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# Roots and Branches

The Official Journal of

The Plant Family History Group

Issue No 26 August 2003

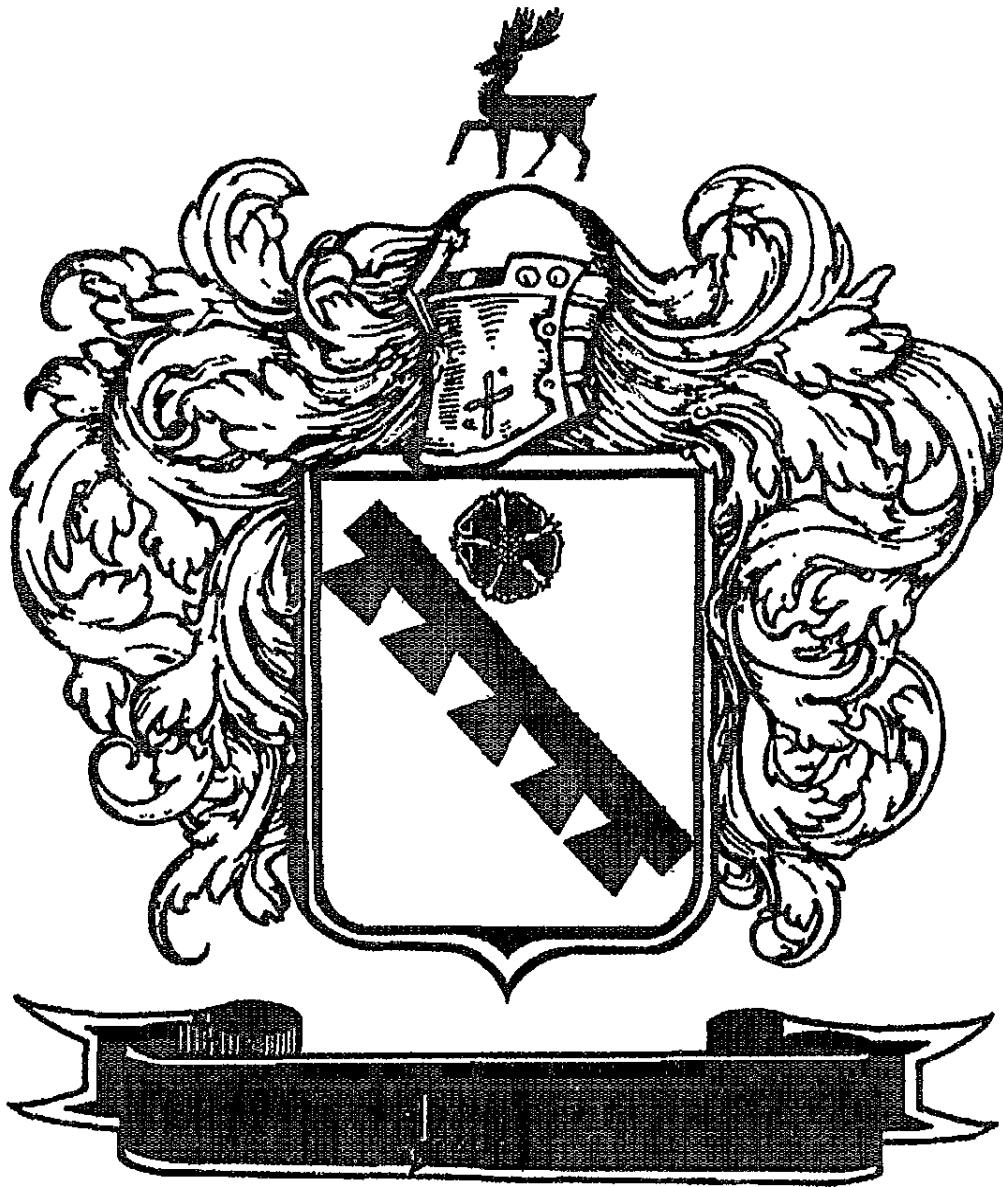
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From information given by members of the group



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

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

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

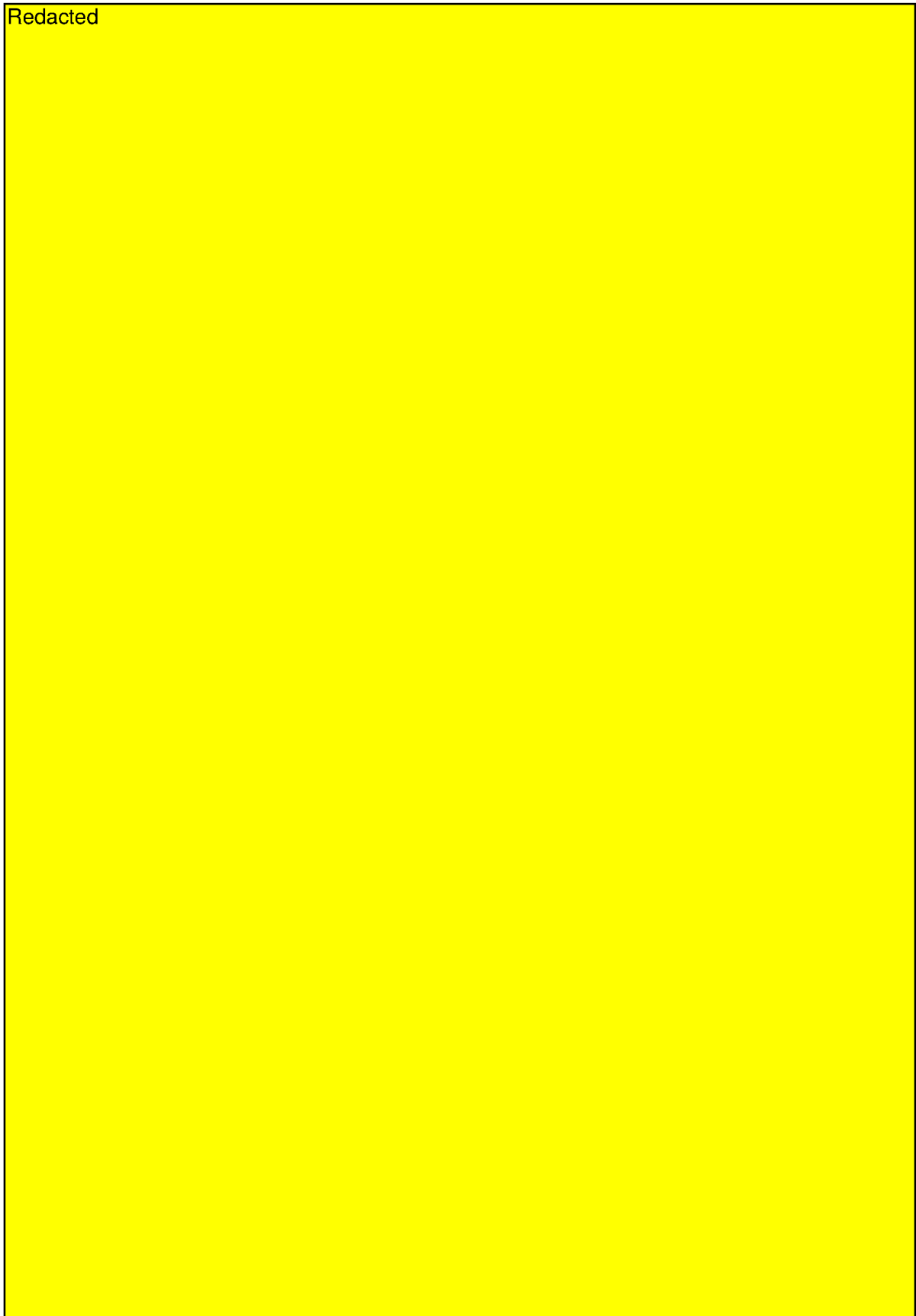
ARMS            ARGENT, A LABEL IN BOND AZURE, IN CHIEF A ROSE GULES  
CREST           A STAG, TRIPPANT GULES  
MOTTO           NUNQUAM NON PARARUS – NEVER UNPREPARED

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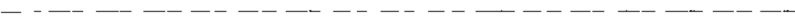
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## MEMBERS INTERESTS

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

|     |                           |   |
|-----|---------------------------|---|
| 85  | Mr John E Ransley         | 18c + 19c Staffordshire/  |
| 89  | Mrs Denise F Weston       | Any period Fenton + Cheadle + Longton Staffs/   |
| 90  | Mrs M R Lake              | m18c Suffolk/   |
| 95  | Linda Shields Wheeler     | 17c Stafford/any period Connecticut USA/  |
| 98  | Deanne Richards           | 19c Eckington Derbyshire/Sheffield/   |
| 104 | Mrs Liz Plant             | 17c + 18c + e19c Wolverhampton/   |
| 111 | Mr Malc John Plant        | Any period Sibsey Lincs/  |
| 113 | Mrs Heather Plant         | L19c Hackney Middlesex/   |
| 114 | Mr John Russel Ingamellis | 18c Lincs/  |
| 115 | Mrs Pat Herring           | e19c Ashley Staffs/L19c Wheelock Cheshire/  |
| 116 | Miss Joan Plant           | e19c Bristol/   |
| 119 | Mrs Florence Plant        | L19c Staffordshire/   |
| 121 | Kathy Compagno            | 19c West Bromwich + Walsall, Staffs/<br>L18c + e19c Brierley Hill/ e 18c Old Swinford |
| 122 | Elizabeth Messer          | L19c Cheadle Staffs/  |
| 123 | Dr Andrew Thomas Plant    | 18c + 19c Northants/19c Rutland/19c Hants +<br>Cambs/L19c + e20c Bedfordshire         |
| 124 | Mr Alan Plant             | General Staffordshire/  |
| 127 | Mr William T Plant        | 18c + e19c North Staffordshire/   |
| 131 | Mrs Jean Walpole          | m19c Wolverhampton Staffordshire/<br>L19c Camberwell, Surrey/                         |
| 132 | Miss Linda Wilks          | Any period Potteries, Staffordshire/  |
| 138 | Mrs Jean Ray              | 19c Sheffield   |
| 139 | Mrs Judith Kirkby         | Pre 1850 Macclesfield Ches/   |
| 140 | Miss J Bateman            | Pre 1900 Staffordshire/Pre 1900 Worcestershire/                                       |
| 141 | Mr Malcolm Revell         | 18 + 19c Burslem + Longton + Stoke on Trent<br>Staffs/                                |
| 143 | Miss Freda Lawrence       | 18c + 19c Staffordshire/  |
| 145 | Mr Graham Wingfield       | 19c Lower + Higher Whitley + Little Leigh,<br>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/  |
| 161 | Mr Antony CH Farnath | 19c 20c Black Country, West Midlands/   |
| 162 | Aloa Dereta          | Any Period pre 1860 Leek Staffs/<br>m 19c Sheffield, Yorks/   |
| 164 | Evelyn M Pitts       | L 19c Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs/<br>m 19c Cradley Heath, Staffs/   |
| 165 | Mrs Gillian Jenkins  | m 19c Wolverhampton + West Bromwich, Staffs/  |
| 167 | Mrs M J Plant        | Any period Market Harborough, Little Bowden, Great Bowden, Foxton, Leics/Sutton St Edmund, Halbeach, Lincs/ Brighton Sussex/Haverhill, Suffolk/Battersea, London/ |
| 168 | Mr Philip Plant      | As for member 167 plus North Wiltshire/   |
| 169 | Mrs Hazel Morgan     | 19c Meerbrook, Grindon, Staffs/Ashbourne, Derby/  |
| 171 | Mr Brad Scott        | e19c Peterborough/m19c Wiltshire + Devon/   |
| 174 | Mrs Fay Bielewicz    | 18c + 19c + 20c Staffs/   |
| 175 | Mr Alan Farthung     | e19c Lydd Kent/Little Bowden, Notts/m 19c Holborn/<br>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/   |
| 186 | Mr Bill Lowe         | 19c Birmingham/   |
| 187 | Dr Ruth Young        | North Staffs/Northants/Shrop/   |
| 189 | Mrs Nanette Pafumt   | Any period Cheshire/  |
| 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 +<br>Brewood Staffs/Any period South Africa                    |
| 196 | Mrs Janet Padrazolla    | 18 + 19c Piddington, Oxford/18 + 19c Crandon,<br>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<br>Regis, Brierley Hill, Langley, Cradley, West<br>Bromwich/ |
| 200 | Miss Simone Plant       | L18 + 19c Eccleshall, Stafford/   |
| 201 | Mr Ronnie Plant         | L19c Dudley South Staffs/   |
| 202 | Mrs Audrey Hunt         | 18 + 19c Stafford + Cannock, Staffs/  |
| 203 | Mrs Shirley Goodall     | 19c Appleby Magna, Leics/<br>20c Burton-on-Trent, Staffs/   |
| 205 | Mrs Christine Milner    | 19c Stockport (Plants Hat Block Co)/  |
| 206 | Mrs Ann Plant           | 19c Staffs/   |
| 207 | Mr John Plant           | Lincolnshire/   |
| 208 | Mrs Celia Maughan       | 19c Rowley Regis/   |
| 209 | Mr Stephen Bladon       | 19c Norfolk(Wheatacre)/Shropshire(Wellington+<br>Ironbridge)/Staffs(Cheadle)<br>L19c Newcastle Staffs/  |
| 210 | Mrs Andrea Bone         | L19c Peterborough Cambs/  |
| 211 | Barbara Plant           | 17c Staffs/17c + 18c + 19c USA(Branford)  |
| 212 | Mrs Rosalie Knellar     | Details to follow   |
| 213 | Mr Kenneth Plant        | 18c + 19c South East, Leicestershire + Rutland<br>Border/   |
| 214 | Mrs Margaret Davelle    | 18c + 19c Desford + Newbold Verdon, Leics/  |
| 215 | Mrs Glenys Daniels      | 19c Burslem, Cobridge, Fenton, Stoke, Staffs/   |

## INTRODUCTION

Firstly, apologies for the late issue of Journal No 25. The Journal was completed and passed to the printers. Then things started to go wrong. They ran out of paper and being Christmas holiday period their normal suppliers were not working. That caused a delay of something like two weeks. However, by mid January, the printing was completed and passed, together with a number of computer related products, to a sub-contract transport company. Then the van with all its contents disappeared. The police and insurance companies were called in but the van, or its driver, never found. The unfortunate thing was that my original was in the van and, even though some of the journal was still on the computer, not all could be repeated. It was therefore necessary to re-source and re-write some of the articles. Thus done, the journal was re-printed and delivered to me personally by a representative of the printing company. After all that, I hope the contents were of interest.

