante and Thomas Plant but, by 1591, they were Thomas Greene and Lawrence Plont. Given the scope for some overlap in meaning between the names, it might be *wondered* if, in this main Plant homeland, Greene was on occasion an alias for Plante.

Following the death of the last Warren earl of Surrey in 1347, the Pearl poet refers to the giant Green Knight. It may even be imagined that this headless Green Knight, with his green horse, gone from court to Cheshire, could have been reminiscent of the now leaderless Warren Plantagenet affinity, gone from court to east Cheshire though this character might alternatively be associated with the beheaded medieval giant Bran, who was associated with the cauldron of life. There is a pervasive local legend of the Leek moorlands, in the Plant homeland²⁸, of a ghostly headless horse-rider which might be compared to the local poem of the headless Green Knight. Green might be associated with the *generative* green cord of the Green Knight's wife or his *augmentative* stature (Table 23.3) or, rather like *Vert*, with the *augmentative* vigour of young green wood.

The giant Green Knight ambivalently pardons Sir Gawain with (Table 23.3):-

As pearl beside thee what *pese* is more precious

This might be associated with elevating the vegetative *peas* to the virtue of *Peace*, as for Grosseteste's Prince of Peace (Chapter 22). Similar elevation is found for the *pl(a/e/o)nte* of *pees* of the contemporary poet Langland who considered *pees* not as mere vegetable flesh, but who elevated it to the status of the heavenly love of the lord, describing it as the most precious of *vertues*. Langland also elevated the generative, with its association with the vegetative soul, to the status of a *plonte* of *Trewe-love*.

²⁸John Sleigh (1862) *A History of the Ancient Parish of Leek in Staffordshire*, pps 163-4.

23.4. IDENTIFYING THE MOST TOPICAL MEANING OF PLANT

There is just a hint of consistency between *plant* as scum in dialect and as the generative life force of the vegetative. In local south Cheshire dialect, *plant* means the scum that rises to the surface of the vinegar²⁹. Though the antiquity of the local dialect word *plant* has not been dated, it might be compared to the formation (planting) of spirit³⁰ in the 'vegetative (e.g. grape) waters' of vinegar. This then perhaps points to some consistency of meaning in terms of 'planted spirits', whether this be a spirit passing the virtue of the father by seed to the progeny (generation), or a spirit engendered by a divine light (creation), or a spirit emanating from an elevated body (regal ethos), or incorporated spirits from the soul in the body (the transmission of will), or a breath of life as a spiritual emanation from vinegar (cf. the Nag Hammadi scrolls and the resurrection of Jesus)³¹.

Certainly there is Plant homeland evidence of belief in the soul³² as indicated by an old Leek custom on All Saints' day, November 1st, which involved children begging, or '*puling*' for soul-cakes³³. Soul-cake might be compared with the Eucharistic element, bread, which was produced from the flour of a vegetative seed³⁴.

It may be noted in summary that there are meanings for Plant to be considered that are attached to the vegetative operations of the soul. For Grosseteste, celestial light (*lux suprema*) engendered spirits in the flesh (*irradiato spiritualis*) and, since *spiritus* has sense as 'breath', the vegetative 'life force' might be compared with a 'breath of life' and thereby related to 'lively emanating spirits' in a dialect meaning of *plant*. Earlier names in medieval France, such as Plant-Ard and Plant-Amor, seem consistent with a sense involving the generation of ardent offshoots of a loving spirit of the Lord. Late medieval sense in England for Plant, as a 'planted spirit of the lord', may have led on to further sense as an 'establisher child'. Perhaps compatibly with a context of Plantagenet campaigns against the Welsh from Chester, it can be noted that there is a Welsh emphasis on a perhaps rather satirical *fertile* sense as well as on the *child* (in Welsh, *planta* means to beget children and *plant* means child). Preserved meanings suggest that *persistent* senses, from those for an initial meaning of the Plant name, revolve around child (evidently from sense as a planted 'fertile' spirit) and also around 'generous foundation', which can be compared with a 'generosity implanter' sense to the name Pl(a/e)nt(e) (Chapter 21). The Oxford English Dictionary includes reference to two relevant senses of *plant*, relating to *child* and *establishing*³⁵. Similar sense appears in a c1621 Cheshire reference to '*that hopeful Plant (cf. young implant of spirit), that is the apparent Heir Of all his glory*'. There was still by then another persistent sense in the Plant homeland, which is *lordly*, as evidenced by a 17th century Wincle Chapel inscription '*Here Doe O Lord Svre Plant Thy Word*'. An earthly 'planted spirit' sense is hence strongly in evidence for the Plant name, albeit well removed from the late 20th century *presumption* of a 'gardener' meaning.

²⁹Vinegar was used for purification, as in the legend of the Leek plague stone. Purification of objects by vinegar on the Leek plague stone has been associated with the 1646-7 plague. John Sleigh (1862) *A History of the Ancient Parish of Leek*, p 28.

³⁰The English word spirits is thought to derive from the Old French word *esperit* or the Latin word *spiritus* meaning breath or spirit.

³¹In medieval philosophy, 'life giving spirits' can be associated with the *virtue* of the father. There is little reason to suppose that much distinction was made between spirit as *corporeal* light in the philosophy of Grosseteste or as ether or fragrance or as 'ghostly mist' in local legend. With 'breath of life' substituted for the role of light in the contemporary philosophy for the vegetative 'life force', it becomes conceivable that *plant* could relate to a 'life giving spirit' and be associated with the 'scum that rises in (vegetative) vinegar', as recorded for Cheshire dialect.

³²Comments on the *transmigration* of souls, as opposed to spiritual emanation, occur in Meun's continuation, around 1275, of the courtly *Roman de la Rose* poem with '*Mary people say that (in dreams) their souls leaves their bodies and go with good ladies running around the world ... but this idea is a horrible folly*'.

³³This was accompanied by some such song as '*Soul, soul, for All-souls' sake! pray good mistress a soul-cake: An apple, a pear, a plum, or a cherry, or any good thing to make us merry*'.

³⁴The other Eucharistic element, wine, was like the plant of vinegar in as much as both were produced from 'vegetative (e.g. grape) waters'.

³⁵The OED defines *plant* as 'a young person' or 'to establish a colony, a religious foundation, etc.'. It can be added that, for the Pearl poet, *plant(t)ed* means 'established'.

The Pearl poet's poem *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* has attracted particular attention. For us, this poem seems pertinent in trying to understand Green in proximity to the emerging homeland of the Plant name. This poem is in the tradition of Arthurian chivalry with a complex interplay of competing virtues. It is interesting that there are two possible interpretations of the following passage (Lines #482-3), which follows the decapitation of the Green Knight and his departure to the Green Chapel¹⁶:-

*The kyng and the gode knyght, and kene [bold or, alternatively, bitter] men hem serued [served them]
Of alle dayntyez [luxuries or, alternatively, courtesies] double, as derrest myght falle [the most precious
(angelic light) might descend or, alternatively, the noblest men might perish]
Wyth alle manner of mete and mynstralcie both [With both all kinds of heavenly manna and angelic art or,
alternatively, with both all sorts of ordered food and minstrel singing]*

For those with sympathies with the decapitator Gawain, who remained at King Arthur's court, the interpretation may be one of bold men gladly serving Gawain and the King with heavenly manna and spiritual art. For those with sympathies for the dismissed Green Knight, the interpretation may be one of bitter men, under pain of perishing, supplying food and a minstrel's performance. Either way there is sense in lordly authority from above.

The giant Green Knight had allowed Gawain to behead him, without killing him, at King Arthur's court under the understanding that Gawain would later go to the Green Knight's homeland (evidently Cheshire) to be repaid in like fashion. In fulfilling his pledge, the sole breach of faith of Sir Gawain is to accept, not the ring of his temptress, but her silken green cord or belt, as a guarantee of his ongoing life (*cf.* ongoing generation). Lines #1851-4 of this poem are:-

*For quat game so is gorde with this grene lace [For whatever game is spurred on with this green cord]
While he hit had hemely hatched about [While a man had it closely fastened about]
Ther is no kathel vnder heuen to hewe hym that myght [He can't be hewn under heaven by heroes, though
fierce,]
For he myght not be slayn for slyght [cunning] upon erthe.*

The armourless Green Knight, with his Green horse, ambivalently pardons Gawain with (lines #2358-65):-

*For hit [it] is my wede [clothing] that thou werez [wearst], that like [same] wouen [woven] girdel
Myn owen wyf [My own wife] hit the weued [gave it to thee (or, weaved it for thee)], I wot [know] for
sothe [for truth],
Now know I wel thy cosses [kisses] and thy costes als [and all your nature (or contrivances)],
And the wouyng [wooing] of my wyf. I wrought hit myselfen [I conjured it myself];
I send hir [her] to asay [test] the [thee], and sothly [truly] my thynkkez
On [you seem to me] the faultlest [the most faultless] freke [knight] that euer [ever] on fote [foot] ghede
[?went].
As perle bi the quite pese is of prys more [As pearl beside thee what pea (or peace) is more precious -
though this is often said to have a more materialistic meaning - As a pearl is more precious than the
white pea]
So is Gawain, in god fayth, by other gay knyghtez [So is Gawain, in good faith, beside other fine knights].*

The comparison of a pea and a pearl, or a resignation to peace as precious, in the last two lines above can be compared with William Langland's contemporary description of the *pl(a)inte of pe(e)s* (peas or peace) as the most precious of virtues amidst the sovereign salve of love. The pea (or peace) is evidently compared, by the Pearl poet, with a pearl of heavenly perfection.

