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# Roots and Branches

The Official Journal of  
The Plant Family History Group

Issue No 24 August 2002

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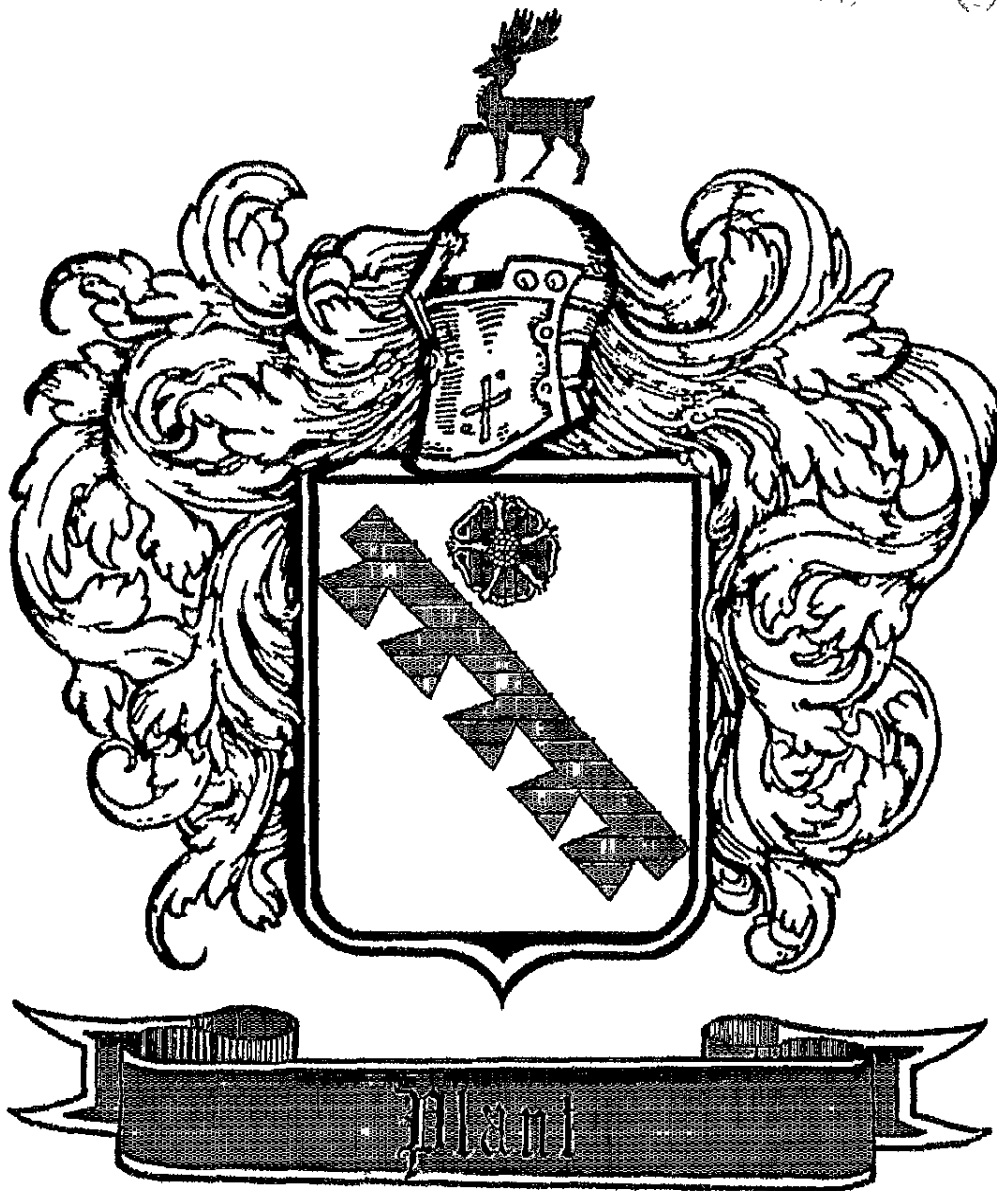
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From information given by members of the group

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

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

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

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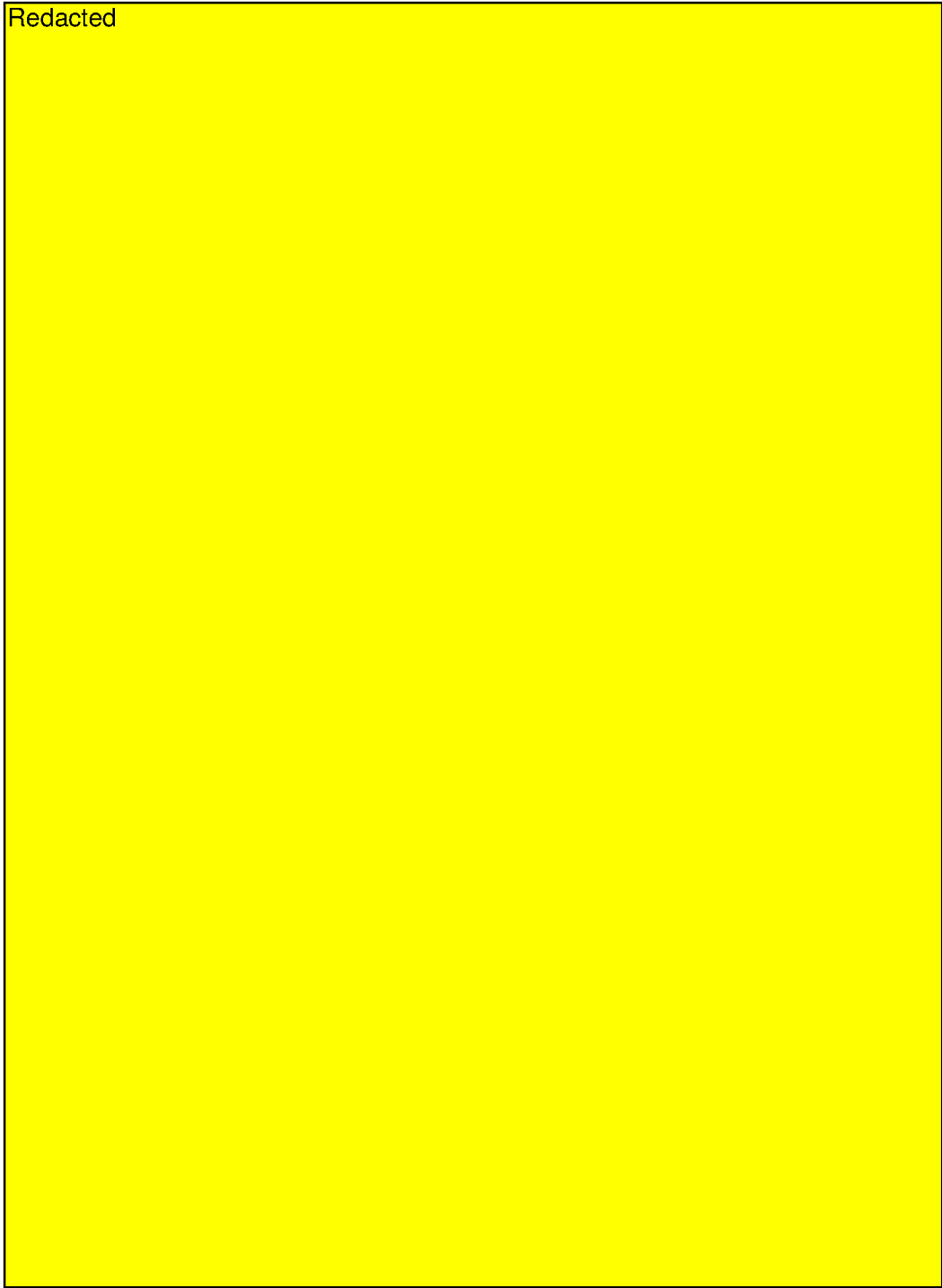
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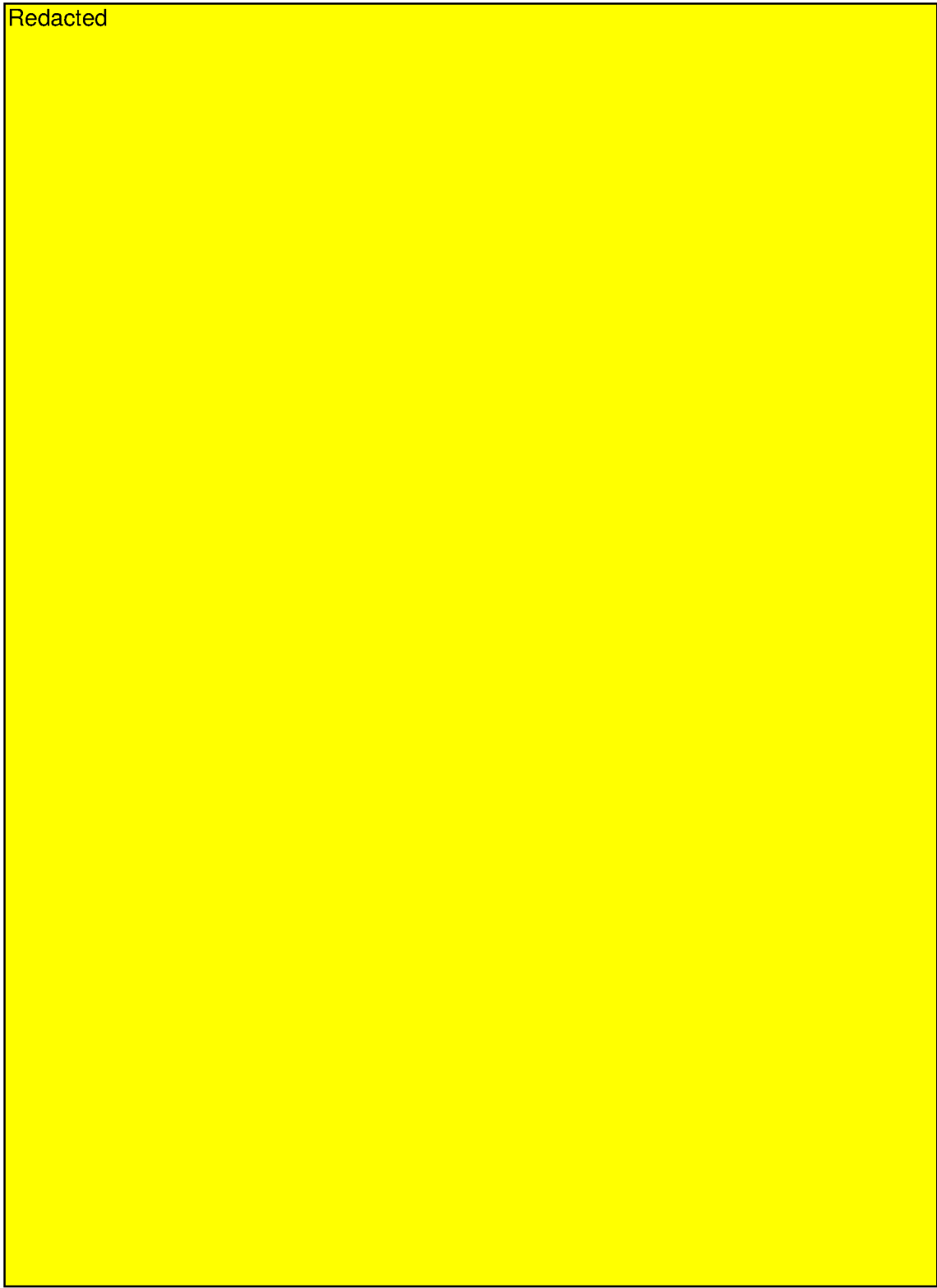
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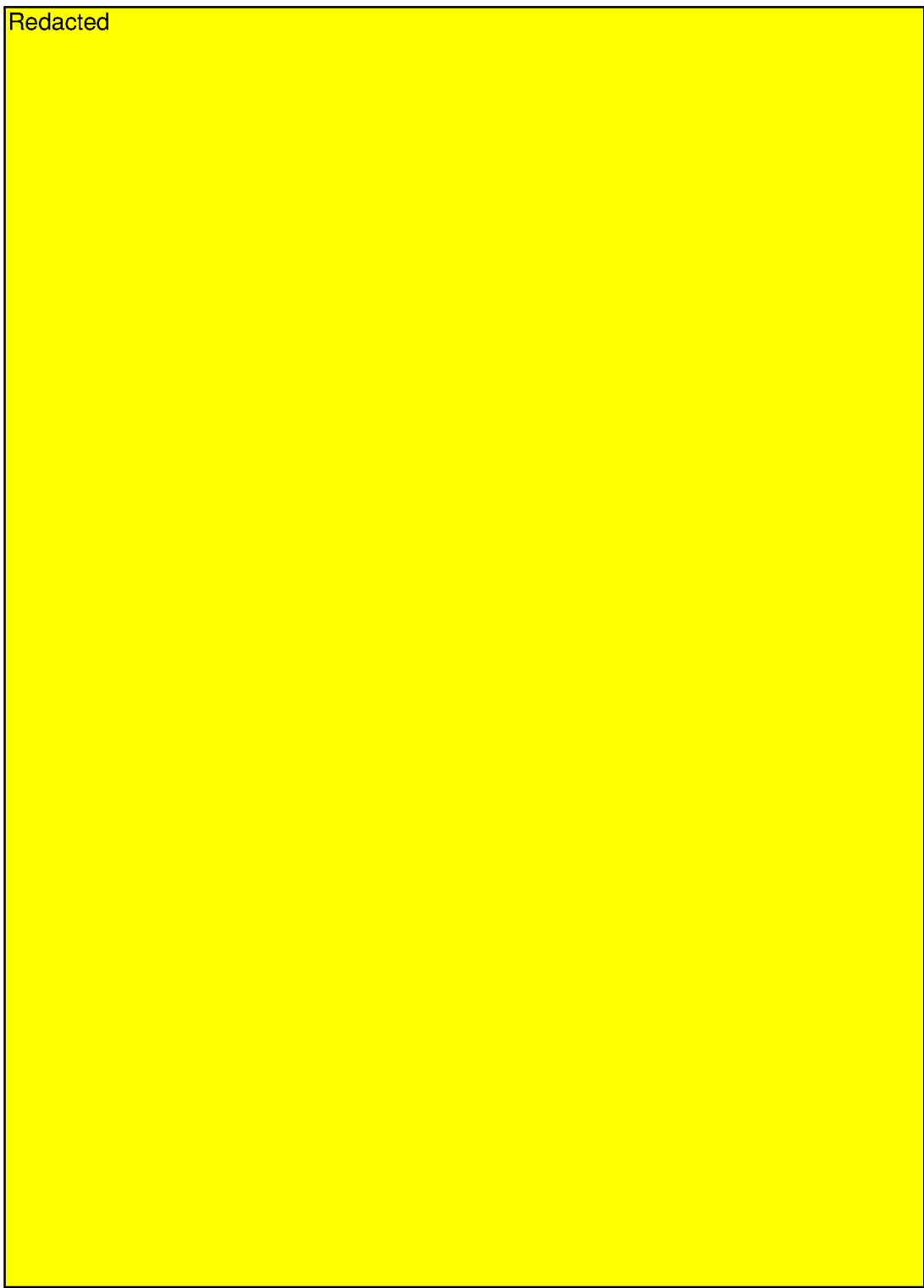
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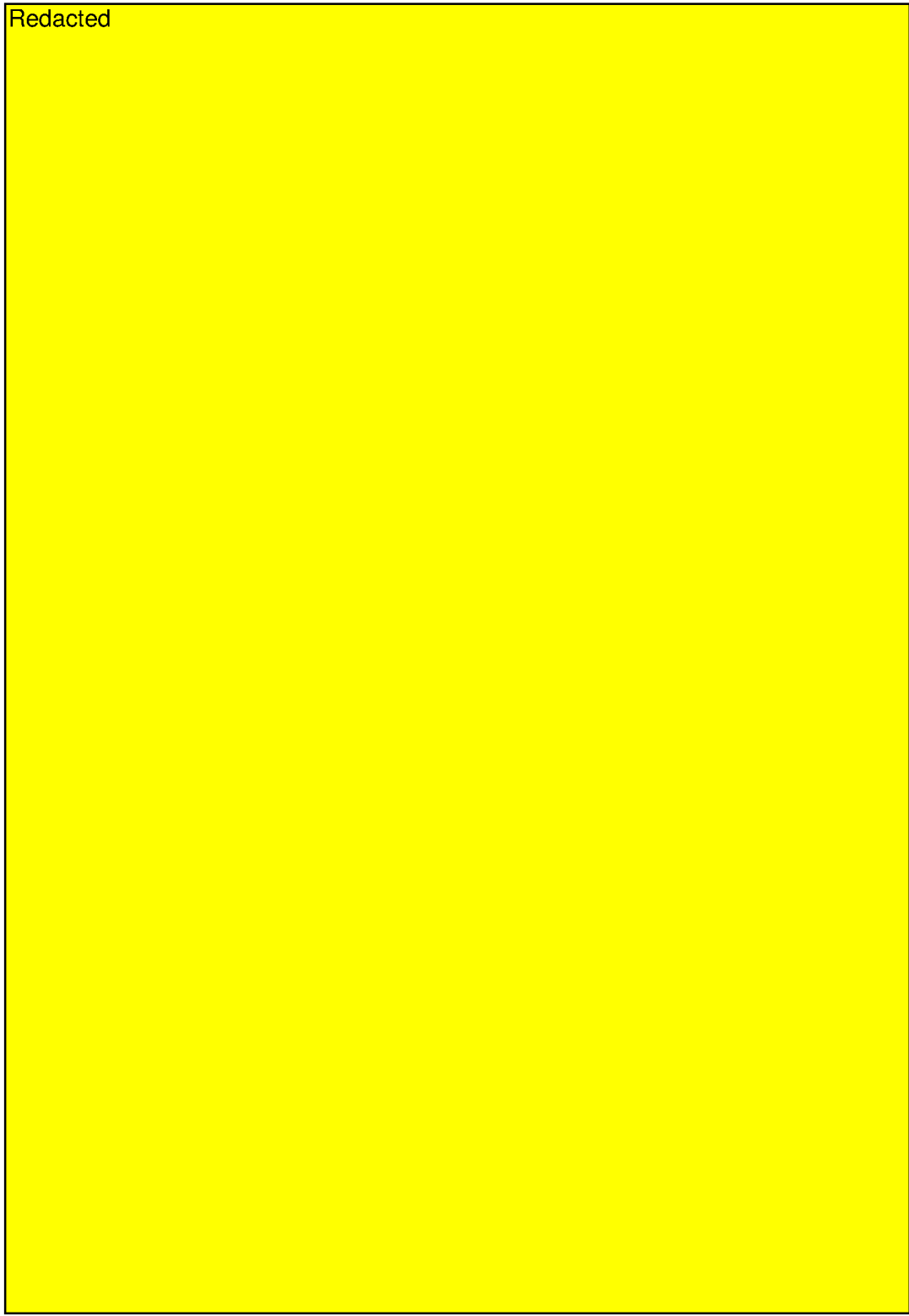
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## MEMBERS INTERESTS

<u>Membership</u>		<u>Interest</u>
No	Name	
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 Kildsgrove/
47	Mrs S Robson	General/
51	Mr Gerald Plant	m19c Goostrey Cheshire/L19c e20c Salford Lancs/
52	Dr John S Plant	19c Sheffield Yorks/e19c Clowne Derbyshire/
59	Mr Nigel Burroughs	L18c 19c Burslem + Longton Staffs/
65	Mr D J Plant	Any period Cheadle Staffs/
69	Mr Andrew Plant	M18c + M19c Little Bowden and Market Harborough/19c London
71	Mr G Brian Plant	.Any period Cheshire/

74	Mrs Alice D Mercer	19c Leicester/L19c Nottingham/
75	Mr M J Plant	e19c Shropshire/e19c Cheadle Hulme Cheshire/
85	Mr John E Ransley	18c + 19c Staffordshire/
89	Mrs Denise F Weston	Any period Fenton + Cheadle + Longton Staffs/
90	Mrs M R Lake	m18c Suffolk/
95	Linda Shields Wheeler	17c Stafford/any period Connecticut USA/
98	Deanne Richards	19c Eckington Derbyshire/Sheffield/
104	Mrs Liz Plant	17c - 18c + e19c Wolverhampton/
111	Mr Malcolm John Plant	Any period Sibsey Lincs/
113	Mrs Heather Plant	L19c Hackney Middlesex/
114	Mr John Russel Ingamellis	18c Lincs/
115	Mrs Pat Herring	e19c Ashley Staffs/L19c Wheelock Cheshire/
116	Miss Joan Plant	e19c Bristol/
119	Mrs Florence Plant	L19c Staffordshire/
121	Kathy Compagno	19c West Bromwich + Walsall, Staffs/ L18c + e19c Brierley Hill/ e 18c Old Swinford
122	Elizabeth Messer	L19c Cheadle Staffs/
123	Dr Andrew Thomas Plant	18c + 19c Northants/19c Rutland/19c Hants + Cambs L19c + e20c Bedfordshire
124	Mr Alan Plant	General Staffordshire/
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/
162	Aloa Dereta	Any Period pre 1860 Leek Staffs/ m 19c Sheffield, Yorks/
164	Evelyn M Prtts	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 Whitshire + Devon/
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/
181	Mr Jack Plant	19c South Yorks/North Derbyshire/
182	Linda Wagoner	Any period USA/Immigrants from UK to USA/
183	Mr Chris Plant	pre 1720 Leek/post 1720 Cheadle Staffs/
185	Mr Wayne Titmus	19c Woilverhampton/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 Pafurni	Any period Cheshire/
190	Mr Richard Silitto	18c Hurdlow +Leek, Staffs/
191	Mrs Frances Reeve	17 + 18 + 19c Cheadle, Staffs/
193	Mr Raymond Plante	Any period Canada/
194	Mrs Ann Wilkinson	19c Newport, Shropshire/
195	Mr David Plant	Any period West Midlands/18 + 19c Dudley + Brewood Staffs/Any period South Africa.
196	Mrs Janet Padrazolla	18 + 19c Piddington, Oxford/18 + 19c Crendon, Bucks/
197	Mr Frank Robinson	19c Eastport, Maine, USA/
198	Mr Patrick Thomas Plant	19c Suffolk/
199	Mrs Judith Wilkinson	18 + 19c Dudley, Tipton, Halesowen, Rowley Regis, Brierley Hill, Langley, Cradley, West Bromwich/
200	Miss Simone Plant	L18 + 19c Eccleshall, Stafford/
201	Mr Ronnie Plant	L19c Dudley South Staffs/

### PAST MEMBERS INTERESTS

In March I received a letter from a prospective new member in which she outlined details of certain 'Plants' who were forebears of a cousin-in-law. On searching our records I came across a connection with a past member. The thought then struck me that, even though the journal includes the interest of present members, no reference is made to the interests of past members. Earlier members may have access to these records if copies of earlier journals have been retained – but more recent members may not.

Therefore the following is a list of past members interests. If you wish to contact any of these past members please contact me and I will forward the last known address and any relevant information.