Coming now to this journal, I have tried to cover as many subjects as space and time would allow. As well as Dr John's usual prevailing article, I have included a piece relating to Plant's Breweries in the Black Country, which should be of interest to all members with interest in that area, (a copy of this article has been forwarded to the Black Country Bugle for possible inclusion in one of their forthcoming publications), and extracts relating to Plants in Palmers Index to the Times between the period 3 June 1812 to 6 February 1835.

A report on the latest Plant DNA testing is included. Using the latest DNA sampling is fast becoming a major aspect of tracing family origins and I would make a plea for more members (Plant males – either members or partners of female members) to join in this project. The procedure is painless – apart from the cost that is. The results of the latest test are detailed in Dr John's report. If I am interpreting them correctly (and John will tell me if I am not), P7a – the American Branford family of which the railway pioneer, Henry Bradley Plant, was a member, has the same signature as my particular family proving that this American branch had its origins in England. It would be interesting to carry out a DNA test on any descendants of the St Louis Plants. This family is known to have emigrated from Macclesfield in Cheshire (one of the heartlands of the Plants) and therefore probably from the same original source – or in the case of the Plants, its original roots. Any member wishing to participate in this project, which is carried out in strictest confidence, should contact Dr John Plant at Keele University, e-mail [j.s.plant@isekeele.ac.uk](mailto:j.s.plant@isekeele.ac.uk)

Before going on to anything else I would like to offer, on behalf of the Group, our thanks for the work that Dr John Plant has done relative to the DNA project.

On behalf of the Group I have purchased a set CD's covering the 1880 Census for the USA. When time permits a demographic study will be carried out to establish where the Plants lived at that time.

I would like to carry out a similar study for the Australian Plants'. Does any member know if CD's have been produced for any of the Australian Census returns? If so please let me know.

The 1881 Census for Canada is now available on a set of CD's of which we have a copy in the Research Library of the Family History Society. I have extracted all Plant reference with birthplace in England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales. Details will be included in forthcoming journals.

Progress on the extraction of Plant's from the GRO Index has been slow. All births and marriages between 1837 and 1850 have been extracted. Phil Plant (Member No 168) is co-ordinating this project and any member wishing to help should contact Phil on [pplant@mail.com](mailto:pplant@mail.com). I am now working on marriages, 1850 – 1911 to line up with a project at present being carried out by the Guild of One Name Studies to prepare a marriage index for all their members covering marriages during this period. The only problem is that they require the information in a different form and it will be necessary for Mavis to re-type the details – don't tell her – she doesn't know yet. [Ha Ha – says he.]

In April I received a letter from the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City requesting permission to duplicate the journals of our Group on to their genealogical research system. My problem was that, if I did give my permission, the information would be accessible to anybody researching the right area and there would be no need to join the Group. I therefore gave them permission to duplicate 'subject to a restriction that the information be

available at your various Libraries and archives but not available on the Internet ' If any member does come across information from our journals posted on the internet, please let me know

The following articles have been prepared but, due to space restrictions, left over for later journals

The Stonham Magpie  
Notable Plants  
Now where did that original saying come from?  
Plant extracts from 1851 Census for Norfolk, Devon and Warwickshire  
Soldiers who died in the Great War  
Plant's pre 1750 in Warwickshire IGI  
Plants in Betley, Staffs 1750-1803  
Australian Vital Records Index

There are also three major articles in the course of preparation

The Story of the Stockport Hat Block Plants  
How to use the USA Census returns  
Uriah Plant of Cheshire

What I would like is more on Australia and Canada We are now a worldwide organisation and our articles should reflect this fact Anything legal considered

Finally, let me wish every member a good summer break (at least for our Northern hemisphere members) and every success in your searches

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## GROUP CO-OPERATION

The following message has been received from Chris Plant (Member No 183) and I would welcome comments from other members on how we can implement his suggestions Perhaps we should form a small group to investigate how it could be done taking into account computer literate and non literate members

*"Dear Keith*

*Just dropping you a note to let you know what I have been up to*

*Together with Earl Davis and Frances Reeve, I have been compiling databases of births, marriages, deaths, and census data for the extended Plant tribe based in Cheadle, Staffordshire. From this data, we have been developing genealogies and family trees*

*It was hoped to have something ready to submit to the Journal but the task is bigger than anticipated It's a very large branch of the family and keeps getting bigger as more information is found. Hopefully there might be something ready for the next issue*

*In the meantime, could you check one item of information published in the Journal? The Staffordshire Burial Index in Journal No 10 gives a Susannah dau of Sarah being buried in Cheadle on 9 May 1715 Could this be 1815?*

WKP Note I have checked my hard copy of the Staffordshire Burial Index and would confirm that the entry shows 1715 However, when doing the transcription of the records by the Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry it is possible that they may have transcribed the entry incorrectly The Cheadle PR should clarify this matter

*Some information for other members A useful website is [www.ukbmd.org.uk](http://www.ukbmd.org.uk) This has links to other sites, particularly [staffordshirebmd](http://staffordshirebmd), [cheshirebmd](http://cheshirebmd), [yorkshirebmd](http://yorkshirebmd) that have indexes of bmd's from 1837*

to 1950 While not complete, these are very extensive There are lots of PLANTs in the data. However, they only indexes and you would still need to send money to acquire the full details

Which has set me to thinking As a Group, we need to be doing some group-wide projects The DNA testing is a good example I think a good Group project would be to start compiling information on the PLANT family into a searchable web-based database/s At the moment, all the information being collected by the various members is not being efficiently shared so efforts are being duplicated, cross-linkages are not being made etc For instance, much of the information I have on Cheadle would be useful to others who may not realise it until they can search the data So many antecedents have moved to other cities, other counties, other countries and many of us are linked without knowing it

It would be impractical to attempt to publish this in the journal because of the sheer amount of information.

We don't need to reinvent the wheel We just need to find out how other groups have set theirs up and find one that is suitable

By a database, I am envisioning something more than just another index There is no point in duplicating what is already being done. This database would have all available information For example, the marriage data would include ages of the couple, names of parents, witnesses and anything else useful on the marriage certificate

I'm sure members would be willing to volunteer their information and others would volunteer to carry out the data entry.

This information could be put on the website and made available to members only

Maybe you could put this thought to other members for discussion.

Yours sincerely

Chris Plant (member No 183)



## NEW MEMBERS by W Keith Plant

**No. 205            Mrs Christine Milner – Macclesfield, Cheshire**

One evening, towards the end of last year, I received a telephone call from Christine. She is a member of the Family History Society of Cheshire and, on a visit to the Alderley Edge Library of this society, she found out about the Plant Family History Group.

During our discussion I learnt that Christine was descended from the Plant family manufacturer of Hat Blocks, originally based in Stockport when the company was founded in 1828, and then based in Manchester through the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*(The Hatting Museum in Stockport contains a lot of Plants machinery and is well worth a visit)*

Three members of our Group are also descended from this family including Aileen Plant (Member No 33) who will be 90 years of age this year and who was one of the prime movers with the formation of the Hatting museum.

However, Christine and Aileen had never met as the family had split up towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when their respective ancestors 'fell out' each forming their own manufacturing company. As a result there were two distinct families, which, through the 20<sup>th</sup> century, had gone their own ways.

Aileen and Christine eventually met and exchanged information relative to their own 'family' and certain information relating to the other branch which had been passed down through the generations.

The story of the Plant Hat Block family is now nearly complete and it is hoped to include these details in one of the forthcoming journals.

The story has one other twist to it – I realised when looking at Aileen's tree that her cousin Amy Plant was my teacher when I first attended kindergarten aged 3½. I can still remember the afternoons when Miss Plant put us to bed for our afternoon sleeps – happy days, long gone I'm afraid.

Aileen's mother, Elsie Plant, was very active in the ILP (Independent Labour Party) at the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as a speaker at various rallies held in the North West. She (Elsie) is mentioned in a book entitled 'One Hand Tied Behind Us' by Jill Liddington and Jill Norris which tells the story of the rise of women's' suffrage movement.

**No. 206            Mrs Ann Plant – Ohio, USA**

Through our web site Ann contacted me requesting more information on our Group. Her husband's ancestor, George Plant, was born in 1819 in Keele, Staffs, the son of Richard. He married Dinah Grocott in 1840 and at the age of 20 was living in Finney Green. They had at least three children all born in Silverdale, Charlotte Eaton, Stephen born 1842 and George b 1849.

When Ann first became interested in this family she hired a Registered Genealogist in London who stated that he couldn't confirm anything and, in any case, he didn't know where Finney's Green was, but that it was certainly not in Staffordshire.

A quick look at the 1881 Census soon proved otherwise, details of George Snr, and his son, (and family) being found.

Further information was obtained from the GRO, the IGI, the Group's copy of the Staffordshire Marriage Index and a visit to the Staffordshire Record Office in Stafford.

As a result it was possible to apply for Stephen's birth certificate 1842 and the marriage certificate of George Plant and Dinah Grocott 1840.

Ann is now trying to find the birth of George c1820. The 1851 Census for Keele says that he was a coalminer born Shropshire, Standon X. What the letter X means is unclear – maybe the enumerator got it wrong or maybe George was a bit lenient with the truth.

**No. 207            Mr John Plant – Cottingham, Lincoln**

John is comparatively new to family history, and details will follow later

**No. 208            Mrs Celia Maugham – York**

Celia's specific interest is Rowley Regis in Worcestershire, her Gt Grandfather, Henry Plant, having been born there circa 1855. His children were Walter Plant (Celia's grandfather), Silas, Alice, Samuel, Benjamin and Richard

The first area to check was the 1881 Census – yes, Henry age 25, a labourer in Iron Works born Rowley Regis, together with his wife, Anna, and children Alice and Solomon, all living in Wrights Lane, Rowley Regis

In view of the Rowley Regis connection, the Black Country Brigade (Kathy Compagno, Shirley Hughes and Dorian Greenbaum) were alerted

Immediately it was possible to locate Celia's family in the Black Country Brigade records and within days Celia had information on Henry Plant's parents, Silas Plant and Myra Jones who married June 1854. Silas and Myra were both born Gorsty Hill, Rowley Regis

**No. 209            Mr Stephen Bladon – Rugby, Warwickshire**

In January I received an e-mail from Stephen explaining that, as he was becoming stuck in researching his own family Bladon, he was looking up his wife Lesley's Plant line

The only information he had was from the Debt of Honour Register – In memory of John Plant Sergeant, 106 Sqdn Royal Air Force who died Monday 8<sup>th</sup> September 1941 age 22, son of Enoch and Mary Ellen Plant and husband of Kathleen Plant of Rowsley, Staffordshire. In addition to John it was known that Enoch and Mary Ellen Plant had Alfred Edward, Ethel and Cissie

This meant that Enoch Plant and Mary Ellen were married circa 1910

It was a relatively easy exercise to find this marriage in the GRO and the appropriate marriage certificate was obtained

From the certificate it was possible to establish that Enoch's father was Thomas Plant and his mother Agnes

The next step was the 1881 Census for Thomas and Agnes Plant and family by which time they had seven children (including three boarders) and were living at Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffs

From the Census returns the following information was found

Thomas was a Chimney Sweep (as was Enoch later)  
Thomas was born 1842 and Agnes 1843  
The family moved all over the country – firstly Wheat Acre in Norfolk, then Wellington, Shropshire followed by Ironbridge and then Cheadle, Staffs

The next step, if he hasn't already done so, would be to find the birth of Thomas 1842 Brewwood, Staffs

**No. 210            Mrs Andrea Bone – Peterborough**

As a result of our web site Andrea contacted me last December relative to her grandfather, Albert Edward Plant, whose 100<sup>th</sup> birthday would be on 4 January 2003

From the GRO Index four Albert Edward Plants' had been born in 1903 including one registered Peterborough, the town where Andrea was living

From the birth certificate it was possible to establish that Albert Edward's parents were William and Mary Plant (nee Holmes) of Werrington, Peterborough

According to family information, William (Andrea's Gt Grandfather) had married twice, firstly to Mary Franklyn and then to Mary Holmes, a total of nine children being born, Andrea's grandfather being the seventh. It was established that a William had been the first born, dying 1916 aged 30

Therefore William and Mary Franklyn had married circa 1885 -- but there was no reference to such a marriage in the GRO Index. However, there was a reference in the Peterborough district to the marriage of William Plant and Mary Holmes. So perhaps Mary Holmes was his first wife, not Mary Franklyn or Mary Franklyn died young, childless

Further study of the GRO found the birth registration of William Plant 1886. The appropriate marriage and birth certificates should clarify matters

**No. 211            Barbara Plant -- Burlingame, CA, USA**

Barbara is descended from Abraham Plant, b 1727 Branford CT US, one of the early US Plants, details of which have been included in previous journals (see p50 Journal No 25)

The family originated from the UK, Abraham's forebears emigrating from Staffordshire to the US in the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century

Abraham Plant enlisted in 1778 in Captain James Wilcox's Company, Colonel Crane's regiment of artificers and served as a Revolutionary war private in Captain Samuel Barker's Company, 6<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Regiment commanded by Colonel Meigs

Abraham's father and grandfather were named John and, according to family folklore, the older John returned to Staffordshire, UK for the birth of his son John in 1646 returning to America with Lord Saltonstalls Co

*(Has any member a John Plant born circa 1646 Staffordshire)?*

*WKP note            I have looked at JC Hattens 'Lists of Persons Emigrating to America 1600-1700' but, to date, no success -- more relative to this list in next journal*

According to [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) a John Plant was born 1646 Stafford, Worcester, England dying 1691 -- his father was a John Plant. The Stafford, Worcester statement is confusing as they are both separate counties. According to the Staffordshire Burial Index, there was a John, son of John, buried 19 August 1691 in Uttoxeter. However, it is unlikely that this is the same John, the style of entry indicating that he was probably a child. There are a number of John Plants recorded in the Uttoxeter, Staffs records around this time and it may be worth going through the Parish Records to extract all references

*WKP note            On my next visit to the Staffordshire Record Office I will see what I can find relative to Uttoxeter Plants 1640-1700*

**No. 212            Mrs Rosalie Kneller -- Devon**

Details to follow -- Rosalie is at present trying to obtain enough information from other members of the family to start researching.