¹⁶[#447-66] "Be prepared to perform as you've promised, Gawain. You must feret with faith till you find me at last. Just as here in this hall all have heard you now pledge. To the Green Chapel's chambers I charge you to go. Such a stroke as you've struck you'll receive in return. You'll accept it yourself, good sir. New Year's morn. I am known far and wide as the Knight of the Green Chapel. Whom you'll find if you faithfully feret me out. Therefore come, or be called most recreant knight!" The ripping the reigns, he reels about, Quits the hall with his head in his hand in such a rush That fierce sparks start to shoot from his steed's mighty hooves. To what region he rode no retainer there knew; Nor from whence he had wandered could anyone guess. What then? The king and Gawain both at the Green Knight laugh and grin. But they think it in truth a marvel among men.

Table 23.3: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight

PLANT MASTERS - APPRENTICES INDEX 1710-1761

During a recent visit to the PRO at Kew, Shirley Hughes (Member No. 29) extracted from the Apprentices Index 1710-1761 references to Plants who were listed as the Apprentice Master.

The Indexes to Apprentices: 1710-62 and 1763-74 and the Indexes to Masters: 1710-62 are in IR17.

The indexes are kept at Guildhall, although there are microfilm copies at the PRO.

IRI refers to the Tax on Apprentices, under the Statute of 8 Anne c.5, 1710. The books 1710-1811 are arranged under City or Town Registers from October 1710 - January 1811, for payments made in London. County registers: May 1710 - September 1808 for payments made to Provincial agents. The volumes give chronologically by date when the Duty was paid, the name, address and occupation of the Master, the name of the Apprentice and up to c1752, the father or guardian and his/her address, the date of Indenture, term of years, premium paid and duty calculated.

Parish Apprentices were exempt from tax with indentures for this type of apprenticeship found in the County Record Offices. Staffordshire has a good collection which, in view of the Plants connection in this county, may be worth looking at.

The list extracted by Shirley is as follows. The first number corresponds with the index, the second number is the date and the spelling is as original document.

6430	1711	Wise Jn s Wm to Thos Plant Cit. & coop of London £40.
808	1712	Bulware Clem to Hen. Plant of St Michael's, Norwich, weaver £3.
3436	1717	Lander Wm s Wm of Newcastle under Lyne dec to Geo Plant of Weston peruk £5.
269	1719	Barrett Jn s of Eliz of Harwich wid. To Hen Plant weaver £7.
4764	1721	Purlott WM s Wm dec. To Jn Plant of Macclesfield joiner £9.
4319	1721	Osbourne Thos s Nath to Thos Plant cit. & coop of London £50.
6456	1737	Woodard Jn s Wm to Jn Plant of Walsore, Suff. b'smith £5.
4428	1744	Parsons Ric s Thos to Moses Plant of Luthbrough, Leics butcher £5.
620	1752	Bradburn Jos s Jos to Jos Plant of Budworth, Ches. Joiner £14.
1117	1754	Clarke Wm to Dan Plant of Bow St, Westminster peruk £5.
2672	1756	Haywood ric to Jn Plant of Walsall, plumber £12. 12.
2349	1757	Graen Ric to Ric Plant of Worslow, Derbs. Tay £3.
5830	1758	Thurston Wm to Jn Plant of Walsall plum. Etc. £15.
2624	1759	Haslne Thos to Thos Plant of Manchester, grocer. £50.
5522	1760	Spurryer Geo to Thos Plant of Uttoxeter, plum. £12.
2222	1761	Glover Thos to Wm Plant of Stafford, currier. £25.

Apprenticeship was the system of training for a skilled trade. It was maintained by guilds in mediaeval times and received sanction with the passing of the Statute of Apprentices in 1563 which stated that a uniform term of seven years apprenticeship should be served as a condition to practice a trade under a master responsible for them. Such a boy was not free to marry until he was twenty four, or to set up in business or hire himself as a journeyman. However the marriage ban was later amended to apply during apprenticeship.

There were different types of apprentices: some were younger sons of gentlemen; some paupers or orphans placed by the parish with craftsmen; some private arranged by mutual agreement, as listed above, with a two part indenture drawn up, one half retained by the Master and the other given to the apprentice.

The age of apprenticeship varied but was usually started between the ages of thirteen and seventeen.

In 1710 a tax in the form of stamp duty was placed on indentures, this tax remaining in force until 1810. With the repeal of the Apprentices Act in 1814 apprenticeships declined and many apprentices had no legal agreement. The more skilled trades managed to retain their apprentices but often with inferior training.

Twenty years later obligatory apprenticeship ceased and tradesmen no longer had to belong to a company. However the principle of apprenticeships continues today, though in a much more informal nature.

.....

JOE PLANT – JOCKEY

Wanted – information on Joe Plant – Jockey pre World War I

Whilst researching another subject I came across a reference to a Joe Plant who apparently had somewhat of a chequered career as a jockey prior to the First World War.

During his racing career he weighed under 7 stone and had an impressive record of wins including

Cesarewitch in 1909 on Submit
Lincolnshire Handicap in 1910 on Cinderello
Stewards Cup in 1908 on Elmstead
Victoria Cup in 1910 on Senseless

In a book entitled 'Memories of Jack Fairfax' and contained in a chapter dealing with the doping of horses I found the following: -

"The Hon. George Lambton brought the whole doping business to a head in 1903. He told his brother, Lord Dunham, then a Jockey Club member that he was going to expose the growing practice by doping a horse called Folkestone. He took this course to force the Jockey Club to take action. George Lambton said of Folkestone. 'He was always last in a race, and was one of the biggest rogues in training. I first 'doped' him in a trial and he astounded me. He jumped off in front and won in a canter." Again 'doped' Folkestone was sent to Pontefract where he easily beat a field of twelve and nearly went round again before Jockey, Joe Plant, could pull him up. It was a selling race and Bob Robson bought Folkestone for 120 guineas. He was later rather sore that Lambton – with whom he had often ridden as an amateur – had not told him that the horse had been 'doctored'. Afterwards Folkestone was sent hurdling and won a small race or two.

Joe Plant - the Pocket Hercules – gave up riding after the First World War. Later he had a part in a racing film. I saw him at Warwick races some years later. He then had no idea that the winner he rode at Pontefract had been doped."

I subsequently contacted the National Horseracing Museum who confirmed his list of winners and said that according to their records he was born on 8th November 1882 but did not know where. So I looked at the GRO records for the Dec. Qtr. 1882 and found two possibilities – one in Newport, Shropshire and the other in Northwich, Cheshire. However, the GRO at Southport have informed me that neither reference show the required birth date.

There is one other bit of information that the Racing Museum passed on which may be some use. Apparently Joe had a nephew, Donald Garth Plant, also a jockey who rode from 1958 to 1973. Born at Liverpool on 22nd May 1941 he rode only a few winners, the first in 1961 before setting up as a trainer in 1974 at Willaston Stud, Wirral, Cheshire. In 1965 he married Hazel Earnshaw and, according to the 1976 Directory of the Turf, had a son, Michael, and a daughter, Michele.

Here the trail goes cold – enquiries at Willaston Stud brought no results nor is there any further references in any books on racing that I have looked at. However, there must be something somewhere and I would love to find out more about his career in racing

If anybody has any suggestions, please contact me.

EXTRACTS FROM PALMERS INDEX TO THE TIMES

The following information has been forwarded by Brad Scott

Member No 171

22 August 1836

Summer Assizes, Chester, Friday, August 19

Crown Court (Before Lord Denman)

Shocking Murder by Poisoning

Louisa Plant, aged 17, and Thomas Birchenough, aged 22, stood indicted for the murder of Edward Plant at Macclesfield.

The prisoners had cohabited as man and wife; the female was a pretty modest-looking woman, and neatly attired; the male prisoner was also respectably clad. Neither of them exhibited any particular emotion on being placed at the bar, but pleaded "Not guilty" in an audible voice.

The witness on both sides were ordered out of court.

The Attorney-General (with whom was Mr Townshend) appeared for the prosecution, Mr R G Temple defended Louisa Plant and Mr Cottingham and Mr Dunn appeared for Birchenough.