### PAST MEMBERS INTERESTS

<u>Member No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Areas of Interest</u>
2	Mr John Plant	General
3	Mr John Plant	Any period Market Harborough + Bristol/
5	Mrs Mary Stone	m19c Altrincham, Cheshire/
7	Mrs C M O'Donoran	e19c Gnosall, Staffs/m19c Bloxwich, Staffs/
8	Mrs M Froggatt	research being carried out by Member No 7/
9	Mrs Doris Nicholas	e19c Shropshire/e19c Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire/
11	Mrs B Jones	L18c Clowne, Derby/e19c Stavely, Derby/m19c Halton Leeds, Yorks/
12	Mrs Lois Webb	e19c Macclesfield Cheshire/m19c Hollingwood + Darwen Lancs/
13	Ms Helen Hill	e19c Ayrshire/m19c Rowley Regis, Staffs/ L19c Cradley, Staffs/
14	Rev D A Jackson	18c 19c Ashton, Lancs/19c Dukinfield, Lancs/ e19c Mottram, Cheshire/e19c Stockport, Cheshire/ 18c Blakley, Lancs/18c Manchester, Lancs/
15	Mrs Winifred Stuart	Any period Cheshire/
21	Mr A Fowler	m19c Lichfield, Staffs/Any period Liverpool/
22	Mr John Plant	General/
23	Mrs J Wallace	18c Nottingham/m19c London/m19c New Zealand/ 20c Australia/
24	Mr George Plant	19c Rushton Biddulph, Norton, Staffs/
25	Elvin U Plant	19c Holmes Chapel, Cheshire/
26	Ms Janis Kirby	m19c Willenhall, Staffs/L19c Manchester/ e19c Wellington, Shropshire

27	Mrs P E Ormerod	e19c Sandbach, Cheshire/m19c Church Hulme, Cheshire/
28	Susan Mackay	L19c Derbyshire/
30	Mrs C L Plant	General/
31	Mr John Plant Harthan	Any period Elworth Hall, Cheshire/
34	Mrs S R Hough	e19c Biddulph, Staffs/
35	Mr Arnold Plant	General/
36	Mr Graeme R Plant	m19c Sibsey, Lincoln/Any period Australia/
39	Mr & Mrs Gordon H Vick	19c Clowne, Derby/19c Staveley, Derby/ L19c Halifax, Yorks/
40	Mrs Jean McDonald	m19c Wolverhampton, Staffs/L17c + 18c Rowley Regis, Worcs/19c Dudley, Worcs/
41	Val Edmonds	m19c Stepney + Limehouse, Middlesex/
42	Mr John Roberts	Any period Cheadle, Staffs/
43	Mrs J A Stebbing	m19c London
46	J H Plant	L18c 19c Longton, Staffs/any period RH + SL Plant Ltd/
48	Mrs S Allan	General/
49	Mrs Elizabeth Bass	General/
50	Mrs Jean Plant	General/
53	Mrs P L Pritchard	Any period Clowne, Derbyshire/
54	W Plant	General/
55	Mr Brian David Burton	e19c Cheadle, Staffs/
56	Frances M J Westwood	Any period Cheadle, Staffs/
57	Mrs Shupley	Any period Kidsgrove/
58	B S Plant	General/
60	Mrs R Terry	19c Burslem - Longton, Staffs/any period RH + SL Plant Ltd/
61	Mr G Plant	General/
62	Mrs M Upton	General/
63	Ian Brindley	General/

64	Albert Edward Plant	General/
66	Sandra Cumung	L19c Wandsworth, London/e19c Leicester/ 20c Australia/
67	Mrs J Bastom	m19c Astbury, Chesnre m19c Biddulph, Staffs/
68	Mr W Perry	18c Congleton + Prestbury, Cheshire/
70	Geoffrey W Plant	General/
72	William Plant	General/
73	Miss F A Curtis	General/
76	Mrs M A Powell	e19c Shropshire/e19c Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire/
77	Mr G J Thomas	e19c Shropshire/e19c Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire/
78	Mr D W Plant	e19c Shropshire/e19c Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire/
79	Mr E G B Powell	Any period Leicestershire/
80	Miss J Nicholas	e19c Shropshire/e19c Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire/
81	Mr Richard S Plant	Any period Staffordshire/RH + SL Plant Ltd/
82	Mr John Plant	General/
83	Miss Kathleen Plant	L19c Hyde, Cheshire/
84	Mrs Shirley Connaghan	19c Long Crendon, Buckingham/20c Australia/
86	Miss Karen Miller	m19c Fradswell + Colwich + Weston, Staffs/
87	Mrs Esmae M Davies	Any period Staffordshire/RH + SL Plant Ltd/
88	Mr John Ackroyd	19c Birmingham/Plant - Green Ltd/
89	Mrs Denise F Weston	Any period Fenton - Cheadle + Longton Staffs/
91	Mr Fred Faulkner	Any period Yarnfield - Stafford/
92	Mrs Kathleen Turner	Any period North Staffs/
93	Cordelia R L Shields	17c Stafford/any period Connecticut USA/
94	Mr Ross Plant	m19c County Cavin, Ireland/
96	Mrs Yvonne May	19c Syston + Loughborough + Desford + Rotheby, Leicester/
97	Mrs Margaret Walker	19c Dudley + Rowley Regis, Staffs/
99	Bryan Charles Plant	m19c Kent/

100	Lauren Essex	17c Stafford/General/
101	Mrs P Handley	19c Gnosall, Staffs/
102	Mr S R Fowler	17c + 18c + 19c Lichfield, Staffs/m19c Liverpool/
103	Mrs Janine Oliver	L19c Shelton, Staffs/
105	William John Plant	m19c Kent/
106	Mrs Isabel McQuoid	L19c Leeds/
107	Mrs Joan E Pebbles	18c + 19c Suffolk/
108	Stella Kornfein	L 19c Wisbech Cambs/L 19c Battersea London/
109	Caryn Plant	General/
110	Myrtle L Reid	L19c + e20c Darlaston + Walsall + West Bromwich, Staffs/
112	Mrs Helen Seamer	19c Willenhall, Staffs/
113	Mrs Heather Plant	L19c Hackney Middlesex/
117	Mrs Lana J Fox	e19c Ontario, Canada/
118	Eileen Plant	e19c Calais Maine, USA/
120	Mr L Edwin Clements	Leicestershire/
125	Mr Ronald George Plant	e20c Rugeley Staffordshire/
126	Mr Bryan Alvey	17c Bakewell + Youlgreave, Derbyshire/
128	Mr Robert Harry Plant	19c Gnosall, Staffordshire/20c Saskatchewan, Canada/
129	Mrs Denise North	19c West Midlands/
130	Mr Tom Plant	TBA
133	Mr Nick Dykes	Any period RH + SL Plant Ltd/
134	Mrs Hillary Bell	19c Haslington, Cheshire/
135	Helen Plant	Pre 1828 Hanley, Staffs/
136	Mrs Joyce E Shaw	Pre 1881 Leek, Staffs/1881 onwards Manchester + Salford/
142	Mr Hugh Middleton	3 20c Islington/
144	Mr Ron Plant	General/
146	Miss J A Rigby	Pre 1900 Stoke on Trent, Staffs/



148	Miss Mgt M Scholefield	e19c Leek, Staffs/
149	John Farmer Plant	19c Birmingham/
150	Mr Stephen Ward	19c Leek, Staffs/
152	Mrs Alma Joan Malpass	19c Sheffield/
154	Mrs Susan E Woods	19c Staffs/
155	Mrs Betty Pyman	3 20c Guildford, Surrey/
156	Christine M Page	m 19c York, Yorkshire/Army/
157	Mr Nicholas J Homes	L 19c London/
159	Mrs Pat Galloway	<i>Any period, Shropshire/</i>
160	Mrs Beverley Dronjak	19c Staffs/Pottery/
161	Mr Antony C H Farnath	19c 20c Black Country, West Midlands/
163	Mrs Joyce Thomas	m 18c L19c Lillishall, Staffs? m 19c L19c Newport, Shropshire
170	Mrs Sharon Marie Walsh	18c + 19c Holmes Chapel, Sandbach, Knutsford, Cheshire/
172	Janice Wilson	m 19c Staffordshire/
173	Mr John Riley	L18c + 19c Clowne Derbyshire/Harthill + Anston Yorks/
176	Mr Nick Shelley	19c Cheshire/
180	Valeria London	19c Potteries/
184	Dr Sarah-Jane Plant	South Staffs/Shropshire/
192	Mr Dennis Booth	18 + 19c East Cheshire/North Staffs/

## INTRODUCTION

Hello

Firstly, welcome to the new members. Seven members did not renew their membership but with eight new members we are at the same active membership as before.

The main event during the last six months was the DNA project and many thanks to Dr John Plant (Member No 52) for all his work in organising this project. John has detailed the results elsewhere in this journal. What we need now is to consolidate the findings. If anybody is interested in participating in phase II of the investigation please contact John direct.

We now have a coloured copy of the Plant Coat of Arms – provided jointly by Linda Wheeler (Member No 95) and her sister, Cordelia Ronelle Shields. If anybody would like a copy please contact me. You can then use same in your letterheads. I have started to use it on The Plant Family History Group letters and in its coloured format it looks very impressive. Thanks to Linda and Cordelia for the work that they have put in producing this attractive 'work of art'.

The Group is now so well established with experienced researchers that we should think of special projects. We have a volunteer prepared to co-ordinate – Phil Plant (Member No 168). What we need now is some suggestions – one proposal is to extract Civil Registration Records for UK Plants, possibly starting with marriages 1837. As a starter I have been photocopying each year's records during my weekly stint as a volunteer at the research centre of the Family History Society of Cheshire. Eventually the records could then be added to a data base available to all members. The main problem is obtaining a clear enough copy with decipherable writing and the time taken in obtaining the necessary details. We would also need to carefully co-ordinate the research so that we don't waste time by duplication of effort – What do you think? An alternative project may be to list all Plant wills. This would be a simple exercise for Cheshire as the County Record Office has already inputted the information on to the computer. Whether other counties have done the same thing I am not sure – I have sent an e-mail to the CRO of counties containing a high percentage of Plants to see what is available. Alternatively, if the index of wills has not been computerized, then we could organise volunteers to manually extract the index of wills held at the various record offices. For example I could deal with Staffordshire and Lancashire (I already have the Cheshire index) when I next visit these record offices. It would be nice to have a complete list of all Plant wills pre 1858. If anybody has any other suggestions for other projects please contact Phil (Member No 168), Dr John (Member No 52) or myself.

As you know Dr John has been investigating possible connections between Plants and other names which could have been associated with the name of Plant. We therefore wrote to a number of people with surnames Plantagenet, Plantama, Plantrose, Planton and Plank. I must admit however that the results were not very good. There was no response on Plantagenet, Plantama along with other surnames ending with 'ma' is common in Friesland, North Holland, There is only one Plantrose family in the UK and this family originated in Northern France where the name is relatively frequent, Planton, no response, Plank was common in Wiltshire at least up to the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century but as far as can be determined no connection with Plant.

Some time ago I purchased a copy of a book entitled 'The Bromley-Davenport Papers', the Bromley Davenport family living at Capesthorne Hall, west of Macclesfield and an area associated with 'Plants'. A follow-up has now been published containing a number of essays relating to the estate. I have therefore purchased a copy of this book to see if there is any reference to the name of Plant.

Previous journals have included information on Jack Plant who played for Bury Football Club (Soccer to our American cousins) between 1890 and 1907, participating as an outside left in the two successful cup-winning teams of 1900 and 1903.

At that time Bury were one of the best, if not the best, teams in the country. However they have recently hit difficult times and in order to stay in the league they were forced to raise £400,000 by March 15<sup>th</sup> this year

One of the fund-raising schemes was to encourage the general public to buy a seat at the ground for £10

In view of the Plant connection with the Bury Club I donated on behalf of the group £10 00 for the purchase of a seat I asked that the seat should be inscribed

Presented by the Plant Family History Group in memory of John (Jack) Plant Bury Football Club  
1890 to 1907

I am pleased to tell you that the club raised the necessary capital within the time scale allowed and, even though still in the hands of the administrators, are still in operation.

On behalf of the group I have purchased the 2002/3 edition of 'Family History on the Web' an internet directory for England and Wales. The book is intended to help identify sites which are most likely to help in family history research. If we have enough space in the next journal some of the more unusual sites which may be of help in researching the Plant name will be listed

Earlier this year I received a message from Keith Giles relative to a new genealogy magazine that he is now publishing. In his words, he is trying to provide a forum for family historians to publicise the names of the families they are researching -- a sort of paper - based Roots web list

The magazine, entitled 'Genealog', is distributed mainly in the north of England (though it could be posted world wide to anybody who is interested) and advertising space is offered free to family historians. The suggested format for an entry is along the lines of

PLANT Martha and Mary born 1822 twin daughters of George - Sarah (nee Bradshaw), Burbage, Derbyshire -- details required of family pre 1822. Martha married into the Jackson family of north Cheshire in 1840  
Contact Judith Kirkby, 53 Mersea Ave., West Mersea, Colchester, CO5 8JL E-mail (if applicable)

All entries for the new publication (two of which have already been issued) are to be sent to Dead Souls Publishing, 3 Francs Fold, Henley, Holmfirth, HD9 6BD or [mortieodeadsouls@fsnet.co.uk](mailto:mortieodeadsouls@fsnet.co.uk)

I hope the contents of Journal No 24 will be of interest. In addition to the general articles included in each journal it is planned to include the following in Journal No 25 to be issued in January next year

Plant extracts from the 1851 Census for Norfolk, Devon and Warwickshire  
The Plant Family (The piece that was going to be included in The Family History Magazine)  
Plant extracts for Marriages in Prestbury P R.

Even though these articles have been completed space didn't allow inclusion in Journal No 24

Also included in the next journal will be details of Plants buried in Old Branford Cemetery, USA - descendants of John Plant Jnr and Hannah Whedon. Linda Plant Wagoner (Member No 182) has spent a considerable amount of time photographing the various headstones and for posterity they will be reproduced in the January 2003 issue of the Journal. If any member would like some preliminary information please contact me

During the last six months, Mavis and I (Mavis predominantly) have been working with a retired surgeon from Wythenshawe Hospital, compiling a History of Baguley and Wythenshawe Hospitals. The book is to be published later this year to commemorate the centenary of the opening of Baguley Hospital which, as a Sanatorium was one of the first hospitals in the UK for the treatment of tuberculosis. Baguley Hospital eventually became Wythenshawe Hospital, now one of the foremost hospitals in the North West of England

The launch is planned for October as part of the celebrations attended by, amongst others, the Earl of Derby whose ancestor opened the original hospital 100 years ago

On behalf of the group I have purchased the 16 CDs making up Version 2 of the British Isles Vital Record Index. The information in this set of CDs covers an approximate time period from 1538 to 1906. They contain approximately 12.3 million birth, christenings and marriage records. If any member would like me to research these CDs please contact me.

Finally, thanks to all members who have contributed information for this Journal. Please keep the articles rolling in.

#### NEW MEMBERS

No 193                  Raymond Plante                  Ontario                  Canada

At the beginning of January this year I received an e-mail from Raymond saying that he had come across our Web Site and had been impressed with the amount of research already carried out by members of the group. He is a member of the Plante Association in Canada and, together with his wife, volunteered to translate from French to English any information for their Web Site. The Canadian Plante Web Site can be seen by keying in 'La Voix des Plante' and then selecting the appropriate link.

He is descended from Jean Plante who moved to Canada in 1647 from La Rochelle, France.

As some of you earlier members know, we have in previous journals included information on the family of Nicholas Plante and Elizabeth Cheuvin who were married in France in 1620. This Nicholas Plante was born in 1587 in DeLaleu Larocheille Auns France. They had three children, member No 188, Jeen Ruff being descended from their son, Jeen Plante, born c1621 in France who married Francois Marie Boucher in 1650 in Quebec.

Raymond is particularly interested in the DNA project wondering if there is any connection between the Plante family in France and the Plant name in England. Subsequently Raymond made contact with Dr John Plant relative to this subject.

Within the Canadian Plante organisation a Paul A Plante has unraveled many of the threads in Canada in his book *Dictionnaire Genealogique Des Familles Plante*. I therefore asked Raymond if, for one of the forthcoming journals, he could submit a piece on the Canadian Plante's and also, is there anything of interest in Paul Plante's book that would supplement information on our World Wide Plant/e name. At the time of going to press I have just received an e-mail from Ray informing me that he was on his way to Quebec for a Plante reunion and will discuss our group's activities with other members of the Canadian Plante family. So hopefully more information later.

No 194                  Mrs Ann Wilkinson                  Cheadle                  Cheshire

Whilst on duty at the Alderley Research Centre of the Family History Society of Cheshire I was approached by a lady researcher (well not really - I should be so lucky) who said that one of her lines was Plant and that she would be interested in joining our Group. During further discussions Ann informed me that her great-grandparents were William and Mary Plant who lived in High Street, Newport, Shropshire. A look at the 1881 Census soon found the family, William was a fishmonger, age 33 (in 1881) born in Newport. He was married to Mary Ann and in 1881 had five children, Mary Ann Thompson Plant age 7, Fredk. William Plant age 5, Harry Neale Plant age 3, Richard Ernest Plant age 2 (Ann's grandfather), and Nellie Elizabeth Plant age 6 months, all born in Newport. There was also a Private Governess, a General Servant and an Errand Boy. So the family must have been fairly well off.

Now I know we have members with connections in Shropshire so – if you are connected from this family or can offer any additional information, please contact Ann direct

Note to Ann – see list of Past Members interests – if you think any of these may be of interest, contact me and I will forward more information

No 195            Mr David Plant                            Wolverhampton                            West Midlands

In March I received a telephone call from David. He had seen an article that I had written for 'The Black Country Bugle' (a magazine/paper dedicated to matters relating to the Black Country) in which I had mentioned our Group. He was particularly interested in the Wolverhampton area as his great uncle was Charles Poulton Plant, sometime Mayor of Wolverhampton, an article on whom was included in the last journal. David's grandfather was Dr H W Plant of Pensnett near Dudley and David has traced his family back to John Plant, a farmer, of Brewwood in the 1700s

Note to the Black Country Brigade – sounds as if David may be another potential member to your brigade

No 196            Mrs Janet Padrazolla                            Borehamwood                            Herts

Whilst looking through the 2000 edition of the GRD Janet came across a reference to the Plant Family History Group which, as she was researching the Plant's for her cousin-in-law in America, was of considerable interest

Her cousin-in-law, Mrs Christine Robinson (nee Turner) of North Carolina, is the great granddaughter of Mary Ann Plant who married Joseph Turner 1857, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire. Mary Ann was the daughter of James Plant, a Cordwainer by profession

When looking through our records I came across information submitted by a past member, Mrs Shirley Connagham, which connected the families. As this information may have now been forgotten and there may be a present member with interests in this area, I am repeating below the information submitted in 1991 by Shirley Connagham.

*"My Great grandfather, Thomas Plant, was, to my knowledge, born in 1837 in Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire, and like his father, James, was a shoemaker by trade.*

*Thomas married Maria Nelms, daughter of John Nelms, labourer, on 22 February 1859 in Long Crendon Baptist Chapel, District of Thame in the Counties of Oxford and Buckingham*

*They left England in April on the 'Telegraph' bound for a new life in Australia, arriving in Melbourne on 23 July 1859, and settling in Trentham, Victoria, where they raised nine little 'seedlings', to be mature Plants, one of them, Mary Ann, became my grandmother. Thomas died 22 June 1917 and is buried in the Trentham cemetery with Maria who died 11 August 1923*

*I would very much like to add further branches to my tiny Plant Family Tree if, hopefully, someone in the Plant Family History Group can help me*

*Thomas and Maria's children are:*

<i>James b</i>	<i>1859</i>	<i>Sarah b</i>	<i>1865</i>	<i>Thomas b</i>	<i>1874</i>
<i>William b</i>	<i>1860</i>	<i>Elizabeth b</i>	<i>1868</i>	<i>Richard b</i>	<i>1878</i>
<i>Maria b</i>	<i>1863</i>	<i>Mary Ann b</i>	<i>17 3 1872</i>	<i>John b</i>	<i>1880</i>

*Compiled by Mrs Shirley Connagham, 29 Fairway Drive, Yalloom Heights, Victoria 3825, Australia*

Obviously the same family – whether of not she still lives at the above address or is in fact still alive, I know not, but it may be worth any member with Long Crendon connections writing to her at this address. If you do please mention that you have obtained her name from the Plant Family History Group

Please let me know if you do make contact. It would be nice to know that we are putting people into contact with each other even after 170 years

No 197            Mr Frank Robinson            Tulsa            Oklahoma USA

Via the Web Site Frank made contact requesting further information on the Group. His interest in the Plant name was through his grandfather, Joseph Plant (1848-1913) of Eastport, Maine, who married Annie Lasker. Other connections included Sarah Ruth Plant Reynolds who died 1962 and Elizabeth Plant Tuttle born 1876, died 1967

In order to establish where his Plant family originated it will be necessary for Frank to go further back

When reaching this stage of this report, the thought struck me that there may be some members of the Group this side of the pond who may be interested in the main sources of information available in the USA, for example, what census returns are available? So I have asked Dorian Greenbaum (Member No 179) to submit an article on what is available for one of the forthcoming journals.

No 198            Mr Patrick Thomas Plant            Woodbridge            Suffolk

Again, through the Web Site, I received a message from Pat informing me that his father, Herbert Robert Plant, born 1905 in Suffolk, died in January of this year leaving a vast collection of old photos and family records dating back several generations. The family has lived in and around the villages of Saxmundham, Benhall, Stratford St Andrew, Farnham, Theberton, Walpole, Horham, Worlingworth and Dennington where Pat's great grandfather, Thomas Herbert Plant, kept the Queens Head public house. Pat's grandfather, Robert Herbert Plant, kept the Magpie Inn at Stanham where his father was born in 1905

During the Jubilee weekend the village of Dennington mounted an exhibition which included many Plant family artifacts and photographs

I hope that at some stage in the future we can include some of these artifacts in one of the journals

No 199            Mrs Judith Wilkinson            Beccles            Suffolk

Following an exchange of e-mails Judith confirmed that she could trace her family back to Benjamin Plant of Rowley born c1620

This information immediately activated the 'Black Country Brigade' and, following a further exchange of messages, Judith wrote to me to say that she is distantly related to Dorian Greenbaum, one of the Black Country Brigade

Judith's main interests are 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century, Dudley, Tipton, Halesowen, Rowley Regis, Brierley Hill, Langley, Cradley and West Bromwich.

No 200            Miss Simone Plant            Stone            Staffs

The honour of being the 200th person to join the Plant Family History Group went to Simone who e-mailed me in May saying that she had traced her 'Plants' back to the 1820s when two brothers, William + Michael Plant married two sisters, Ann and Esther Cordwell, somewhere in the Stone area

From our records I found both marriages plus additional information relative to this family which appear to have been centered in the Eccleshall and Stafford areas

No 201

Mr Ronnie Plant

Leek

Staffs

The last member to join, at the time of going to press, is Ronald Alan Plant, known as Ronnie. He contacted us through the Plant Web Site as he was trying to trace further back than his grandfather, Mark Plant, who came from Dudley and was born in 1892. Information on the family is as yet a bit 'sketchy' but it is known that Mark had two brothers, Joe and Charlie.

It should be possible to find Mark's birth in the CRO and, then from the certificate, his parents. This information should then lead us into the 1881 Census and possibly (assuming the family originated in South Staffs.) into the records of the South Staffordshire Sub-Group (The Black Country Brigade).

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### MEMBERS LETTERS

Mrs Heather Plant

Member No. 113

Extract from 1851 Census, Shoreditch, London

Source LDS Film 0174765

60 Forston St, Shoreditch

William Plant	Head	M	54	Usher, Sessions House, Old Bailey	Born Cheadle
Jane Plant	Wife	M	50		Born Malmsbury
Clement Plant	Son	U	21	Clerk in General Post Office	Born London
Robert Plant	Son	U	18	Clerk to a wine merchant	Born London
Emily Plant	Dau	U	16	Apprentice to a milliner	Born London
Charlotte Plant	Dau		14	At Home	Born London
Julia Plant	Dau		11	Scholar	Born London

Judith Kirkby

Member No. 139

Here are a few more of my Plant 'finds', in case you want to use them in 'Roots and Branches'

From Pigot's Commercial Directory Of Cheshire 1834

Hannah Plant, publican, Letters, High Street, Congleton  
Mary Plant, milliner and draper, Mill Lane, Sutton  
John Plant, brick and tile maker, Newton Middlewich  
Samuel Plant, publican, George and Dragon, Holmes Chapel  
William Plant, turner on wood and metal, Orchard Street, Stockport  
George Plant, publican, Bulls Head, Wilmslow

I have also received a letter from a lady in Australia who is a Plant descendant. Details as follows

The Plant family: John 1870, Isaac 1872, George 1876 – all born in Loughborough, Leics. The family then moved to Heanor in Derbyshire, where Elizabeth (1878) and Rose (1881) were born. The parents were Benjamin Plant, a frame work knitter, born in Castle Donnington in 1849 and Mary (nee Barker), who was born in Loughborough in 1848. Mary Plant dies young, and Benjamin remarried to Sarah Hogg, who also died young in 1906.