**No. 213            Mr Kenneth Plant -- Stamford, Lincs**

Kenneth learnt of the Group through a third cousin, Andrew Plant, (member No 123) exchanging information about each of their families. Between them they have traced back to circa 1740 when a John Plant of Moicott, Rutland married Sarah Barsby of Wing, Rutland -- but that is where the trail has gone cold

The Plant family has been in Ryhall, Rutland and Stanford, Lincolnshire since around 1820 Kenneth's father's name was Thomas, this family name going back in the family to 1840

**No. 214 Mrs Margaret Davell – Long Eaton, Notts**

Margaret's specific interests are Desford and Newbold Verdon and, being Leicester, has a number of F W K (Frame Work Knitters) in her family tree

*(Note. For our over seas members, the Leicester area was famous for the hosiery trade)*

She has traced her husband's Plant line back to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with the marriage of Joseph Plant and Ann Garland and their son, George, b 1810 who married Ann Mills and then Mary Geory

Margaret has most of Desford microfiche records

During her researches another Plant family in the same area has been found but, as yet, not connected to Margaret's husband's line This line is from Elijah Plant who married Elizabeth Bradley in 1830 and produced Thomas, bt 25 Jan 1832, Elizabeth bt 1833, Emma bt 1836, Priscilla bn 1837, Henry bt 1840, John bt 1846, Vincent bt 1849 and Mary Ann bt 1852

Priscilla was registered at Market Bosworth, Dec 1837, Vol 15, p139

There is no Henry in the GRO Index 1840 for Market Bosworth but there is one registered in Derby Nor can I find any other of Elijah's children in the GRO other than Vincent (see later)

However it may be worth listing all Plant births registered at Market Bosworth 1837-1850 as Desford would probably be in that registration district

|                          |                       |        |   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---|
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> qtr 1838 | Edwin Thomas Plant    | vol 15 | p161                                      |
| "                        | Mary Plant            | "      | p163                                      |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> qtr 1839 | Catherine Plant       | "      | p186                                      |
| "                        | William Plant         | "      | p188                                      |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> qtr 1839 | Joseph Plant          | "      | p103?                                     |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> qtr 1839 | Esther Plant          | "      | p166                                      |
| "                        | Mary Ann Plant        | "      | p180                                      |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> qtr 1840 | Henry Plant           | "      | p184                                      |
| "                        | Joseph Plant          | "      | p187                                      |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> qtr 1842 | Elizabeth Plant       | "      | p177                                      |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> qtr 1842 | Jonathan Plant        | "      | p155                                      |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> qtr 1843 | Ann Plant             | "      | p186                                      |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> qtr 1844 | Female Plant          | "      | p280 (possibly a child who died at birth) |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> qtr 1844 | Ambrose Plant         | "      | p180                                      |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> qtr 1846 | Female Plant          | "      | p198 ( " )                                |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> qtr 1847 | Joseph Plant          | "      | p106                                      |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> qtr 1848 | Male Plant            | "      | p171 ( " )                                |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> qtr 1848 | Jane Plant            | "      | p101?                                     |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> qtr 1848 | Vincent Bradley Plant | "      | p167                                      |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> qtr 1849 | Sarah Plant           | "      | p197                                      |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> qtr 1849 | James Plant           | "      | p171                                      |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> qtr 1850 | Mary Jane Plant       | "      | p151                                      |

Page numbers are always suspect and don't forget – it is said that at least 25% of births at that time were not registered It is also possible that some births may have been registered at Market Harborough

**No. 215 Glenys Daniels – Queensland, Australia**

At the end of May Genys e-mailed Dr John Plant through our web site requesting information on her great, grandmother, Theresa Plant born circa 1860 She was married to a John Boulton and they had a daughter, Ada Madeline Boulton born 1885 in Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

A Quick check of the 1881 Census gave the following information

|                  |      |   |    |                               |      |                       |
|------------------|------|---|----|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| Dwelling         |      |   |    | 44 Horse Lane, Stoke-on-Trent |      |                       |
| John Boulton     | head | m | 28 | Potter                        | born | Cobridge Stafford     |
| Teresa Boulton   | wife | m | 27 |                               | born | Sneyd Green, Stafford |
| Jane A Boulton   | dau  |   | 6  |                               | born | Sneyd Green, Stafford |
| Fanny Clenninson | serv | u | 60 | Houskeeper                    | born | Laqncashire           |

Therefore Teresa was born 1854 and married John Boulton circa 1875

The next step was the GRO and the index No's were found for the birth of Ada Madeline Boulton 1885, the marriage of Teresa Plant to John Boulton 1874 and a possibilty for the birth of Teresa Plant 1853

Purchasing copies of these certificates should contain information to enable Glenys to trace her Plant line back to the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## MEMBERS LETTERS/CORRESPONDENCE

### 1. Information given to W Keith Plant

*Whilst on duty as Research Volunteer at the Alderley Edge Library of the Family History Society, Judith Weston informed me that she was descended from Harriet Plant born Derby circa 1849 (possibly GRO Index Mar Qtr 1849, District - Derby, Vol - XLIX, Page - 547), the daughter of James Plant She married a Weston Charles Bagshawe at Chorlton and was living in Barlow Moor, Stockport in 1871*

If anybody is connected to this line or wants more information please contact Judith direct at Clifton Drive, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 6JW - Tel 01625 583059

### 2. Extract from the Liverpool Family Historian Vol. 25, March 2003, from Bernard Naylor.

*'My father's mother was born Jessie LANGLEY in Bolton in September 1870, but the family migrated to St Helens in the 1870's and her father George LANGLEY, set up as a saddler and harness maker at 13 Baldwin St., where he traded at least until the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Genetically speaking, Jessie herself was not all that successful. Of her four children who survived to adulthood, only one, my father, produced offspring who subsequently had issue of their own By the time Jessie died, in 1965, she was living with her eldest son, Harold (aka Noel) in Moss Bank and she had disposed of most of her modest library. As the most 'bookish' of her descendants, I inherited two of the few books remaining in her possession One which I have retained, was a dilapidated bible published in 1613, which I have had restored. On a blank leaf, adjacent to the Book of Psalms, the bible contains a 17<sup>th</sup> century genealogy which, despite some stylistic inconsistencies, appears to have been written by a single hand and runs as follows*

*"Beardmore Plant son of Stephen Plant and Anne his wife was [this entry was not completed]  
Anne the daughter of Edward ffenhouse & Margaret his wife was Baptiz'd March 4<sup>th</sup> 1656/7  
Thomas Derington son of John Derington & Anne his wife was born June 12<sup>th</sup> 1682  
Anne ye daughter of John Derington & Anne his wife was born January 13<sup>th</sup> 1682/3  
Beardmore Plant son of Beardmore Plant was born June 18<sup>th</sup> 1684  
Matthias Plant son of Beardmore Plant & Anne his wife was born February 23<sup>rd</sup> 1689/90  
Margaret daughter of Beardmore Plant & Anne his wife was born August 16<sup>th</sup> 1691  
Elizabeth daughter of Beardmore Plant & Anne his wife was born ffeb 18<sup>th</sup> 1692/3  
John ye son of Beardmore Plant & Anne his wife was born September 21<sup>st</sup> 1695  
Mary y daughter of Beardmore Plant & Anne his wife was bornd [sic] May 12<sup>th</sup> 1698  
Stephen son of Beardmore Plant & Anne his wife was born Decemb 9<sup>th</sup> 1700 "*

*Elsewhere in the volume, there is a signature "Ann Plant 1722 Her Book, and a dedication Charles Boulton November 1<sup>st</sup> 1832 The Gift of Ann Parker November 1<sup>st</sup> 1832" I have made some progress in tracing the ancestors of Jessie LANGLEY, and indeed of her husband, William NAYLOR, most lines back to pre-1850 and two or three into the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, but so far, I have not come across any of the names written into my grandmother's bible. But Beardmore PLANT must have been a fairly unusual name, especially in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, and Beardmore and Anne appear to have had at least four sons, Beardmore, Matthias, John and Stephen, to continue the family name I would dearly love to be able to prove that this bible has been handed down by my ancestors since its publication in the early 17<sup>th</sup> Century, but, in the end, I may have to settle for the explanation that it was probably brought into the family as a second hand purchase. Do the names in the bible, especially the 17<sup>th</sup> Century ones, ring any bells with your readers?'*

*Bernard Naylor, Ternance, 12 Belnheim Avenue, Highfield, Southampton, SO17 1DU E-mail: [Bernard@naylor38.fsnet.co.uk](mailto:Bernard@naylor38.fsnet.co.uk)*

### 3. E-mail from John Mills, Barnham, West Sussex:

*Dear Mr Plant*

*I found your interest in the PLANT surname through the Guild of One Name Studies on-line name index*

*I have come across Elizabeth PLANT, who was a witness to the marriage of Jane Martin (nee Marks), widow, and William Heywood, widower, at St Mary, Mulberry Street RC church, Manchester on 15<sup>th</sup> July 1866*

*The marriage certificate shows the witnesses as James Standley (copy of certificate is typed, possibly a mistranscription for Handley, see below) and 'X the mark of Elizabeth Plant'*

*The Parish Register entry shows the witnesses as William Handley of Clarence Street & Elizabeth Plant of Clarence Street, presumably the Manchester street of that name*

*May I ask whether you have come across an Elizabeth Plant who might have any connections with the above*

WKP note – If anybody has information on Elizabeth Plant – above – please contact me and I will forward details of John's e-mail address

4. **E-mail from Peter Stubbs, Warwick – [Powerscan1@aol.com](mailto:Powerscan1@aol.com)**

*Dear Keith*

*You may remember me from a year or so ago, when you very kindly gave me some information about the parents and christening of Ellen Myatt Plant of Swymerton*

*I have recently come across the name of Myott in the will of a member of the Stubbs family who died in Stone in 1801 and, although the spelling is not quite the same, I thought it might be of interest to you or the members of your Group who has connections with the Myatt family.*

*William of Stone 14 Dec 1801      Sworn 11 Dec 1801  
Will dated 23 Feb 1801*

*William Stubbs of Carr House - £2,000  
Brother James of Pirehill -- Farmer  
Friend Henry Nickisson of Stone -- Mercer  
Wife Elizabeth £15 per annum for life  
Son William Stubbs  
Daughter Mary -- wife of William Myott  
Daughters – Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah.  
John Nickisson son of wife by former husband James Nickisson dec'd.*

WKP note – During our exchange of information, Peter forwarded to me considerable details relative to this particular line Please contact me if you want further information

5. **E-mail from Mrs Frances Norkett – Ottawa – [fnorkett@magma.ca](mailto:fnorkett@magma.ca)**

*My grandmother, Amelia Maria Haliburton's mother was Sarah Elizabeth Plant, born 1825, of Sydney, NS Her grandfather was Samuel Plant, born 1787, and gr. grandfather was William Plant, UL, born in Eng., and married in New York to Sarah Lowey*

*William Plant and his wife, Sarah, both in their early twenties, came from England with DesBarres They qualified, evidently, as Loyalists, for Sarah had been born in New York while, William had come there at the age of fifteen, or a bit less. Sarah Lowey and William were married on Nov 16, 1780 Miss Lowey had inherited five hundred pounds from her grandfather and must have counted as an heiress*

*It appears that when the British were evacuating New York after the peace had been signed, William and Sarah Plant were carried to England on the ordnance transport "Ripple",*

leaving port on the 28 Nov 1783 and arriving at Woolwich on the 20 January 1784 William's mother had died, but he took Sarah to visit his father in London. He also arranged for an appointment in the new colony of Cape Breton. He was appointed 'conductor of stores for the Crown'. The expedition sailed from the Downs June 4, 1784, arrived at Louisburg, Nov 5, and at Spanish River, where Sidney was to arise on Nov 17, 1784.

William Plant appears frequently in the official records of the first few years, arranging for a boat and scow to bring stone and lime for the building of the barracks (September 1785) and in December 1785 he was one of the Loyalists presenting a memorial to the Governor complaining of the way in which the military commander was holding back provisions from the civilians as well as of the shortage of cash. They said the cash had all been sucked away to Halifax since the Government and merchants there steadily refused to accept the Governor's bills on the Home Government.

William was one of the first vestryment at St George's church, and was one of the leading citizens, even though only in his twenties.

The recorded children of William and Sarah Plant were:

- 1 James Plant b. 1784 or 1785, d. 1803
- 2 Samuel Plant b June 28, d. Dec 25, 1877
3. John Plant, bpt. Nov 1791; d April, 1802
- 4 Henry Ustick Plant, bpt Dec 15, 1793
- 5 Sarah Lowey Plant, bpt. January 9, 1796
- 6 Twins; Lawrence Hartshorn Plant, bpt Feb 18, 1801; d Nov 12, 1802.
7. Elizabeth Ann Kearney Plant, d. Feb 1875

Most of this information is from official records or those of St George's Church, Sydney, N.S.

William Plant died January 10, 1806 at the age of 47, leaving his son, Samuel, at the age of 18, as head of the family. He married on November 1, 1823, Emily Charlotte Clarke, the Rev Hibbert Binney officiating.

Samuel inherited a mill-dam and saw-mill on 'Saw Mill Lake' in North Sydney, and in 1820 he built a store nearby. He traded in Lumber and shingles to England and brought back calico, shoes and soap as well as trading in rum and molasses from the West Indies.

#### 6. Judith Kirkby – Member No. 139

I've been going through some more fiches, kindly loaned by the North Cheshire F.H.S., and found a few Plant mentions. The fiches were from Francis White's directory for Cheshire, 1860. I cannot promise that this is a full list of Plant mentions, as I was only looking at details of villages within the area inhabited by my ancestors – i.e., Pott Shrigley, Rainow etc. – though I did notice a few others in neighbouring areas.

So here is another bunch of Plants for you:

Macclesfield

William Plant, police sergeant, 10 Church Street West.

David Plant, 41 Buxton Road (also at Shambles, which was presumably his shop address), butcher

Samuel Plant, Mill Lane, in the listing for cabinet makers, upholsterers and paper hangers

Simon Plant, Hibel Road (business address, King Edward Street), trimming manufacturer (ribbons etc.)