The Attorney-General stated the case to the jury. The charge, he said, against Louisa Plant, the prisoner at the bar, by the indictment they had just heard read, was that of administering a deadly poison, called white arsenic, to one Edward Plant, by which she killed and murdered him. The charge against the male prisoner, Birchenough, by the first count in the indictment, was for aiding, assisting, and comforting Louisa Plant during the time of such administration. There were other counts charging both parties with administering that poison, and killing Edward Plant, the deceased. This was a case of the highest importance, and from the crowded state of the court, he perceived it had occasioned great excitement, but he entreated them to dismiss from their minds every word which they had heard respecting it out of that court, and find their verdict on the evidence which he should lay before them. That was a case of highly penal nature, and it demanded their best attention. He should lay before them the evidence in the case, and if they were satisfied that the prisoners, both the prisoners, or either of them, were guilty of the charge imputed to them, however painful to their feelings, it would be their duty to convict them. If, however, they had a reasonable doubt as to their guilt, then it was equally their duty to acquit them. Having made these preliminary observations, the learned gentleman stated the facts of the case as they were afterwards given in evidence. He then called

Mrs Ann Burrowes, examined by Mr Townshend. Is the wife of James Burrowes, who is a labourer, living in Poole Street, Sutton, a township adjoining Macclesfield. Louisa Plant came to lodge with her about five months before this happened. She had a child at the time, which was then just turned four months old. Its name was Edward Plant. She knew the prisoner, Thomas Birchenough, but she ever suffered him to visit her house. She had seen them together several times in the street, and sometimes in the yard. She had seen him very severe with her, and slap her in the face. He was very wrath when she asked him to pay for the child, which she had by him. She remembered one night Louisa Plant being very much distressed. This was after Birchenough had slapped her. She was distressed through his ill usage. She recollected her taking up the child, and sitting with it on her knee, and after looking at it some time very much troubled, she said, "I have nothing, nothing but trouble of mind; if the Lord would take my baby, never, never would I go in that man's company any more. If it had only a pennyworth it would soon be gone." Arsenic she said. After that she went to bed lamenting very much. At another time, one Sunday evening, she said she had seen the girl who had a child which was very poorly, and who told her that if she would give her child what the girl had given to her's, she would soon get shut of it. That was about five weeks before this happened. The child was generally very well. She (witness) nursed it while the prisoner was at her employment at the factory. On Wednesday, the 13th of April, witness was at home, when the prisoner came in by the front door about 25 minutes to 1 o'clock. She had put the child into its little chair, and the prisoner took it up and sat down with it in a chair. She then took the child up stairs. The foot of the stairs comes to the back door. The door was open at that time. She was absent about two minutes. When she came down the child was sick. She said to her sister, "Jane, what has Louisa been doing to her child?"

And afterwards to the prisoner she said, "Louisa, what have you been doing to your child?" and she said, "Nothing." She then laid hold of the child's head as the prisoner had it on her arm, and saw its mouth all over the upper lip covered with a white powder. She looked at it and took some on her finger, and then exclaimed, "My God, my God, Louisa, what hast thou given it?" and she said again "Nothing." She pressed on her with many angry words to tell her what she had given it, and she persisted in denying that she had given it anything. The sickness went off it a little; she had it then in her arms, and went and fixed herself against the kitchen door. She said nothing to the child that she (witness) heard. She kept it while she got her dinner. At dinner she put the child to her breast, but it did not suck. At five minutes past 6 o'clock she cut her "baggin," and at ten minutes past 1 she went to her employment. Before she went the child began to throw up, but she took no further notice of it than looking at it. The sickness continued till 3 o'clock; then it abated. Soon after it returned. Witness's husband came home at 5 o'clock, and then Mr Bland, surgeon was sent for.

Cross-examined by M Cottingham. – She heard her go up stairs. Did not hear her conversing with anybody in the yard.

Jane Mayers, examined by the Attorney-General. – This witness confirmed the testimony of her sister, the last witness.

Isaac Harrop, druggist, of Macclesfield, examined by Mr Townshend, proved that he sold the white arsenic to the female prisoner, properly labelled "Arsenic – Poison!" in white paper. He could not tell whether it was on Good Friday of the following Saturday.

George Thorpe, examined by the Attorney-General. – Was present on Saturday evening, the 2nd of April, in the last witness's shop, when Louisa Plant came in. She asked for a pennyworth of arsenic. Mr Harrop asked if she was going to poison herself, and she said "No, she was not tired of her life yet; it was not for herself, it was for another person to poison rats and mice with." Mr Harrop cautioned her to be careful in using it. He saw her go about 13 yards from the shop to the corner of a building, where she put out her hand containing the paper, and a man's arm clothed in fustian was put out to receive it. It was at the end of Windmill-bridge; it was the road leading to where Anne Burrowes lives.

Mr W Locket, Sergeant-at-Mace at Macclesfield, examined by Mr Townshend. He caused Louisa Plant to be apprehended on this charge on this charge, and saw her after in the Lockups; she was in much distress, and said, "Oh my child, my child, what have I done? Do you think I shall be transported?" She said she had nobody to take her part, and if her mother had been living she should not have been there. Nothing further passed then: he saw her again about 11 the same night, and cautioned her as to some questions he was going to ask her; he cautioned her that she might either answer or not, as she liked. He said to her "Where did you get the powder from you were seen to give the child at your lodgings?" "I have never given it anything," she immediately said. He had made some inquiries and heard that she had given it something. She said she had never bought any thing. In answer to a question she said she had a sweetheart, Thomas Birchenough, and that he lived in George's Street. He then went away, and caused Birchenough to be apprehended that night. He saw Louisa Plant next morning in the yard of the Lockups; that was Thursday, the 14th. He asked her whether Birchenough gave the child anything. After some time she said he did give it something, as he said, to do the child good. She appeared then very much confused. She said he told her, if she would not give it something, he would stick a knife into her. He sent for Birchenough to the place where she was. On their being brought together, witness cautioned him. He said very likely something would be said against him, and therefore he had better be cautious. He then asked Louisa if she would repeat in Birchenough's presence what she has said before, and she did repeat it. He denied it, and denied ever seeing her at all. He saw them together again on Friday; he had made inquiries in the mean time. He asked Louisa if she knew Harrop's shop: she said she did, and in answer to a question whether that was the shop where she bought the arsenic, she said it was something else that she asked for; but the man in the shop said that he had other poisonous drugs to kill rats. She turned round to Birchenough and said – "You was with me when I bought it, and gave me a penny to buy it with; you stood at the corner, and I gave you the paper." She said it was the same stuff that he (Birchenough) put on the child's tongue on the Wednesday at noon, in the yard where she lodged. Birchenough replied "It's all false, I was not there that day."

Cross examined by Mr Cottingham. – Birchenough denied all knowledge of it when they were together. He did not caution him the second time they were together. The witness was cross-examined at great length, in the course of which he said that Birchenough was discharged by the coroner.

Cross-examined by Mr Temple. – Her lamentation appeared to be about her child; she cried, "Oh, my child, my child."

Re-examined. – Apprehended the prisoner again immediately on being discharged by the coroner.

Mrs Ann Burrowes recalled, and examined by Mr Cottingham. – When she came in the child was sitting in the chair, and she took it up and gave it the breast. Did not see her take it out of the house at that time; she gave it the breast and went up stairs. Witness heard her go up the stairs, and into the kitchen. The door was open; witness's face was towards the stairs, but she did not see her go out. She saw her go and put her foot on the bottom of the step, and heard her go up the stairs. I have heard that a spoon was found upon her; I did not find it upon her, nor was it found in my presence. I saw it produced on the 16th in the possession of one of the men at the office. It was a teaspoon, and belonged to me. Never told Gaskel that she found a spoon in the woman's dress.

Peter Cotterill, examined by the Attorney-General. – Knows Mr Harrop's druggist shop; lives near it in Macclesfield, within about 30 or 40 yards. Harrop's shop is on the opposite side of the street; knows Birchenough, and has known him many years. He saw the prisoners coming up the street together, on the evening after Good Friday, between 5 and 6 o'clock. They were coming up the street towards Mr Harrop's shop. He saw Birchenough put his hand as though he gave her something; they were then very near Harrop's shop; she went in. After waiting in the street a short time about the shop, Birchenough went towards the bridge-end, and stood at a door in the corner. Soon after she came out with a little light-coloured paper parcel in her hand. He held out his hand, and she gave it to him. He had a velvet jacket on. They then went together over the bridge, in the direction of Pool Street where Burrowes lives.

Thomas Hooley, examined by Mr Townshend. – Corroborated the statement of the last witness as to Birchenough's being at the Windmill-bridge between 5 and 6 o'clock on the Saturday evening after Good Friday.

Samuel Rayner, examined by the Attorney-General. – Has known Birchenough many years; saw him on the 13th, in Pickford Street, which is not more than two or three minutes' walk from Pool Street; about 400 or 500 yards off. It was a few minutes past 12 o'clock; a young woman was with him; they were standing still.

Joseph Acton, examined by Mr Townshend. – Lives next door to Mrs Ann Burrowes, in Pool Street. Saw Louisa Plant on Wednesday, the 13th of April, near the back door where she lodged, in the yard, about five to seven minutes after the bell of Powell's factory had rung 12. Their bell rings later than the bells at the other factories. There were two passages leading from that yard, one to the street leading to Powell's factory. It was an open yard.

Samuel Wright examined by Mr Townshend. – Is a joiner and lives at Sutton. Has known the prisoners by sight some time. On Wednesday, the 13th of April, saw them together about five or seven minutes past 12. Powell's bell had been ringing; they were within two yards of Mrs Burrowes's front door; they were standing still, talking together; they stood about 12 or 14 yards from an entry leading to the yard.

Jesse Cape, examined by Mr Townshend. – Is a weaver at Sutton, and lives in the yard adjoining Burrowes's house; has known Birchenough by sight many years; knows Louisa Plant. On the Wednesday the 13th, in the dinner hour, perhaps half-past 12, he saw Birchenough come alone into the yard, and go into a necessary. That is four or five yards from Burrowes's back door.

Cross-examined by Mr Cottingham. – There were several conveniences in that yard, and factory people sometimes went to them.

Mary Acton, examined by Mr Townshend. – Remembered being in the yard on the Wednesday, at dinner time, and saw Birchenough there. He came from the direction of the petty, and went towards the entry, and she saw him after coming from the entry into Pool Street. After that she heard a scolding at Burrowes's, and at that time she saw Louisa standing at the back door.

Jane Plant, examined by the Attorney-General. – Saw Louisa Plant at noon of the day on which she was apprehended at the back door; she had a child with her.