From Pigot's Directory of Cheshire 1860

Regarding North Rode, around three miles from Congleton, on the bank of the River Dane In the schools section

“John Plant, by deed dated 11<sup>th</sup> August 1780, conveyed certain premises in trust, and directed the clear yearly profits thereof to be paid to the schoolmaster of North Rode for the instruction of poor children, born of indigent parents residing with the township The income arising from this bequest amounts to about £10 per annum.”

Other bequests were made in other wills

White's Directory of Cheshire 1860

George Plant, painter, Alsager  
William Plant, seedsman, High Street, Nantwich  
Thomas Plant, farmer, Elworth Hall, Sandbach  
Charles Plant, Red Lion Inn, Holmes Chapel  
Andrew Plant, Shopkeeper, Holmes Chapel  
Charles Plant, Farmer, Holmes Chapel  
Thomas Plant, Wheelwright, Holmes Chapel  
William Plant, Wheelwright, Holmes Chapel  
John Plant, Shopkeeper, Wheelock  
William Plant, Police Sergeant, Macclesfield, home 10, Church Street West  
Samuel Plant, Cabinet maker, Upholsterer, Paper Hanger, Mill Lane, Macclesfield  
Simon Plant, Confectioner, Hibel Road, Macclesfield  
James Plant, Farmer, Prestbury Road, Macclesfield  
Samuel Plant, Spindle maker, Macclesfield; home 73 Lord Street  
William Plant, Land Agent and Surveyor, 80 Heaton Lane, Heaton Norns, Stockport  
Sarah Plant, Dressmaker and Milliner, Bulkeley Street East, Stockport

Pigot's Directory of Shropshire 1842

William Plant, Saddler, Canal Bridge, Newport  
Thomas Plant, Boot and Shoe maker, Clifford Street, Whitchurch

White's Directory of Cheshire 1860

Plant and Wilson, Spindle and fly makers, St Petergate, Stockport  
John Plant, Gingerbeer manufacturer, George Street, Altrincham  
John Plant, Beerhouse, Whitely Inferior

Kathy Compagno                      Member No. 121

The following information has been forwarded to Kathy by Aimee Lennox of Ontario

Hi all

I seem to recall someone on the list researching the name Plant Today I was going through the 1891 Census at Aston and came across two families I don't know why the name stuck in my head, but I jotted them down for anyone interested

At 342 Long Acre (Rd?) in the Manor Cottages:

Plant	William	head	46	Carter	b	Newton Regis
Plant	Mary	wife	43	no occupation	b	Leicester
Plant	Elizabeth	dau	20	Machmist	b	Erdington, WAR
Plant	Walter	son	17	Screwmer	b	Erdington, WAR



Plant Ernest son 16 Driller b Erdington, WAR

At 413 Long Acre (Rd?)

Plant	William	head	41	Engine driver		
				On railway	b	Lichfield, STF
Plant	Mary	wife	36	no occupation	b	Lichfield, STF
Plant	Arthur	son	16	no occupation	b	Birmingham
Plant	Eliza	dau	15	no occupation	b	Birmingham
Plant	William	son	13	Brass filer	b	Birmingham
Plant	Henry	son	11	Scholar	b	Aston, WAR
Plant	George	son	6	Scholar	b	Aston, WAR
Plant	Mary	dau	4		b	Aston, WAR

I hope this helps someone

Frances Reeve

Member No 191

Dear Keith,

Thank you very much for the joining pack and the back numbers of your Journals I found them very interesting and very well put together I took your advice and contacted Denise Wilson and have just received back a big bundle of information which I am still studying She was pleased to hear from me and I have filled in some gaps for her Attached is a picture file which is a photograph of the sisters of Job Plant as featured in your article in issue 10, left to right Elizabeth Chlormda and Hannah Plant Please let me know if it opens OK or not I would be pleased to hear from anyone connected with this line of the Plant family

Best Regards  
Frances Reeve  
Derby



Nanette Pafumi

Member No. 189

Dear Keith

Hope you are keeping well and enjoying the summer I came across the following information recently and wondered if it would be of interest to any members It concerns a medal awarded to a William Plant who was killed in the first world war

WO68 victory medal GS1384 Pte W Plant r fus (2<sup>nd</sup> BV) Died Gallipoli 30 11 15  
It is on sale for £25 at <http://www.hiltonmedals.co.uk/page61.html>

Best regards Nanette

## Chapter 24

# 'French' Origins for Plant-like names

April 2002 One of a series of Chapters by Dr John S Plant Keele University England ST5 5BG

EARLY PLANT-LIKE NAMES IN FRANCE AS AN INFLUENCE FOR THE MEANING OF PLANT

Perhaps the earliest reason why divine spirits were associated with plants related to the hallucinatory powers that were known in ancient times for such herbs as the Solinacea. By the time that Incarnation became the Christian orthodoxy, in the 5th century, Christianity was beginning to spread through the Franks and it is in that context that a spiritual sense of 'implanted ardour' may have come to be attached to the 7th century 'Plant like' name Plantard. Furthermore, the hairy characteristics of the 'sprig of broom' (*cf* the Plantagenet name) can be associated with early philosophy involving vital motion passing through the 'planted soul' in the administration of the human body. The first known evidence for the Plant surname in England is in a 13th century Plantagenet context in which earlier 'French' traditions may have retained sway.

### 24.1 Hints of a developing sense in early 'Plant like' names

The Plant surname can be traced back to late medieval times. A distinct homeland can be identified for it by the late 14th century (Chapter 22). This was east Cheshire in England. Contemporary local literature allows the name's meaning to be judged yielding sense as 'a planted spirit of the Lord' (Chapter 23). There had been earlier 'Plant like' names and it may be considered whether a spiritual sense for *plant* had developed from earlier times.

#### 24.1.1 A background for a 'Plant like' tradition

Unlike modern gardeners, medieval *herbarii* (herb gatherers) were associated with spiritual powers. It seems that it is in a context of 'magic' and Christian faith that the meaning of 7th century 'Plant like' names should be sought. The 'sole of foot' meaning of plant (OED n(2)), for example, may be related back to medieval belief that the wayside plantain was good for sore and wounded feet. This may be related further to the motive influences of heavenly bodies which yielded a vegetable life force through the soul.

For the origins of 'Plant like' names in the territory that became France, it may be appropriate to go back as far as Merovingian times (450-751AD). The Merovingian king Clovis I (481-511) converted to Christianity<sup>1</sup>. Theodoric the Great (Italy) supported the Visigoths of Aquitaine against Clovis and, at the time of Clovis's death in 511, the control of Aquitaine was uncertain though by 561 it was more clearly under Merovingian rule as so also was Burgundy (Figure 24.1). Most of the Germanic tribes dominating Western

<sup>1</sup>A contemporary controversy amongst the Christians was the question of whether Christ was two persons, one divine and one human, as was held by Nestorius (Constantinople), or whether there were for example two natures in one person. The latter view gained ground in the West and Nestorianism was declared a heresy. An opposite extreme of one nature in the one person of Christ became the Monophysite heresy. Bertrand Russell (1996) *History of Western Philosophy*, pps 363-7.

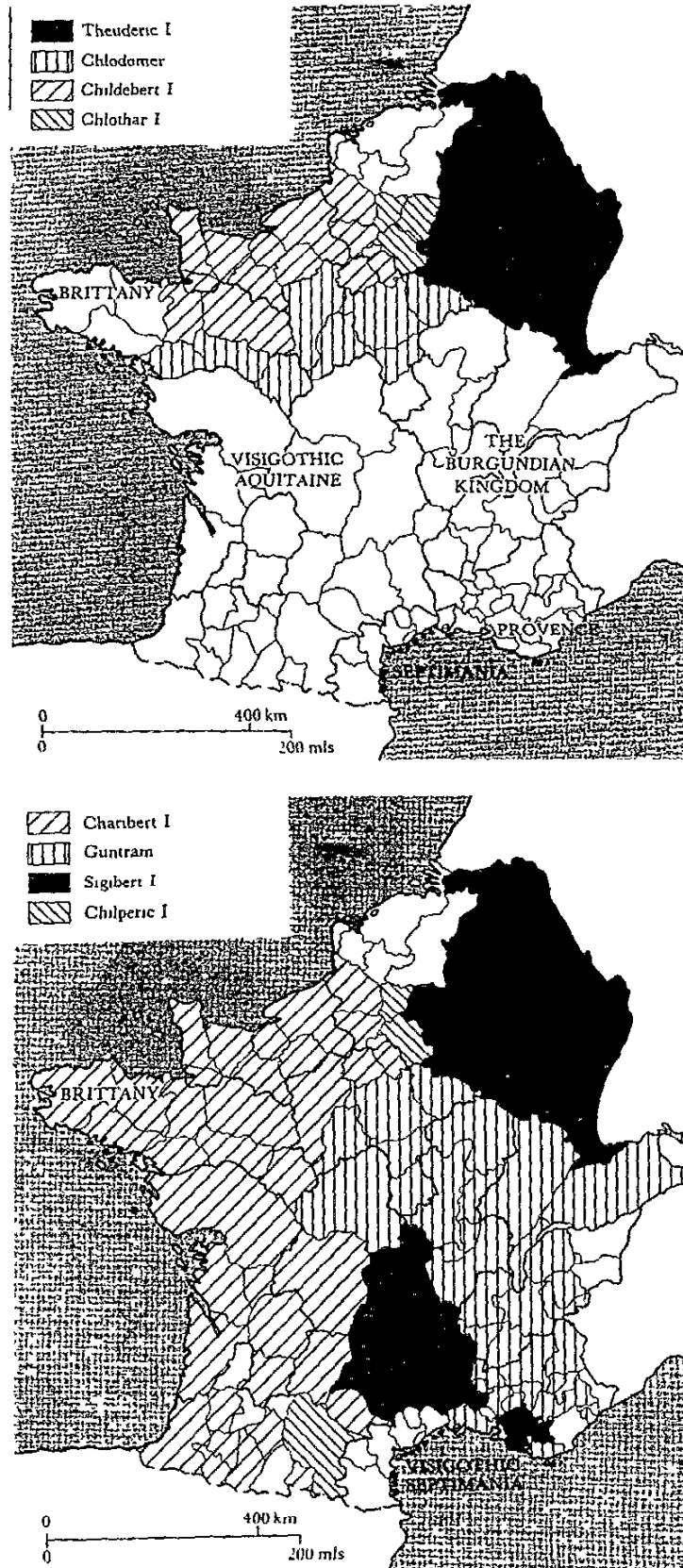


Figure 24.1 The Divisions of the Merovingian Kingdom in (top) 511 AD and (bottom) 561 AD (after Ian Wood (1994) *The Merovingian Kingdoms 490-751*, pps 367-8)

## 24.1 HINTS OF A DEVELOPING SENSE IN EARLY 'PLANT LIKE' NAMES

Europe believed in only a single God though, unlike the converted Merovingians, the Arian Goths regarded Christ as a man. Two natures, divine and human, in one man had become the Christian orthodoxy in 451AD

There is accordingly a strong concept of two natures in Incarnation involving 'planting the Lord's divinity in man' Such sense can be compared with the modern French meaning of *planter* to drive or knock in. There is also an old French expression (La Curne) *etre sous bonne plante* meaning to be in a good position which resembles being 'under merciful vital spirits' in keeping with such traditions as the spiritual Tree of Life. Frankish art includes examples of scriptural themes such as that of Adam and Eve with the Tree of Life, and Daniel in the Lions' Den, as well as birds (cf. Noah's first sighting of land) and charging horsemen (Figure 24 2).

Our modern associations of spirits with alcohol can be related back to ancient associations of plants with divine spirits. Nightshade plants have been used as hallucinatory drugs since antiquity in nearly every culture<sup>2</sup>. Solinacea plants were found in intoxicating beverages which were considered to be "hands of the gods" to elevate people above the material world and bring them closer to heaven through ecstasy and dreaming. In ancient Egypt, the low alcohol content of beer was fortified by the addition of mandrake. The "plant of Circe", which is associated with the Solinacea plant Hyoscyamus, took its effect in Greek mythology by changing the companions of Ulyses into pigs. There could hence have been ancient associations of plants with a concept of 'divine plant(ed) spirits', extending to animal spirits.

### 24.1.2 Medieval Herbal Medicine

A central figure in the development of medicine in the 5th century was Aurelius Cassiodorus (485-585), chancellor to Theodoric the Great. After retiring into private life Cassiodorus founded a monastery at Vivarium (Calabria, Italy) in about 540 and he directed the monks to 'learn the characteristics of herbs and the compounding of medicines' while admonishing them to 'place all your hopes on the Lord'. This was also around the times of the spiritual philosophy of Claudianus Mamertus, who had become bishop of Vienne (Burgundy) c490, and Neoplatonic ideas are apparent in his book *De Statu Animae*<sup>3</sup>

The Germanic tribes that dominated western Europe after the collapse of the western Roman Empire (476AD) are generally held to have added little to herbal medicine and pharmacy beyond that which the classical and Arabic worlds had developed<sup>4</sup>. In Western Europe, the Christian Church taught a doctrine of unquestioning faith and most ordinary people depended on the healing powers of faith, religious relics and traditional folk medicine<sup>5</sup>. Various herbal prescriptions were recommended. For example, Butcher's-broom in association with fennel, parsley, celery and asparagus (the five root mix) was recommended by Dioscorides, Pliny, Matthioli and Leclerc for urinary diseases. The Benedictine monks spread such learning through Western Europe. At Reichenau, Walafrius Strabo (809-849) wrote didactic poems containing information about the rearing, cultivation and use of medical herbs known at that time. The healing powers of plants were often associated with magic rituals at the times of their harvesting or preparation, such as sexual abstinence or nakedness, as well as the positions of the stars (heavenly bodies). For example, seven

<sup>2</sup>J L Muller (1998) *Love potions and the ornament of witches: historical aspects of the nightshade alkaloids*, Journal of Toxicology: Clinical Toxicology, Vol 36, pps 617-627

<sup>3</sup>J M Wallace-Hadrill (1962) *The Long-Haired Kings and other studies of Frankish history*, p 43. Mamertus also showed an ascetic commitment in his lengthy poem *Consolatoria de castitatis laudo* (Ian Wood (1994) *ibid*, p 25)

<sup>4</sup>As the Arab empires spread in the 7th and 8th centuries, they incorporated earlier learning and the most important contribution of Arabic medical writers was probably the introduction, by the mid 9th century, of formularies to aid the preparation of medicines, some of them incorporating spices and perfumes. By the 13th century the formulary compiled by Ibn al Baytar in Spain included as many as 800 botanic drugs, 145 mineral drugs, and 130 animal drugs.

<sup>5</sup>F Rossi, M Mangrella, A Loffreda, E Lampa (1994), *Wizard and scientists: the pharmacologic experience in the Middle Ages*, American Journal of Nephrology, Vol 14, 384-90

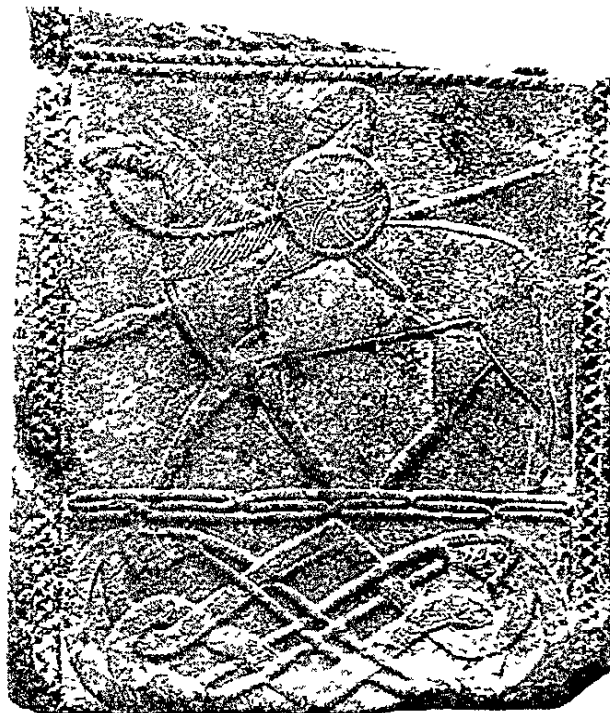
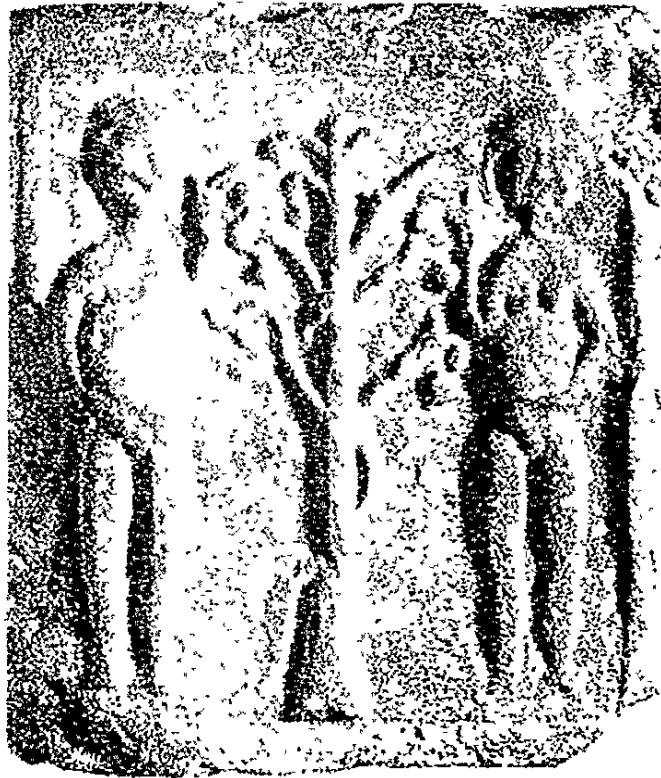


Figure 24.2 Frankish art. Top: brick showing mixed sexual attributes for Adam and Eve with the tree entwined by the serpent, from Vertou (Inventaire des Collections publiques Françaises 10 Nantes: Art Mérovingien - Musée Th. Dobrée, 1964). Scotus Erigena maintained that man was originally without sin and, when he was without sin, he was without distinction of sex. Bottom: the stone funerary stele from Honhausen of c.700AD (Peter Lasko (1971) *The Kingdom of the Franks North West Europe before Charlemagne*, p. 82).

twigs of a herb, without roots, had to be boiled when the moon was waning and the water was used to sprinkle the sick person, though this was held to be efficacious only in the first part of the night. Some plants were associated with the planets, some with the sun and hence gold, whilst others were believed to have been influenced by the moon and hence were associated with silver. Accordingly, alchemists used herbs to produce so-called 'powders of projection', in order to try to transform metals into gold or silver<sup>6</sup>

### 24.1.3 *Planta-Pilus* and the creative Theophany of Scotus Erigena

The Merovingian throne of France was usurped by their mayors of the palace, the Carolingians. Following a decay in Carolingian power, Pope Nicholas I (858-67) quarrelled with king Charles the Bald (le Chauve) of France and others. It was under Charles le Chauve that a new duchy of Aquitaine was begun, founded by count Bernard *Planta-Pilus* (Table 24.1). According to the largely unconfirmed work of Henri Lobineau<sup>7</sup>, it was a daughter of Charles le Chauve (Rotilde Franks) who became the bride of *Planta-Pilus*'s nephew, Sigisbert VI *Plantard*, Sigisbert became known as Prince Uisus (the Bear) before his rebellion and exile to Brittany in 881. It was also under Charles le Chauve that Scotus Erigena (c800-877) translated the Pseudo-Dionysius into Latin. It has been held that most of what is heretical in the works of Scotus is to be attributed to the influence of the Pseudo-Dionysius, who, because of his supposed connection with St Paul, was 'mistakenly taken to be orthodox'<sup>8</sup>.

A supreme 'planted spirit' may be related to St Augustine's 5th century view that the Word of God was "that true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world". For the 6th century Pseudo-Dionysius, the sun was the significative image of divine goodness which expands the visible world (*cf* the augmentative), which generates sensible bodies (*cf* the generative), which imparts life (*cf* the life force) which nourishes (*cf* the nutritive) increases (*cf* the augmentative), perfects, purges, and renews<sup>9</sup>. The nutritive had been associated with the plant soul in ancient Greek times, as so also became the augmentative, generative, and the life force, explicitly for example in the subsequent works of Grosseteste who placed them as the *vegetative* class of operations in the noble soul. Boethius (480-525) had maintained that<sup>10</sup> not only Christ but also virtuous men, could receive divine goodness. In the subsequent 9th century work of Scotus Erigena goodness was the first of the primal causes in the planted Word, which are in turn goodness, existence, life, wisdom, truth, intelligence, reason, virtue, justice, health, greatness, omnipotence, eternity, and peace<sup>11</sup>. God is known by the things he has created, which Scotus calls Theophany, this is 'the ascent of the human mind in love and the descent of divine wisdom in mercy'<sup>12</sup>. It was the works of Boethius<sup>13</sup> and St Augustine that formed the main influences in the earliest known works of Grosseteste who, as a confidant of the Plantagenets in England, might be considered partly as a 13th century continuator of an early 'Plant like' tradition<sup>14</sup> which followed on to such

<sup>6</sup>F Rossi et al (1994) *ibid*

<sup>7</sup>M Baigent, R Leigh and H Lincoln (1996) *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*, p 276

<sup>8</sup>Bertrand Russell (1994) *ibid* pps 396-401

<sup>9</sup>Charles King McKeon (1948) *A study of the Summa Philosophiae of the Pseudo-Grosseteste*, p159

<sup>10</sup>Boethius maintained that 'They who obtain divinity become gods. Wherefore every one that is happy is a god but by nature there is only one God, but there may be many by participation. The substance consisteth in nothing else but goodness. Virtuous men are always powerful, and bad men always weak. For both desire the good, but only the virtuous get it.'

<sup>11</sup>Henry Bett (1925) *Johannes Scotus Erigena, a study in medieval philosophy*, pps 42-3

<sup>12</sup>Henry Bett (1925) *ibid*, pps 24-5, 33

<sup>13</sup>For Boethius (480-525AD), divine substance (goodness) had been form without matter (*cf* a 'spirit') and could be distinguished from a composite being for creature (*cf* matter plus 'spirits'). Charles King McKeon (1948) *A study of the Summa Philosophiae of the Pseudo-Grosseteste*, pps 117, 119. Boethius was a friend of the Arian Ostrogothic king Theodoric the Great who was concerned not to offend a strong Christian empathy in Italy.