#### 7. Judith Kirkby – Member No. 139

Going through some more fiches borrowed from North Cheshire F.H.S., I have found the following in the listing of burials at Wilmslow Parish Church (St Bartholomew) during the period 1692-1812:



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*Sarah Plant of Bollin Fee, daughter of Hannah, 9 July 1700*  
*Elizabeth Plant of Chorley, daughter of Edward and Margaret, 19 June 1729*  
*Margaret Plant of Chorley, wife of Edward, 7 June 1743.*

## Chapter 26

# Plantevelu and the meaning of Plant

May 2003 One of a series of Chapters by Dr John S Plant, Keele University, England, ST5 5BG

THE DESCENT OF AN EARLY PLANT-LIKE NAME<sup>1</sup> AND THE SEMANTICS<sup>2</sup> OF SIMILAR NAMES

The earliest known evidence for a Plant-like name can be taken to be that of the 9th century founder of a new Duchy of Aquitaine (SW France), Bernard Plantevelu. There is some controversy about his descent with, for example, two different schemes tracing it back to the Merovingian king Dagobert II. One of these schemes relates to the name Plantard, which can mean an 'ardent scion' or, in Breton, an 'implant of art or skill'. Such suppositions of early origins for Plantard have met with scepticism. Leaving Plantard aside there may have been, nonetheless, developing ideas about virtue and generation which seem likely to have influenced the onomastics of Plantevelu continuing on through Plantagenet to the east Cheshire Plants. Salient sense for *Plante-*, as a compositional constituent of Plantevelu and Plantagenet, can be found in Latin, Old French, and Middle English yielding a meaning 'a descended and implanted *vertue*'. It seems unnecessary to suppose a metonymic extension of the meaning of the Plant surname to a 'gardener' since, when allowance is made for medieval autohyponymy, a more tightly-linked concept can be seen to be 'a descended soul, descendant, or child' in keeping with the Latin etymology of *plant* meaning 'children' in Welsh.

### 26.1 The medieval descent of Bernard Plantevelu

The medieval descent of Bernard Plantevelu (ca 830 - 17 8 886) is subject to various schemes. The difficulties begin with identifying his parents, given the abundance of important bearers of the name Bernard between 860 and 880. There are for example two schemes for Plantevelu's descent from the Merovingian king Dagobert II, involving William of Gellone as an intermediary. Though each of the schemes has its problems, a brief description of some of the key individuals they involve at least serves to illustrate some background to the nobility by Plantevelu's times.

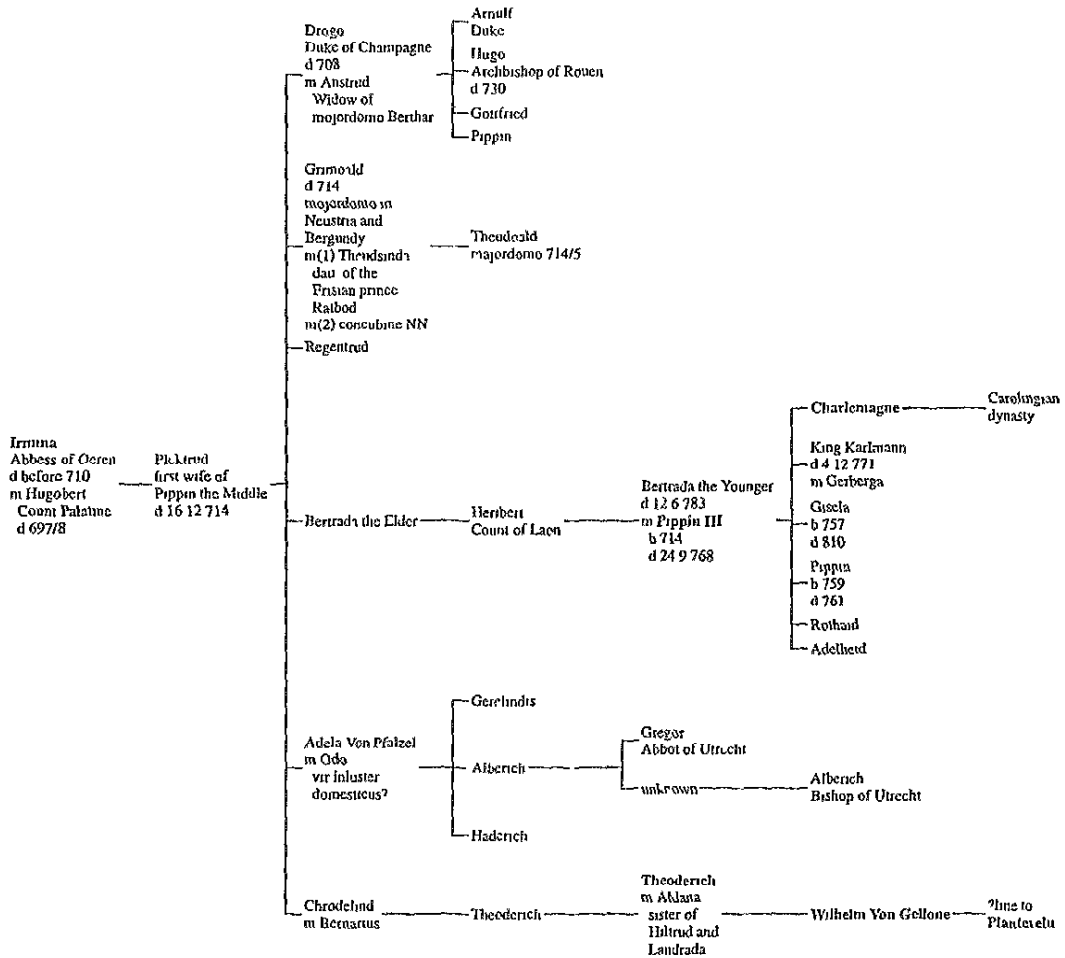
#### 26.1.1 Merovingian times

In 511AD Clovis died and the empire he had created was divided, according to Merovingian custom, between his four sons. The authority once centralised in Clovis became progressively more diffuse as the Merovingian dynasty presided, for more than a century thereafter, over a number of disparate and often warring kingdoms. The court chancellors, or 'Mayors of the Palace', accumulated more and more power – a factor that eventually contributed to the fall of the dynasty. The

<sup>1</sup>I am grateful to Andreas Arduš of Estonia for drawing my attention to various information concerning William of Gellone and Bernard Plantevelu and for his translations of accounts from German and from French.

<sup>2</sup>I am grateful to Professor M Short of Lancaster University for recommending an introductory textbook on semantics, also, to Mme Nanette Pafumi of Switzerland (Plant Family History Group Member No 189), such as for drawing my attention to Shakespeare's sonnets 15 and 16 which add a pleasing style to the 'plant metaphor'.

(a) Hlawitschka's scheme for the descent of William of Gellone and Charlemagne



N B The following links are alleged, that Chrodelind and Bernarus were the parents of Theoderich, and that Theoderich had a son called Theoderich

(b) Henri Lobineau's controversial scheme for the descent of William of Gellone

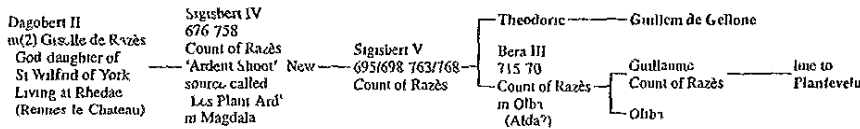
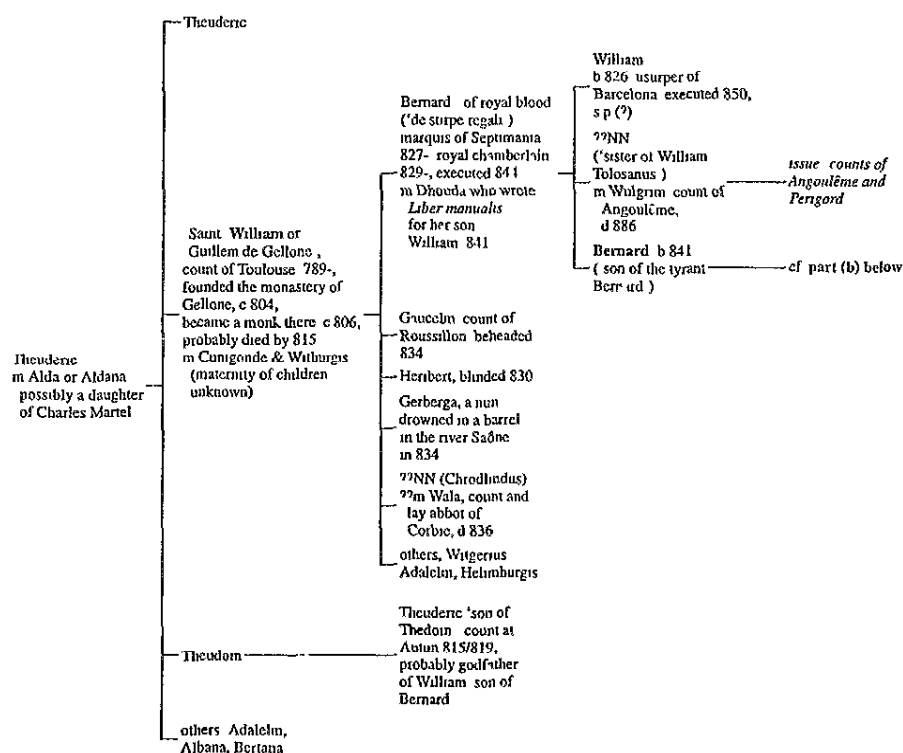


Figure 26 1 Schemes for the descent of William of Gellone and Bernard Plantevelu

(a) Descent from William of Gellone to Bernard 'son of the tyrant Bernard'



(b) Descent from Bernard 'Plantapilosa' (generally now assumed to be 'son of the tyrant Bernard')

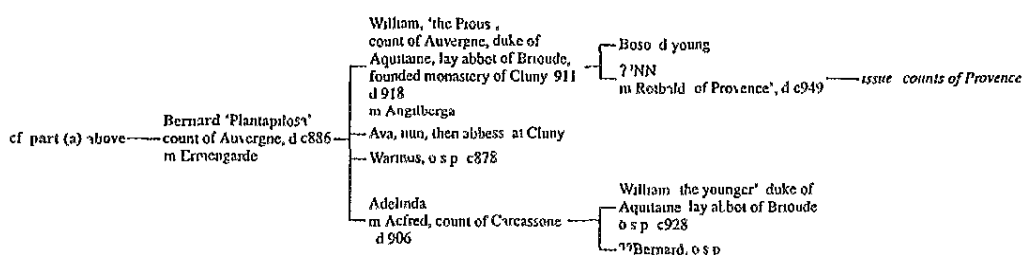


Figure 26.2 Posterity of William of Gellone, count of Toulouse (after Nathaniel L Taylor, 1997)

Merovingians are remembered for their cult of long hair<sup>3</sup>

Sigbert III, who ruled the Merovingian kingdom of Austrasia (around modern Germany and NE France), died in 656 leaving a son Dagobert II. What happened next is the subject of enormous and probably endless debate<sup>4</sup>. The exile of the young prince Dagobert to Ireland is unquestionably an oddity<sup>5</sup>. It receives a mention for example in James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*<sup>6</sup>. A near contemporary narrative source, the *Liber Historiae Francorum*, says -

<sup>3</sup>J M Wallace-Hadrill (1962) *The Long-Haired Kings and other studies of Frankish history*

<sup>4</sup>Patrick J Geary (1988) *Before France and Germany the Creation and Transformation of the Merovingian World*, p 191

<sup>5</sup>Ian Wood (1994) *The Merovingian Kingdoms 450-751*, pps 222-3

<sup>6</sup>The quote is *Allwhuchwhile or whereaballons for good vauity years Dagobert is in Clane's clean hometown prepping up his prepueratory and learning how to put a broad face bronzily out through a broken breached meataerial from Bryan Aulning! Ern's hircohaired culoteer*. This can be recast as 'And Dagobert, doing his preparatory in Slane, is learning how to put a broad fecce onto a broken breached meataerial from Bryan Aulning. Ern's hircohaired culoteer'. More simply this becomes 'Dagobert went through his preparatory in Slane when he learned how to inside outbrecces from Brian Auln, the chief culoteer'.

*When [the Austrasian] king Sigibert died, Grimauld [the Mayor of the Palace] had his small son [i.e. Sigibert's son Dagobert] tonsured and sent him and Bishop Dido of Poitiers on pilgrimage to Ireland and established his own son [i.e. Grimauld's son Childebert] in the kingdom*

The *Liber Historiae Francorum* was written, probably in Soissons, in 729. A slightly earlier work, the *Life of Wilfrid*, bishop of York, by Stephanus, confirms the exile of Dagobert to Slane (near Dublin). By 676, Dagobert II was restored to the Austrasians through the good offices of St Wilfrid who however, on his way home from Rome in 680, learned that Dagobert II had been assassinated.<sup>7</sup> Later, Dagobert II, for some reason, became the object of a fully fledged cult and had his own feast day on December 23, the anniversary of his death near Stenay.

### 26.1.2 William of Gellone and Bernard Plantevelu

There is no impeccably known line of descent from the Merovingians though there have been alleged lines through two different children of Dagobert II to William of Gellone and Bernard Plantevelu. One of these schemes is the Trier tradition, which has been attested since the 11th century and which maintains that Irmina Von Oeren was a daughter of the Merovingian king Dagobert II. However this story has been destroyed by C. Wampach<sup>8</sup> relying on A. Halbedel's older investigation.

The Carolingian kings followed on from the Merovingians with the usurpation of the throne by the Mayors of the Palace. According to the genealogical scheme of Eduard Hlawitschka<sup>9</sup>, the aforesaid Irmina Von Oeren was the great-great-grandmother of the great Carolingian emperor Charlemagne<sup>10</sup> and also of William of Gellone. This scheme is outlined in Figure 26.1(a), its "NB" note explains how there is an 'alleged' genealogical connection between king Charlemagne and William of Gellone. It seems indisputable that the father of William of Gellone was Thierry (Theuderic) but there has been criticism of Hlawitschka's scheme for Thierry's identity and descent<sup>11</sup>. Much discussion relates to a reference to (apparently the same) Theuderic (or his son Theuderic) as count in 782, d. 793<sup>12</sup> and, in particular, to an associated reference to 'kinsman to the king' (i.e. 'propinquus regis'). In particular, it has been claimed that a more direct line of royalty is implied by this and by the description 'of royal blood' (i.e. 'de stirpe regali') (Merovingian or Carolingian) for William of Gellone's son Bernard.

A different, though in some ways comparable, scheme for the genealogy of William of Gellone (Figure 26.1(b)) is associated with the *controversial* documents of the Prieuré of Sion though these are often claimed to be both 'smistei' (associated politically with the French right wing) and an elaborate hoax. According to the questionable Prieuré documents, Dagobert II's heir Sigisbert IV, on the murder of his father, was rescued by his sister and smuggled southwards to the domain of his mother Giselle de Razès (SW France)<sup>13</sup>. In the scheme of Figure 26.1(b), the ensuing line of

<sup>7</sup>Eddius, *Vita Wilfrithi* ch. 28, ch. 33

<sup>8</sup>C. Wampach, *Echternack* 1, I, S. 113ff

<sup>9</sup>Eduard Hlawitschka *Die Vorfahren Karls des Grossen* (or Charlemagne's Ancestors) in *Karl der Grosse - Lebenswerk und Nachleben* Band I: Persönlichkeit und Geschichte. Herausgegeben von Helmut Beumann. Verlag Schwann Dusseldorf 1966

<sup>10</sup>Charlemagne's father, Pippin III, was officially anointed king in 754, in place of the last Merovingian king, Childeric III, thus inaugurating the Carolingian dynasty, named after Pippin's father, Charles Martel. Charlemagne was proclaimed Holy Roman Emperor in 800.