Mr James Bland, a surgeon at the Macclesfield Dispensary. – Was called in to the child about 7 o'clock in the evening. He found the child quite cold; it was not dead, but was livid throughout the body; the countenance was much distorted, and there was froth at the mouth. He remained with it ten minutes, and then it died. From chemical tests, which he applied to the stomach and bowels after death, he discovered white arsenic, which he was of the opinion had caused death.

A witness who was present at the Lockups before examination heard Birchenough's attorney ask him whether he was present when the stuff was bought, and he said he was, and it was marked "Arsenic – poison," and was in white paper. Louisa Plant heard what was said.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr Cottingham then took an objection to the indictment, which was supported by Mr Dunn, but his Lordship overruled it, and the prisoners were called upon for their defence. Louisa Plant said, "I'll leave it to my counsel." Birchenough said, "I don't know anything about the concern."

Henry Houseland and another witness called for the defence, deposed that the witness Thorpe was with them on Saturday night, the 2nd April from 5 o'clock to 20 minutes past 7.

Another witness saw them together. They were collecting for a sick club between 5 and 6 o'clock. Other witnesses swore that Birchenough came to their houses on the Saturday night, the 2nd of April, between 5 and 6 o'clock, to deliver coals; he was a dealer in coals. Another witness was called to prove that she saw Louisa Plant about 5 minutes past 12 at noon, on the 13th, in Pickford Street, and accompanied her to within a short distance of Burrowes's house. One witness also stated that Mrs Burrowes told her Louisa Plant had asked her to get Jesse Cope to say he saw Birchenough in the yard that day (this Mrs Burrowes denied in her cross-examination), and that Cope said he know nothing about it.

Mr John Holbrook, solicitor of Macclesfield, was employed by the prisoner's brother to defend him before the magistrates, and had several interviews with him in the Lockups. But no such conversation ever passed between him and Birchenough as had been stated; he never was told by Birchenough that he was present when the poison was purchased, & c.; nor did he tell him, as Louisa Plant had said in her statement to the magistrates, that he must stick to it that he had nothing to do with it, and that they would have no hold of him. In his cross-examination he said that Birchenough always denied any knowledge of it, and called imprecations on his head if he had.

Several witnesses were then called to Birchenough's character, and they said he was a very humane man, for anything they knew to the contrary.

His Lordship commenced summing up at three minutes past 6, and was occupied until 18 minutes past 7. The female prisoner, who had been accommodated with a chair in the dock, appeared to grow gradually faint, and great part of the time, which was occupied by the summing up she, appeared unconscious of everything around her. A female attendant applied, throughout the whole of the trial, a bottle of salts, and supported her on the chair. The male prisoner remained unchanged till the last.

The jury consulted in the box for about 40 minutes, and then returned a verdict of Guilty against Louisa Plant, and said they found Birchenough guilty as an accessory; they believed that he was with her when she

purchased the poison. His Lordship told them, that under the circumstances, that was a verdict of acquittal on that indictment. There was however, another indictment, on which his Lordship ordered him to be tried.

The jury recommended the female prisoner to mercy.

The indictment on which they were not arraigned charged Louisa Plant with murdering Edward Plant, and Thomas Birchenough with being an accessory before the fact. When he was called upon to plead, Mr Cottingham submitted to the Court, that as the defendant had been acquitted of being a principal, aiding and assisting Louisa Plant in committing the felony and murder, and as the jury negatived that averment by finding a verdict of not guilty, the prisoner could not now be tried as an accessory before the fact, as the first offence being a principal included his being an accessory before the fact, in support of his objection he cited 1 Hale, 626.

Mr Dunn followed on the same side.

The Lord Chief Justice inquired whether the prisoner intended to put in the plea of *autrefois acquit*.

Mr Cottingham said he did, and he pleaded it *pre tenus*.

The Attorney-General then demurred, and

The Lord Chief Justice overruled the plea, but said, in deference to the opinion of Lord Hale, he should reserve the point for the consideration of the Judges.

The case was then proceeded with, and Louisa Plant was permitted to retire, she having been before convicted. The evidence adduced was the same as that given on the previous trial, and therefore it is unnecessary to repeat it. After the case had been gone through,

Mr Dunn submitted that there was no case to go to the jury to support the indictment for procuring the arsenic and giving it to the woman to administer to the child, as the evidence, if true, was, that after she got the arsenic she gave it to him, and there was no evidence to show that he gave it to her again.

The Lord Chief Justice said he would take a note of the objection, and give the prisoner the benefit of it before the Judges, but would not stop the case.

The summing-up occupied his Lordship 50 minutes, and the jury then, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty.

His Lordship then ordered sentence of death to be recorded against the female prisoner, without causing her again to be placed at the bar; he said, under the circumstances, and in consideration of the strong recommendation of the jury, and considering her youth and the unfortunate connexion which she had formed, he should not pronounce sentence of death upon her, but have the sentence recorded, and recommend some commutation to the Crown.

Birchenough was then asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him that he die according to the law, to which he replied, "I don't know anything about it."

The learned Judge having explained to the unfortunate man, that had it not been in deference to the opinion of Lord Hale, he should have ordered him to be executed with as little delay as murderers usually are allowed, said that "The sentence which I have to pronounce will not be carried into immediate effect, but it is my duty to pronounce it now, and you have no reason for the slightest hope that when the matter has been discussed you will not pay the forfeit of your life. The sentence of the Court upon you is, that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to some place of execution, and that there you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, that your body be then buried within the precincts of the prison, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner, with tears in his eyes, said, "And God will have mercy on me for what I know about it," and was proceeding to say something else, when he was led away by the officers.

The above case concluded the business of the assizes.

SUPPLEMENT

Plants extracted from 1881 Census for Middlesex, England.

1881 British Census

Dwelling: 10 Cassellan Rd
 Census Place: Paddington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341002 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0008 Folio 9 Page 12

Robert RARBY
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Stock Broker Retird
 Marr: M
 Age: 71
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Richmond, York, England

Anna RARBY
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Retired Wine Merchant
 Marr: M
 Age: 70
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Holme, Westmorland, England

Charles RARBY
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Retired Wine Mercr
 Marr: U
 Age: 40
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Bradford, York, England

Anna INGRAM
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Retired Wine Mercr
 Marr: M
 Age: 37
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Burton, Westmorland, England

Amy BASHER
 Rel: Visitor
 Occ: Retired Wine Mercr
 Marr: U
 Age: 19
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Thorparth, York, England

Elizabeth PLANT
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: Housemaid
 Marr: U
 Age: 29
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Clint Depley, York, England

Louisa SEXTON
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: Cook
 Marr: M
 Age: 27
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: London, London, Middlesex, England

Dwelling: No 35 Leamington Road Villas
 Census Place: Paddington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341003 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0012 Folio 83 Page 19

Essy PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Wife Of Major
 Marr: M
 Age: 28
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Isle of Man, England

W. C. Trew PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Retired Wine Mercr
 Marr: U
 Age: 6
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Burnham

Ethel PLANT
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Retired Wine Mercr
 Marr: U
 Age: 4
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Burnham

Mary Essy PLANT
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Retired Wine Mercr
 Marr: U
 Age: 5
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Isle of Man, England

Jane STEPHENS
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: Nurse
 Marr: U
 Age: 35
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Paisley, Scotland

Caroline SMITH
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: Partur Maid
 Marr: U
 Age: 21
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Sted, Sussex, England

Jane JONES
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: Cook
 Marr: U
 Age: 32
 Sex: F

Dwelling: 14 Norland Sq
 Census Place: Kensington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341007 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0031 Folio 62 Page 38

Louisa WALSH
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Stock Broker Retird
 Marr: M
 Age: 48
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: London, Middlesex, England

1881

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1881 British Census

Lionel WALSH
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Wife Of Civil Engineer
 Marr: U
 Age: 22
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Poole, Dorset, England

Louisa A. WALSH
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Stock Brokers Clerk
 Marr: U
 Age: 19
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Mortlake, Surrey, England

Dorothea WALSH
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Retired Wine Mercr
 Marr: U
 Age: 15
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Mortlake, Surrey, England

Marion WALSH
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: U
 Age: 14
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Chelsea, Middlesex, England

Maria PLAN
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: Cook
 Marr: U
 Age: 50
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Chelsea, Middlesex, England

Sophia WHITE
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: Housemaid
 Marr: U
 Age: 19
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: St Pancras, Middlesex, England

Dwelling: Whiteheaf 79 King St Ea
 Census Place: Hammersmith, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341012 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0054 Folio 12 Page 18

Henry M. PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Beer House Keeper
 Marr: M
 Age: 28
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Newington, Surrey, England

Jane PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Beer House Keeper
 Marr: M
 Age: 26
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Tattington, Suffolk, England

Hilda M. PLANT
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Infant
 Marr: U
 Age: 1
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Hammersmith, Middlesex, England

Mabel J. PLANT
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Infant
 Marr: U
 Age: 7
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Hammersmith, Middlesex, England

Elizabeth FENTON
 Rel: Visitor
 Occ: General Domestic Servant
 Marr: U
 Age: 16
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Tattington, Suffolk, England

Dwelling: 78 Latymer Rd
 Census Place: Hammersmith, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341014 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0064 Folio 71 Page 52

Philip PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Coal Porter
 Marr: M
 Age: 34
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Hamnith, Middlesex, England

Sarah PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Coal Porter
 Marr: M
 Age: 32
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Hamnith, Middlesex, England