<sup>14</sup>A strong tradition developed with the Angelic Light of St Augustine (354-430) and the Celestial Hierarchy of the Pseudo-Dionysius (James McEvoy (1982) *The Philosophy of Robert Grosseteste*, pps 51-146)

explicit Middle English phrases as '*planted virtue*' and love as the most precious of virtues. the '*plonte of pees*' (cf the '*planted Word*' in the form of Grosseteste's Prince of Peace) As well as the *vegetative* there were the *sensory* (animal) and the *intellective* operations in Grosseteste's 13th century model of the soul Grosseteste's pupil, Roger Bacon, was to assert that most *modern* philosophers taught the direct creation (by God from Himself) of 'only' the intellective component of the soul Earlier however, in the 9th century works of Scotus Erigena, the conceptual *planted Word* had been responsible for the creation of *all* things and a sense of God *planting* all of the world from Himself<sup>15</sup> remains apparent in the English Plant homeland, such as in the 14th century Pearl poet's use of the phrase '*that wyz (wisdom) that at the worlde planted (created)*'.

#### 24.1.4 Early Plant-like names in 'France'

Besides Planta-Pilus, other 'Plant like' names associated with the Razés genealogy (Figure 24.3) are Plant-Ard and Plant-Amor<sup>16</sup> and they can be associated with herbal love potions and divine rays of virtue in ardour and love Scotus Erigena maintained that, in divine nature, the Spirit proceeds from the Father through the Son and, in the nature of man, love (amor<sup>17</sup>) proceeds from the mind through the self-consciousness<sup>18</sup> It may be added that the *modern* French surnames *Plantevigne* (16 households) and *Plantevin* (17) relate not only to planting the vine but also to implanting the spirits of the wine in keeping with Psuedo-Dionysian tradition and the Eucharist Taken together with the Theophany of Scotus, the name *Plant-Amor* attains a specific meaning 'a creative spiritual implant from the Lord in response to a petition of man's love' This corresponds with Middle English in that the noun *plant* means a 'petition to the Lord' whilst the verb *plauten* means 'to establish', as in Theophany with a descent of the Lord's creative Word.

Scotus Erigena maintained that angels were devoid of sensation, because their bodies were spiritual, and so was hair, because it contained only vegetable life<sup>19</sup> The name *Planta-Pilus*, or its alternative *Planteveleu* means Plant-han(y) It can be added that a 'sprig of broom' is hairy<sup>20</sup> An extract from a leaflet of the so-called 'Plantagenet Society' explains 12th century origins for the name 'Plantagenet' of Geoffrey, count of Anjou (western 'France'), as follows:-

*The story is told that Geoffrey, while disguised in battle, and to make himself known to his followers, leaned from his horse, grasped a sprig of "plante de genet" — the common yellow broom corn which grew thickly in the heath — and thrust it in his helmet Thus he derived his popular title*

If this old tale is to be believed, it can be added that there could be more significance to the phrase '*and to make himself known*' than is generally appreciated According to a published Razés genealogy<sup>21</sup>, there was a maternal link from Geoffrey to the name Plant-Ard Geoffrey's seizing of a hairy sprig of *planta genista* could have been redolent of the tradition of *Planta-Pilus* and, hence, perhaps an emblem of Geoffrey's link to the old Plantard family Scotus Erigena had maintained that '*man is an animal and he is not an animal, inasmuch as he has body, and nutritive life, and irrational appetites, he is an animal, inasmuch as in his higher*

<sup>15</sup>The view of Scotus that creation is timeless relates to a tenet that when it is said that God created things out of nothing, this 'nothing' is to be understood as God Himself According to Scotus, creation is an eternal process The creature subsists in God, and God manifests Himself in the creature If the descent of creative wisdom is taken away from all that is, all would revert to absolute nothingness — no existence, life, sense, reason, intellect or goodness would remain

<sup>16</sup>According to the work of Henri Lobineau, the Plant-Amor branch descended from Arnaud, a brother of Sigisbert VII Plantard b c933 (Figure 24.3)

<sup>17</sup>In the 5th century, St Augustine had divided the soul into *intelligentia*, *memoria*, and *amor*

<sup>18</sup>H. Bett (1925) *ibid.*, p54

<sup>19</sup>Scotus Erigena maintained that those parts of the body that are not penetrated by air do not participate in sense and the bones, nails and hair have only vegetable life H. Bett (1925) *ibid.*, pps 57-8

<sup>20</sup>The common broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) has silky-hairy young shoots and its black pods are hairy on the margins

<sup>21</sup>M. Barget, R. Leigh, and H. Lincoln (1996) *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail* pps 276, 280



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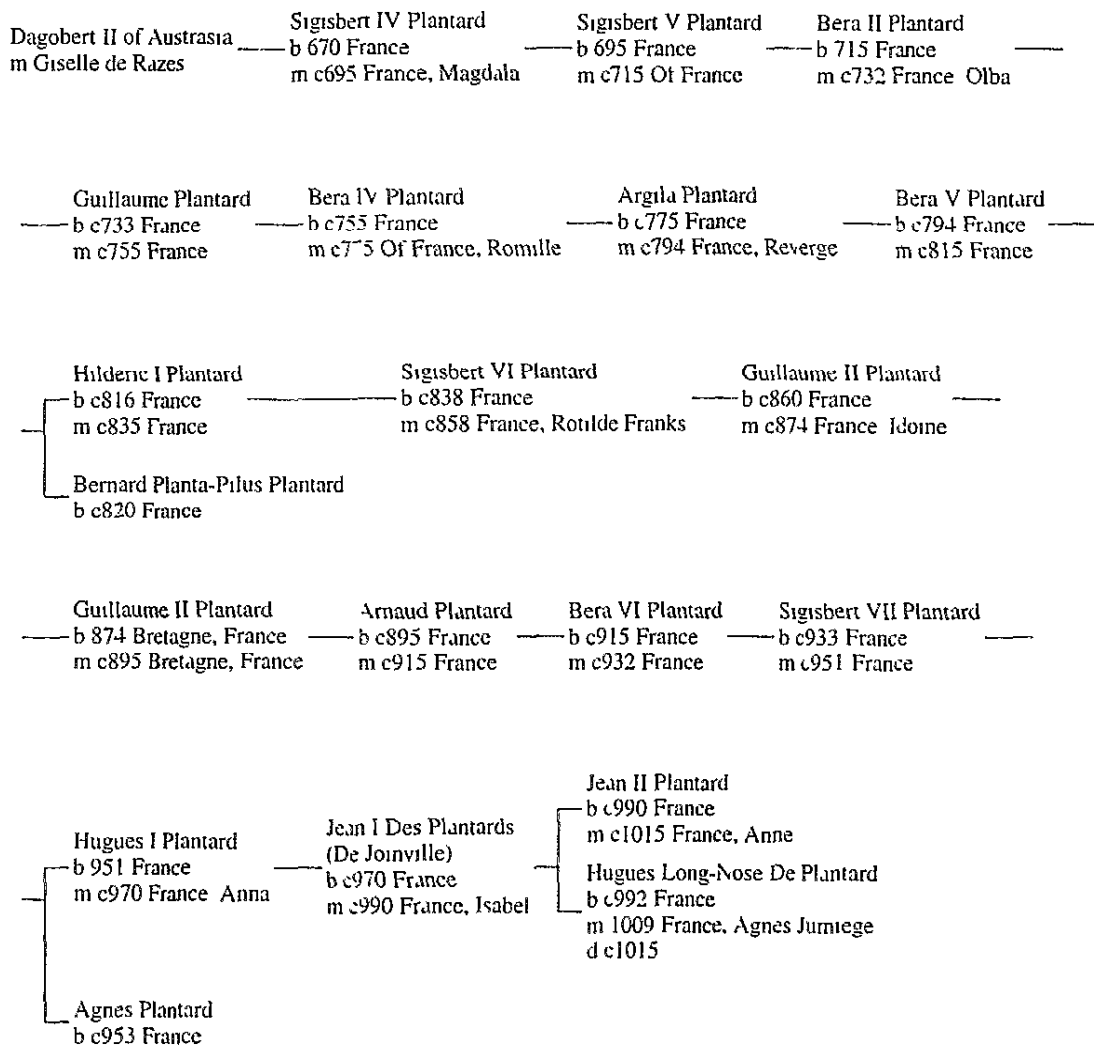


Figure 24.3: A scheme of Plantard records from the European IGI. A fuller genealogy and historical account of this family has been elaborated by Henri Lobineau

*nature he possesses reason, and intellect, and interior sense, with the memory of the Divine and eternal things, he is not an animal. So man is both animal and spiritual*<sup>22</sup>. Thus, it need not be considered surprising that the name Plantagenet can attain sense as an 'implant of animal senses' as well being emblematic of the hairy sprig of broom. Planta-Genet can be translated as plant-horse or plant-civet. A silky-hairy sprig of broom might have been associated with a manifestation in this plant and in man of virile hair associated with the Long-Haired cult<sup>23</sup> of the Merovingians<sup>24</sup> and with implanted horse or civet cat senses

<sup>22</sup> Scotus continuus. *It was the will of God to create all creatures, visible and invisible, in man*. Henry Bett (1925) *Johannes Scotus Erigena: a study of medieval philosophy* pps 59-61

<sup>23</sup> J. M. Wallace-Hadrill (1962) *ibid* pps 62, 156ff, 162, 232, 245ff

<sup>24</sup> The 7th century chronicler Fredegar narrates that Clovis's father Childeic I, was exiled from the Franks for his sexual profligacy but he was re-established in power and approached by the wife of his one-time host Bismus king of the Thuringians (Germany). Ian Wood (1994) *The Merovingian Kingdoms 450-751* p 39. She had followed him because of his prowess and became his queen. On their wedding night she sent Childeic to look outside three times and he saw, as a symbol of their future descendants: lions, unicorns and leopards; then bears and wolves, and finally dogs. Fredegar III 11-12. This story is part of a complex literary construction which includes parallel tales of friendship and marriage relating to king Theodoric the Great (Italy) and to the emperor Justinian.

## 24.2 Frankish 'Plant like' names in England

**Various possibilities** can be considered for an arrival in England of 'Plant like' names. With contended genealogy for the Counts of Razés, it is claimed<sup>25</sup> that, by the late 9th century, Merovingian blood had flowed into both Brittany (now NW France, Figure 24.4) and Aquitaine (now W France). The Razés genealogy is associated with the name *Plantard* and it is claimed, in particular, that this family including Guillaume II Plantard, sought refuge in England in 914AD to escape Viking raids and they established an English blood-line called *Planta*. This may be considered as a specific example of 'possibility (1)' in a general set of possibilities for a medieval connection between England and earlier 'Plant like' names in mainland Europe. More generally, there is -

**possibility 1** — 'Plant-like' names deriving from the 7th century Frankish name *Plantard* may have arrived in England before the 12th century arrival of the 'Plantagenets' from their Angevin Empire (now western France), or

**possibility 2** — 'Plant-like' names, specifically *Plantebene* (1199), *Plantefohe* (1209), *Plente* (1219), *Planterose* (1230), and *Plante* (1262) may have originated in England following influence from the 12th century noble name *Plantagenet*, or

**possibility 3** — people already bearing other 'Plant like' names besides *Plantagenet* may have arrived in England from western France, in "Plantagenet times", as a result of "Plantagenet links" between the two regions

As already mentioned, a specific conjecture for the origins of the English *Plant* surname, under the general heading of 'possibility (1)', involves *Plantard* family descent through 9th century Aquitaine and then early 10th century Brittany. In connection with possibilities (2) and (3), it seems relevant to consider other possible historic links between Aquitaine and England (Table 24.1). Though 'Plant like' names may have arrived in England earlier (possibility 1) it is clear that the Angevin period (1154-1204) provided ample opportunities for a transfer of such names between 'France' and England. Even subsequently, when England was under threat from the Capetian French invasion in 1215-16, there was a flow of men and money from Poitou to England. King John's widow Isabella of Angouleme returned to Aquitaine in 1218 marrying her daughter's fiancé, Hugh de Lusignan in 1220<sup>26</sup> and, according to the work of Henri Lobeneau, Agnes *Plantard* b c953 (Figure 24.3) had married Hughes II de Lusignan almost 3 centuries earlier. The modern French *Plente* surname<sup>27</sup> is clustered in Gascony/Aquitaine whereas the English *Plant* surname is first found<sup>28</sup> in proximity to the illegitimate Warren *Plantagenet* descent which settled in east Cheshire (England). The Warrens had a marital link to the Aquitanian Lusignans in 1247 (Table 24.1).

Thus, medieval traditions, which can be associated with 'Plant like' names, including the *Plant* surname, can tentatively be dated back to 10th century Aquitanian times and to the 7th century surname *Plantard*, which is associated through Dagobert II with the Merovingians from 'Germany' and which is now found mainly in Brittany (NW France)<sup>29</sup>.

<sup>25</sup>M Baigent, R Leigh and H Lincoln (1996) *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*, pps 275-7, 280

<sup>26</sup>John Gillingham (2001) *The Angevin Empire*, pps 102, 109

<sup>27</sup>A French Telephone Directory (<http://www.infobel.com/france/default.asp>) list 817 entries for *Plente*, of which 127 are in French North American territories with the rest mainly clustered around Gascony in SW France (64 in Pyrénées-Atlantique, 42 in Haute-Garonne, 41 in Gironde, 37 in Lot-et-Garonne, 35 in Gers, 28 in Landes, 23 in Haute Pyrénées). The 105 entries for *Planta* are scattered mostly around the peripheries of this SW region of France for *Plante* (13 in Tarn, 9 in Charente-Maritime, 7 in Haute-Garonne, 7 in Vienne, 5 in Charente, 5 in Maine-et-Loire).

<sup>28</sup>In 1219, Radulphus *Plente* was responsible to the king for the burbnote of Oxford though royal revenue in 1218-20 averaged only £8000 per year, a fraction of the amount that had been collected annually for the past 60 years, and king Henry III in his minority was relatively penniless.

<sup>29</sup>In the aforementioned French Telephone Directory, the 425 entries for *Plantard* are clustered mostly around Brittany in NW France (63 in Morbihan, 54 in Loire-Atlantique, 28 in Ille-et-Villaine, 18 in Maine-et-Loire) with a smaller cluster in eastern France (27 in Saône-et-Loire, 24 in Nièvre, 16 in Haute-Savoie). The 63 occurrences for *Planta* are clustered, apart from Paris, mainly in Dauphiny in eastern France near the Italian border (15 in Drôme, 9 in Paris, 6 in Ardèche, 4 in Isère, 4 in Var) with a further 80 in a Telephone Directory for Italy.

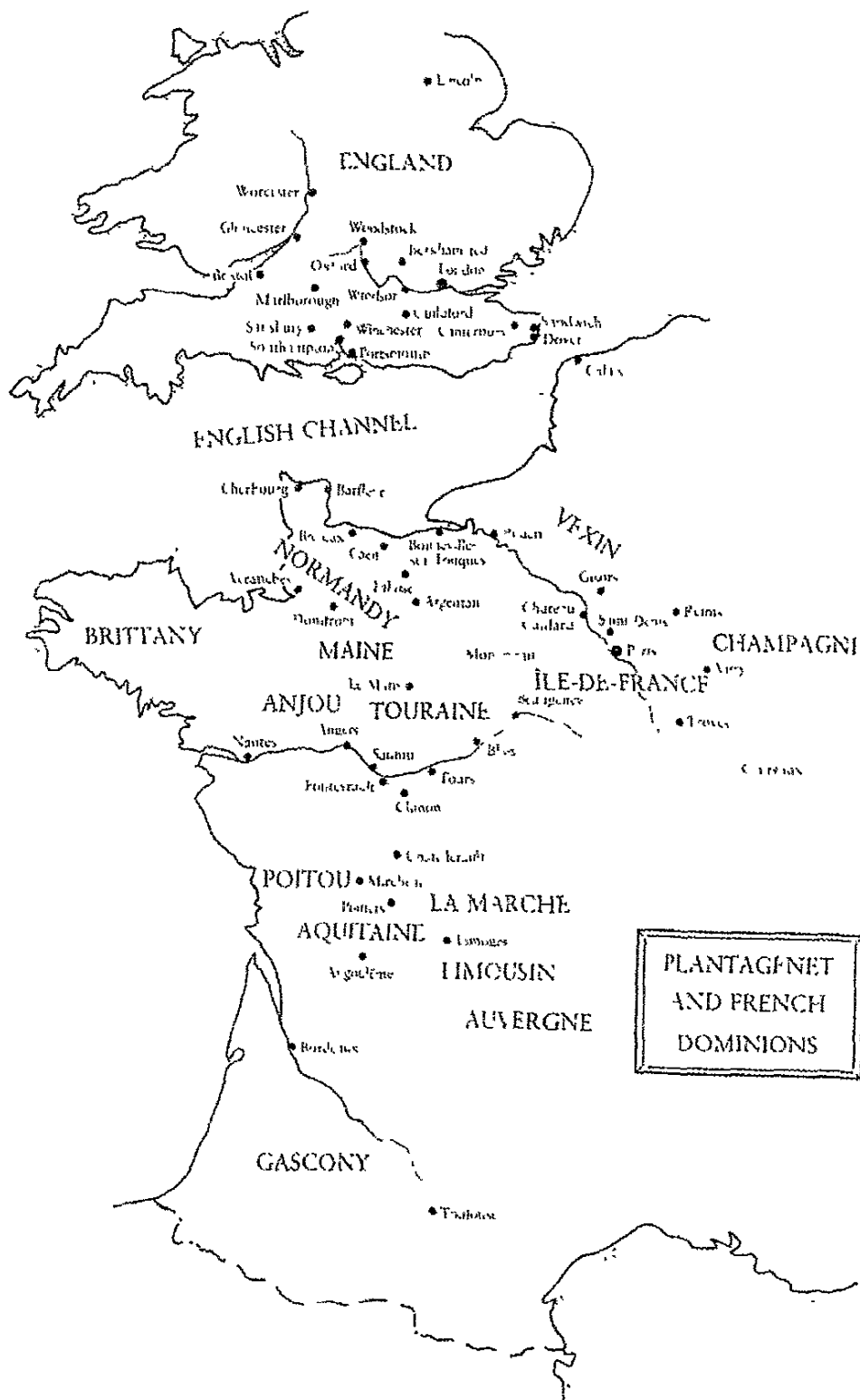


Figure 24 4: The Angevin connection between France and England (after D.D.R. Owen, 1996. *Eleanor of Aquitaine, Queen & Legend*)

It had been at the end of the reign of Charles le Chauve that a new duchy of Aquitaine had begun, with Count Bernard *Planteveleu* who exerted his authority first on l'Auvergne and le Velay (869-72), and in time on le Toulousain, le Limousin, le Rouergue at la Gothie, and reunited l'Autunois, le Mâconnais, le Berry and perhaps le Poitou<sup>a</sup> (cf Figure 24.4) It is said<sup>b</sup> that this line was expelled to Brittany after a failed uprising against Louis II in 881 (cf possibility 1) though 'Plant like' names may have remained also in Aquitaine (cf possibilities 2 and 3) In 951, Aquitaine passed to William I of Poitiers and, by 1086-1127, the Duchy was in the hands of William VII of Poitiers, the troubadour grandfather of Eleanor of Aquitaine In 1152, Eleanor of Aquitaine<sup>c</sup> married Henry II, son of Geoffrey *Plantagenet*, count of Anjou Henry II united three distinct blocks (Anglo-Norman, Angevin, and Aquitanian) into the Angevin Empire which survived intact for just 50 years, though trade links between England and Gascon towns, above all Bordeaux and Bayonne, were sufficient to retain a "Plantagenet English" interest in Gascony (now SW France, Figure 24.4) for a further 250 years<sup>d</sup>

During the times of the Angevin Empire (1154 to 1204), there were a few periods when a member of the "Plantagenet" royal family was an effective head of regional government Geoffrey of Brittany (1181-6), Richard in Aquitaine (1175-89), Eleanor in Aquitaine (1199 and perhaps also 1168-72). The entire Angevin government was headed by an itinerant court whose itinerary spread the burden of providing the large court with provisions as well as spreading the court's range of influence, though it is only from 1199 that its itinerary can be traced on something like a day to day basis. From April 1199 to the end of 1202, Henry II's son king John, in succession to Richard I (1189-99), spent 45% of his time in Normandy, 25% in England, 22% in Greater Anjou, and 8% in Aquitaine<sup>e</sup> In 1200, during a visit to Aquitaine, John unexpectedly married Isabella of Angouleme whose father had sought independence from John's elder brother, Richard I. Isabella subsequently married Hugh de Lusignan, the most prominent baron of Aquitaine<sup>f</sup>

William Plantagenet (Warren), earl of Surrey (London) had his family estates in Normandy confiscated in 1204, when Philip II of the Île de France (Figure 24.4) seized the duchy William Plantagenet (Warren) supported king John against the barons and, in 1215, acted as one of the king's guarantors for the keeping of the Magna Carta Though he supported Philip II's son, Prince Louis, when he tried to wrest England from John (1215-17), the Warren earl's English lands were restored in 1221 after he had declared himself a loyal vassal of John's infant son and successor, Henry III<sup>g</sup>

Around 1209-18, the Norman Simon de Montfort had led the Albigensian crusade of atrocities against the local nobility's tolerance of Cathar heretics in the Languedoc (now S France)<sup>h</sup> and the dispossessed *faidits* (fautors) may have been scattered widely In 1211, Simon had hanged Martin Algais, once king John's seneschal of Gascony, and in 1214 ejected John's garrisons from the Agenais In 1224, Simon de Montfort's eldest son, Amaury, renounced all claims to Languedoc in favour of the Capetian king of France who subsequently extended his royal territories from beyond the Île-de-France (a small region around Paris, Figure 24.4) to include most of modern France "Plantagenet" support for faltering feudal rights in the Languedoc is evidenced by the brief alignment of Henry III, in 1242-3, with his first cousin, Count Raymond VII of Toulouse (Languedoc) and with his father-in-law, the great Poitevin prince, Hugh, lord of Lusignan and count of La Marche (Aquitaine) Henry III made one of Hugh's sons, William de Valence, earl of Pembroke (SW Wales) in 1247

William Plantagenet (Warren) had married Maud (Matilda) Marshall, heiress of the earl of Pembroke in 1225 William's son and successor, John Plantagenet (de Warenne) married another of the Lusignans, Alice (de Brien) in the same year (1247) as Henry III made William de Valence earl of Pembroke<sup>i</sup>. In 1258, English baronial resentments of favouritism to the 'foreign' Lusignians were running high and the aforementioned elder Simon's fourth son, Simon de Montfort, sustaining his claim to lands around Leicester (England), led the Baron's Revolt against England's king John Plantagenet (de Warenne) supported the king in 1258 and, though he sided with the barons around 1260-3, he fought for Henry III at Lewes (1264) and freed him at Evesham (1265).

<sup>a</sup>Charles Higounet (1971) *Histoire de l'Aquitaine*, p 173

<sup>b</sup>M Bagent, R Leigh and H Lincoln (1996) *ibid*, p 276

<sup>c</sup>D D R Owen (1999) *Eleanor of Aquitaine. Queen & Legend*

<sup>d</sup>John Gillingham (2001) *The Angevin Empire*, p 116

<sup>e</sup>John Gillingham (2001) *ibid*, pps 72-6

<sup>f</sup>Elizabeth Hallam (1995) *The Plantagenet Chronicles*, pps 17, 263

<sup>g</sup>Elizabeth Hallam (1996) *The Plantagenet Encyclopaedia*, p 204

<sup>h</sup>Stephen O'Shea (2001) *The Perfect Heresy: the Life and Death of the Cathars*

<sup>i</sup>Elizabeth Hallam (1998) *Chronicles of the Age of Chivalry: The Plantagenet Dynasty from Magna Carta to the Black Death*, pps 59, 88-9

The greatest work of Scotus Erigena was *On the Division of Nature*. The whole of Nature is divided into four classes (1) the uncreated which creates, (2) the created which creates, (3) the created which does not create, (4) the uncreated which does not create. Effectively, this is a distinction between -

- (1) God the Father,
- (2) God the son as the Word of God, generated in Himself, in which the invisible and visible world is governed,
- (3) the world of finite creates, both visible and invisible, which is governed by the Word, and,
- (4) God as the end of all being

Everything that emanates from (1) God strives to return to (4) Him, and the end of all things is the same as the beginning. Everything that (1) God wills, he makes in (2) the Word, the manifestation (3) of their effects is the special work of the Holy Spirit.<sup>30</sup> This may be compared with the Trinity shoring up the Tree of Charity (the *plonte of Trewe-love*), in the 14th century poem *Piers Plowman*, which is described as (1) the Power of god the father (*Potentia-dei-patris*), (2) his Wisdom (*Sapientia-dei-patris*), and (3) the breath of the Holy Ghost (*Spiritus Sanctus*) this continues 'This is a propre plonte . and privelech hit bloweth'. This implies that a *propre plonte* is the descent of God's will to earth and this is consistent with a meaning 'a planted spirit of the Lord' for *Plonte* which is a local dialect spelling of Plant. This then relates the meaning of Plant back to the times of *Planta-Pilus* and to the work of Scotus and his Logos, which is the principle that brings God to the many creatures and the many back to the One.