<sup>11</sup><http://users.skynet.be/pierre.coste/Genealogies/Thierry.htm>

<sup>12</sup>Nathaniel L. Taylor (1997) in *The American Genealogist*, 72, pps 203-221 adds the following comments. All the ink spilled over Alda and Theuderic and their potential relationship to the Carolingians are summarised well, with slightly differing results, by Constance Bouchard, *Family Structure*, pps 654-56, and Christian Settipani, *La préhistoire des Carpiens*, 176 n. 187. While many historians, including Bouchard, identify William of Gellone's father, Theuderic, with the Theuderic named in the *Royal Frankish Annals*, a powerful count in 782, 791, 793 (when he was killed), Settipani suggests, sensibly, that the Theuderic whom William named as his deceased brother in his charter of 804 might be identified as the count instead.

<sup>13</sup>Michael Bargent, Richard Leigh and Henry Lincoln (1996) *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*, pps 271 ff

**Saint-Guilhem-le-Désert**

Nature, art, legend and history combine to make the valley of Gellone and the abbey of Saint-Guilhem-le-Désert one of Languedoc's high points. This exceptional site, of grandiose and wild harshness, reclusive among a circle of fantastic rocks, has always made a vivid impression on pilgrims and visitors. In the 9th century the monk Ardon Smaragde, disciple and biographer of Saint Benoît d'Aniane described this valley of Gellone 'as a valley so remote that whoever likes solitude must go there. One finds oneself surrounded there on all sides by very high mountains over which the clouds hang and such a retreat is sought only to dedicate oneself to prayer and meditation, for no place is better suited to reverence'.

Alas the solitude, so dear to the monk Ardon, has disappeared but the beauty of the site and its monuments remains and the mysterious charm of this inspired valley still works for the visitor, believing or cultivated. The authentic sense of medieval pilgrimage is found there better perhaps than anywhere else in the Languedoc.

This 'end of the world' was chosen by Guillaume, count of Toulouse in 804 for founding a modest monastic *cella* where he withdrew two years later and where he would die on 28th May 812. By which combination of circumstances did this considerable character, dreaded warrior, close relative of Charlemagne, go on to end his days in this remote place, wearing the humble habit of Saint Benedict's sons? Both history and legend provide their answers, the first, very simple, in its medieval and Christian perspective - the monastic vision, the second, fabulous and romantic as it should be - a great sorrow of love.

**Saint Guilhem: from historic character to legendary hero**

The person named by history as Guillaume (Guilhem in Occitan), count of Toulouse, duke of Aquitaine and named by legend as Guillaume d'Orange, Guillaume au Corb-Nez, or Guillaume Fiérebace, was assuredly a very strong character. However, firm historic data for this person is rather scarce. Coming from a noble Frankish family related to the Merovingians, his father was Thierry, count of Autun, and his mother was Aude, Charles Martel's daughter, which makes him Charlemagne's cousin. This illustrious relationship and his unquestionable military valour soon brought him high office at Charlemagne's court. He was named in 788 as beneficiary count of Toulouse for achieving the subjection of rebellious Gascons. As the duke of Aquitaine in 793, in order to repel the Moslems of Spain who were ravaging Septimania (the future Languedoc), count Guilhem distinguished himself in numerous combats against the Saracens, in skirmishes or battles that legends would magnify and raise to the level of epic.

The decisive event of this confused and long uncertain fight against the Arabs of Spain was, in 803, the siege and taking of Barcelona where Guilhem seems to have played a determining role. With the Spanish March having been created and Septimania having been pacified, count Guilhem had reached the pinnacle of honours and glory when he found a childhood friend, Witiza, at the court of Aquitaine. The latter, a Goth, son of the count of Maguelone, had forsaken a career with weapons to become a monk under the name of Benoît, and he went on to found the famous monastery of Aniane. Evidently on the advice and with the aid of Benoît d'Aniane, Guilhem founded and endowed, in 804, two *cellae*, simple outposts of the abbey of Aniane, peopled with some monks - Notre-Dame de Caseneuve at Goudargues, in the dioceses of Uzès, and Saint-Sauveur de Gellone, in the diocese of Lodève. But in 806 his vocation became clearer, after a pilgrimage to Saint-Julien de Brioude where he foregoes his weapons, imitating the example of his friend Benoît, he takes leave of the world to receive the tonsure and monastic habit at Aniane. A little later he withdraws to his *cella* of Gellone where he would die on the 28th May 812 with the reputation of a saint. He was very simply buried in an oratory that he had built near his cellula, in a corner of the cloister, and which was dedicated to Saint Michael.

Probably, when withdrawing to Gellone, Guilhem brought some liturgical books with him, such as the famous Sacramentary called "of Gellone", now preserved in the National Library, and in particular a religious sign of the True Cross, Charlemagne's gift to his former companion in arms.

In the 12th century, the monks of Gellone, to satisfy the pilgrims' piety and curiosity, wrote an edifying biography, the *Vita Sancti Willelmi* which, amplifying Ardon's narrative, abounds in hagiographical details of little certainty and mixes in episodes of the saint's warlike life, not borrowed from history but from epic songs!

**Legend**


The legend, as transmitted to us by the *Geste de Guillaume l'Orange*, seems more enticing! After Joseph Bédier, at Gellone itself, suggested a stop on the way to Compostela, the jugglers and minstrels of Northern France learned, from the tales of the monks, of the extraordinary history of this great lord, Saracen-slayer who had ended his days in the monastic habit. Captivated by the character, they sang with craving of his deeds, embellishing and ceaselessly adding fabulous episodes to the warlike and amorous life of their hero!

After one of the most famous narratives, *le mariage Guillaume*, Guillaume had married with great passion the Saracen Orrible who became countess Guibourc. A marvellous love united them for fifty years and, when his 'lady with the bright face' died, Guillaume, unable to find joy among men, took refuge in remote solitude with his memories and in the hope of meeting her soon in paradise to be reunited with her with whom 'many times he laughed and cried'. Also he founded Gellone as a 'shrine of the fairest marital love'. The *Geste de Guillaume d'Orange*, written in langue d'oïl and spread by ministers throughout the entire Christian West, met with such a success in the Middle Ages that popular imagination quickly confused the authentic saint of history with the hero of legend and there was no longer a clear distinction between what belonged to one or the other.

Sigsbert IV, Sigsbert V, and Bera III is called *'The Hermit Princes'* because they sought refuge in the caverns in a hill near to Rhedae (Rennes-le-Château) during the Saracen invasions<sup>14</sup> The Prieuré documents maintain that it was through the 'Plant-Ard' line of Bera III, who was William of Gellone's uncle, that Bernard Plantevelu descended

Another scheme considers that Bernard Plantevelu was on the direct line of descent from William of Gellone<sup>15</sup> whose history and legend is outlined in Table 26 1<sup>16</sup> Nathaniel L. Taylor (1997)<sup>17 18</sup> gives the scheme shown in Figure 26 2<sup>19 20 21 22</sup> for the connection to Bernard Plantevelu<sup>23 24 25</sup> This appears to be the best regarded scheme currently Some detailed information about Plantevelu himself is given in Tables 26 2 and 26 3

## 26.2 From sense in Plantevelu to the Plant family

 or the name Plantevelu we may think of *plant hair* as found on the sprig of broom or on vetches for example This is extended by medieval philosophy in as much as all types of hair were believed to contain vegetable life As will be outlined below, the meaning of Plantevelu can be extended to *a plant (down from God) of the spiritual powers in hair* Subsequent names including Plantagenet, Plante folie, and Plant can be interpreted consistently in terms of God's creation and man's generation

<sup>14</sup>A carved tombstone in the museum at Rennes le Château is said to be of their common grave

<sup>15</sup>William of Gellone, one of the most famous men of his times, has been associated by some with the unfinished 13th century epic romance *Willehalm*. He has thereby been associated further with the other works of Wolfram von Eshenbach, such as *Parzival*, about the illustrious 'Grail family'

<sup>16</sup><http://www.mnet.fr/fdaniau/guilhem/St-Gui-F.html>

<sup>17</sup>Nathaniel L. Taylor (1997) *Saint William, King David, and Makhir: A Controversial Medieval Descent*, *The American genealogist*, 72, 203-221 This is also available at - <http://home.earthlink.net/~nathanieltaylor/pdfs/Makhir.pdf>

<sup>18</sup>Arthur J. Zuckerman (1972) *A Jewish Principdom in Feudal France, 768-900* has claimed Jewish descent for William of Gellone, from Jewish leaders in Narbonne leading back to an old claim of descent from the Biblical king David This scheme is sundered by Nathaniel L. Taylor (1997) however

<sup>19</sup>Figure 25 1 gave a genealogy for Bernard Plantevelu in which his father was Bernard of Barcelona and his grandfather was Guillaume of Gellone This scheme is similar to that shown in Figure 26 2 except that there is the addition in Figure 25 1 of Béra I (and descendants) as an eldest son of William of Gellone, this addition is qualified by a comment of Philippe Fouchaux citing an Appendix written by Pierre Ponsich (1951) - *This appendix and the genealogical tables of pages 248-9 give as "very probable" the fact that Béra, Count of Razès, founder of Alet in 813, son of "Guillaume" was the same person as Béra, Count of Barcelona 801-20, father of Guillemond, and that [this] "Guillaume" could well have been William of Gellone*

<sup>20</sup><http://newsarch.rootsweb.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/2001-04/0987065109>

<sup>21</sup>Pierre Ponsich (1951) *Le Conflent et ses Comtes du IX au XII-ème siècles*, pps 241-336, followed by the Appendix *Bera I, Comte de Razès, et Bera, Comte de Barcelone*, pps 337-339 in *Études Roussillonaise*, N° 3 2

<sup>22</sup>There are still further schemes for the genealogy of William of Gellone, these are given at both of - <http://www.droit.u-clermont1.fr/Recherche/CentresRecherche/Histoire/gerhna/GUILHEMIDES.htm> <http://web.genealogie.free.fr/Les.dynasties/Les.dynasties.celebres/France/Dynastie.Guilhemide.htm>

<sup>23</sup>Nathaniel L. Taylor (1997) comments - *For the third generation, we have explicit testimony from Dhouda [i.e. the wife of William of Gellone's son Bernard] about her husband and their two sons, William and Bernard (though not the possible daughter), and the caustic comments in the Annals of Saint-Bertin detailing their careers The Annals of Saint-Bertin (which indeed encapsulate most of the surviving data on the various Bernards) repeatedly name a 'Bernard, son of the tyrant Bernard', 'the tyrant' is obviously the executed intriguer Bernard of Septimania [i.e. Dhouda's husband] The identification of the 'son of the tyrant' with Bernard 'Plantapilosa' [i.e. Plantevelu], count of Auvergne and father of William the Pious, has been much debated It remains conjectural but now represents the consensus among historians and genealogists [Note this identification links together parts (a) and (b) of Figure 26 2] Finally, the successors of Bernard 'Plantapilosa' are attested in the charters of the monastery of Saint-Julien de Brioude, where the counts of Auvergne served titularly as abbots and are cited in the documents*

<sup>24</sup>In *Annals of Saint-Bertin*, ed Janet Nelson (Manchester, 1991), 221, notes 9, etc., Janet Nelson's notes to her translation are a useful complement to Bouchard's remarks (*Family Structure*, 651-55), she, too, agrees that 'Plantapilosa' was son of Bernard of Septimania

<sup>25</sup>Confirmation of this consensus for a link between William of Gellone and Bernard Plantapilosa can be found also, for example, McKitterick, *Frankish Kingdoms under the Carolingians*, genealogical table at 363

## 26.2 FROM SENSE IN PLANTEVELU TO THE PLANT FAMILY

### Lexikon des Mittelalters· Band I Spalte

Bernhard Plantapilosa (Bernard Planteveleue), Count of Autun, b 22 3 841, d 885/6

He was the son of Bernard of Septimania and of Dhuoda (this had been unclear for a long time, given the large number of important bearers of the name Bernard between 860 and 880)

Perhaps having already been the Count of Razès earlier, he received the County of Autun in 864, already held by his father, from king Charles the Bald. He was accused of plotting to murder the king however and had his estates confiscated, he was still able to contend with Count Robert the Brave for Autun until 866. Then Bernard left for the Middle Empire and became Count of Ornois. He was reconciled with king Charles in 869 and then seized the Counties of Auvergne and Velay which had been under a Bernard, apparently the father of Ermengard, Planteveleu's wife.

Later, in 972, Bernard [Plantevelu] had at the king's order done away with a Bernard (Bernard le Veau) who may have been Count of Autun, Toulouse, Limoges and Rodez. In thanks the king entrusted him with three of the last named counties and also appointed him, along with other magnates, as advisor for his son Louis the Stammerer who had received rule over Aquitania. After Louis had succeeded Charles the Bald, he found Bernard [Plantevelu] to be a supporter against another Bernard, the rebellious Margrave of Gothia (878-9), Bernard [Plantevelu] received from the king the March of Gothia and the County of Bourges. Under king Louis's successors, Louis III and Carloman, Bernard [Plantevelu] received the Maconnais which was taken from Boso and transferred to him in 880. Bernard's [Plantevelu's] alliance with Emperor Charles II, who became the West Frankish king in 885, yielded him the Lyonnais. Bernard [Plantevelu], bearing the titles of comes, dux, marchio became the actual restorer of the Duchy of Aquitania and, after his death, this passed to his son William the Pious and then to both sons of his daughter Adelind (who married Count Aelfred of Razès).

Walter Kienast *Der Herzogstitel in Deutschland und Frankreich (9 bis 12 Jahrhundert)*, R Oldenbourg Verlag Munchen - Wien 1968, Seite 164.

The history of the liege duchy of Aquitania begins with Bernard, nicknamed Plantevelue (Plantapilosa) who founded the first Aquitanian dynasty, the House of Auvergne, a son of the notorious Bernard of Septimania. Plantevelue's father, uncle, and brother had met their death from the hangman. From his father-in-law, of the same name, he inherited (between November 869 and summer 872) Auvergne with Velay. After he had Count Bernard of Toulouse killed (872), who evidently had fallen into disgrace with Charles the Bald, the king entrusted the murderer with all the victim's lieges: the Toulousain, Limousin, and Rouergue. With Louis the Stammerer's accession to the throne, the Aquitanian underkingdom ceased to exist.