Philip PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: U
 Age: 19
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Hamnith, Middlesex, England

William PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: U
 Age: 9
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Hamnith, Middlesex, England

1881

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1881

1881 British Census

Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 Rel: Daughter
 Rel: Son
 Rel: Daughter
 Rel: Mother
 Rel: Brother
 Occ: General Labourer

8 F Hamnith, Middlesex, England
 6 M Hamnith, Middlesex, England
 2 F Hamnith, Middlesex, England
 1 M Hamnith, Middlesex, England
 5 m F Hamnith, Middlesex, England
 W 63 F Hamnith, Middlesex, England
 U 30 M Hamnith, Middlesex, England

Dwelling: 38 Camera Square
 Census Place: Chelsea, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341018 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0080 Folio 135 Page 33

Rel: Head
 Occ: Private Income
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Carman Unemployed
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Ironmongers Assistant
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar

W 45 F Acton, Middlesex, England
 U 19 M Chelsea, Middlesex, England
 U 18 M Chelsea, Middlesex, England
 U 12 F Chelsea, Middlesex, England

Rel: Regent St
 Census Place: Chelsea, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341019 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0084 Folio 46 Page 32

Rel: Daughter (Head)
 Occ: Ironer

Dwelling: 12 Elizabeth St
 Census Place: Chelsea, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341019 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0085 Folio 59 Page 38

Rel: Head
 Occ: Carpenter

M 35 M St Pancras, Middlesex, England

1881 British Census

Rel: Wife
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar

M 30 F St Georges, Middlesex, England
 6 F St James, Middlesex, England

Dwelling: 29 Aylesford St

Census Place: St George Hanover Square, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341023 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0103 Folio 34 Page 16

Rel: Head
 Occ: Shoe Maker
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Nurse (SMS)
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Storehouseman Chelsea Pensioner (Ware)

M 45 M Springfield, Essex, England
 M 50 F Ireland
 13 F Pimlico, Middlesex, England
 W 40 M Norfolk, England

Dwelling: 79 St Georges Square

Census Place: St George Hanover Square, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341023 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0103 Folio 49 Page 9

Rel: Head
 Rel: Mother
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: Lady's maid Domestic Servant
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: Nurse Domestic Servant
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: Cook Domestic Servant
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: Housemaid Domestic Servant
 Rel: Butler
 Occ: Butler Domestic Servant

M 23 F Ireland
 M 52 F Ireland
 U 27 F Noron Le...ore, Stafford, England
 M 37 F London St Georges Parish, London, Middlesex, England
 U 45 F Ryburgh, Norfolk, England
 U 23 F Lyde Parish, Kent, England
 U 35 M Liangain Parish, Anglesey, Wales

Dwelling: 73 Lupus St

Census Place: St George Hanover Square, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341024 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0105 Folio 14 Page 22

Rel: Age Sex Birthplace

1881 British Census

John W. FRANKLIN M 23 M Wroughton, Wiltshire, England
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Cneeseemonger Butferman

Eleanor FRANKLIN M 28 F St Geo Han Sq, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Wife

Eleanor FRANKLIN U 1 F St Geo Han Sq, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daur

Alfred J. FRANKLIN U 2 W M St Geo Han Sq, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son

Josephine JONES U 16 F Paddington, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: General Serv

Anne PLANT U 52 F Ireland
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: Monthly Nurse

Dwelling: 1-2 Charwood St
 Census Place: Westminster St John Evangelist, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341029 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0115 Folio 20 Page 34

Robert PLANT M 40 M Macclesfield, Cheshire, England
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Prison Warder

Charlotte PLANT M 33 F Chichester, Sussex, England
 Rel: Wife

Robert G PLANT M 14 M Gosport, Hampshire, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Page Boy

Thomas W. PLANT M 13 M Liverpool, Lancashire, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Office Boy

Charlotte L. PLANT M 11 F Gosport, Hampshire, England
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Scholar

David PLANT M 9 M Gosport, Hampshire, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar

Reginald PLANT M 8 M Gosport, Hampshire, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar

James PLANT M 6 M Westm, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar

Archibald PLANT M 5 M Westm, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar

Ernest P. PLANT M 7 M Westm, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son

Dwelling: 25 George St
 Census Place: St Marylebone, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341030 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0135 Folio 126 Page 17

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1881 British Census

James MACDONALD M 31 M Scotland
 Rel: Lodger Head
 Occ: Modeler In Wood (Carver)

Jane MACDONALD M 22 F Forfar, Scotland
 Rel: Lodger Wife

Lazarus HOWES U 44 M Greens Norton Northampton, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Beadle All Souls Parish

Annie PLANT U 28 F Romford, Essex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Dress Maker

Dwelling: 97 Bolsover St
 Census Place: St Marylebone, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341030 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0136 Folio 122 Page 5

Jane PLANT M 31 F Brighton, Sussex, England
 Rel: Lodger (Head)

Dwelling: 11 St Marylebone St
 Census Place: St Marylebone, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341031 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0138 Folio 27 Page 2

Burwood PLANT M 43 M Kenton, Suffolk, England
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Wheelwright

Hannah PLANT M 50 M Framlingham, Suffolk, England
 Rel: Wife

Alice J. PLANT U 20 F Chatham, Kent, England
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Telegraph Clerk

Arthur R. PLANT U 18 M Pimlico, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Wheelwright

Frederick J. PLANT U 16 M Marylebone, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Wheelwright (Learning)

Thomas B. PLANT 15 M Marylebone, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Telegraph Messenger

Rosa PLANT 14 F Marylebone Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Scholar

Anne PLANT 12 F Marylebone, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Scholar

Louisa PLANT 10 F Marylebone, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daur
 Occ: Scholar

Harry PLANT 4 M Marylebone, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son

Salome PLANT W 67 F Asfield, Suffolk, England
 Rel: Mother

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Dwelling: 6 Dorset Street

Census Place: St Marylebone, London, Middlesex, England

Source: FHL Film 1341032 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0142 Folio 5 Page 3

William J. WILLIAMS	Rel: Head	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
	Occ: Whipmaker	M	53	M	London, London, Middlesex, England
Sarah A. WILLIAMS	Rel: Wife		53	F	Newington
	Occ: Whipmaker				
Emma S. WILLIAMS	Rel: Daughter		15	F	Southwark
	Occ: Dressmaker				
David FRASER	Rel: Lodger		28	M	Ayton, York, England
	Occ: Saddler				
Walter GREEN	Rel: Lodger		18	M	Staines
	Occ: Clerk				
John PLANTE	Rel: Lodger		31	M	Basingstoke
	Occ: Waiter				
Peter LYNCH	Rel: Lodger		24	M	Edinboro
	Occ: Plumber				
Fredk. HANCOCK	Rel: Lodger		25	M	Clerkenwell
	Occ: Butcher				

Dwelling: 5 Spring Street

Census Place: St Marylebone, London, Middlesex, England

Source: FHL Film 1341032 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0145 Folio 25 Page 42

John PLANT	Rel: Head	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
	Occ: Woolin Drapers Porter Unemployed	M	56	M	Blaxhall, Suffolk, England
Mary A. PLANT	Rel: Wife		58	F	Westminster
	Occ: Woolin Drapers Wife				
James PLANT	Rel: Son		23	M	
	Occ: Woolin Drapers Porter				
Charles S. PLANT	Rel: Son		18	M	St Giles, Middlesex, England
	Occ: Woolin Drapers Porter				

Dwelling: 21 New Quebec Street

Census Place: St Marylebone, London, Middlesex, England

Source: FHL Film 1341032 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0146 Folio 45 Page 21

John Luscombe DORAN	Rel: Head	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
	Occ: Crossing Sweeper	U	25	M	London, Middlesex, England

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Rel: Head

Occ: Care Of Lodging House

James M. BRIDGER W 37 M Godalming, Surrey, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Butler Unemployed

F James HUDSON U 27 M Beadonham, Buckingham, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Carpenter

Thomas PAYNE U 42 M Northampton, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Butler

Nathaniel HUNT W 51 M Clacton, Somerset, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Bathchair Attendant

Andrew STAPLES U 27 M

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Nurse

William PLANT W 35 M Bloxwich, Stafford, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Nursery Gardener

Arthur LLOYD W 50 M Cleveland, Somerset, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Waiter Unemployed

Henry EVANS U 38 M Maryrebone, Middlesex, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Horse Clipper

James HALL U 38 M Raglan, Wexmouth, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Builders Labourer

George WORDD U 48 M Gt Barrington, Gloucester, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Bath Chair Attendant

George BROWN U 19 M Lawes Horsell Malvern Woods

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Stable Groom Unemployed

James GADDEN U 48 M Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Millwright At Flour Mill

Hubert CLARK U 20 M Swaffam, Norfolk, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Stable Groom

Charles LEWIS U 34 M St Pauls Waverhampton

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Compositor Printer

Charles W. UNDERDOWN U 36 M St Martins, Middlesex, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Clerk Unemployed

Joseph HILL U 33 M Manchester, Lancashire, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Housepainter