<sup>30</sup>Charles King McKeon (1948) *ibid*, p 93

Table 24 2 The Logos of Scotus Erigena and the Middle English *plonte*

### 24.3 Possible implications for 'English' Plant-like names

The 'English' name *Planterose* (1230) was taken in the mid 20th century as evidence for a 'gardener' interpretation of the Plant sui name. *Planterose* is more common in France<sup>30</sup> and, for example, the name of a 14th century procurer to the Duke of Brittany was *Gullem de Plantarosa* sometimes spelled instead *Gillaume Planterose*<sup>31</sup>. In old French (Godefroy and La Curne) *rose* means for example a flower or malady or passion and *ros* means stubble while the spelling *rosse* means a horse or horseman. The latter, associable with the German *ross* meaning horse or steed, suggests origins in sense as a horse borne establisher' or 'charging horseman' (Figure 24 2) for both of the names *Planterose* and *Plantagenet*. In the 9th century work of Scotus, 'vital motion' (*vitalis motus*) nourishes, grows, and forms the human or animal body<sup>32</sup> and, for Grosseteste, these are the vegetative operations of the soul. A further supposition of French origins could relate the name *Planterose* through the 'rose of heavenly love'<sup>33</sup> to the sense of *PlantAmor* and with the Theophany of Scotus Erigena, its meaning could become an 'implant of passionate vital-spirits petitioned by man's love'. With Middle English definitions of *plati* and *rose*, *Planterose* becomes a 'plaintiff of prayer to the Virgin for the plant (creation) of a roused (or raised or arrayed or augmentative) spirit'.

In earlier Chapters, a possible Middle English meaning to the 'English' name *Plantebene* (1199) has been taken to be 'a hallowed (or pleasant or vital) implant from a *plaint* to (or *bene* from) the Virgin or Christ', which again fits with the creative Theophany of Scotus. More particularly, in the works of Scotus the loose word 'spirit' can be identified with *bene esse*. Scotus maintained that Nature (*esse*) brings the non-existent into existence and Grace (*bene esse*) brings some of the existent, beyond all existence, into union with God<sup>34</sup>. Grace (*bene esse*) is not universally given but only to the angels who kept their first estate and to

<sup>30</sup>There are 52 occurrences of *Planterose* in a French Telephone Directory with 28 clustered around Rouen

<sup>31</sup>Michael Jones (1988) *The Creation of Brittany*, pps 177-194

<sup>32</sup>H Bett (1925) *ibid*, pps 60-62

<sup>33</sup>The rose becomes a rather satirical symbol of the 'rose of heavenly love' in the 13th century *Roman de la Rose*

<sup>34</sup>H Bett (1925) *ibid*, pps 71-73

For Robert Grosseteste in early 13th century Oxford, it was spirits (*irradatio spiritualis*) that transmitted the will of the soul to the body and, together with the Lord's planted Word, this can be seen as an essence of a Middle English sense to so-called 'planted spirits'. In Paris, however, the 'plant' was more of an earthy 'plant soul' which was rather like a corporeal 'organ' residing in the human body. Weinberg (1960)<sup>a</sup> was writing largely in the vein of England's Robert Grosseteste when he attested -

- 1 there is only a formal distinction between the powers of the soul (rational, sensitive, and vegetative), but,
- 2 there is a *real* distinction between the form of corporeality and the soul in the composite substance that is man

Grosseteste considered that the vegetative, sensory, and intellective were operations of a separate, immaterial, noble soul, in keeping with the above assertions. Rather differently however, his contemporary Phillip the Chancellor in Paris placed the vegetative (plant) and sensory (animal) souls intermediate between the rational (intellective) soul and the body. In short, the vegetative was less immaterial and noble in Paris than it was for Grosseteste at Oxford.

Aquinas, who frequented Paris later in the 13th century showed an emphasis that encompassed Phillip the Chancellor's, with an order of natural forms extending from the earthy to the noble. Beginning with the earthy there was the forms of elements, forms of mixed bodies, souls of plants, souls of animals, human souls, and the celestial above the material. For plants, this is illustrated with such sentiments as<sup>b</sup> -

- Even though the souls of plants cannot subsist apart from matter and moreover, even though the activities of the vegetative soul take place through a corporeal organ and by means of the power of corporeal qualities, its activities surpass those of corporeal nature, because any living thing is a self mover
- Plants cannot receive an intention or species of colour (*cf* unlike animals, they do not have sensory powers) because, like other opaque bodies, but unlike the interior of the eye which is aqueous, they contain too much earth, the most material of all the elements

<sup>a</sup>Julius R. Weinberg (1960) *Medieval Thought from Saint Augustine to Ockham*, The Philosophical Review, Vol 69, pps 419-22

<sup>b</sup>Paul Hoffman (1990) *St Thomas Aquinas on the Halfway State of Sensible Being*, The Philosophical Review, Vol 99, pps 73-92

Table 24.3 A 13th century divergence of views

men who are elect. There are two modes of *bene esse*, one in which all things are said to be good, as created by the goodness of God; the other in which the gift of virtue is added, and natural goodness becomes more apparent as being adorned by virtue. Thus the late 12th century English name *Plantebene* can be interpreted as a 'plaintiff for the planted Grace available to elect men adorned with planted virtue' which can be related on to 14th century Middle English reference to *planted virtue* and the *planted grace of noble lineage*.

The name *Plantefolie* occurs in records in England between 1209 and 1270 (Chapter 17). In Middle English, this can be translated as an 'implant(er) of contrition of sin relating to the *plant* (*i.e.* petition or lament) of a sinner restored to the Lord'. Scotus Erigena maintained that evil is not *planted* (*sic*) in the nature of man and it is solely the perverse and irrational motion of the will<sup>35</sup>. Misdirected freedom of will can be compared with the villain shaking the *plonte of Trewe-love that alle the leves (liberty) falleth* (Table 24.2). In old French and Middle English *folie* (wickedness) can be compared with *abuse* of the freedom of leaves (Latin *folii*). For Scotus, natural punishment consists in discovering the vanity of sinful desires and there is later Middle English reference to '*planted contrition*' in the conscience. For Scotus, sin arises from the freedom of creatures to stray from God's will, with evil people taking longer to return to the One (Table 24.2), though even the Devil will return to God eventually. Delay in returning to the One of God may be compared with the theme of the 14th century Pearl poet's poem *Saint Erkenwald*, associated with the Warren and Plant homeland, in which a pagan's corpse remains intact (*cf* the legend of Trajan) until it is blessed, whereupon the body disintegrates 'For as soon as the soule was sesyd in blisse (accepted in heaven) *Corrupt was that othir crafte that couert the bones*'

<sup>35</sup>*Non ergo in natura humana plantatum est malum, sed in perverso et irrationabile motu rationabilis libertateque voluntatis est constitutum*. H. Betts (1925) *ibid.*, p. 70

24.4 A lost sense to *plant* in witchcraft

**I**n 1225, Pope Honorius III ordered that all copies of Scotus Erigena's work be burnt, though this was not entirely carried out. Also, by 1079, transubstantiation had become an article of faith. With these changes in Christian orthodoxy, the emphasis of *acceptable* meaning for *Plantagenet* (cf *Planterosse*) may have shifted through its range of various possible component senses involving a divine implant, of horse borne spirits, with transformation (transubstantiation) of horse flesh incurred by hairy broom (vetch) craft, with manifest (scented) civet cat spirits'. The scent gland of the civet cat is anal. One may relate that heretics and Cathars (southern France) were accused of planting anal kisses on cats by Walter Mapp (c1182) and Alan of Lille (c1190-1202).

A difference in emphasis for the *vegetative* between 13th century England and Paris can be considered in the context of the breakdown of the Angevin empire which had comprised western 'France', Normandy, and England (1154-1204). It seems that 'Plant like' names thereafter became more respected in their 'outpost' of England than they were in a new French outlook from Paris. There is an aspect of contrast between an earthy, ignoble, material emphasis for plants in Aquinas, who frequented Paris, and reference to vegetative operations of the noble human soul in England (Table 24.3). To underline the extent of the respect in England, there is explicit 14th century reference to the 'planted Word', 'planted virtue' and 'planted grace of noble lineage'.

It may be that some problems of implicit heresy were to dawn, however, in the use of the name *Plantagenet*. Political exploitation of alleged spiritual crimes was rarely more manifest than when it was put to use around 1300-60 by such unscrupulous politicians as Philip IV (France), Pope John XXII, and Edward II (England)<sup>36</sup>. For example, Edward II's youngest half brother, Edmund *Plantagenet* 'of Woodstock' (1301-30) joined Isabella, Edward's queen, the so-called she-Wolf of France, in her conspiracy against her husband in 1326. She implicated Edmund in a plot to free Edward and he was accused of 'witchcraft' and beheaded at Winchester in 1330.

Various possible meanings for *Plantagenet* range from broom to the spirits of the scented civet cat or the horse. The common vetch (*vicia sativa*), though less hairy than its pea-family relative the common broom, is a downy, climbing or trailing plant. Many vetches are still used in mainland Europe for feeding animals, which may relate to the 14th century Pearl poet's reference to '*brom*' as a nutritive source for beasts. A '*vetch*' as a climbing plant, such as a pea with downy characteristics, was associated by Misyn with imperfection. The *sovereign virtue* of the poet Langland's c1370 *Plente of Pes* was seemingly denigrated with the Lincoln Carmelite Misyn's 1434 phrase '& *norysches the plantes of all vyce*' where *vyce* can have such various meanings as wise, a flaw, or a vetch. The loss of an old esteem, with it becoming subjugated largely to the realms of 'witchcraft', may lie at the heart of much of the apparent difficulties of recent centuries in agreeing a clear and incisive meaning to 'Plant like' names. Ellis (1932)<sup>37</sup> remarks, perhaps rather too dismissively of a passing "Plantagenet philosophy" '*The brief flowering of philosophy in the 13th century, which saw the work of Grosseteste and of his illustrious pupil, Roger Bacon (1214-1294), produced little disturbance in the trend of thought, and having been subdued by witchcraft, was submerged in the Black Death.*'. The *Plantagenet* name had seemingly had meanings associated with 'broom' and 'horse flesh' and these did not entirely escape denigration in the subsequent '*witch*' trials (c1427-86), in as much as it was maintained that witches anoint themselves to prepare for flight but more often they anointed sticks, brooms, or even chairs and the most usual mode of diabolical travel was by the excrement of horses or mules<sup>38</sup>.

<sup>36</sup> Jeffrey Burton Russell (1972) *Witchcraft in the middle ages*, pps 193-8

<sup>37</sup> Oliver C. de C. Ellis (1932) *A History of Fire and Flame*, p 226

<sup>38</sup> Jeffrey Burton Russell (1972) *ibid.* p 245.

## 24.5 Linking early evidence to modern sense for Plant

**I**n the 5th century BC, the author of *Job* described how old stock buds again 'even at the very scent of Water'. In the 9th century, Scotus Erigena maintained that the soul is one but called by different names, in particular, it is 'vital motion' (*vitalis motus*) as it nourishes, grows, and forms the body<sup>39</sup>. In the 13th century, Grosseteste explained this vegetative 'life force' as the spiritual action of light. This can be related to medieval belief that it was celestial motions of heavenly bodies that planted the 'life force' in the 'vegetative soul' of man as well as in herbs and, by association, in lively Water. The 'vegetable' force of bows shooting arrows met the arrival of explosive force in cannon, activated by sulphureous Earth and Fire. Ellis (1932)<sup>40</sup> remarks 'It is a matter of some historical importance that plants were nourished by Water which brought them Earth and Fire. This was laboriously proved by Nicholas of Cues or Cusa (1401-64)'<sup>41</sup>. In more modern times, there is for example early 17th century North Derbyshire reference to *planting* forces, pumps and engines to the Water (Chapter 17) seemingly relating back to an old tradition of Water's plant force. This evidently led on, with Water Power, to an 'industrial equipment' sense to plant (OED n(1) 6a) as supplied for example from Benjamin Plant's 18th century *Plants Yard* base for Water (and early Steam) Powered forges in Sheffield (Chapters 10 to 14).

In the 7th century, the Trojan Legend associated the Merovingians (perhaps falsely) with Greece via Germany<sup>42</sup>. It is clear there was a fashion for Greek culture. In Greek mythology, the "plant of Circe" changed the companions of Ulyses into pigs and, similarly, a hypothetical old Frankish name spelling *Planterosse* might be taken to mean an 'implanter of lively spirits to transform men to charging horsemen'. The four elements (Earth, Fire, Water, and Air) were beneath divinity and a noble soul with a complex of 'almost magical' spirits relating to faith, emotion, and the animal senses<sup>43</sup>. The name *Planta-Pilus* may relate to analgesia in as much as it could mean an 'implanter of the insensitive vegetable life in hair' and this can apparently be related further to such herbal traditions as that of the hairy broom as well as that of the hairy kidney vetch (*Anthyllis vulneria*) which was used as a treatment for kidney disorders. With the 9th century Theophany of Scotus Erigena, *Plantard*, *Plantamor*, and *Planterose* become implanters of ardour, love, and a healing spirit with chivalrous passion.

The mid 20th century supposition that Plant means a gardener, by inference from the 13th century names *Plantebene* and *Planterose*, not only ignores other similar names in medieval England but it also neglects earlier traditions dating back to Dark Age 'France'. Furthermore, sense as a 'gardener' conceals alternative meanings for even *Planterose*, such as an 'instiller of the spirit of rose water'. According to the 14th century Middle English *Agnus Castus*<sup>44</sup>, rose water (*olye of rose*) was used for sore ears, for head ache, for stopping the head aching in the sun, for swelling about the ears, for ripening and bursting a large

<sup>39</sup>H. Bett (1925) *ibid.*, pps 60-62.

<sup>40</sup>Oliver C. de C. Ellis (1932) *A History of Fire and Flame*, p 146

<sup>41</sup>Such ancient concepts as a 'Salamander spirit', as a carrier of Fire can be found in early modern literature. Paracelsus (c1494-1541) refers to concepts to be found in Shakespeare's reference to the 'serpent's enamelled skin' with 'The ancient artists marvellously wearied themselves at conjuring tinctures with fire, for they anticipated a medicine in their secret conjunction, but all in vain'. On the salamander, Francis Bacon (1561-1626) remarks 'There is an ancient received tradition of the salamander that it liveth in the fire'.

<sup>42</sup>The 7th century chronicler Fredegar and others relate the Trojan Legend to sons of Noah and the Merovingians. J. M. Wallace-Hadrill (1962) *ibid.*, pps 79, 80, 82, 83.

<sup>43</sup>There are such concepts as solar energy (burning ardour) providing a 'life force' of photosynthesis to plants, the healing powers of herbs in passing their 'life force' through beasts to man, 'supreme light' conveying God's Word to man, electromagnetic nerve impulses instilling the spirit of man's soul to the body, molecular energy excitations holding 'incorporated light' or colour in a body, and mixtures of damp air and spiritual light that were taken to impart a sense of smell (scent spirits).

<sup>44</sup>The English Institute in the University of Upsala. *Essays and Studies on English Language and Literature*, Edited by S. B. Liljegren, VI *Agnus Castus, A Middle English Herbal*, reconstructed from various Manuscripts. Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary by Gosta Brodm (1950), 37



24.5. LINKING EARLY EVIDENCE TO MODERN SENSE FOR PLANT

	gardening	herbal cures	horses	symbolic/spiritual
Plantard				ardour (cf Pseudo-Dionysius)
Planta-Pilus		see Plantagenet		long-haired Merovingians
Plant-Amor				love
Plantagenet		broken bones	<i>genet</i> = horse	emblem of ethos
Plantebene	<i>bene coddys</i>			<i>bene esse</i> = grace
Plantefolie	<i>foulys tail</i>		<i>fouly</i> = foal	sin or contrition ( <i>folie</i> = débauche)
Planterose	rose flower	many	<i>rosse</i> = steed	rose of heavenly love

Table 24.4: Some themes for early Plant-like names

deep-seated abscess, etc.; the rose (*rosa rubea* or *Rosa gallica*) was also used for assuaging the great heat of a man's stomach, opening the stopping of a man's liver (which, according to Avicenna, was the human seat of the plant soul), healing rotten teeth, assuaging the pains of fever, and being good for a man that bleeds inwards. Consistent sense to the various Plant-like names, including Plantebene and Plantcrose, requires modification from the supposition of a gardener to, at least, a supposition nearer to a 'gardener or *herbarus* implanting vital spirits of the Lord'.

*Plantebene* can mean an 'implanter of grace (*bene esse*)' though there is also reference in *Agnus Castus* to *bene coddys* (bean pods). The modern French surname *Plantefeve* (Plant-broad bean) (59 households) can be associated with 'gardening' while this and another, *Plantiveau* (Plenty-calf or veal) (49 households), can be associated more widely with nutritive generosity. In particular, a planted divine spirit of nutritive generosity, abundant growth, and fertile generation relates the name Plant to the Middle English spelling *Plente* and hence to the modern English surname *Plenty* as well as to the modern French surnames *Planty* (105 households), *Plantie* (102), and *Plante* (817).

Sense in 'Plant like' names evidently dates back to philosophies earlier than those normally supposed for English surnames. Preliminary DNA testing of diverse volunteers called *Plant* or *Plantt* in England and the USA has indicated so far that they belong mostly to a single family. It remains to be seen whether a characteristic Y-Line DNA signature for the *Plant*<sup>t</sup> family can be related to other Plant-like surnames, such as *Plantnet* (12 households) and others in France. While an occupation such as a 'herbalist' is relatively easy to understand in modern times, a fuller sense to Plant-like names can be related to such spiritual philosophies as the 9th century pantheism of Scotus Erigena. In particular, by the 14th century, such names as Plantagenet, Plantefolie, and Plant may *not* have been occupational but symbolic (Table 24.4). The name *Plantagenet* may display for example a 'horse borne establisher' tradition as well as one of 'hairy herbalism'. In the view of the 14th century *Agnus Castus*, the insensitive vegetable life of bone was knitted by that of the hairy sprig of broom in as much as it states that '*Genescula is an herbe that men clepe (call) genestres or broum . The vertue of this herbe is to knyttyn bonys and senewis to-gedere that ben brokyn*'. The noble name Plantagenet may have endorsed a tradition of healing powers for bones when faced with burgeoning battle. There is also the herb 'foals tail' (*Hippuris vulgaris*) described in *Agnus Castus* with '*Cauda pully is an herbe men clepe (call) foulys tail . this herbe is .. stalked (erect) and .. growyst in wattry places*'. *Agnus Castus* ascribes this herb no virtue. It may be added that there may have been a mischievous connection to debauchery though the spelling *foulys tail* does not mimic exactly that found repeatedly for Plantefolie. It can be added that there is sense of jest for the modern French surname Plantefol (17 households). *Plantefolie* may originally have meant an 'implanter of the liberty of leaves' though, with sin being abuse of freedom, it apparently came to mean an 'implanter of contrition of sin'. Such considerations favour a sense to Plant that was symbolic of a noble ethos of *implanting or planted spirits of the Lord's love or plenty* albeit that this may have attracted satire such as can be ascribed to a mischievous sense to Plantefolie.

## SNIPPETS

- 1 Extracts from Acts of the Privy Council Elizabeth 1574 184

Source – Public Record Office

10 January 1574  
Westminster

Upon informacion made by the Lord Stafford and an examinacion sent aganst one Thomas Plant for suspicion of coynunge of falce money, a letter was written to the said Lord Stafford that he shold be detained until the tyme and coming of the Justices of Thassises, to stand to his triall acordinge to the lawes, and in the meane tyme that his Lordship, with thassistaunce of some other Justice next adjoyninge, shuld examine the trouthe, so as all concurringe toguther may be brought in evidence aganst the offendour

- 2 Extract from Curia Regis Roll Michaelmas 19 Edward IV m.43

Source – Public Record Office

Michaelmas 1469

Stafford

Richard Whalley, who sued both for himself and for the king, appeared aganst Thomas Fyton late of Gosworth, county Chester, knight, Edward Fytton late of Gosworth gentilman, Robert Fytton late of Gosworth gentilman, Thomas Duncalf of Botley, county Chester, gentilman, Thomas Plante late of Dorlaston, county Stafford, husbondman, and Geoffrey Smalwode late of Gosworth, county Cheshire, yoman, in a plea of contempt and trespass aganst the statute of entry by main force None of the defendants appeared, and the sheriff was ordered to arrest and produce them a month from Michaelmas

- 3 Extract from Coventry and Lichfield Diocese Monastic Visitation Book

Source – Lichfield Joint Record office B/V/1/1 p35

27 [October 1518] Stone Priory

Brother William Plante, subprior ibidem. Questioned, he says that one Onyon, a glover, is a great burden to the house and generates no little scandal to the same, whose wife and daughters have dried wool at the top of the bell-tower, and live off the goods of the house They do not have an infirmary for sick brothers The said Onyon lives in the house to the scandal of the prior and harm of the brothers He complains of the insufficiency of Sir William Horseley The ale is frequently bad and most recently not even clean. He also complains of accouns not having been prepared

- 4 Extract from Coventry and Lichfield Diocese Monastic Visitation Book

Source – Lichfield Joint Record Office B/V/1/1 82-83

9 October Stone Priory

Brother William Plant, subprior

Questioned, he says that Onyon and his family live off the goods of the house Whose daughter has suspect access into the priory The wife of this Onyon is of ill-fame, suspect of theft, and lives across from the prior's bedroom, so that the prior might observe her out of his window &c The prior, often requested by him to repair the fence in the churchyard, has completely refused, by reason of which the wife of an inhabitant of the town entered the church where she was caught by

him with one of the monks, but the brother fled, which wickedness he has intimated to the prior. But no reformation has ensued therein. Onyon wanted to strike him in the back with a dagger, and his son used to threaten him with death, saying that he would make a hole in his jaws with his sword, and dig out his heart with his dagger. Also a daughter of the said Onyon would call him false, and a lollard, defaming him. His brothers, he believes, live contently. Moreover, as he asserts, there are many things that ought to be reformed which the prior neglects. Further, when he intimated to the prior the misbehaviour of Onyon's wife and daughters, he refused to listen to him, and took the women's part against him. Onyon, his wife and daughters with their families are such a burden to the house that it might well be feared that they would destroy the priory. No accounts or inventory have been made. He has known ten brothers other than the prior and the present prior will be the 11<sup>th</sup>. The bread and drink are very often unwholesome.