Bernard Plantevelue had only one worthy rival left in the South: Margrave Bernard of Gothia, the "son of Blithildis", commanding Septimania, Berry, the Autonnois, and perhaps Poitou as well. The latter's downfall (878/79) was caused by the fact that he did not acknowledge Louis the Stammerer but played king himself. He vanishes tracelessly from history and the majority of his spoils, including Gothia and Berry, fell to Plantevelue. Lastly, the latter's untamed thirst for power reached beyond Aquitania's borders: he took away the Maconnais from his ally hitherto, Boso of Vienne against whom, as a usurper, the Carolingians waged a family war. However, the large County of Autun, which he formerly had ruled as successor to his uncle and brother, and even the Lyonnais, which had already been conquered by him, were denied to him by the West Frankish king Carloman. In response, Bernard had the Lyonnais assigned to him by Charles III, the Fat, and from then on acknowledged the latter as his king. In a fantastic rise Bernard had made himself the mightiest man in the South. The whole of the enormous area was not administered by Bernard directly, he and his son had particular counts subject to them for individual districts. A fate unknown to us removed the restless person from the stage, in June 885 he is mentioned alive for the last time. At the end of his government, it seems, Bernard Plantevelue simply refers to himself as a *comes* (and so he was called by the only foreign private document from the period) but formerly, also in possession of Aquitania and the Tolosan March, he entitles himself *comes dux seu et marchio* and signs himself *dux et marchio*.

Wilhelm Stormer *Fruher Adel Studien zur politischen Führungsschicht im frankisch-deutschen Reich vom 8 bis 11 Jahrhundert Band II Seite 468.*

By an attempt against Charles the Bald, Bernard sought to avenge his father but failed. While with that he lost his honores, he could still keep himself in the comitatus of Avignon for two more years. Decades later there is still talk of the formidability of the three Bernards who are still impossible to identify exactly. Then the trace gets lost, Wollasch supposes Bernard could have amassed plenty of power similar to his father's.

Table 26.2 Some translated extracts about Bernard Plantevelu



**Ernst Dümmler** *Geschichte des Ostfränkischen Reiches* Verlag von Duncker und Humblot, Berlin, 1865 - Band I Seite 547, 797; Band II Seite 54, 90, 101, 115, 244.

A murder attempt (864) failed completely. Its targets were the king himself or Robert and Rammulf. It was attempted by Bernard [Plantevelu], son of the notorious Margrave Bernard of Septimania, as his father's avenger, from an ambush in the forest near Pistres. It ended with the flight of the intending assassin whose lieges went to augment Robert's wealthy and well earned estates.

Bernard [Plantevelu], the son of the notorious Margrave Bernard of Septimania, was completely reconciled with the king, though the son like the father had earlier been condemned as the empire's enemy. After the reconciliation, Bernard became (873) Count of Auvergne. A second Bernard is found as the Margrave of Gothia alongside him and there was a third, Rammund's son who had to renew an oath of fealty to Charles [the king], as Count of Toulouse.

But what a shock it had to be to the emperor when he learned that, as well as Boso and the warlike Abbot Hugues of Tours, Count Bernard [Plantevelu] of Auvergne and Margrave Bernard of Gothia, and then shortly everybody on whose support he had counted, left him and joined a conspiracy by the majority of his magnates (877).

Furthermore, this war was about the lieges of the condemned Margrave Bernard and, if Boso agreed, the best of the spoils were to be shared by the chamberlain Theoderic and Count Bernard [Plantevelu] of Auvergne. He tried to make his friendship as close as possible to these men who, besides him and Abbot Hugues, were the most powerful in the kingdom, so he could count on their willing support for his plans.

From his deathbed, Louis the Stammerer sent his royal insignia, via Bishop Odo and Count Albin, to his eldest son Louis whom, as a boy, he had placed under the special care of Count Bernard [Plantevelu] of Auvergne. At the time of Louis's death, some of the West Frankish magnates were still at war with Margrave Bernard whom they were to deprive of the County of Autun. These were the tutor of Prince Louis, Count Bernard of Auvergne, also Abbot Hugues, Duke Boso and the chamberlain Theoderic to whom that county had been intended.

Perhaps it was intended as an attempt at reconciliation when, on the 20th June 885, on the wish of his high chaplain Luitward and the excellent Margrave Bernard [Plantevelu] of Auvergne, Emperor Charles restored to the Archbishop Aurelian of Lyon all of the estates that had been robbed from his church.

**Pierre Riche** *Die Karolinger - Eine Familie formt Europa* Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag GmbH & Co KG, München 1991 - Seite 231-2, 245, 252, 273.

Bernard Plantapilosa, the son of Bernard of Septimania, aimed at resuming his father's policy and restoring a major principality. But in 865 another Bernard was entrusted with Gothia-Septimania, he was the son of a Count of Poitiers and related to the Rorgomd dynasty. At the time there were 11 nobles all named Bernard whose identification presents great problems to research. In Auvergne, another Bernard became the dominating figure. This Bernard of Auvergne appears to be related to the family of Count Warin and became by 868 Count of Auvergne, Count of Velay and Abbot of Brioude. His son and successor was able to force back Bernard Plantapilosa.

Instead of reinforcements the news arrived in Querzy that the missing, leading nobles were in rebellion. These were Boso, Higo Abbas, Bernard Plantapilosa, Bernard of Gothia, also Louis the Stammerer appears to have participated in the conspiracy. This was the magnates' reaction to the ruler's "desertion".

Some of the nobles remained faithful to the late king's memory and foiled the plan, Bernard Plantapilosa, the chamberlain Theoderic and Hugo Abbas could make Louis the Younger give up, when they ceded to him, the part of Lorraine received by Charles the Bald in 870. Bernard's "honores" were divided up by many families, among them Bernard Plantapilosa and Bello of Voulffent. As the Wilhelmine heir, Bernard Plantapilosa had at his disposal estates and followers in Berry, Auvergne, Limousin, Rouergue and, as still has to be shown, also in Burgundy. He was less adventurous than Bernard of Gothia or Boso and stayed faithful to his lawful ruler until his death in 886.

**Rudolph Schneffer** *Die Karolinger* W Kohlhammer GmbH Stuttgart Berlin Köln 1992 Seite 168, 182.

In 872 Charles had appointed the long since grown-up son in his Aquitanian regnum under the tutelage of Bernard of Septimania and so the more he had subjected himself to Louis's rulings restricting administrative power and freedom of movement.

Of great impact was the fact that, during Louis the Stammerer's rise to becoming the Western Frankish king in 877, the Carolingian underkingdom ceased to exist. Bernard of Gothia tried to take advantage of this in 878/79, still in vain of course, but he then yielded to the Count Bernard Plantapilosa, already titled marchio by Charles III, originally from Autun (d 885/86), the founder of the duchy soon autonomous enough, of the Wilhelmines.

Table 26.3 Some further translated extracts about Bernard Plantevelu

### 26.2.1 A prototypical concept for *plant* in the medieval context

Psycholinguistic experiments have shown that a string of letters is recognised more quickly as a word if it has a concrete rather than an abstract meaning<sup>26</sup>. Our initial cognitive perception relates to 'concrete' experiences of our external senses. It may be added that medieval words were more often spoken than written and, as a further semiotic clue, there appears to be a linguistic sign of downward movement in plu - m/n - b/g/k/t as found in plumb, plummet, plump, plunge, plunk, and also in Plunte as a variant spelling of Plant. In linguistics, the concept of 'the concrete' relates to having a definite place in space and time. Downwards movement can be said to be close to 'the concrete', in other words, it can be said to show a high degree of semantic *basicness*<sup>27</sup>.

A *salient* meaning is one that stands out from a background of other possible meanings<sup>28</sup>. The foregrounding of a particular meaning may be aided by its context, by our familiarity with the meaning, and by its semantic basicness. The *basicness* of the 'Word' is evidenced, for its origins, by Wycliffe's version of John 1 1, which places the Word with God from the beginning of time with 'In the bigynnyng was the word, and the word was at God, and God was the word'. Salient events, in medieval thinking, can be associated with God's 'planting' of the creative Word - particular such 'plantings' will be considered further below and they include the initial genesis of life on earth<sup>29</sup>, the immaculate conception<sup>30</sup>, and the descent to earth of any child's soul.

In modern times, 'planted creation' may seem an obscure meaning for *plant*, largely overtaken by more modern views of the universe. In the medieval Age of Faith however, God's planted creation may have formed a (near) *prototypical concept*<sup>31</sup> for the meaning of *plant*. In the context of medieval belief, God's planting of life down to earth was tightly fixed as a distinct creative event in time and space (*i.e.* the planting of the Garden of Eden and Adam). The semantic basicness of this event has since been substantially lost since, with a round earth, the direction to God is less well fixed in space and, with life evolving gradually, the act of God's planting all life down to earth is at a less distinct instant of time. The 'concrete' concept of 'planted creation' has hence faded to become largely<sup>32</sup> an archaic and abstract notion, such that this once common usage of the word *plant* has aged to become *nebulous*.

### 26.2.2 'Near prototypical' concepts for Plant-like names

The name Planterose, as well as Plantevelu and Plantagenet, is associated mostly with France. In French, it is normal to separate a direction of movement from its manner. Thus, in French, one says for example 'mount the stairs running' instead of 'run up the stairs'. Similarly, we should be open to the idea that, for *Planterose* and *Plantebene*, a sense of vertical movement (*plante*)<sup>33</sup> is separated from its character, which may be elevated (*rose*) or hallowed (*ebene*). An elaboration of

<sup>26</sup> Alan Cruse (2000) *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*, p 11

<sup>27</sup> Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid*, p 52

<sup>28</sup> Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid*, pps 57-8

<sup>29</sup> This is illustrated by Henry Lovelich (1450) *The History of the Holy Grail*, Chapter XXIX, lines 159-62, and thus was Eve in Clene virginite Whanne Owte Of paradys Cast was sche, and yut the same Our sche plaunted this braunch, Virginite with-Inne here was ful staunch

<sup>30</sup> This is illustrated by Hyckescorner Anon (c151) *In the bosome of the seconde persone in trynyte I sprang as a plante mannes mysse to amende*. Also, by Hail Mary, full of grace Anon (1100-1500) from Medieval Carols (1952) *Muche joy to us was grant And in earthe peace y-plant When that born was this 'fant In the land of Galilee*

<sup>31</sup> Alan Cruse (2000), *ibid*, pps 132-40

<sup>32</sup> Even now, there are some who do not accept Darwin's theory of evolution but who believe in some form of Creationism, usually in connection with God's creation of the soul of those who are born.

<sup>33</sup> Some sense of vertical movement is apparent in such Dictionary definitions of *plant* as 'to set down or up' or 'to settle'. For example, in R E Latham *Revised Latin Word-list from British and Irish Sources*, there is *planto* to plant 1239, 1538, to set up (a sheep fold) 1325, to implant, settle 12c, 1624, to found c1200, 1471, to settle, colonize (a district with cities) c 1361. To settle, at a basic level, can be associated with a decrease (settling down) of motion. Also, there is in the OED *plant*, v, 2(a) To insert, set, or place firmly in or on the ground or any other body or surface, to set down or up in a firm position, to put or fix in position, to post, station

this idea relates to medieval theophany<sup>34</sup>, in which an upward *plaint* (lament) to God petitions for a downward *plaut* with the petition or boon being praising or hallowed. Moreover, we may turn our attention to the medieval name *Plante folie*, which was evidently more common than *Planterose* or *Plantebene* in medieval England, we are then more or less compelled<sup>35</sup> to think of the abstract, alongside the basicness of vertical movement, since 'wickedness' or 'sinfulness' or 'madness' is the Middle English meaning of *folie*. We are hence led to a sense of prayer petitioning for the descent of divine powers, such as contrition, *ʔon* wickedness<sup>36</sup>. At a more earthly level we might consider man's procreation, in place of God's creation, with the bodily conception being characterised as pleasant (*bene*), courtly (*rose*), or wicked (*folie*). Also there are corresponding qualities to be associated with the resulting child which are pleasant, quickened, or bastard.

In a modern linguistic *style*, we may speak of 'praying for a child' or, in more of a medieval style, 'petitioning the Lord for the descent of a soul'. Medieval scholastics believed that incorporeal souls descended from the heavens to be implanted in corporeal beings<sup>37</sup>. In medieval times, adjacent ideas evidently included the 'abstract' theophany of a *plaut* for the Lord's *plente*<sup>38</sup> (bounty or fertility) in a *plaut* (of *vertue* or of soul) and, also, there is the adjacent 'concrete concept' of a child. A (near) prototypical concept for *plant* can be said to be that of soul implantation, or bodily conception, but it is pertinent to add that the related act of 'procreation' is subject to a wide range of non-descriptive *style*<sup>39</sup>. This expression of the style often involves euphemism, such as with the phrase 'sleeping together'. Since it is quite normal to suppress<sup>40</sup> the act of procreation from polite conversation, other adjacent ideas may be brought to the fore of our conscious thought (*cf* the medieval intellectual) with animal eroticism (*cf* the medieval sensory) being suppressed to the subconscious (*cf* the medieval vegetative). In medieval scholasticism, procreation was associated with the *generative* which, along with the nutritive and the augmentative, was a function of the *vegetative* operations of the soul. Some confirmation of archaic, (near) prototypical sense to plant of this nature can be found in Samuel Johnson's 18th century English Dictionary which lists 'meaning 2' of *to plant* as 'to procreate, to generate'<sup>41</sup>.