George BLAND W 66 M Coleton, Berkshire, England

Rel: Lodger

Occ: Crossing Sweeper

John STREET U 48 M Donhead, Wiltshire, England

Rel: Lodger

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Occ: Bricklayer Labourer U 35 M Gloucester, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Stable Groom Unemployed W 51 M Torpaine, Cornwall, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Greenwich Pensioner U 60 M Bushwood Ronover, Norfolk, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Stable Groom Unemployed W 41 M St Desomans, Somerset, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Provision Traveller U 40 M Cheltenham, Gloucester, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Stable Groom Unemployed U 69 M Kintbury, Berkshire, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Stable Groom Unemployed U 30 M Westminster, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Musician Unemployed U 61 M Marylebone, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Messenger Unemployed M 75 M Ireland
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Crossing Sweeper U 48 M Chelsea, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Housepainter Unemployed W 38 M Brill, Buckingham, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Cheesemonger Unemployed U 41 M Strand, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Pastry Cook Unemployed U 42 M Paddington, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: House Painter U 28 M Marylebone, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Builders Labourer Unemployed U 18 M Marylebone, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Letter Sorter Unemployed U 27 M Brighton, Sussex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: House Painter Unemployed U 22 M Little Barton, Norfolk, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Carman Unemployed U 30 M St Pancras, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Lodger

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Occ: House Messenger U 50 M Bristol, Gloucester, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: House Messenger W 48 M Walden, York, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Butler Unemployed M 49 M Norwich, Norfolk, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Coachman Unemployed U 32 M Alesbury, Buckingham, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Stablegroom Unemployed U 33 M Hounslay, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Hotel Waiter Unemployed U 34 M Norwich, Norfolk, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Coachman Unemployed U 30 M Frensham, Gloucester, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Carpenter U 32 M Richmond, York, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Stable Groom Unemployed U 25 M Maidstone, Kent, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Carpenter Unemployed U 28 M St Giles, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Wireworker At Shop U 28 M Scotland
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Stablegroom Unemployed U 28 M Ireland
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Chimney Sweep U 24 M Whaddon, Buckingham, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Stable Groom U 25 M Preston, Lancashire, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: House Porter U 22 M Ashley, Norfolk, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Stable Groom U 28 M London, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Cab Driver U 41 M Craytham, York, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: House Grainer

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Census Place: St Marylebone, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341033 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0147 Folio 78 Page 54

Frederick PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Stableman (D)
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 61 M Litchfield, Stafford, England

Annie PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 61 F Bushley, Gloucester, England

Dwelling: 104 Carlisle St
 Census Place: St Marylebone, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341035 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0160 Folio 10 Page 14

George PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Whitesmith
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 29 M Kensington, Middlesex, England

Emily PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 23 F Brighton, Sussex, England

Ellen PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Mar: F Age Sex Birthplace
 2 F Paddington, Middlesex, England

Alice PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Mar: F Age Sex Birthplace
 6m F Marylebone, Middlesex, England

Dwelling: 9 High St
 Census Place: Hampton Road, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341036 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0168 Folio 70 Page 25

Anna PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Draper
 Mar: U Age Sex Birthplace
 62 F London Southwark, London, Middlesex, England

Julia PLANT
 Rel: Sister
 Occ: Draper
 Mar: U Age Sex Birthplace
 39 F London Bayswater, London, Middlesex, England

Priscilla ASPLANDE
 Rel: Assistant
 Occ: Milliner
 Mar: U Age Sex Birthplace
 25 F Fordham, Cambridge, England

Emilie BARNARD
 Rel: Assistant
 Occ: Dressmaker
 Mar: U Age Sex Birthplace
 26 F New Cross, Kent, England

Donisa DOUTGLAS
 Rel: Visitor
 Occ: Inn Keeper
 Mar: W Age Sex Birthplace
 65 F London Southwark, London, Middlesex, England

Anne HARDS
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: Servant Domestic
 Mar: U Age Sex Birthplace
 25 F Sopworth, Wiltshire, England

Nery GRAMWOOD
 Rel: Assistant
 Occ: Assistant In Drapery
 Mar: U Age Sex Birthplace
 15 F London, Middlesex, England

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Dwelling: 4 Lower Lawn Rd
 Census Place: Haringfield, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341037 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0174 Folio 81 Page 35

John PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Army Pensioner
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 58 M Leicester, England

Mary PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 51 F Chaman, Kent, England

Harry PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Apprenticed To Pianoforte Maker
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 25 M Camordeg, England

Beatrice L. PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 Mar: F Age Sex Birthplace
 12 F Cambridge, England

Dwelling: 7 High Street
 Census Place: St Pancras, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341038 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0176 Folio 19 Page 22

William WENHAM
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Tobaccoist
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 44 M Lee, Kent, England

James PLANT
 Rel: Visitor
 Occ: Retired Costumer
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 59 M Litchfield, Stafford, England

Dwelling: 40 Mearney St
 Census Place: St Pancras, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341040 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0183 Folio 26 Page 35

Mary A. PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Landdress
 Mar: W Age Sex Birthplace
 48 F Purford, Surrey, England

John J. PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Engine Cleaner Rivy
 Mar: U Age Sex Birthplace
 19 M London, Middlesex, England

Edward PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Railway Messenger
 Mar: U Age Sex Birthplace
 14 M London, Middlesex, England

William SHEPPHARD
 Rel: Boarder
 Occ: Journeyman Baker
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 26 M Northampton, England

Jasitua WAITE
 Rel: Boarder
 Occ: Engine Cleaner Rivy
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 21 M Yardley Hastings, Northampton, England

Hern JACKSON
 Rel: Boarder
 Occ: Engine Cleaner Rivy
 Mar: M Age Sex Birthplace
 20 M Preston, Lancashire, England

Dwelling: 20 St Pauls Terrace
 Census Place: St Pancras, London, Middlesex, England

1881 British Census

Source: FHL Film 1341046 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0209 Folio 11 Page 16

Charles James FOX
 Rel: Head
 Occ: General Porter
 Marr: M Age Sex Birthplace
 M 38 M Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England

Amelia FOX
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Tailoress
 M 40 F Fordham, Essex, England

Arthur PLANT
 Rel: Bro In Law
 Occ: Butcher
 U 43 M Norfolk, Essex, England

Dwelling: 3 St Paul R3
 Census Place: St Pancras, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341046 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0209 Folio 57 Page 18

Clement Thos. PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Solicitor Clerk
 Marr: M Age Sex Birthplace
 M 25 M Middlesex, England

Elizabeth PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Rel: Son
 M 28 F Islington, Middlesex, England
 1 M Kent, England

Dwelling: 7 Tailors Asylum
 Census Place: St Pancras, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341047 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0214 Folio 83 Page 72

George PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Retired Tailor No Occ
 Marr: M Age Sex Birthplace
 M 60 M Stafford, England

Sarah PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Retired Tailor Wife
 M 63 F Sussex, England

Dwelling: 9 Rilla Place Harwood St
 Census Place: St Pancras, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341048 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0219 Folio 8 Page 12

Kate WOODCOCK
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Dress Maker
 Marr: W Age Sex Birthplace
 W 56 F Chichester, Sussex, England

Laura WOODCOCK
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Messenger
 U 21 F London, London, Middlesex, England

George WOODCOCK
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Messenger
 U 17 M London, London, Middlesex, England

Frank WOODCOCK
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Messenger
 15 M London, London, Middlesex, England

John PLANT
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Messenger
 M 28 M Wellington, Shropshire, England

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Occ: Carpenter

Dwelling: 122 Hemingford Rd
 Census Place: Islington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341050 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0229 Folio 56 Page 13

Mary PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Housekeeper
 Marr: W Age Sex Birthplace
 W 70 F Cann, Dorset, England

Maria E. KILBOWEN
 Rel: G Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 13 F Islington, Middlesex, England

Florence CLUNCY
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Scholar
 U 17 F Ireland

Dwelling: 7 Huddleston Rd
 Census Place: Islington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341053 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0245 Folio 40 Page 10

Thomas W. PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Retired Dairyman
 Marr: M Age Sex Birthplace
 M 47 M Chiseldon, Buckingham, England

Elizabeth PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Rel: Serv
 M 46 F St Pancras, Middlesex, England

Annie BAXTER
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: Genl Dist Serv
 U 22 F Marylebone, Middlesex, England

Susan SMALL
 Rel: Boarder
 Occ: Assistant
 W 66 F Ipswich, Suffolk, England
 Handicap: Deaf

Dwelling: Hammer Cottage
 Census Place: Islington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341054 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0246 Folio 18 Page 29

John PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Painter
 Marr: M Age Sex Birthplace
 M 60 M Lincoln, England

Dinah PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Painter
 M 43 F Lincoln, England

Nancy PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Assist In Home
 U 17 F Holloway, Middlesex, England

Minnie PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Assist In Home
 U 14 F Holloway, Middlesex, England

Arthur PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 U 10 M Holloway, Middlesex, England

Joe PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 U 7 M Holloway, Middlesex, England

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Samuel PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 4 M Holloway, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar

Dwelling: 33 Hamptden Rd
 Census Place: Islington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341054 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0247 Folio 7B Page 38
 Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 52 M Hertford, England

John PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Gen Labor
 Handicap: Deaf
 M 43 F
 17 F Haggerstone, Middlesex, England
 11 M Haggerstone, Middlesex, England
 8 M Hackney, Middlesex, England
 Thomas PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Don Servant
 Albert PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar

Dwelling: 434 Essex Road
 Census Place: Islington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341057 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0262 Folio 6A Page 3