5 Extract from Patent Roll 16 Edward II 11 m 25d

Source – Public Record Office

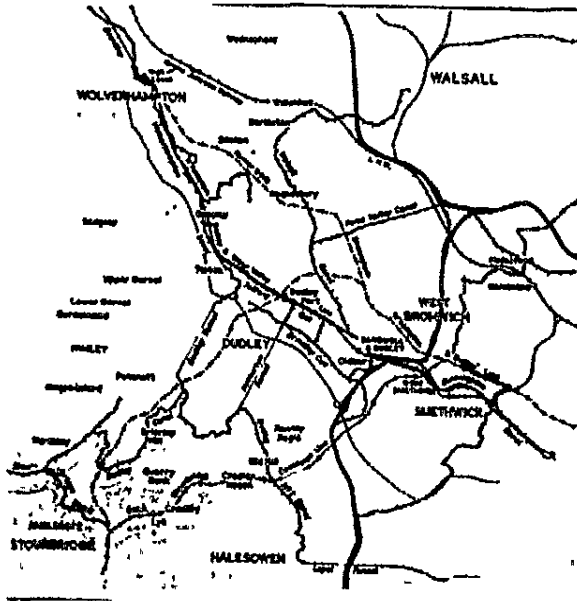
9 March 1323 Knaresborough

Luke Plante of Nettlebedde, along with others, was in a complaint by the abbot of Rewley by Oxford that they broke and burned his houses at Nettlebedde and Bensington county Oxford, felled his trees and took and carried away his trees and other goods.

## THE BLACK COUNTRY

One of the main areas of the UK for the Plant family is the 'Black Country', an area that has been associated with the Plant name for at least 400 years. It is possible that the original 'Plants' in this area migrated south from the North Midlands region of North Staffs/South Cheshire, one of the original sources of the Plant family.

The Black Country has a closely defined area as I found out when, for a spell, I worked in Wednesbury, which is right in the centre of this area. Black Country folk are very proud of their association with the area and very 'short shift' is given to any resident in Birmingham who refers to Birmingham as part of the Black Country.



The name suggests that the Black Country is a single homogenous area, but despite their close geographical proximity, the places that make up the region have unique identities and remain fiercely independent. The unifying factors in the history of the area have been the mineral resources that lay beneath the district, and the industries which grew up to exploit this wealth.

In 1873, Griffiths wrote in his *Guide to the Iron Trades of England and Wales* that "The Black country embraces under its darkened canopy of smoky atmosphere the townships of Wolverhampton and Willenhall, with their locks and japanery, their curry combs and boiling cauldrons of galvanising spelter. Walsall and Darlaston, with their stirrups and bridge bits, nuts, bolts, and other railway appliances, Wednesbury with its gas-tubes, foundries, gun-locks and coach springs. Smethwick and Dudley Port with a thousand

swarming hives of metallurgical industries on the banks of the rail and canal companies, too numerous to mention"

It was during the 17<sup>th</sup> century that the industries after the area was named, began to develop. Coal seams were found close to the surface and could easily be mined. Once a mine was 'worked out' or became unworkable, the mine was simply abandoned and another shaft sunk in a new location.

As mining and underground activity increased, the heaps of spoil and waste grew higher. Fires often burned below ground causing fumes and smoke to rise through the rocks, leaving a reeking, sulphurous deposit. Visiting the area in 1824, Thomas Carlyle described "a frightful scene" with a "dense cloud of pestilential smoke". He said that at night "the whole region burns like a volcano spitting fire from a thousand tubes of brick". Forty years later, Wolverhampton was the first town visited by Queen Victoria following the death of Prince Albert. It is reported that the blinds of the royal railway carriage remained drawn as she travelled through the black country, so that the royal gaze would not fall upon the industrial debris.

Although the majority of industries in the Black country involved coal, limestone, iron or other metals, each town developed its own speciality. Wednesfield for example became a centre for the manufacture of animal traps. Likewise West Bromwich became known for the manufacture of nails and chains, Brierley Hill and Stourbridge for glass making, Walsall for saddle making, Wednesbury for tube production, Willenhall for locks, and many other diverse trades as shown below.

## LOCAL BLACK COUNTRY TRADES

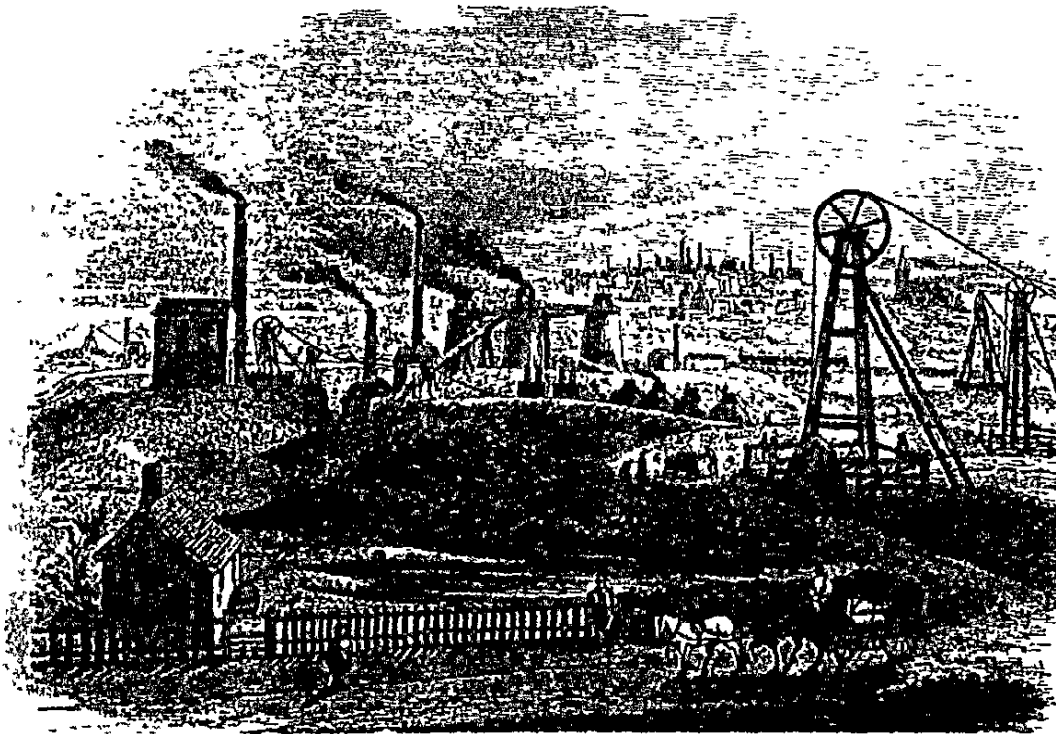
Town/Village	Trade and Industries
Bilston	Iron, coal, metal casting, japanned and hollow-ware, screw, chain, weighing machine, boiler, wire
Brierley Hill	Glass, coal, ironstone, clay, rolling mill, boiler, firebrick, agricultural tool
Cradley/	
Cradley Heath	Coal, fireclay, chain, nuts and bolts
Darlaston	Gun lock, nuts and bolts
Dudley	Iron, coal, stone quarrying, lime and coke burning, glass fender and fire iron, tube, anchor, chain, brewing, brick, tile, wrought-nail, anvil, vice
Hales Owen	Wrought-nail, edge tool
Eye	Firebrick and retort, chain, anvil, vice
Netherton	Coal, iron, agricultural implements, nail, anchor, chain, brewing
Oldbury	Chemical, rolling stock, coal, iron
Rowley Regis	Coal, iron, nail, chain, brick-making, quarrying, agricultural equipment, jew's harp
Sedgely	Coal, iron, lime, nail, rivet, chain, fire-irons, lock, safe
Smethwick	Iron, glass, chemical, screw, nuts and bolts
Stourbridge	Iron, flint and crown glass, fire brick, retort, edge tools
Tipton	Iron, coal, chain, wrought-nail, heavy engineering
Walsall	Coal, iron, clay, saddle, ironmongery, saddle, harness, whip, brush, key, lock, corn glue, chemical, agricultural manure
Wednesbury	Iron, coal, tube-iron, bun lock
Wednesfield	Animal trap, key, lock, file, rasp, hinge
West Bromwich	Iron, coal, hollow-ware, spring, constructional engineering
Willenhall	Door lock, padlock, bolt, latch, currycomb, varnish, brass and iron foundries
Wolverhampton	Coal, tinplate, japanned and papier-mache ware, cut nail, iron tube, edge tool

The pastimes enjoyed by the people of the area reflect the harsh condition of the time. Cock-fighting, bull baiting and dog fighting were all popular in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Wednesbury in particular being well known for cock-fighting.

Each Black Country town has a parish church and the earliest parish registers in the area began in Tipton in 1513.

The Methodist preacher, John Wesley, visited the Black Country on several occasions. Despite receiving a less-than-friendly welcome at Wednesbury and Tipton in the 1740's, by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century he found that the area had become a stronghold for non-conformity. In 1827, Tipton boasted five Methodist chapels, and a sixth under construction, catering for over a thousand Sunday school scholars. The late 19<sup>th</sup> century saw a spate of new chapels being dedicated, often under the patronage of local industrialists.

Until fairly recently many public houses in the area brewed their own beer including the Plants who, in addition to owning a number of public houses, also had a brewery at Netherton, near Dudley, supplying Ale and Beer to various public houses in the area. [note - The next journal will include an article relating to the Plant involvement with Public houses and the sale of ale and beer in the Black Country area.]



The picture above was drawn about 1870. The desolation of the area was profound and the pollution caused by industry and mines has left a legacy still causing problems today.

However, in the main, it is a much more hospitable place to live. Most of the 'dirty' industries have gone and have been replaced with modern offices, trade centres, shopping centres etc. The traditions remain and the Black Country resident is still proud of their unique heritage in the development of the modern world. That can never be replaced.

STAFFORDSHIRE MARRIAGE INDEX 1500 TO 1837  
James to Jane

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/ Lic.
425	James			Leek	Dale, Sarah			Leek	3 Dec 1708	Leek		
426	James			Leek	Dale, Mary			Leek	2 Sep 1719	Leek		
427	James			Leek	Whisick, Dor			Leek	6 Nov 1727	Leek		
428	James			Leeke	Edge, Eliz.			Leeke	31 May 1729	Leek		
429	James				Dresser, Esther			Leek	4 Jun 1729	Leek		
430	James				Pearce, Ann			Kingsley	3 Sep 1730	Kingsley		
431	James				Baggily, Anne			Uthoxteter	7 Feb 1736	Uthoxteter		
432	James				Leak, Esther			Kingswinford	27 Apr 1743	Kingswinford		
433	James			Leek	Stephenson, Sarah			Leek	7 Dec 1743	Leek		
434	James			Stafford St Mary	Hodgskin, Ann			Stafford St Mary	19 Jan 1744	Stafford St Mary		
435	James				Cornes, Alice			Maer	31 Jul 1749	Maer		
436	James			Stoke on Trent	Fernyhough, Ann			Sutton	7 Jan 1751/2	CHS Macclesfield		L
437	James				Lees, Hannah			Burslem	9 Sep 1753	Newcastle- under-Lyme		
438	James				Hodson, Mary				27 Dec 1753	Wolverhampton		B
439	James	B			Malbon, Jane	S			4 Dec 1763	Leek		
440	James	W			Ibbs, Mary	S			10 Apr 1765	Leek		
441	James	B			Bourne, Jennna	S			14 Feb 1767	Leek		
442	James	B			Perkin, Jane	S			14 May 1772	Weston-on- Trent		
443	James	W			Bestwick, Racheal	S			4 Jan 1773	Leek		
444	James	B			Turner, Eliz	S			31 Dec 1774	Leek		
445	James	B			Bird, Jane	S			27 Feb 1775	Uthoxteter		L

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/ Lic.
446	James				Savage, Mary				1 Jan 1776	Eccleshall		
447	James	B		Blore	Wheeldon, Hiannah	S			2 June 1776	Ilam		
448	James		Farmer		Hudson, Frances	S			16 Oct 1777	Cheadle		
449	James	W		Astbury	Wright, Ann	S			16 Jun 1779	Standon		L
450	James	B			Dyke, Sarah	S			28 Dec 1779	Wolverhampton		
451	James				Hughes, Elizabeth				21 Jan 1790	Wednesbury		
452	James				Birch, Mary				19 Jun 1791	Kingswinford		
453	James	B		Leek	Smith, Rebecca	S		Leek	22 Jun 1791	Leek		
454	James				Lavender, Nancy				28 Jan 1796	Kingswinford		
455	James	B		Leek	Simpson, Mary	S		Leek	27 Nov 1796	Leek		
456	James		Soldier	Newcastle	Harrison, Hannah	S			22 Sep 1797	Stoke-on-Trent		
457	James				Bold, Martha				27 Dec 1798	Colwich		
458	James	B		Eccleshall	Buckley, Ann	S		Eccleshall	14 Jan 1799	Eccleshall		L
459	James				Sommonds, Mary				9 Sep 1801	Cheadle		L
460	James	W			Lees, Sarah	S		Leek	14 Feb 1803	Leek		
461	James	B		Leek	Simpson, Dinah	S			25 Aug 1806	Stoke-on-Trent		
462	James		Collier	Wolstanton	Herrall, Sarah			Wolstanton	5 May 1811	Wolstanton		
463	James				Mullington, Sarah				26 Oct 1811	Eccleshall		
464	James	B		Leek	Salt, Hannah	S		Leek	30 Sep 1812	Leek		L
465	James				Timms, Sarah				12 Apr 1813	Bucknall		
466	James				Ingram, Frances				3 Apr 1815	Lapley		



No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/ Lic.
467	James	B	Cratemaker		Avrill, Catherine				26 June 1815	Burslem		
468	James				Pearson, Lucy				25 Sep 1815	Kingswinford		
469	James	B			Brown, Hannah	S			8 July 1816	Alstonefield		
470	James	B			Wollocks, Caroline	S			14 Dec 1816	Sedgley		
471	James	B			Wood, Hannah	S			28 Dec 1816	Checkley		
472	James	B	Collier		Jones, Frances	S			29 Dec 1817	Stoke-on-Trent		
473	James	B	Labourer		Brownsword, Sarah	S			27 Apr 1818	Stoke-on-Trent		
474	James	B	Potter		Saunders, Agnes	S			27 Oct 1818	Stoke-on-Trent		
475	James				Smith, Maria				1 Aug 1819	Norton-le- Moors		
476	James				Martin, Mary				18 Oct 1819	Fradswell		
477	James	B			Bratt, Hannah	S			21 Oct 1819	Leek		
478	James			Mear Heath	Charlton, Elizabeth				14 Oct 1822	Stone Lane Delph, Stoke		
479	James				Crumpton, Ann				26 Sep 1825	Kingswinford		
480	James	B	Farmer		Whiston, Elizabeth	S			6 Oct 1825	Leek		
481	James			Swymerton	Wilkinson, Mary				18 Sep 1826	Swymerton		
482	James				Wilkinson, Mary				18 Sep 1826	Swymerton RC		
483	James	W	Taylor		Hackett, Mary	W			7 Jun 1827	Leek		
484	James	B	Miller		Davis, Esther	S			6 Nov 1827	Stoke-on-Trent		L
485	James	B	Weaver		Smith, Mary	S			30 Dec 1827	Leek		

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/ Lit.
486	James	B	Labourer		Coppick, Sarah	S			9 April 1828	Wolstonton		
487	James	W	Tailor		Pickford, Maria	W			22 Dec 1828	Leek		
488	James	W			Chetwin, Sadona	S			7 Sep 1829	Newcastle- under-Lyme		
489	James	B			Austin, Hannah	S			5 Sep 1830	Cheadle		
490	James	B			Adams, Mary	S			28 Dec 1830	Cheadle		
491	James				Parton, Hannah			Ashley	7 Apr 1831	Mucklestone		
492	James	B	Farmer		Wardle, Mary	S			14 Apr 1831	Leek		
493	James	B	Farmer		Rushon, Jemima	S			8 Dec 1832	Leek		
494	James	B	Twister		Goodwin, Ann	S			12 Nov 1835	Leek		
495	James	B			Broadhurst, Mary	W			19 Nov 1835	Aldridge		
496	James	B	Dyer		Rushon, Rachel	S			24 Apr 1836	Rushon Spencer		
497	Jane				Latham, Thomas				25 Nov 1639	Mucklestone		
498	Jane				Hackwood, Lewis		Foregeman	Cheddleton	12 Mar 1655/6	Leek		
499	Jane			Fout	Ash, John				13 Oct 1662	Leek		
500	Jane			Leek	Harrison, James				3 Sep 1682	Leek		
501	Jane			Leek Frith	Wood, Tho				7 Nov 1693	Leek		
502	Jane			Cheadle	Woolridge, Richard				30 Nov 1737	Draycott-in-the- Moors		
503	Jane			Leek	Bail, Jos				18 May 1738	Alstonefield		
504	Jane				Keen, David			Leek	26 Feb 1738/9	Leek		

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/ Lic.
505	Jane	S			Clewlow, James	B			27 Dec 1761	Leek		
506	Jane			Sal Market Drayton	Espley, Richard		Labourer	Stoke	13 Dec 1762	Sal Market Drayton		L
507	Jane	W			Heath, Joshua		Earth Potter		27 Apr 1765	Stoke-on-Trent		B
508	Jane			Seighford	Shenton, Joseph			Seighford	23 Nov 1767	Seighford		B
509	Jane	S			Pye, Thos	B		Stoke	27 Mar 1769	Leek		
510	Jane	S			Eardley, Thos	B		Biddulph	4 Jan 1770	Leek		L
511	Jane	S		Stoke	Eardley, Luke		Hus	Stoke	11 Sep 1770	Whitmore		
512	Jane			Stoke	Heath, Joseph		Husbandman	Stoke	14 May 1773	Bucknall		L
513	Jane			Stoke	Wootton, Wm		Breeches maker	Brewood	21 Aug 1773	Stoke-on-Trent		B
514	Jane	S			Cart, Job		Blacksmith	Cheadle	25 Apr 1775	Draycott-in-the- Moors		
515	Jane	S			Jackson, Sam				26 Jan 1777	Stoke-on-Trent		B
516	Jane	S		Leek	Pointon, Wm.	B		Leek	17 Dec 1786	Leek		L
517	Jane			Biddulph	Pointon, Wm		Carpenter	Biddulph	20 Jan 1787	Biddulph		
518	Jane				Hughes, Alexander				28 Feb 1791	Gnosall		
519	Jane				Harding, Samuel				1 Jan 1798	Cheadle		
520	Jane				Shakespear, John				24 Mar 1799	Kingswinford		
521	Jane	S			Boardman, Philip		Farmer	Norton	15 Dec 1800	Stoke-on-Trent		
522	Jane				Mills, Samuel				22 October 1804	Stone		
523	Jane			Stoke	Grunday, Jethro			Hanley	19 Mar 1805	Newcastle- under-Lyme		
524	Jane	S			Jorden, William	W			15 Apr 1806	Walsall		
525	Jane	S			Heath, Robert		Collier		1 Jun 1807	Burslem		L

No.	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Name	Status	Occupation	Residence	Date	Place	Notes	Banns/ Lic.
526	Jane	S			Lovatt, John	B		Newcastle	16 Jan 1809	Stoke-on-Trent		
527	Jane	S			Marsden, Thomas	B	Bricklayer		13 Nov 1809	Stoke-on-Trent		
528	Jane				Kirkham, Matt	W			7 Jun 1810	Alstonefield		
529	Jane				Naden, John				7 Jul 1810	Alstonefield		L
530	Jane				Wain, Mirah				21 Nov 1811	Alstonefield		
531	Jane	S			Hubball, Matthew	B		Sal	3 Oct 1816	Adbaston		L
532	Jane	S			Hancock, Ralph	B	Potter	Newport	25 Feb 1827	Burslem		
533	Jane	S		Cheadle	Banks, John	B			24 Jun 1833	Kingsley		

# Report on Initial DNA Results for Plant(t)

by Dr John S Plant (May 2002)

## Introduction

An article in The Times newspaper on 28 January 2002 described plans to obtain DNA from the skeleton of the Black Prince (a Plantagenet). This offers a prospect of making comparisons with the Y-Line DNA of other names. The Plant Family History Group DNA testing programme is open to all Plant-like names. Initial results show some interesting findings.

The received view was that Plant was a 'multi-origin' surname relating to several different families who just happened all to be 'gardeners'. However, the DNA results so far for modern Plants from various regions of England, suggest that the name descends mostly from a single family. The preliminary results have allowed a characteristic Y-Line DNA signature to be identified for this family. Furthermore, a result has been obtained for one Plant who is known to descend from the name spelling Plantt. The spelling Plantt is found in early records in England as well as more recently elsewhere (*e.g.* USA) and it has appeared with its final 't' superscripted, as though an abbreviation (*cf.* the rare French surname Plantinet). DNA results for a *Plant<sup>t</sup>* descendant have been found to match with those for the Plant surname.

This is a broad outline of the results. They are described in more detail below along with the possibilities of further progress. Further volunteers for the test are sought. The cost of the test has recently come down. I now have a new offer price of 99 US dollars (*e.g.* by credit card, or with an extra 10 to 15% to convert from another currency) with the *FamilyTree-DNA* (FT-DNA) Testing Laboratory (University of Arizona) provided we can obtain a further batch of 6 volunteers.

## Volunteered Plant-like branches so far

The current list of volunteers is as follows.

Branch/spelling	Code for volunteer	Earliest known ancestor of branch	Status
USA Plant(t)	PT1a	William Plant(t). b c1655, lived in VA	OA
Sheffield England Plant	P1a	Thomas Plant of Clowne, ?b 1745 Sutton-cum-Duckmanton in NE Derbyshire to William Plant of Duckmanton	OA
London England Plant	P2a	William Plant of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, c1720 (born 1716 Tur Langton)	OA
<i>ditto</i>	P2b	<i>ditto</i>	OA
Northants, England Plant	P3a	Joseph Plant b c1794 Ashton Under Lyne, Lancashire subsequently of Duckinfield (1815) and Denton (1821-35)	OA
London England Plant	P4a	James Plant b 1806 Cheadle, Staffordshire	OA
South Cheshire, England Plant	P5a	Edward Plant of Siddington, c1565, with a line possibly from 15th century Ramow in east Cheshire	OA
Canada Plante	PE1a	Jean Plante sailed to Canada in 1647 from La Rochelle-Laleu, France, landed at Quebec City, settled at Chateau Richer just to its east	
Manchester, England Plant	P6a	James Plant b 1943	

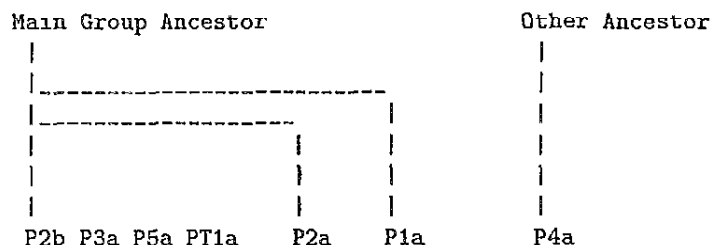
Each of the volunteers has been given a code, such as PT1a, P1a, P2a, P2b, P3a, etc., and these codes are used in the description below. The table above relates each code to the earliest known ancestor for each volunteer. A code beginning PT, for example, applies to a known ancestor with the name spelling Plantt while P applies to Plant.

## First Results from Oxford Ancestors

Results for those volunteers marked with Status 'OA' in the above table are summarised below. Samples for the remaining volunteers have yet to be collected and sent to a Testing Laboratory. Buccal (cheek cell) samples from the first 7 volunteers were tested by the *Oxford Ancestors* Testing Laboratory, who measured the 10 DYS markers (alleles) listed below for each volunteer. The results were as follows..