### 26.2.3 Differing autohyponymy for *plant* in differing cultures

The Natural History classifications (*ie* taxonomies<sup>42</sup>) of different languages can differ not only in the names of such categories as 'animals'<sup>43</sup> and 'plants' but also in which categories are

<sup>34</sup>Henry Bett (1925) *Johannes Scotus Erigena, a study of medieval philosophy*

<sup>35</sup>More strictly, this assumes that the phrase has compositionality and that it did not have an idiomatic meaning as does *a white elephant* for example

<sup>36</sup>An early theophany of supplanting wickedness may have led on to a subsequent sense of men assuming special powers to '*plant*' magic spells

<sup>37</sup>This has been discussed extensively in earlier Chapters especially in connection with the teachings of the 13th century English scholastic Robert Grosseteste

<sup>38</sup>As well as being a variant spelling of *plaut(e)*, the MED defines *plente* as 1(a) abundance, prosperity, wealth, , 1(c) an ample supply of food, drink, etc, plenty, , 1(e) a large amount, great deal, much, , 1(h) fertility, productivity, fruitfulness, , 1(i) generosity, bounty

<sup>39</sup>In the modern usage of English, this is illustrated by an extract from Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid*, p 61, as follows. Looking at the descriptive equivalent expressions, *have intercourse with* is relatively formal, *have sex with / go to bed with / sleep with* are fairly neutral, but while *bonk*, *do it with* and *fuck* are all informal, there are significant differences between them. *Did you do it with her?* might be described as 'neutral informal', however, *bonk* is humorous, whereas *fuck*, *screw*, and *shag* are somehow aggressively obscene (although perhaps to different degrees)

<sup>40</sup>Reverence for the concept of 'planting' may have been more normal, for example, amongst supporters of the 'Plantagenets' than amongst their enemies

<sup>41</sup>Samuel Johnson's Dictionary list *To Plant v a* as 1 To put into the ground in order to grow, to set, to cultivate, 2 To procreate, to generate, 3 To place, to fix, 4 To settle, to establish as, to plant a colony, 5 To fill or adorn with something planted as he planted the garden or the country, 6 To direct properly as, to plant a cannon

<sup>42</sup>Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid*, pps 146-61, 186

<sup>43</sup>The French word 'animal' designates all members of the animal 'kingdom' including birds, fish, insects, etc whereas in everyday English 'animal' is a co-taxonym which contrasts with birds, fish, insects, etc but which includes mammals, reptiles, and amphibians

recognised. For example, for modern English speakers, walnuts, peanuts, and almonds all belong to a single category called 'nuts' but this has no equivalent word in French or German. Though there is the botanical category 'dry fruit' in a 'scientific taxonomy', this is unknown in the 'folk taxonomy' of the French. Also, in German, an *Obstgarten* is a kind of *Garten* but an *orchard* is not a kind of *garden* for the English. Such differences occur frequently for modern languages and we need to take care not simply to adopt modern English prejudices for categories and their names when considering words relating to Natural History classifications.

For the medieval word *plant*, we should *not* jump to the assumption that it referred to the 'plant' as opposed to the 'animal' kingdom. Though 'folk taxonomies' may have differed between dialects of Middle English, we may note a few generalisations. B. Berlin et al (1973)<sup>44</sup> comments 'In folk taxonomies, the most inclusive taxon, e.g. 'plant' or 'animal', is rarely named'. B. Berlin (1972)<sup>45</sup> speculates that 'the kingdom [i.e. 'plants' or 'animals'] is the last rank to acquire a distinctive label in the growth of ethnobiological nomenclature'. Also, B. Berlin (1978)<sup>46</sup> comments that 'the basic principles of classification . . . appear to arise directly out of the recognition by man of groupings . . . on the basis of visible similarities and contrasts'<sup>47</sup> and, for the Greek and Latin co-taxonyms (tree · vine · herb) he adds 'These three major groupings, it might be speculated, represent such distinct perceptual discontinuities that their recognition may constitute a substantive near-universal in prescientific man's view of the 'plant' world'.

It can be argued<sup>48</sup> that what really is required is a synthesis of the basic cognitive 'plant' groupings (tree · vine · herb) with an appropriate folk-philosophy. In medieval philosophy, all living things were considered to have a soul which had 'heavenly origins'. Natural History had more to do with the moral qualities of living beings and the structures of their souls than with such modern scientific theories as evolution and compatible classifications of the life species<sup>49</sup>. The structure of the soul appeared in 'scholastic' teachings and it seems that related concepts were widely known. The widespread occurrence of Green Man head carvings on medieval churches suggests that the 'implanted vegetable soul' was a familiar concept to the community at large. Folk apparently understood 'vegetative virtue' as a basic 'life force' and Green Man ceremonies appear to be remembered not least for 'fertility' and the 'generative' function of the vegetative soul. For the scholastics, the human soul was said to have intellectual, sensory, and vegetative functions, with the *vegetative* being common to *all life*. The 'vegetative' was present in humans, 'animals', trees, and herbs for example, and it can be associated with the *superordinate* class of all 'planted life'. The 'vegetative' transcended the co-taxonyms<sup>50</sup> (human · 'animal'<sup>51</sup> · 'plant'). A 'plant kingdom of vegetable life' should be seen as no more than an *emerging* concept for the Middle English word *plauht* which can be taken to be often more nearly synonymous with the superordinate class of all 'living things'.

<sup>44</sup>Berlin B, Breedlove D E and Raven P H (1973) *General principles of classification and nomenclature in folk biology*, *American Anthropologist* 75, 214-42

<sup>45</sup>Berlin B (1972) Speculations on the growth of ethnobotanical nomenclature, *Journal of Language and Society*, 1, 63-98

<sup>46</sup>Berlin B (1978) *Ethnobiological classification* in E H Rosch and B Lloyd (eds) *Cognition and Categorization*, Hillsdale, NJ Lawrence Erlbaum Associates

<sup>47</sup>Berlin adds 'This is not to say that cross-cutting folk classifications based on the function of the organisms (say, in food, medicine, house building, etc) are not present or relevant – they are simply not as basic or as fundamental as classification based on the appearance of the organisms'.

<sup>48</sup>See also the following: Hunn E S (1983) *The utilitarian factor in folk biological classification*, *American Anthropologist* 84, 830-47. Brown C H (1995) *Lexical acculturation and ethnobiology: Utilitarianism versus intellectualism*, *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology* 5, 51-64

<sup>49</sup>In modern science, taxonomy developed with the Swedish botanist Carl Von Linné (1707-78) (*aka* Linnaeus) and it achieved greater prominence with its relevance to 19th century theories of Evolution.

<sup>50</sup>In a modern technical specification of a hierarchy of levels of various co-taxonyms we might well choose a level as 'animal kingdom · vegetable kingdom with human' being a subclass of 'animal'. In medieval scholasticism however, ('human' · 'animal' · 'vegetable') are distinguished as different levels of complexity in the functioning of the soul.

<sup>51</sup>Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid.*, p 183 comments that there is no everyday term in English for 'members of the animal kingdom' (equivalent to *bête* in French, or *beastie* in Scottish) *creature* is from a more formal register, and *animal* in this sense (as in 'the animal kingdom') only occurs in technical registers.

(*i e* all things with a planted soul) and, indeed, associated even more widely with 'planted creation'

The medieval word *plaut* can be regarded as displaying a confused *autohyponymy*<sup>52</sup> whereby it could mean 'planted creation' and not necessarily the more specific hyponym 'newly planted vegetable life'. The Middle English Dictionary (MED) begins the definition of *plaut* with 'something planted' and such a word as herb was used more as a subordinate hyponym, or a contrasting co-taxonym, for 'a named class of vegetable life' where we would now instead use the word plant, or perhaps more specifically 'garden plant'. In Welsh *planta*<sup>53</sup> means 'to beget children' and *plant* means 'planted generation' or 'children'. In other words, for *plant* in Welsh, the salient hyponym of 'planted creation' is 'planted human life' whereas elsewhere it could be 'young vegetable life'. The concept of *plant* as a 'sapling' evidently came into Middle English with 'Anglo Saxon'<sup>54</sup> and 'Anglo Norman'<sup>55</sup> while the idea that it meant 'human offspring' seemingly held sway for the folk of at least Wales and its borderlands

#### 26.2.4 A background of earlier Plantagenet-like names in France

Though evidence is patchy for early medieval times we may piece together some relevant notions for the meanings of early Plant-like names. The Merovingians are remembered for their cult of long hair and this has been related<sup>56</sup> to their *virtus* (*i e* manliness or virtue). Their procreation was liberal and royal bastards were never at a discount because they were bastards<sup>57</sup>. The meaning of the Latin word *virtus*<sup>58</sup> related also to the vigour of vegetation. The 9th century scholastic Scotus Erigena, a contemporary of Bernard Plantapilosa (Plantevelu), maintained that teeth, bones, and hair contained only vegetable life<sup>59</sup> and this may be compared with more widespread concepts of 'implanted vegetative life'<sup>60</sup> or 'planted vertu'. Scotus Erigena maintained that *a planted place in human nature [cf the vegetative soul] was not evil [non ergo in natura humana plantatum]*<sup>61 62 63</sup>

<sup>52</sup> Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid* pps 110-1, 150-3. An example of autohyponymy is that the word dog can mean a particular type of animal which can be said to be a superordinate class, with a subclass of the male or the female of the species. Whereas the female is called a bitch the male is called a dog also. As the male, dog is a hyponym of dog as the species. Rather similarly, in medieval times *plaut* could be considered to mean 'any life' planted by God or just its own hyponym with the meaning 'vegetable life'.

<sup>53</sup> Editor Gareth A Bevan (1995) *Gernadur Prifysgol Cymru: A Dictionary of the Welsh Language* defines, with early usage, *planta* *planta* to beget or bear (children), procreate, breed.

<sup>54</sup> In Anglo-Saxon *plante* means a plant or a shoot. T Northcote Toller (1898) *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary based on the Manuscript Collections of the late Joseph Bosworth*.

<sup>55</sup> The Anglo-Norman Dictionary (London 1992) defines *plante*<sup>1</sup>, *plante* s (bot) as *plante*, young shoot, young tree.

<sup>56</sup> J M Wallace-Hadrill (1962) *ibid*, pps 62, 156ff, 162, 232, 245ff.

<sup>57</sup> J M Wallace-Hadrill (1962) *ibid*, pps 203-4.

<sup>58</sup> The Middle English (MED) definition of the meanings of *vertue* has been outlined in a previous footnote. In Old French, the meanings are similar. The *Dictionnaire Historique de L'Ancien Langage François* par La Curne de Sainte-Palaye (1882) lists *virtu* and *vertu* with 'all the senses of the Latin *virtus*'. The *Oxford Latin Dictionary* Ed. P G W Glare (1976) lists *virtus*: 1. The qualities typical of a true man, manly spirit, resolution, valour, steadfastness, mature vigour (of vegetation), 2. Excellence of character or mind, worth, merit, ability, 3. Moral excellence, virtue, goodness, 4. (personified or as a goddess), 5. Any attraction or valuable quality, excellence (natural or acquired), 6. That in which something excels, special property.

<sup>59</sup> Henry Bett (1925) *Johannes Scotus Erigena, a study in medieval philosophy* pps 57-8.

<sup>60</sup> Foliate heads, in which the face becomes leaves, appear on Roman columns of the 6th century AD. Heads issuing vegetation from the mouth appear on tombs and carvings and they appear to have become the dominant form of so-called 'Green Man' heads for 12th century Romanesque churches. Chapter 25.

<sup>61</sup> The *Glossarium Mediae et Infimae Latinitatis*, conditum a Carolo du Fresno, Domino du Cange (1938) lists *plantatum* ut *plantata*, in Charta ann 1062 apud Menester Histor Lugdun pag 6 and *plantata, plantada* locus vitibus vel arboribus consistus, (*planteis*) in Consuetud Britannica art 605.

<sup>62</sup> The *Lexicon Manuale ad Scriptores mediae et infimae Latinitatis* ou *Recueil de Mots de la Basse Latinité* par W-H Maigne d'Arms lists *plantatum* ut *plantata* (A 1022) and *plantata* locus vitibus vel arboribus consistus, heu planté d'arbres ou de vignes.

<sup>63</sup> Albert Blaise (1975) *Dictionnaire Latin-Français des Auteurs du Moyen Age* lists *plantata* plantation de vigne, heu planté.

*est malum*] but that evil was the irrational motion of the will<sup>64</sup>.

In Latin, *planta*<sup>65</sup> means 'sole of foot' or 'shoot for propagation' and *pilosa*<sup>66</sup> means 'hairy', *Plantapilosa* literally means 'hairy generative shoot'. By the 9th century times of *Plantapilosa* (*Plantevelu*) there were the beginnings of a conscious separation between written Latin and spoken language<sup>67 68</sup>.

For the meaning of *Plantagenet*, it is appropriate to modulate Old French meanings with earlier Latin senses. In the later part of the 9th century, there is the first written evidence of vernacular Old French which begins to reveal itself more fully by the 11th century and into the 12th century times<sup>69</sup> of Geoffrey *Plante Genest*<sup>70</sup>. In Latin *planta* means 'sprig', *genista*<sup>71</sup> means 'broom', and *genitus*<sup>72</sup> means 'generation' or 'creation'. *Plantagenet* (or *Plante Genest*) is usually taken to mean 'a sprig of broom', which is hairy.

The 1950 edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* maintains that '*Plantagenet was derived from the custom of Geoffrey*<sup>73</sup> *wearing in his cap a sprig of the broom (genet) plant*'. By the 1974 edition, this had been modified to '*it has been variously explained as referring to his practice of wearing a sprig of broom (Latin genista) in his hat or, more probably, to his habit of planting brooms to improve his hunting covers*'. In Old French however, *plante*<sup>74</sup> means 'lament' or 'planted place' or 'sole of foot' or (as *planté*) 'abundance', *geneste*<sup>75</sup> means 'broom' or a 'kind of martin (weasel)' or (as *genet*) a 'small horse'. Somewhat at odds with recent English presumptions, 'lament by broom' is found in France as an early interpretation of *Plantagenet*<sup>76</sup>.

It is interesting to note that both *Plantapilosa* and *Plantagenet* can mean 'hairy shoot for propagation'. For the Welsh at least, the generative sense of *planta* was more salient than its vegetable

<sup>64</sup>H Betts (1925), *ibid*, p 70 Chapter 24

<sup>65</sup>The *Oxford Latin Dictionary* defines *planta* to propagate from cuttings, also *planta*<sup>1</sup> the sole of the foot (esp. as placed on the ground in standing, treading etc.), and *planta*<sup>2</sup> a young shoot detached from the parent-plant for propagation, (b) a young plant, seedling

<sup>66</sup>The *Oxford Latin Dictionary* defines *pilosus* covered with hair, hairy, shaggy (b) (as a mark of uncouthness)

<sup>67</sup>In the strongly romanised south of France, Roman civilisation remained largely intact after the 5th century though Latin speech began to develop into more localised Gallo-Roman. Literary Latin continued to be the official language of both Church and State though the quality of written Latin deteriorated into so-called Lower Latin during Merovingian times. With the advent of the Carolingian dynasty in the 8th century, the standard of Literary Latin improved and Charlemagne succeeded in raising the standard of education in the Church and among the nobles.

<sup>68</sup>M K Pope (1952) *From Latin to Modern French with Especial consideration of Anglo-Norman*, pps 9-13, 16-17

<sup>69</sup>The Germanic influence is held to have been less in the counties south of the Loire and, in the 12th century, the vernacular of the south (Langue d'Oc) was held to be a distinct language from that of the north (Langue d'Oïl). The Angevin Empire embraced both sides of this divide and extended into England.