Stephen CHAMBERLAIN
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Licensed Victualler
 M 37 F Shore ditch, Middlesex, England
 M 45 M Shore ditch, Middlesex, England
 Joanna CHAMBERLAIN
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Unemployed
 M 37 F Shore ditch, Middlesex, England
 Stephen John CHAMBERLAIN
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Unemployed
 U 13 M Walworth, Surrey, England
 Fredric James CHAMBERLAIN
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 U 11 M Walworth, Surrey, England
 Charles Henry CHAMBERLAIN
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 U 9 M Shore ditch, Surrey, England
 Louis CHAMBERLAIN
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 U 5 M Shore ditch, Surrey, England
 Augustus CHAMBERLAIN
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 U 2 M Shore ditch, Surrey, England
 Joanna Reila CHAMBERLAIN
 Rel: Daughter
 U 2 F Shore ditch, Surrey, England
 Harry RACE
 Rel: Servant
 U 22 M Suffolk, England

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William WATSON
 Occ: Printer (1 S)
 U 25 M Bethnal Green, Middlesex, England
 Harriet WILKINSON
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: Barman
 W 57 F Surrey, England
 Julia Mary PLANT
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: Nurse
 U 31 F Middlesex, England
 Rel: Wifes Sister
 Occ: Domestic Servant

Dwelling: 2 Prospect Cott
 Census Place: Islington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341057 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0262 Folio 110 Page 49
 Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 41 M Marylebone, Middlesex, England

John R. PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Fishmon Assis
 M 34 F Paddington, Middlesex, England
 Rose PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Fred PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 12 M Islington, Middlesex, England
 Mary PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 10 F Islington, Middlesex, England
 Kate PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 8 F Harker Sq, Middlesex, England
 Lena PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 6 F Islington, Middlesex, England
 Harry PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 4 M St Pancras, Middlesex, England
 Sydney PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 2 M St Pancras, Middlesex, England
 Walter PLANT
 Rel: Son
 1 m M Islington, Middlesex, England

Dwelling: 74 Highbury Hill
 Census Place: Islington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341058 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0267 Folio 11 Page 18
 Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 W 54 F Pembroke, Wales

Charlotte THOMSON
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Interest On Capital
 U 28 F Waltham Abbey, Essex, England
 Catherine THOMSON
 Rel: Daughter
 U 11 F Waltham Abbey, Essex, England
 Jessie THOMSON
 Rel: Daughter
 U 20 M South Hackney, Middlesex, England
 John R. THOMSON
 Rel: Son

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Julia JONES
 Occ: Articled Clerk To Solicitor
 U 47 F Waltham Abbey, Essex, England
 Rel: Visitor
 U 30 F Hertford, Hertford, England
 Occ: Interest On Capital
 Rel: Serv
 U 26 F Elm, Cambridge, England
 Occ: Cook (Domestic)
 Rel: Serv
 U 26 F Elm, Cambridge, England
 Occ: Housemaid (Domestic)

Dwelling: 62 Hanley Rd
 Census Place: Islington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PRF, File 1341059 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0275 Page 10 Page 16

Alfred Thomas NORTH
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Fruiterer & Greengrocer
 M 28 F Chardon, Buckingham, England
 Rel: Wife
 1 F Clapton, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daughter
 U 51 F Chardon, Buckingham, England
 Rel: Sister
 Occ: Fruiters Assistant

Dwelling: 4 Beales Place
 Census Place: Islington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PRF, File 1341060 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0270 Page 103 Page 6

William PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Green Grocer
 M 38 F Chesterton, Cambridge, England
 Rel: Wife
 7 M Leytonstone, Essex, England
 Rel: Son
 U 16 M Devon, England
 Rel: Boarder

Dwelling: 1 Cousins Cottages Hornsey La
 Census Place: Islington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PRF, File 1341060 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0279 Page 24 Page 8

James PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Lab in Brickfield
 M 48 F Bordesley, Suffolk, England
 Rel: Wife
 15 F Forest Hill, Surrey, England
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Cart Serv

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Rosanna PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 U 48 F Islington, Middlesex, England
 Occ: Son
 Dwelling: 2 Haying Rd
 Census Place: Stoke Newington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PRF, File 1341061 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0283 Page 38 Page 15

Jane PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Dress Maker
 U 22 F Islington, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daughter
 U 18 F Islington, Middlesex, England
 Occ: Dress Maker Unemployed
 15 M Islington, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Solicitors General Clerk
 U 43 M Camberwell, Surrey, England
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Solicitors Clerk Out Of Employ

Dwelling: 54 Springdale Rd
 Census Place: Stoke Newington, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PRF, File 1341061 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0285 Page 67 Page 16

Henry SHIRRIPTON
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Vicar Of All Saints
 M 53 M Thame, Oxford, England
 Sarah SHIRRIPTON
 Rel: Wife
 U 34 F Islington, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: General Servant

Dwelling: 23 Founlayne Rd
 Census Place: Hackney, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PRF, File 1341062 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0287 Page 75 Page 9

Robert PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Retired Victualier
 M 58 F Gateshead, Durham, England
 Jane PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 U 25 F Shorelitch, Middlesex, England
 Alfred PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Warehouseman
 U 24 M Shorelitch, Middlesex, England
 Arthur PLANT
 Rel: Son
 U 20 M Shorelitch, Middlesex, England

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Henry PLANT
 Occ: Stationer
 Rel: Son
 U 19 M Shoreditch, Middlesex, England
 Occ: Law Stationer
 U 25 F Brancaster, Norfolk, England
 Ann WHITE
 Rel: Serv
 Occ: General Serv

Dwelling: 4 Tranquil Place
 Census Place: Hackney, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FH Film 1341063 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0297 Fols 108 Page 43
 Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 57 M Stapleford, Hertford, England
 Jacob PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Lab Oper
 M 55 F Sacomb, Hertford, England
 Rebecca PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Laundress

Dwelling: 7 Grand Place
 Census Place: Hackney, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FH Film 1341054 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0297 Fols 58 Page 27
 Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 25 M Essex, England
 William REASON
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Gardener

Mary REASON
 Rel: Wife
 M 20 F Berkshire, England
 Emily REASON
 Rel: Daug
 U 2 F Clapton, Middlesex, England
 William PLANT
 Rel: Visitor
 M 36 M Shropshire, England
 Alice PLANT
 Rel: Visitor
 U 26 F Berkshire, England
 Alice PLANT
 Rel: Visitor
 U 4 F Clapton, Middlesex, England
 William PLANT
 Rel: Son
 U 3 M Clapton, Middlesex, England
 Arthur PLANT
 Rel: Son
 U 1 M Clapton, Middlesex, England

Dwelling: 77 Lovelock Lane
 Census Place: Hackney, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FH Film 1341064 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0300 Fols 15 Page 23
 Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 W 52 F Somerset, England
 Mary A. PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Man's Maker
 U 19 F Shoreditch
 Emily M. PLANT
 Rel: (Daug)
 Occ: Cottonery Milliner

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Alice PLANT
 Rel: (Daug)
 Occ: Scholar
 U 12 F Shoreditch
 William H. MUNDAY
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Clerk Metal Nitch
 U 18 M St Johns Hackney

Dwelling: 2 Heslop Pt
 Census Place: Hackney, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FH Film 1341066 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0303 Fols H Page 5
 Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 40 M Desford, Leicesters, England
 Jos. PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Carpenter
 M 40 F Leicester, Leicesters, England
 Eliza PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 U 19 M Leicester, Leicesters, England
 George H. PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Compositor
 U 15 M Hackney, Middlesex, England
 Arthur T. PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Junior Clerk
 U 17 F Hackney, Middlesex, England
 Emma PLANT
 Rel: Daug
 Occ: Scholar

Dwelling: 10 Duncan Square
 Census Place: Hackney, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FH Film 1341057 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0312 Fols 32 Page 55
 Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 30 M Little Bowden, Northampton, England
 George PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Cabinet Maker
 M 37 F Chesham, Middlesex, England
 Ann PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 M 14 F Shoreditch, Middlesex, England
 Mary PLANT
 Rel: Daug
 Occ: Pastry Box Maker (Paper)
 U 9 M Shoreditch, Middlesex, England
 Arthur PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 U 8 M Shoreditch, Middlesex, England
 George PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 U 5 F Shoreditch, Middlesex, England
 Emma PLANT
 Rel: Daug
 Occ: Scholar
 U 4 M Shoreditch, Middlesex, England
 Alfred PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 U 2 F Hackney, Middlesex, England
 Eliza PLANT
 Rel: Daug

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Dwelling: 9 Bishops Ard
 Census Place: Hackney, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341058 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0315 Page 16 Page 26

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 34 M Halstead, Essex, England

Jas. LEAPER
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Weaver (m)

Elizabeth LEAPER
 Rel: Wife

Elizabeth LEAPER
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar

Louisa LEAPER
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar

Margt A. PLANT
 Rel: Lodger
 Occ: Independent

Dwelling: 4 Warden's Place
 Census Place: Cuckfield, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341075 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0345 Page 86 Page 31

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 57 M Stafford, England

Henry PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Night watchman

Susanna PLANT
 Rel: Wife

Eilon WALTON
 Rel: Visitor

Dwelling: 5 Ebenezer Bld
 Census Place: Shoreditch, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341085 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0305 Page 96 Page 30

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 43 M Hoxton, Middlesex, England

William PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Paper Stainer

Annay PLANT
 Rel: Wife

William PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Shoebuy (Mess)

Jarvis PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar

Lucy PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar

Emily THOMAS
 Rel: Step D
 Occ: L. Maker

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Dwelling: 24 Ivy Place
 Census Place: Shoreditch, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341097 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0401 Page 5 Page 7

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 45 M Spitalfields, Middlesex, England