	DYS 19	DYS 388	DYS 390	DYS 391	DYS 392	DYS 393	DYS 389a	DYS n-1	DYS 425	DYS 426
<b>Main Group</b>										
P1a	14	12	24	11	<b>12</b>	13	10	16	12	12
P2a	14	<b>13</b>	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12
P2b	14	12	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12
P3a	14	12	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12
P5a	14	12	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12
PT1a	14	12	24	11	13	13	10	16	12	12
AMH										
HT1 15	14	12	24	11	13	13				
Other										
P4a	16	13	26	11	11	14	09	16	12	11

The 6 sets of results in the Main Group are for 5 different branches that are known from documentary evidence to be unrelated for the past 200 or 300 years and known to be from different parts of England and the USA. They include the name spelling Plantt (PT1a) as well as Plant. So far, all agree apart from single mutations for P1a and P2a (marked in bold). P2a and P2b are thought to be of the same branch 250 years ago, despite the mutation for P2a. A general scheme of the DNA results is as follows:



It can be noted, for the Main Group, that Plant(t)s from different regions of England and the USA have matched up consistently. This almost certainly indicates an agnate (purely male-to-male) family connection between them in the past millennium or so. Poisson statistics suggest that each of the lines of P2a and P1a is likely to have diverged separately from those of the other 4 sometime around 250 to 1250 years ago. Thus, there is a family connection between branches from Virginia USA (1655), NE Derbyshire (1745), Leicestershire (1720), Lancashire (1794), and east Cheshire (1565) with just single mutations found so far in the NE Derbyshire (P1a) and Leicestershire (P2a) branches. One might reasonably suppose for example that all these Plants descended from early Plants in the east Cheshire homeland (note especially that volunteer P5a descends from an east Cheshire Plant of 1565 and perhaps, earlier still, from a line in east Cheshire in the 15th century). More cautiously however, one might add that the origins of the Plant family name may have preceded the 14th century times of the east Cheshire homeland and there is just a chance that some of the lines in the 'Main Group' *might* have arrived at their destinations without passing through east Cheshire.

Though it is statistically most likely that a single mutation occurred around 250 to 1250 years ago, there is always a possibility that it may have occurred at any generation even the most recent one for example. Assuming that the genealogy for the Leicestershire branch is correct, the mutation of P2a from P2b has happened more recently than when the P2 branch split off genealogically from P3, P5, and PT1. The full story for this branch is an example of the general wisdom that DNA testing works best when combined with information from more conventional genealogical investigations. Taking such evidence together might reveal more exactly when a mutation occurred and it can then be assumed that the mutation has been passed on to all male descendants through subsequent generations.

The result under Other (P4a) is significantly different from the results for the 'Main Group' of Plants and it clearly has not arisen as a small mutation from the 'Main Group' ancestral lines in recent times.

## Summary of Findings and further Prospects

A characteristic Y-Line DNA signature has been found for 6 of the 7 volunteers tested so far. An initial comment is that largely consistent results, such as those found so far, can be considered to have been *expectable* provided that it is supposed that the Plant name descended mostly from a single family. Such a family *might be* the 7th century Plantard family in France for example. A further preliminary comment is that the characteristic signature for Plant (as found so far) matches one for *Plant<sup>t</sup>*, suggesting a connection to another family name (*cf* an abbreviation of Plantinet or Plantagenet). It might be added that the medieval Latin word *plantata* is sometimes spelled *plantada* and so we could imagine that the name Plantard could sometimes have been spelled *Plantat*, leaving us with the possibility that *Plant<sup>t</sup>* could have been an abbreviation of a 7th century French name provided we accept that the Plantard name dates back that far.

Grossly inconsistent results, unlike those found so far, could have been expected if there had been many false paternity events down the centuries or if there had originally been several different Plant families. The DNA results so far tend *not* to confirm such a supposition as one that there were *several unrelated* families who all adopted the name Plant for such a reason as they were *each separately* influenced into so calling themselves out of respect for the Plantagenet name for example.

Y-Line testing of other names, such as for the Plante family of Gascony (SW France) or the Plantard family of Brittany (NW France), might shed further light. We already have one volunteer (yet to be tested) of the Canadian Plante family (from Western France). More generally, in a French Telephone Directory, there are 102 entries for *Plantie* and 105 for *Planty* and these are clustered around Gascony (SW France) where most of the 817 entries for *Plante* are found. It would be interesting to discover if these share a characteristic Y-Line signature with the *Plant(t)s*.

## Measuring more markers

Ten markers (alleles) were measured by Oxford Ancestors. Measurement of 9 of these markers plus another 3 is carried out for the standard price of US\$99 in the new agreement, mentioned in the introduction, with *Family Tree-DNA* (FT-DNA). If required, FT-DNA will then measure a further 9 markers (making a total of 21) for a subsequent additional fee of US\$80. A decision about paying the extra does not need to be made, however, until after the standard 12-marker FT-DNA results have been obtained. The case for measuring more markers is rather complex but it is outlined briefly below.

Particular values for 6 of the measured markers define a haplotype that is known as the Atlantic Modal Haplotype (AMH in the above table). These 6 of the 10 markers measured by *Oxford Ancestors* are DYS 19, 388, 390, 391, 392, and 393 and their values as found for the Main Group of the *Plant(t)* name, match to within 1 mutation of the values that define the AMH. Such a match is denoted *HT1 15<sup>+</sup>*, with the '+' denoting '*and those haplotypes within 1 mutation of the AMH HT1 15*'. The AMH is believed to have arisen from a characteristic signature of the New Stone Age population of Western Europe. A match of *HT1 15<sup>+</sup>* is found most notably for 70% of the population of Wales (near the main Plant homeland) and for 56% of the Basque population (near the main Plante homeland). By contrast, only 1% of a typical Middle Eastern population (Syria) is found to have a *HT1 15<sup>+</sup>* match.

Just 7 of the 10 markers (alleles) measured by Oxford Ancestors, namely DYS 19, 390, 391, 392, 393, 389i, 389ii-1, can be compared with a European (forensic) database. On the basis of these 7 markers, there is 0% chance of a random match to someone from the general population for the rare signature of P4a, 0.3% chance for P1a, and 5.9% chance for the rest of the *Plant(t)* volunteers so far tested.

With the 10 markers measured by Oxford Ancestors, the chances of a fortuitous match to someone of a different name can be expected to be reduced from the 0%, 0.3%, 5.9% values found for 7 markers<sup>1</sup>. We can accordingly be confident that our 10-marker Oxford Ancestors results are meaningful though it should be added that the chances of fortuitous matching are increased if one also includes the possibility of 'close matches' that allow a single mutation. In particular, it is possible that there may have been a preponderance of the 6-marker haplotype(+) *HT1 15<sup>+</sup>* in east Cheshire (near Wales) and further information may accrue in due course to allow us to assess how likely it is that a similar signature to that found for *Plant(t)* could have come about fortuitously there, by

<sup>1</sup>The 10-marker DNA modal signature for *Plant(t)*, as found for the Main Group, is known to match so far just with lines descending from George May (USA, VA in 1755), William Brooking (England, Devon in 1544), Fairservice (Canada, SCO in 17th century), and Dyson sample U (England, Yorks)

a false paternity event from someone of a different name. In any event, it clearly does no harm to measure more markers (*e.g.* the 12 or 21 offered by FT-DNA).

Measuring more markers offers the prospects of (i) reducing the (small) chances of fortuitous matching to someone descended from a different name and, more particularly, (ii) perhaps breaking down Plants of the 'Main Group' into smaller groups with each identified by a characteristic small mutation

### Possible prospects for further volunteers

As well as volunteers from further branches, additional adult male Plant volunteers from the same branches are sought in order to check the branch genealogy. Some branches have already been found to have a characteristic mutation (P1a and P2a) from the modal haplotype of the 'Main Group' of Plant(t)s and one volunteer (P4a) has been found to belong to an entirely separate Group.

Testing further volunteers for those Main Group branches already showing a mutation (branches P1 and P2), might help to shed further light on when their particular mutation occurred and this may help, in turn, to test further details of the branch genealogy. Measuring more markers, in due course, for those Main Group branches that (so far) have no known mutation (P2b, P3, P5, PT1) *might* uncover a characteristic mutation in some of the markers not yet measured. Results for further Plant and Plant-like branches, as yet untested, will of course help to extend the overall picture.

To summarize, the results so far have been rewarding though there are still prospects of further findings, both for Plant-like names in general and for grouping Plants into individual Plant branches.

Please contact me (Member Number 52) if you wish to participate in this project.

## Web Site Report

by Dr John S Plant (June 2002)

A recent addition to the web site has been an outline of the Distribution in France of Plant-like names in a French Telephone Directory. Also the black-and-white outline of the Plant Coat of Arms has been replaced by a colour rendering, for which I am grateful for the crayoning of Linda S Wheeler (Member Number 95) and the digitisation by her sister Cordelia Ronelle Shields. In the longer term, it is hoped to add a database of Civil Registration Records for UK Plants to the web site, this is being coordinated by Mr Philip Plant (Member Number 168) whom you should contact if you wish to participate.

Usage of the web site continues to grow. The total hit rate in the months from December 2001 to May 2002 has changed from 3765 to 10785 to 7242 to 10095 to 10036 to 9109. In particular, there was a 5.4 fold increase from 1993 hits in November 2001 to 10785 in January 2002, though this was largely due to the addition of more graphics over the Christmas break — only 1886 of the requests in January were for textual documents of the web site with the rest being for graphics files associated with such things as new Navigation buttons. These statistics record only requests coming in for the Master Files at Keele and, once obtained, many of the files are held elsewhere in local caches. Requests for the Master Files have come from such diverse places as other Universities (Cambridge, Manchester, etc.), commercial sites in the UK, the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, France, Netherlands, Finland, Estonia, Yugoslavia, and Japan. It is difficult to assess what these Master File requests imply in terms of people using the information but it seems that several hundred people are accessing several pages of the Plant web site each month. Particularly many requests are for particular items and the Top 5 of requested textual items on the web site has varied in recent months as indicated below.

Month	Top	No 2	No 3	No 4	No 5
Nov 2001	Chapter 13	Chapter 19	Name Origins	Reunion slides	Journal contents
Dec	Chapter 19	Reunion slides	DNA	Contacts	Name Origins
Jan 2002	Reunion slides	DNA	Chapter 13	Name Origins	Chapter 19
Feb	Reunion slides	DNA	Chapter 19	Chapter 13	Name Origins
Mar	DNA	Chapter 19	Name Origins	Journal contents	Members Interests
Apr	DNA	Chapter 13	Name Origins	Name Distribution	Chapter 23
May	DNA	Chapter 23	Chapter 13	Chapter 19	Reunion slides



**PLANT EXTRACTS FROM**

<b>Derbyshire Hearth Tax Assessments</b>	<b>1662-70</b>
Swatlingcoate – Repton and Greasley Hundred	1664
Geo Plant       1	
Longson – High Peak Hundred	1670
Robert Plant   1	
Backwell – High Peak Hundred	1670
Rogger Plant   2	
Chelmanton – High Peak Hundred	1670
Tho Plant       1	
Thorpe and Mapleton – Winksworth Hundred	1670
Thomas Plant   1	
Willm Plant    1	

## CORRIGENDA

Journal No 23                      Pages 36 and 37 had been reversed

Journal No. 19                      Pages 18-40 'Errant Plantagenets and settled Plants' by Dr John Plant

Recent evidence for the Plant(t) name has brought this article under increased scrutiny in as much as the initial DNA evidence suggests that the Plant(t) may be largely a single family with, perhaps, an abbreviated Plant-like name rather than just being, for example, several families influenced by the Plantagenet name. The article referred to above deals with proximities between the Warrens (Plantagenets) and the Plants and it refers liberally to the 'Warren Plantagenet surname' as it appears in the CJCLDS Ancestral File (an unreliable source for the new context of evidence). It is hoped to include a stricter account of the evidence for the Plantagenet name in the next issue of the Journal, and this will show that the Plaumegenet name was indeed in use but not necessarily as a 'surname' by the Warrens.

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**SUPPLEMENT**

Plant extracts from 1881 Census of Leicestershire



KEY TO THE SYMBOLS.

- 1 Road
- 2 River
- 3 Canal
- 4 Railway
- 5 Bridge
- 6 Town

Scale of Miles  
0 1 2 3 4 5

LEICESTERSHIRE

## SUPPLEMENT

### The 1881 Census for Leicestershire – England - Plant Extracts

The 1881 Census for Leicestershire shows the main concentration of Plants born in four areas, Sappcote, Cadeby, Desford and Leicester with Leicester the highest covering 30% of the total.

Cadeby and Desford are quite close to each other, both something like 5 miles west of the city of Leicester, indicating that this area may have been a base for a family of Leicestershire 'Plants' Sappcote is 7 miles south of Desford, giving a possible connection with Cadeby and Desford.

If we go back a bit further, the earliest records of the Plant name in Leicestershire are

Alice Plante	1548	Melton Mowbray, 15 miles NE of Leicester
Joanne Plant	1578	Ashby de la Zouch, 15 miles NW of Leicester
Marve Plantt	1586	Shackerstone, very close to Cadeby
Agnes Plant	1595	Shackerstone

The Shackerstone family of this period (late 16<sup>th</sup> early 17<sup>th</sup> century) is shown in the records as Plant, Plantt and Plante but obviously the same family.

By the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and through to the early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Plante family was established in Loughborough (10 miles north of Leicester)

It would appear that the Plant name has been fairly well established in the centre of the county, mainly to the west of Leicester

If we go back even further, we find the name of Plantagenet with the birth of

Edward Plantagenet	Prince of England	1365	Leicester
Elizabeth Plantagenet	Princess of England	1362	Leicester
Philippa Plantagenet	Princess of England	1360	Leicester

All children of John 'of Gaunt' England/Blanche Plantagenet

I wonder if there is any connection.

John of Gaunt (1340-1399) was the fourth son of King Edward III and Queen Philippa. He was called 'of Gaunt' because he was born at Ghent, Belgium. When he was 19 he married Blanche, daughter and heiress of the Duke of Lancaster. He had eight children, his eldest son, Henry, becoming Henry IV of England.

When his father died in 1361, John became Earl of Lancaster. In 1367 he went with his eldest brother, the Black Prince to fight in Spain.

The later royal family of Tudor was also descended from John of Gaunt through his son, John, Earl of Somerset.

Comment by Dr John Plant (Member No 52)

"I strongly suspect that there is a connection between the 16<sup>th</sup> century spellings Plant/Plante/Plantt for Leicestershire. These spellings largely mimic Plant/Plante/Plaunte/Plantt for 16<sup>th</sup> century Lincolnshire (Table 22.4 on page 40 of Issue No 22 of Roots and Branches). Furthermore, I understand from Oma Stevens that the final t of Plantt in the USA was sometimes superscripted as though it was an abbreviation. I also suspect that there was some connection to Plant-like names such as Planterose and Plantagenet. I am less certain of the precise nature of this connection however. The possibilities seem to range from a common tradition of

magic or faith to a marital or even Y-line connection. The DNA testing may in due course throw some further light on the last possibility.

## 1881 British Census

Dwelling Kings Head Row  
 Census Place. Market Harborough, Leicester, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341744 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3119 Folio 40 Page 25

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>William PLANT</b>		M	33	M	North Borough, Warwick, England
Rel	Head				
Occ:	Bricklayer				
Harriet PLANT		M	26	F	Gt Bowden, Leicester, England
Rel	Wife				
John Thomas DUNKEY (?)		U	21	M	Flore, Northampton, England
Rel	Lodger				
Occ.	Bricklayer Labourer				

Dwelling Sun Yard  
 Census Place Market Harborough, Leicester, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341744 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3119 Folio 47 Page 4

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Thomas PLANT</b>		M	36	M	Nuneaton, Warwick, England
Rel	Head				
Occ.	Tripe Dresser (Provs Dir)				
Senty PLANT		M	31	F	Stamford, Lincoln, England
Rel.	Wife				
Occ	Tripe Dresser (Provs Dir)				
John PLANT		U	10	M	Harborough, Leicester, England
Rel:	Son				
Occ	Scholar				
Thomas PLANT		U	4	M	Harborough, Leicester, England
Ref	Son				
Occ:	Scholar				

Dwelling Factory Lane  
 Census Place. Market Harborough, Leicester, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341744 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3119 Folio 60 Page 30

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Mary PLANT</b>		W	67	F	Little Peatling
Rel:	Head				
Occ:	Laundress				
William PLANT			14	M	Harborough, Leicester, England
Rel.	Grand Son				
Occ:	Fish Monger				
George PLANT			8	M	Harborough, Leicester, England
Rel	Grand Son				
Occ	Scholar				

Dwelling:  
 Census Place Great Bowden, Leicester, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341744 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3119 Folio 73 Page 17

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>William PLANT</b>		M	32	M	Little Bowden, Northampton, England
Rel	Head				
Occ	Laborer				
C PLANT		M	29	F	Geddington, Northampton, England







## 1881 British Census

Census Place **Barwell, Leicester, England**

Source FHL Film 1341747 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3134 Follo 40 Page 9

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Benjamin PLANT</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Cadeby, Leicester, England</b>
Rel	Head			
Occ	Agricultural Labourer			

Dwelling **Kirkby Old Parks**

Census Place **Kirkby Mallory, Leicester, England**

Source FHL Film 1341747 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3134 Follo 111 Page 21

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>William D. BAKER</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Kirkby Mallory, Leicester, England</b>
Rel	Head			
Occ:	Farmer Of 386 Acres Employ 6 Laborers & 5 Boys			
<b>Elizabeth S BAKER</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Barlestone, Leicester, England</b>
Rel	Sister			
Occ	Housekeeper			
<b>Fredrick CLARKE</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Barlestone, Leicester, England</b>
Rel.	Servant			
Occ	Farm Servant Indoor			
<b>Harriet PLANT</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Desford, Leicester, England</b>
Rel:	Servant			
Occ:	General Servant Domestic			
<b>Elizabeth ORDISH</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Donington Le Heath, Leicester, England</b>
Rel	Charwoman			
Occ.	Washwoman			

Dwelling **Village St**

Census Place **Desford, Leicester, England**

Source. FHL Film 1341747 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3134 Follo 154 Page 17

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Thomas PLANT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Desford, Leicester, England</b>
Rel	Head			
Occ	Ag Lab			
<b>Ann PLANT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Desford, Leicester, England</b>
Rel	Wife			
<b>Eliza PLANT</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Desford, Leicester, England</b>
Rel	Daur			
Occ:	Dressmaker			
<b>John PLANT</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Desford, Leicester, England</b>
Rel	Son			
Occ	Ag Lab			
<b>Edward PLANT</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Desford, Leicester, England</b>
Rel	Son			
Occ	Ag Lab			
<b>Thomas PLANT</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Desford, Leicester, England</b>
Rel	Son			
Occ	Ag Lab			
<b>Walter PLANT</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Desford, Leicester, England</b>
Rel	Son			
Occ	Ag Lab			
<b>Annie PLANT</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Desford, Leicester, England</b>

## 1881 British Census

Rel. Daur  
Occ. Dom Serv

Dwelling: Village St  
Census Place: Desford, Leicester, England  
Source: FHL Film 1341747 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3134 Folio 155 Page 20

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Joseph PLANT</b>		M	27	M	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel. Head					
Occ. Ag Lab					
<b>Ursula PLANT</b>		M	24	F	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel. Wife					
<b>James PLANT</b>			2	M	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel. Son					

Dwelling: Village St  
Census Place: Desford, Leicester, England  
Source: FHL Film 1341747 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3134 Folio 156 Page 22

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>George PLANT</b>		M	67	M	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel. Head					
Occ. Ag Lab					
<b>Mary PLANT</b>		M	54	F	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel. Wife					
<b>George PLANT</b>		U	19	M	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel. Son					
Occ. Ag Lab					
<b>Ada PLANT</b>			7	F	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel. Daur					
Occ. Scholar					

Dwelling: Village St  
Census Place: Desford, Leicester, England  
Source: FHL Film 1341747 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3134 Folio 160 Page 29

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Ann PLANT</b>		W	56	F	Ireland
Rel. Head					
Occ. Stay & Corset Maker					
<b>Thomas PLANT</b>		U	25	M	Leicester, England
Rel. Son					
Occ. Ag Lab					
<b>Mary Ann PLANT</b>		U	17	F	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel. Daur					
Occ. Genl Serv (Doms)					
<b>Elizabeth PLANT</b>		U	13	F	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel. Daur					
Occ. Genl Serv (Doms)					

Dwelling: Main Street  
Census Place: Ratby, Leicester, England  
Source: FHL Film 1341748 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3136 Folio 46 Page 1

Marr Age Sex Birthplace

## 1881 British Census

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<b>John KENT</b>		M	48	M	Newbold Verdon, Leicester, England
	Rel	Head			
	Occ	Blacksmith			
<b>Ann KENT</b>		M	49	F	Desford, Leicester, England
	Rel	Wife			
<b>Charles PLANT</b>		U	47	M	Desford, Leicester, England
	Rel	Boarder			
	Occ	Plate Layer			

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Dwelling. Chapel End  
 Census Place. Ratby, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341748 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3136 Folio 52 Page 13

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Jane Ann PLANT</b>		W	30	F	Groby Ratby, Leicester, England
	Rel	Head			
	Occ.	Formerly General Servant Out Of Employment			
<b>Jonathan PLANT</b>			4	M	Groby Ratby, Leicester, England
	Rel	Son			
	Occ.	Scholar			
<b>Ada M. PLANT</b>			1	F	Groby Ratby, Leicester, England
	Rel	Daur			

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Dwelling. Private House Main Street  
 Census Place. Ratby, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341748 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3136 Folio 77 Page 64

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>George F. BROWN</b>		M	52	M	Ashby De La Zouche, Leicester, England
	Rel	Head			
	Occ.	Solicitor Farmer 190 Acres Employs 4 Laborers			
<b>Elizabeth BROWN</b>		M	46	F	Croxden Abbey, Stafford, England
	Rel	Wife			
<b>Henry BROWN</b>			17	M	Blackfordby, Leicester, England
	Rel.	Son			
	Occ.	Articled Clerk			
<b>Lilian E BROWN</b>			15	F	Blackfordby, Leicester, England
	Rel.	Daur			
	Occ	Scholar			
<b>Annie C BROWN</b>			4	F	Ratby, Leicester, England
	Rel	Daur			
	Occ.	Scholar			
<b>George F C. BROWN</b>			6	M	Ratby, Leicester, England
	Rel	Son			
	Occ.	Scholar			
<b>Caroline M BROWN</b>			2	F	Ratby, Leicester, England
	Rel	Daur			
<b>Marra T LANE</b>		U	23	F	London, Kent, England
	Rel	Serv			
	Occ	Governess			
<b>Charlotte PLANT</b>		U	27	F	Leicester, England
	Rel	Serv			
	Occ	Housemaid (Domestic Servant)			
<b>Emma TEACOCK</b>		U	24	F	Leicester, England
	Rel	Serv			

## 1881 British Census

Occ Cook (Domestic Serv)

Dwelling Goodes Lodge  
 Census Place. Heather, Leicester, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341748 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3137 Folio 10 Page 12

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Ambrose PLANT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Newbold Verdon, Leicester, England</b>
Rel. Head				
Occ. Coachman				
Elizabeth PLANT	M	34	F	Chellaston, Derby, England
Rel. Wife				
Occ. ((Scholar))				
John PLANT	U	12	M	Burton On Trent, Stafford, England
Rel. Son				
Occ. Scholar				
Edith PLANT	U	11	F	Heather, Leicester, England
Rel. Daur				
Occ. Scholar				

Dwelling  
 Census Place: Swepstone, Leicester, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341748 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3137 Folio 39 Page 13

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Hannah PLANT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sapcote, Leicester, England</b>
Rel. Head				
Occ. Charwoman				
Charles A PLANT		8	M	Sapcote, Leicester, England
Rel. Son				
Occ. Scholar				
George H PLANT		6	M	Sapcote, Leicester, England
Rel. Son				
Occ. Scholar				
Gertrude A PLANT		4	F	Sapcote, Leicester, England
Rel. Daur				
Occ. Scholar				