Henry W. PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Boot Maker

Catherine PLANT
 Rel: Wife

Elizabeth PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar

Sarah C. PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar

Eilon PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar

Henry W. PLANT
 Rel: Son

Alice PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar

Dwelling: 34 Robinson Rd
 Census Place: Bedford Green, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341091 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0421 Page 62 Page 51

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 U 34 M London, Middlesex, England

Frederick PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Australian Commission Agent

Louisa PLANT
 Rel: Sister
 Occ: Dressmaker

Dwelling: 113 Middlesex St
 Census Place: Whitechapel, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341096 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0443 Page 77 Page 7

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 52 M Whitechapel, Middlesex, England

Abraham PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Butcher

Alice PLANT
 Rel: Wife

Aaron PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Butcher

Louise PLANT
 Rel: Daughter

Rachel PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar

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12 F Whitechapel, Middlesex, England
 10 F Whitechapel, Middlesex, England
 8 M Whitechapel, Middlesex, England
 4 M Whitechapel, Middlesex, England
 6 M Whitechapel, Middlesex, England

10 Fernhills Terrace
 Census Place: Limehouse, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PHL File 1341103 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0469 Folio 115 Page 52

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 45 M Naerton, Suffolk, England

Rel: Head
 Occ: Carpenter

M 45 F Leed, Kent, England
 Rel: Wife

U 19 F Limehouse, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Pupil Teacher in National School

U 22 M Limehouse, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Boarder
 Occ: Sawyer

10 Garden St
 Census Place: Mile End Old Town, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PHL File 1341105 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0477 Folio 13 Page 20

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 35 F St Georges East

Mary Sophia Rayer
 Rel: Wife (Head)

U 30 M Safford, Suffolk, England
 Rel: Boarder
 Occ: Smith

U 18 M Safford, Suffolk, England
 Rel: Boarder
 Occ: Smith

7 Garden St
 Census Place: Mile End Old Town, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PHL File 1341105 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0477 Folio 14 Page 22

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 30 M Buckingham, England

Thomas Plant
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Gardener to Rubbish Contractor

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M 27 F St Georges, Middlesex, England
 6 F Rainhill, Middlesex, England
 U 19 F St Georges, Middlesex, England

122 Devonshire St
 Census Place: Mile End Old Town, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PHL File 1341105 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0475 Folio 65 Page 22

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 46 M Sacombe, Hartford, England

John Plant
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Currier

M 34 F Hoxton, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Wife

Charles Plant
 Rel: Son
 W 65 M

Charles W Robinson
 Rel: Father in Law

13 Eleanor St
 Census Place: Bromley, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PHL File 1341110 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0435 Folio 114 Page 44

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 42 M Paddington, Middlesex, England

Richard Plant
 Rel: Head
 Occ: General Labourer

M 40 F Limehouse, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Wife

U 18 F Bromley, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Tailor

U 16 F Bromley, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Cabinet Maker

U 14 M Stepney, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Errand Boy

U 9 M Bromley, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Errand Boy

7 M Bromley, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Errand Boy

U 4 F Bromley, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daughter

U 2 F Bromley, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daughter

U 3 M Bromley, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Daughter

122 Devonshire St
 Census Place: Mile End Old Town, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: PHL File 1341105 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0475 Folio 65 Page 22

Marr Age Sex Birthplace
 M 46 M Sacombe, Hartford, England

John Plant
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Currier

M 34 F Hoxton, Middlesex, England
 Rel: Wife

Charles Plant
 Rel: Son
 W 65 M

Charles W Robinson
 Rel: Father in Law

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Rel: Son

Dwelling: 33 Kingsbury
 Census Place: Bromley, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341112 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0486 Page 26 Page 43

James PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Carriage Trimmer On Railway
 Marr: M
 Age: 34
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Limehouse, Middlesex, England

Alice E. PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Wife
 Marr: M
 Age: 30
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: St Clements, Oxford, England

Cousa A. PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Marr: M
 Age: 5
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Bromley, Middlesex, England

Dwelling: 17 Susannah Street
 Census Place: Poplar, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341112 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0605 Page 28 Page 11

Agathe PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Laundress
 Marr: W
 Age: 45
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Ipswich, Suffolk, England

Elizabeth PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Dressmaker
 Marr: M
 Age: 15
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Weymouth, Dorset, England

Dwelling: 7 Elm Grove St
 Census Place: Poplar, London, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341112 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0606 Page 55 Page 15

Edward R. PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Shipwright
 Marr: M
 Age: 38
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Stratford, Essex, England

Louisa PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Singer
 Marr: M
 Age: 40
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Bow Common, Middlesex, England

Mary A. PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Singer
 Marr: M
 Age: 13
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Poplar, Middlesex, England

Miss PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: F
 Age: 12
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Poplar, Middlesex, England

Ruth C. PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: F
 Age: 11
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Poplar, Middlesex, England

Florence PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: F
 Age: 9
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Poplar, Middlesex, England

Laura C. PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: F
 Age: 7
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Poplar, Middlesex, England

Law R. PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: F
 Age: 5
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Poplar, Middlesex, England

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Occ: Scholar

Ada L. PLANT

Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: M
 Age: 4
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Middlesex, England

Richard S. PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Marr: M
 Age: 2
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Middlesex, England

Dwelling: Hamworth Rd 02

Census Place: Islington, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341025 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1103 Page 118 Page 74

Sarah Jane ELTHAM
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Laundress
 Marr: W
 Age: 60
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Sussex, England

Ann PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Laundress
 Marr: M
 Age: 37
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Middlesex, England

Sarah Georgina PLANT
 Rel: Grand Daughter
 Marr: F
 Age: 2
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Paddington, Middlesex, England

Dwelling: No 14 Windmill Road

Census Place: Ealing, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341027 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1347 Page 50 Page 5

James PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Lighterman
 Marr: M
 Age: 28
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Slough, Buckingham, England

Louisa PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: M
 Age: 25
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Barking, Essex, England

James PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: M
 Age: 5
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Birmingham Warwick, England

Louisa PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: F
 Age: 4
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Birmingham Warwick, England

Little PLANT
 Rel: Daughter
 Marr: F
 Age: 3
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Kingston, Surrey, England

Dwelling: St Pancras Cemetery High Road

Census Place: Finchley, Middlesex, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341033 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1374 Page 33 Page 74

Jacob PLANT
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Cemetery Labor
 Marr: M
 Age: 35
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Chandon, Buckingham, England

Susan PLANT
 Rel: Wife
 Marr: M
 Age: 37
 Sex: F
 Birthplace: Worcester, England

Thomas PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Occ: Scholar
 Marr: M
 Age: 11
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Worcester, England

William PLANT
 Rel: Son
 Marr: M
 Age: 8
 Sex: M
 Birthplace: Gillingham Town, Middlesex, England

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Occ: Scholar
 Rel: Daughter
 1 F Finchley, Middlesex, England

Dwelling: Eightyfour Road School House
 Census Place: Hornsey, Middlesex, England
 Source: RG11 1881 RG11 page 1379 folio 128 page 51

Charles McDOWALL
 Rel: Head
 Occ: Headmaster Of Highgate School In Holy Orders BA
 M 44 Sheffield, York, England

Georgina McDOWALL
 Rel: Wife
 Occ: U 18 F Thorton, Lancashire, England

Edith G. McDOWALL
 Rel: Daughter
 Occ: U 15 F St. Mary Magdalene, Worcester, England

Charles R. McDOWALL
 Rel: Son
 Occ: U 9 M St. Mary Magdalene, Worcester, England

Arthur S. McDOWALL
 Rel: Son
 Occ: U 3 M Highgate, Middlesex, England

Elizabeth EDMOND
 Rel: Boarder
 Occ: U 64 F Outham, Kent, England

Brenda ANDREWS
 Rel: Boarder
 Occ: U 36 F St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, England

Mary A. SMITH
 Rel: Boarder
 Occ: U 30 F Ireland

Elizabeth NICHOLS
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: U 54 F Eastern Grey, Wiltshire, England

Elizabeth PETERSON
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: U 37 F Foy, Hereford, England

Rachael M. PLANT
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: U 23 F Wednesbury, Stafford, England

Rosebud PLANT
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: U 59 F Kibbingley, Stafford, England

Georgina BIRKBECK
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: U 21 F Malvern, Worcester, England

Louise R. GARDING
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: U 18 F Tibury Hill, Essex, England

Grace SIRD
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: U 19 F Shooburyness, Kent, England

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Mary RUSSELL
 Occ: House Maid Servant
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: U 19 F Barnston, Devon, England

George PINK
 Occ: Scullery Maid Servant
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: U 14 M Barnston, Devon, England

Francis J. HARRIS
 Occ: Page Boy Day Servant
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: U 14 M Union, Devon, England

Francis FAMES
 Occ: Page Boy Day Servant
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: M 36 M Langus, Somerset, England

Charlotte EAMES
 Occ: Coachman Driver
 Rel: Servant
 Occ: M 29 F Warrington Colson, Cheshire, England

Coachman Wife Day

LATE AMENDMENTS

Add e-mail

Michael Plant -- Member No. 6 e-mail address: plant.inbakewell@btopenworld.com

Amend e-mail

Dr Ruth Plant -- Member No. 187 - e-mail address: ruth@fsl.der.nan.ac.uk

New Address

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Add e-mail

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Amend Members Interest

Mr Graham Wingfield 18c Sevenoaks, Antrobus, Cheshire/17c Presbury, Cheshire/