Dwelling  
 Census Place Appleby, Leicester, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341748 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3137 Folio 67 Page 8

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Thomas PLANT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Appleby, Derby, England</b>
Rel. Head				
Occ. Labourer				
Catherine PLANT	M	43	F	Birmingham Warwick, England
Rel. Wife				
William PLANT	U	19	M	Appleby, Derby, England
Rel. Son				
Occ. Labourer				
Joseph PLANT	U	13	M	Appleby, Derby, England
Rel. Son				
Henry PLANT	U	11	M	Appleby, Derby, England
Rel. Son				



## 1881 British Census

Dwelling: Mtsorrel Road  
 Census Place: Quorndon, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341751 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3151 Fofo 84 Page 18

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Alfred PLANT</b>		M	30	M	Cheadle, Stafford, England
Rel: Head					
Occ: Elastic Weaver					
<b>Emily PLANT</b>		M	33	F	Shawbury, Shropshire, England
Rel: Wife					
Occ: Warper (Hos)					

Dwelling: Church Lane  
 Census Place: Anstey, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341752 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3152 Fofo 45 Page 2

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Henry HUNT</b>		W	74	M	Anstey, Leicester, England
Rel: Head					
Occ: Framework Knitter					
<b>Sarah Ann HUNT</b>		U	18	F	Anstey, Leicester, England
Rel: Grand Daur					
Occ: Framework Knitter					
<b>William PLANT</b>		M	37	M	Leicester, England
Rel: Son In Law					
Occ: Shoe Rivetter					
<b>Priscilla PLANT</b>		M	41	F	Anstey, Leicester, England
Rel: Daur					
Occ: Wife Of Rivetter					
<b>Edwin PLANT</b>			14	M	Anstey, Leicester, England
Rel: Grandson					
Occ: Shoe Rivetter					
<b>Robert PLANT</b>			12	M	Anstey, Leicester, England
Rel: Grandson					
Occ: Scholar					

Dwelling: 32 Main Street  
 Census Place: Anstey, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341752 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3152 Fofo 55 Page 22

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>John GRUNDY</b>		M	45	M	Anstey, Leicester, England
Rel: Head					
Occ: Carpenter					
<b>Mary A GRUNDY</b>		M	41	F	Laxfield Suffolk, England
Rel: Wife					
<b>James J GRUNDY</b>		U	17	M	Quorndon, Leicester, England
Rel: Son					
<b>Jas Robert ((William)) PLANT</b>		U	21	M	Leicester England
Rel: Lodger					
Occ: Dispenser To Leicestershire Provident Dispensary (Sub Med Ser)					

Dwelling: Upper Church Lane  
 Census Place: Syston, Leicester, England

## 1881 British Census

Source FHL Film 1341752 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3155 Folio 14 Page 22

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Thomas PLANT</b>	M	35	M	Sapcote, Leicester, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Farm Labourer				
<b>Mary PLANT</b>	M	40	F	Upper Broughton
Rel: Wife				

Dwelling Wanlip Road  
 Census Place Syston, Leicester, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341752 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3155 Folio 55 Page 55

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Edwin T. PLANT</b>	M	42	M	Cadeby, Leicester, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Timekeeper At Foundry (Iron)				
<b>Sarah A. PLANT</b>	M	41	F	Leicester, England
Rel: Wife				
Occ: Timekeeper Wife				
<b>Joseph PLANT</b>		13	M	Leicester, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scholar				
<b>George PLANT</b>		8	M	Leicester, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scholar				
<b>Thomas PLANT</b>		4	M	Belgrave, Leicester, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scholar				
<b>Ernest PLANT</b>		2	M	Belgrave, Leicester, England
Rel: Son				
<b>Helen C PLANT</b>		5 w	F	Syston, Leicester, England
Rel: Daur				

Dwelling 102 New Walk  
 Census Place Leicester St Margaret, Leicester, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341753 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3156 Folio 33 Page 26

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>George VICCARS</b>	M	63	M	Kettering, Northampton, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Wool Merchant 6 Men				
<b>Jane VICCARS</b>	M	63	F	London, London, Middlesex, England
Rel: Wife				
Occ: Wife Of Wool Merchant 6 Men				
<b>Walter G VICCARS</b>	U	26	M	Hull, York, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Enginar & Wood Carver				
<b>Annie B BAILLY</b>	U	52	F	Bridlington, York, England
Rel: Visitor				
Occ: Independant				
<b>Mary PLANT</b>	U	41	F	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel: Servant Cook				
Occ: Cook Domestic Servant				
<b>Mary E CLIFFORD</b>	U	24	F	Stow On The Wold, Leicester, England



## 1881 British Census

Rel Servant  
Occ. Housemaid Domestic Se

Dwelling 4 Ct A Chatham St  
Census Place Leicester St Margaret, Leicester, England  
Source FHL Film 1341753 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3156 Folio 40 Page 1

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Annie PLANT</b>		U	30	F	Braunston, Northampton, England
Rel	Head				
Occ	Washerwoman				

Dwelling 38 Ashwell St  
Census Place Leicester St Margaret, Leicester, England  
Source FHL Film 1341753 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3156 Folio 105 Page 16

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>William PLANT</b>		M	56	M	Hinckley, Leicester, England
Rel	Head				
Occ	Parish Clerk				
<b>Mary PLANT</b>		M	57	F	Lester Leicester, England
Rel:	Wife				
<b>Sarah J INCHLEY</b>		M	36	F	Lester, Leicester, England
Rel	Daur				
<b>Mary E INCHLEY</b>		U	13	F	Lester, Leicester, England
Rel	Grand Daur				
Occ	Scholar				
<b>INCHLEY</b>		U	9	F	Lester, Leicester, England
Rel	Grand Daur				
Occ.	Scholar				
<b>John Tho INCHLEY</b>		U	7	M	Lester, Leicester, England
Rel	Grandson				
Occ	Scholar				
<b>Edward INCHLEY</b>		U	4	M	Lester Leicester, England
Rel	Grandson				

Dwelling 28 Evington St  
Census Place. Leicester St Margaret, Leicester, England  
Source. FHL Film 1341753 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3158 Folio 93 Page 28

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Horace W. PLANT</b>		M	29	M	Lester, Leicester, England
Rel	Head				
Occ	Hosiery Manufacturer				
<b>Mary E PLANT</b>		M	28	F	Leicester, Leicester, England
Rel	Wife				
<b>Mary E SPURR</b>		U	18	F	Wymondham, Leicester England
Rel	Serv				
Occ	Housemaid (Domestic Serv)				

Dwelling 22 Lonsdale St  
Census Place Leicester St Margaret, Leicester, England  
Source FHL Film 1341754 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3160 Folio 13 Page 19

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>George PLANT</b>		M	46	M	Hinckley, Leicester, England

## 1881 British Census

	Rel	Head							
	Occ	Framework Knitter							
Hannah PLANT			M	39	F	Middleton Cheney, Northampton, England			
	Rel	Wife							
Jos.W. PLANT				18	M	Leicester, England			
	Rel	Son							
	Occ	Shoe Hand							
Thos PLANT				16	M	Leicester, England			
	Rel	Son							
	Occ	Clerk							
Geo H PLANT				13	M	Leicester, England			
	Rel	Son							
	Occ	Scholar							
Annie E PLANT				12	F	Leicester, England			
	Rel	Daur							
	Occ	Scholar							
Mary M PLANT				10	F	Leicester, England			
	Rel	Daur							
	Occ	Scholar							
Lucy PLANT				8	F	Leicester, England			
	Rel	Daur							
	Occ	Scholar							
Eliza A PLANT				2	F	Leicester, England			
	Rel	Daur							
Ernest E. PLANT				4 m	M	Leicester, England			
	Rel	Son							

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Dwelling: 97 99 & 101 Wharf St  
 Census Place: Leicester St Margaret, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341755 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3164 Folio 108 Page 9

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace					
John PLANT	M	52	M	Countethorpe, Leicester, England					
	Rel	Head							
	Occ	Furniture Remover							
Sarah PLANT			M	57	F	Countethorpe, Leicester, England			
	Rel	Wife							

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Dwelling: 105 Wheat St  
 Census Place: Leicester St Margaret, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341755 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3165 Folio 47 Page 3

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace					
Mary Ann PLANT	W	59	F	Narborough, Leicester, England					
	Rel	Head							
	Occ	Proprietor Of Dame School (Mistress)							
Elizabeth A KNIGHT			U	25	F	Leicester, Leicester, England			
	Rel	Neice							
	Occ	Assistant In Dame School							

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Dwelling: 125 Argyle St  
 Census Place: Leicester St Margaret, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341755 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3167 Folio 78 Page 13

Marr Age Sex Birthplace

## 1881 British Census

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<b>Thomas PLANT</b>	M	54	M	Hinckley, Leicester, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Agent				
<b>Lucy PLANT</b>	M	57	F	Tilebrook, Bedford, England
Rel: Wife				
Occ: House Wife				
<b>Matilda BECKETT</b>	M	65	F	Gainsborough, Lincoln, England
Rel: Boarder				
Occ: Independant				

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Dwelling: 19 Rayns St  
 Census Place: Leicester St Margaret, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341757 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3172 Folio 61 Page 19

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>James PLANT</b>	M	56	M	Denton, Lancashire, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Hatter				
<b>Mary PLANT</b>	M	42	F	Leicester, England
Rel: Wife				
Occ: Paper Seller (Hawker)				
<b>James J PLANT</b>		14	M	Leicester, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Shoe Hand				
<b>Harry E PLANT</b>		5	M	Leicester, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scollar				

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Dwelling: 14 The Crescent  
 Census Place: Leicester St Mary, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341757 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3173 Folio 21 Page 16

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Benjamin PLANT</b>	M	52	M	Leicester, England
Rel: Head				
Occ: Hosiery Manufr				
<b>Alice PLANT</b>	M	58	F	Leicester, England
Rel: Wife				
<b>Edith M PLANT</b>	U	23	F	Leicester, England
Rel: Daur				
Occ: None				
<b>Alleymée B PLANT</b>	U	17	M	Leicester, England
Rel: Son				
Occ: Scholar				
<b>Edith E MARKHAM</b>	U	16	F	Leicester, England
Rel: Servt				
Occ: Genl Dom Servt				

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Dwelling: No 40 West St  
 Census Place: Leicester St Mary, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341757 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3173 Folio 39 Page 26

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>James PLANT</b>	M	62	M	Leicester, England
Rel: Head				

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## 1881 British Census

	Occ	Geological Surveyor					
Mary Elizabeth PLANT			M	55	F	Leicester, England	
	Rel	Wife					
Eleanor Agnes PLANT			U	28	F	Manchester	
	Rel	Niece					
	Occ	Private Governess (Teacher)					
Florence Mary PLANT			U	19	F	Leicester, England	
	Rel	Niece					
	Occ	Private Clerk					
Mary TRADSHAM			U	18	F	Coalville, Leicester, England	
	Rel	Servant					
	Occ	Domestic Servant					

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Dwelling 88 Regent St  
 Census Place. Leicester St Mary, Leicester, England  
 Source. FHL Film 1341757 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3173 Folio 105 Page 34

	Marr		Age	Sex	Birthplace		
<b>Household of Sarah A. PLANT</b>							
Eleanor WATSON			U	18	F	Bradford, York, England	
	Rel	Pupil (Head)					
	Occ	Scholar					
Florence CASH			U	16	F	Mansfield, Nottingham, England	
	Rel	Pupil					
	Occ	Scholar					
May MORRIS			U	16	F	Huntingdon, England	
	Rel	Pupil					
	Occ	Scholar					
Anna JONES			U	16	F	Torquay, Devon, England	
	Rel	Pupil					
	Occ	Scholar					
Edith WATSON			U	16	F	Bradford, York, England	
	Rel	Pupil					
	Occ	Scholar					
Mary E CASH			U	15	F	Mansfield, Nottingham, England	
	Rel	Pupil					
	Occ	Scholar					
Maud M TOWNSEND			U	15	F	Manchester	
	Rel	Pupil					
	Occ	Scholar					
Lizzie B COOK			U	15	F	Hugglescote, Leicester, England	
	Rel	Pupil					
	Occ	Scholar					
Florence M COLLMAN			U	15	F	Loughborough	
	Rel	Pupil					
	Occ	Scholar					
Marianne L MEAR			U	15	F	Burton On Trent	
	Rel	Pupil					
	Occ	Scholar					
Ethel S PLANT			U	14	F	Leicester, England	
	Rel	Pupil					
	Occ	Scholar					
Elizabeth A S COCK			U	14	F	Great Glen, Leicester, England	
	Rel	Pupil					

## 1881 British Census

Ada E WARD	Occ. Scholar	U	14	F	Mansfield, Nottingham, England
	Rel Pupil				
Agnes DOWNHAM	Occ. Scholar	U	14	F	Mansfield, Nottingham, England
	Rel Pupil				
Sarah E HOLE	Occ. Scholar	U	14	F	Mansfield, Nottingham, England
	Rel Pupil				
Mary J BAILEY	Occ. Scholar	U	13	F	Loughboro, Leicester, England
	Rel Pupil				
Ann E GARNER	Occ. Scholar	U	13	F	Leicester, England
	Rel Pupil				
Gertrude M HOLE	Occ. Scholar	U	12	F	Mansfield, Nottingham, England
	Rel Pupil				
Ellen L BAILEY	Occ. Scholar	U	11	F	Loughborough
	Rel Pupil				
Edith AUSTEN	Occ. Scholar	U	11	F	Mansfield, Nottingham, England
	Rel Pupil				
Lucy A BURKE	Occ. Scholar	U	16	F	Mansfield, Nottingham, England
	Rel Pupil				
Betsey MILLER	Occ. Scholar	U	20	F	Long Clawson, Leicester, England
	Rel Serv				
Mirah A STEVENS	Occ. Domestic Serv	U	15	F	Amesby, Leicester, England
	Rel Serv				
Isabella MARTIN	Occ. Domestic Serv	U	16	F	Walton By Kimcote, Leicester, England
	Rel Serv				
Maria SCHORKOPF	Occ. Domestic Serv	U	13	F	Wriste, Germany
	Rel Teacher				
Blanch BANDON	Occ. Teacher	U	20	F	Paris, France
	Rel Teacher				
Jessie BATTEN	Occ. Teacher	U	19	F	Ely, Cambridge, England
	Rel Teacher				
Charles P PLANT	Occ. Teacher	U	25	M	Leicester, England
	Rel Nephew				
Emily STEVENSON	Occ. Clerk Commercial	U	38	F	Leicester, England
	Rel Governess				
Sarah A. PLANT	Occ. School Keeper (Service)	U	53	F	Leicester, England
	Rel Head				

## 1881 British Census

Occ. School Keeper (Service)

Dwelling 36 Cank St (White Yard)  
 Census Place Leicester St Martin, Leicester, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341758 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3177 Folio 117 Page 16

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace	
<b>Henry WINDRAM</b>	M	39	M	Leicester, England	
Rel				Head	
Occ				Hotel Keeper	
<b>Elizabeth WINDRAM</b>	M	26	F	Claybrooke	
Rel				Wife	
Occ				Hotel Keeper Wife	
<b>Emily WINDRAM</b>	U	11	F	Liverpool	
Rel				Dau	
Occ				Scholar	
<b>Annie WINDRAM</b>	U	8	F	Leicester, England	
Rel				Dau	
Occ				Scholar	
<b>Percy WINDRAM</b>	U	2	M	Leicester, England	
Rel				Son	
<b>Lucy PLANT</b>	U	23	F	Leicester, England	
Rel				Barmaid	
Occ				Barmaid	
<b>Elizabeth BARTON</b>	U	21	F	Leicester, England	
Rel				Barmaid	
Occ				Barmaid	
<b>Eliza FLINT</b>	U	24	F	Worcester, England	
Rel				Ser	Handicap Deaf
Occ				General Servant (Dom)	
<b>William WOODHA S</b>	U	45	M	London, London, Middlesex, England	
Rel				Hostler	
Occ				Hostler & Groom (ND)	

Dwelling 98 Highcross St  
 Census Place Leicester All Sts, Leicester, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341758 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3178 Folio 104 Page 13

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace	
<b>Joseph PLANT</b>	M	58	M	Desford, Leicester, England	
Rel				Head	
Occ				Retired Builder	
<b>Anna PLANT</b>	M	58	F	Desford, Leicester, England	
Rel				Wife	
<b>Alfred PLANT</b>	U	31	M	Lester, Leicester, England	
Rel				Son	
Occ				Builder	
<b>Sarah A PLANT</b>	U	24	F	Lester, Leicester, England	
Rel				Dau	
<b>Naomi M PLANT</b>	U	21	F	Lester, Leicester, England	
Rel				Dau	
<b>Arthur N PLANT</b>		17	M	Lester, Leicester, England	
Rel				Son	
Occ				Apprentice (Builder)	
<b>Walter PLANT</b>		15	M	Lester, Leicester, England	

## 1881 British Census

Rel Son  
Occ Apprentice (Builder)

Dwelling 100 Highcross St  
Census Place Leicester All Sts, Leicester, England  
Source FHL Film 1341758 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3178 Folio 104 Page 13

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Joseph (Jnr.) PLANT</b>		M	35	M	Lester, Leicester, England
	Rel Head				
	Occ Builder (Employing 5 Men 6 Boys)				
Mary PLANT		M	33	F	Sproxtton, Leicester, England
	Rel Wife				
Alfred G PLANT			6	M	Lester, Leicester, England
	Rel Son				
	Occ Scholar				
Mary PLANT			5	F	Church Gresley, Derby, England
	Rel Dau				
	Occ Scholar				
Arthur PLANT			3	M	Lester, Leicester, England
	Rel Son				
Annie PLANT			1	F	Lester, Leicester, England
	Rel Dau				

Dwelling 19 St Nicholas Square (The Talbot Inn)  
Census Place Leicester St Nicholas, Leicester, England  
Source FHL Film 1341759 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3179 Folio 7 Page 8

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Thomas PLANT</b>		M	55	M	Cheadle, Stafford, England
	Rel Head				
	Occ Licensed Victualler				
Susanah PLANT		M	54	F	Bristol, Gloucester, England
	Rel Wife				
Ellen PLANT		U	26	F	Leicester, England
	Rel Daur				
	Occ Machinist (Undef)				
Fredrick PLANT		U	22	F	Leicester, England
	Rel Son				
	Occ Currier Unemployed				
Fany E PLANT		U	19	F	Leicester, England
	Rel Daur				
	Occ Housemaid				
George B PLANT		U	12	M	Leicester, England
	Rel Son				
	Occ Scholar				

Dwelling 9 All Saints Rd  
Census Place Leicester Black Friars, Leicester, England  
Source FHL Film 1341759 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3179 Folio 91 Page 1

		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Alice PLANT</b>		W	65	F	Cosby, Leicester, England
	Rel Mother (Head)				
Ephraim STARMER		M	29	M	Cosby, Leicester, England

## 1881 British Census

Rel Son in Law  
 Occ Packer  
**Jemima STARMER** M 22 F Leicester, England  
 Rel Daur  
 Occ Worsted Spinner

Dwelling 29A Abbey Gate  
 Census Place Leicester St Leonard, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341759 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3180 Folio 36A Page 15

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Richard PRATT</b>	M	56	M	Sapcote, Leicester, England
Rel Head				
Occ. Farm Labourer				
<b>Elizebeth PRATT</b>	M	52	F	Glenfield, Leicester, England
Rel Wife				
<b>Elizebeth PRATT</b>	U	24	F	Leicester, England
Rel Daur				
Occ Factory Hand				
<b>Mary PRATT</b>	U	17	F	Leicester, England
Rel Daur				
Occ. Factory Hand				
<b>John PRATT</b>		14	M	Leicester, England
Rel. Son				
Occ Errand Boy				
<b>Alfred PRATT</b>		8	M	Leicester, England
Rel. Son				
Occ Scholar				
<b>Loucllia PLANT</b>	M	42	F	Glenfield, Leicester, England
Rel. Sister in Law				
Occ. Seamstress				

Dwelling 51 Nth Mill Lane  
 Census Place Leicester Newarke, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341759 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3180 Folio 88 Page 7

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
<b>Edwd. BEDDER</b>	M	31	M	Leicester, England
Rel. Head				
Occ Shoe Rivetter				
<b>Caroline BEDDER</b>	M	27	F	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel. Wife				
<b>Alexdr BEDDER</b>		7 m	M	Leicester, England
Rel. Son				
<b>John PLANT</b>	M	54	M	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel Visitor				
Occ Hosiery Hand				
<b>Louise PLANT</b>	M	48	F	Desford, Leicester, England
Rel Visitor Wife				

Institution "County Prison"  
 Census Place Leicester St Mary, Leicester, England  
 Source: FHL Film 1341759 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3180 Folio 108 Page 8

Marr Age Sex Birthplace



## 1881 British Census

William KELLY	U	19	M	Ireland
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Brickmaker			
James FREENER	M	39	M	Exeter Devon, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Taxidermist			
George HARRISON	M	35	M	Hartshorn, Derby, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Earthenware Turner			
Louisa SHIPLEY	U	16	F	Leicester, Leicester, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Worsted Spinner			
Sarah Ann SMITH	M	32	F	Leicester, Leicester, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Upholsteress			
Ellen SULLIVAN	M	44	F	Ireland
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Dressmaker			
Annie HOWARD	U	23	F	Douglas, Isle of Man, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Acrobat (Performer)			
Ann JONES	M	40	F	Ireland
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Laundress			
Comfort Elizabeth CROXHALL	U	18	F	Oldbury, Worcester, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Dressmaker			
Emma HILL	U	21	F	Newcastle On Tyne, Northumberland, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Shoe Machinist			
Caroline BRYAN	M	48	F	Leicester, Leicester, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Stocking Weaver			
Matilda KITCHEN	U	33	F	Leicester, Leicester, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Carriage Cushion Marker (Wachr)			
Ellen MILLER	U	17	F	Ashby De La Zouch, Leicester, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Nurse Domestic Servant			
Eliza HOLMES	U	19	F	Wales
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Miliner			
Susan SMITH	W	38	F	Cambridge, Cambridge, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Charwoman			
Sarah Ann HOONER	M	49	F	Leicester, Leicester, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Cotton Winder (Hosy)			
Lucy BALL	M	39	F	Nuneaton, Warwick, England
Rel.	Prisoner			
Occ.	Worsted Winder			
Selina GURNEY	U	17	F	Bruntingthorpe, Leicester, England
Rel.	Prisoner			

## 1881 British Census

Ellen SMITH	Occ: Stocking Weaver	M	28	F	Nottingham, Nottingham, England
	Rel: Prisoner				
Jane PLANT	Occ: Dressmaker	W	47	F	Desford, Leicester, England
	Rel: Prisoner				
Catherine BOGAN	Occ: Laundress	U	21	F	Ilkeston, Derby, England
	Rel: Prisoner				
Thomas Warner VICCARS	Occ: Hawker	M	32	M	Leicester, Leicester, England
	Rel: Prisoner				
John MITCHELL	Occ: Wool Stapler	U	22	M	Manchester, Lancashire, England
	Rel: Prisoner				
Alfred LEWITT	Occ: Private Soldier	M	34	M	Leicester, Leicester, England
	Rel: Prisoner				
Thomas GILBERT	Occ: Master Fishmonger	M	40	M	Great Bowden, Leicester, England
	Rel: Prisoner				
	Occ: No Trade				

Dwelling.

Census Place Somerby, Leicester, England

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		Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
William E. PLANT		M	40	M	Great Barford, Bedford, England
	Rel: Head				
	Occ: Druggist & Grocer				
Adeliza PLANT		M	40	F	Keyham, Leicester, England
	Rel: Wife				
Searson WIGGINTON		U	15	M	Knossington, Leicester, England
	Rel: Servant				
	Occ: General Domestic Servt				