<sup>70</sup>The spelling *Plante Genest* appears in the *Roman de Rou* by the 12th century poet Wace of Caen in Normandy and is cited by the *Complete Peerage* (Vol XI Appendices, page 141). Though possibly inappropriate to 'Plantagenet times', the Romans often used 3 names (praenomen, nomen, cognomen) with the nomen inherited from the father (or sometimes associated with a tribe) and the cognomen being more a personal nickname (sometimes associated with a family branch).

<sup>71</sup>The *Oxford Latin Dictionary* defines *genista* (*genesta*) the name of various shrubs, incl. prob. Spanish broom *spartium junceum* and greenweed *genista tinctoria*.

<sup>72</sup>The *Oxford Latin Dictionary* lists *genitus* reproduction, generation, also various similar words such as *genitalis* (1) of or concerned with creation, (2) concerned with procreation or reproduction, reproductive, capable of reproduction, (2b) (with reference to plants), (3) of or connected with one's birth or birthday, (4) hereditary, inborn, native.

<sup>73</sup>Geoffrey (1113-1151) the Fair, Count of Anjou and Maine.

<sup>74</sup>La Curie de Sainte-Palaye, *ibid*, lists 1 *Plante* plainte, du Latin *plactus*, 2 *Plante* (1) endroit planté, (2) plante des pieds, *Planté* (or *Plantée*) (I) plénitude (voir *Plenté*), (II) abondance, quantité, *Planter* (1) mettre en terre, (2) au pronominal, se jeter, *Plenté*, *Plentet* grand quantité, abondance, du Latin *plenitatem*. For the phonology of *plante* (lament) from the Latin *placius* see M K Pope (1952), *ibid*, p 133, the *Oxford English Dictionary* lists *plactus* the action of striking noisily, esp. (b) the beating of the breast, etc. (as a sign of sorrow), lamentation.

<sup>75</sup>La Curie de Sainte-Palaye, *ibid*, lists 1 *Geneste*, *Genestre* genêts, 2 *Geneste* sorte de fouine, *Genet* cheval d'Espagne, de petite taille, *Genette* (à la) aller à cheval à la genette, avec étriers fort courts, comme si l'on montait un genet.

<sup>76</sup>On <http://www.dcs.hull.ac.uk/cgi-bin/gedlkup/n=royal?royal11405> there is an interpretation for *Plantagenet* that is said to arise from Fulk the Great showing penance in a scourging by broom, a story which is attributed to the 17th century French poet René Rapin. This can be compared with a 'lament of wickedness' interpretation of the medieval English name *Plantefolie*.

taxonomy One might consider that there was implicature or explicit reference to the reproductive organs and procreation throughout Latin, Old French, Middle English, and Welsh but with different strengths of allusion and different styles, ranging from the crude to the poetic, in different cultures Erigena's 'planted place in human nature' can be related to reproduction or the soul With a 'soul' sense of 'planted place' for *plante*, there is consistent sense for Plant(a/e)genet as 'the implanted virtues of a horseman (from the British medieval Latin *genetes*<sup>77</sup>)'.

We may personalise such concepts in the 'horse borne establisher' role of Geoffrey Plantegenet who, through marriage and itinerant courts and other means, received (down from the heavens) the power of bringing cohesion to the Angevin Empire Though Aquitaine, Normandy, and England lasted only a century as the Angevin Empire created by Geoffrey Plante Genest, his male descendants retained the English crown for some 350 years Though early details are sketchy for the use of 'Plantagenet' as a surname, this has become one of the most famous names in English history For the medieval nobility, it seems appropriate to foreground a meaning that relates to God's creation and the descent of the Word (*cf. verbum regis*) and His planted *vertues*, this sits neatly with the developed philosophies of the 13th century scholastics relating to the heavenly descent of the intellective, as well as the vegetative, operations of the soul. The Middle English herbal *Agnus Castus* ascribes broom the *vertue* of knitting together broken bones<sup>78</sup> and this may be extended to other cohesive powers such as in broom stabilising crumbling banksides. With the praise maxim<sup>79</sup> of modern pragmatics, Plantagenet could mean 'the descended *vertu* of cohesive powers planted in noble flesh with God's Word' Similar, though less lordly, notions may pertain to similar names in late medieval England

### 26.2.5 The medieval *planting* of the Word and of *vertue*

In modern times, we may relate our thoughts mostly to a vegetable plant, which can be thought to relate to late medieval sense involving the planting of vegetable life down from the heavens However, the word used mostly for this by the medieval Pearl poet for example was *erb* The 14th century Pearl poet refers to God '*that al the worlde planted*'. The Wycliffe version of Genesis 2.8 reads '*forsothe the lord god hadde plauntid paradise of delyte fro bygynnung in the whiche he sette man. whame he hadde (y)foumyd*' The east Cheshire Pearl poet also refers to paradise that the Lord *plantted* (sic) on earth The Wycliffe version of Genesis 2.7 includes reference to God instilling into the face of man the *breth of lyf*<sup>80</sup> and, since *lyf* can be associated with 'leaf' as well as 'life'<sup>81</sup>, there is an apparent allusion to Green Man heads receiving a 'breath of foliage' along with our more modern understanding of the 'breath of life' If we are familiar with the metaphor of Green Man heads 'uttering' vegetation from the mouth, as is common in medieval church carvings for example<sup>82</sup>, we may quickly grasp a related notion of God 'planting' His creative Word or 'vegetative *vertue*' into men In particular, the Middle English (MED) definition of *vertue* relates partly to the vegetative powers of the soul – the MED lists for example 1 *virtu of (child) bering*, 3(b) the vegetative power of nature; *virtu of genderinge*, *virtu of norishunge* These relate to the generative and nutritive operations of the vegetative soul whose augmentative operations, also, are implicit in meaning 3(a): the source of strength for a bodily process Medieval phraseology includes the *planting* of the Word, the *planting* of *vertue*<sup>83</sup>, the *planting* of grace of noble lineage, the *planting*

<sup>77</sup>E E Latham, *Revised Latin Word-list from British and Irish Sources*

<sup>78</sup>Gosta Brodm (1950) *Agnus Castus A Middle English Herbal*

<sup>79</sup>Alana Cruse (2000) *ibid*, pps 364-5

<sup>80</sup>The Wycliffe version of Genesis 2.7 reads '*The lord god than formyde man of the styme of the erth & spyryde in to the face of hym, ane entre of breth of hyf And mad(e) is (a)man in to a soule zeuyng lyf*'

<sup>81</sup>The MED does not list *lyf* but defines *lif* as 'animate existence, also, the vegetable and animal life effected in a human being by the natural and vital spirit, also, the soul' The MED also defines *lif* as a variant spelling of *lef* meaning 'leaf'

<sup>82</sup>Chapter 25

<sup>83</sup>The MED defines *vertu*, *vertu(w)e*, *vertou*, etc 1 Physical strength, power, force, energy, also vigor, also stamina, e.g. *vertu of bering* the strength to give birth, 2 Physical ability of skill, an unusual ability, a talent, proficiency, skill, also, an area of expertise, 3 (a) Bodily strength or vigour, vitality, also, bodily health, also, the source of strength for a bodily

of continuation of sin, etc. Since the word *vertue* was applied to the healing powers of herbs, 'planting *vertue*' can also be extended to the concept of instilling 'healing rose spirits' for example<sup>84</sup> into humans. As well as from the mouths of men, there are medieval carvings showing cats issuing foliage from the mouth indicating that 'vegetative *vertues*' could also be planted *downwards and into* cats. We may note that *to set down*, *to implant*, and *to establish* are all polysemes of the Middle English verb *plaunten*<sup>85</sup>. Each of these subsenses can be applied to God's 'planting' of the creative Word or Logos or 'vegetative *vertues*' into corporeal humans as well as to our more modern understanding of man planting herbs into soil.

### 26.2.6 Disputing the DBS meaning of Plant

The Dictionary of British Surnames (DBS) (Table 26.4) gives the meaning 'gardener' for Plant. There is no known evidence that there was an initial or early Plant who was a 'gardener', nor is there any evidence of metonymic extension of the meaning of the word *plant* to 'gardener'. Searches for extensions of meaning, such as a metaphor or a metonym, are triggered<sup>86</sup> when we recognise that an acceptable literal interpretation is not available but, in fact, there is the Welsh literal interpretation 'human offspring' for *plant*.

For the context of SE England, the DBS postulates that there could have been a metonymic extension<sup>87</sup> of the meaning of Plant to a 'gardener' which it attempts to justify by pointing to the medieval names Plantebene and Planterose, while ignoring the more common medieval English name Plantefolie. Even for the mainly French name Planterose, however, we should not rush to a vision of men planting shrubs, brought on with gardening being the most popular hobby in modern Britain. French authorities maintain Planterose means 'from a place planted with roses'. Such an

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process, (b) the quickening power of a flower or root, also (fig.), the life sustaining force within a plant, the vegetative power of nature, also, the fruit of a plant, *vertu of genderinge* the reproductive power, *vertu of nourishing* the inherent nutritive value within a plant, 4 (a) A particular mental faculty or power of the soul necessary for thought, imagination etc., a power of the brain having the potential to direct and control physical functions, also, the force or power which causes the functioning of the brain, 5 (Physiol.) A physical faculty or power which causes functioning of the body, a part of the body, or bodily process, 6 (Chiefly med.) (a) efficacious quality, (b) a medicinal property, 7 (a) The power to protect from harm, talismanic power, the power to effect magic, also, the power to confer a supernatural ability, also, an occult power, (b) a supernatural influence, the power to affect life on earth, - used of celestial bodies, 8 (a) An inherent power of a substance which gives it power, also fig., an intrinsic property of one of the four elements, (b) the power whereby the person or thing to which that power is attached can affect conditions, status, etc., 9 (a) Divine power, divine might, (b) divine power divinely invested in a person or thing, (c) an act or a manifestation of divine power, a miracle, (d) as epithet for a deity or Christ, 10 (a) Sacramental grace, sanctifying grace, the spiritual benefit of Sacramental grace or of Christian virtue, (b) state of grace, 11 (a) Moral excellence, goodness, probity, also as a divine attribute, (b) a moral principle, an ethical imperative, righteousness, morality, (c) the moral impulse to do good, the power of conscience, (d) spiritual strength, fortitude, (e) moral inspiration, 12 a specific moral quality, 13 (a) Nobility of character, manliness, valor, a quality befitting a noble or knight, a chivalric quality, the moral rectitude appropriate to a ruler, royal generosity, (b) an act of valour, 14 (a) Legal power, authority, (b) supremacy, 15 (a) Value, worth, (b) significance, import 16 (a) Effectiveness, (b) actuality, 17 An army, a fighting force, 18 (Theol.) The seventh order of angels in the celestial hierarchy, also, a celestial power, 19 The word virtue

<sup>84</sup>The Middle English *Agnus Castus* lists the rose with many healing *vertues*

<sup>85</sup>The MED defines the meanings of *plaunten* as 1(a) to plant or set (a tree, an herb, a vine, etc.), also fig., also, transplant (a tree, etc.), 1(b) to plant (a vineyard, a garden), 1(c) to plant or sow a crop, also fig., 2(a) to insert (a scion) into (a stock), engraft, also fig., 2(b) ppl. plaunted, of a branch joined to the trunk of a tree, 2(c) to instill (a virtue, a quality), infuse (grace), implant (the natural law, contrition, etc. in sb or sth), instill (one's will in sb), impart (truth, the word of God), 2(d) anat. ppl. plaunted, of an organ or a sinew connected (to a bone), of a vein attached to, or stemming from, an organ of a nerve fixed or located (in an organ), 3(a) to establish (a colony), settle (a people), found (a religious house), institute (a religion), form (a part of the body), create (the world), establish (peace), 3(b) to set (sth in a place), 3(c) to set (sth) down in writing, insert (sth) in a treatise, also, plant (a false notion), 3(d) *plaunten bataille* to engage in combat, enter battle, *plaunten (in) sege*, lay a siege, 4 to insert (sth) in a food dish as decoration, decorate (a dish), 5 in surnames, (1199) Plantebene, (1209) Plantefolie, (1272) Planterose

<sup>86</sup>Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid.*, p. 210

<sup>87</sup>Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid.*, pps. 112, 211-4. A modern waitress might say 'the ham sandwich has ordered a coffee' referring to 'the person who has ordered the ham sandwich'. We might similarly envisage that some lord may have referred to their gardener as the 'plant'.



We may note that the *function* perspective 'gardener' tends to highlight a 'vegetable plant' concept for the meaning of Plant and this is also the case for the *origins* perspective 'from the plantation'. Both of these relate to a *modern English prototypical concept* for the meaning of *plant* and both are listed in *modern English Surname Dictionaries*. These two meanings presume that the concept of a 'plant' kingdom was strongly recognised while neglecting the consideration that there were other 'folk' and 'scholastic' taxonomies for 'plant' and the soul in medieval times.

A relevant respected source is the *Dictionary of British Surnames*<sup>a</sup> (DBS) and this enumerates four main groups of surname. French authorities have maintained that the French surname *Plante* means 'from a planted place' and this is consistent with DBS Group 1 -

- 1 Local Surnames by far the largest group, derive from a place name, indicating where the man held land, or the place from which he had come, or where he actually lived, a large number denote residence by a wood, in the marsh, by oaks, etc., also, toponymics, denoting the country, province, county, town or district from which the individual came.

There is early mention in English sources, referring to Rouen in France, of the name form *de la Plante* (1273) which highlights an *origins* perspective. This may be unrelated to the east Cheshire name Plant but, even for *de la Plante*, one could consider 'heavenly' or 'generative' origins rather than 'locative' origins. We may recall that several early Plants are found in a religious context, their corresponding belief in 'heavenly origins' could have highlighted 'a descended soul' meaning.

There is only a slightly different emphasis of the *origins* *qualia* role<sup>b</sup> between 'descended soul' and a surviving sense of 'descendant'. Even in early times, a modern sense of 'descendant' could have been foregrounded, to become more salient than a pervasive belief in 'heavenly descent' if, for example, the descent were from a recognised family. In other words the emphasis could have been on descent from a particular family father who was (once) on earth in place of God the Father in heaven. We may hence consider DBS Group 2:-

- 2 Surnames of Relationship these are often called *patronymics* (*i.e.* names relating to the father) but a more comprehensive term is needed, partly because many are formed from women's names and partly because, in early sources, other relationships are often expressed.

A semantic emphasis on 'fatherly origins' for *Plant* seems broadly consistent with, for example, the medieval Welsh custom for names, in 1292, 48% of Welsh names were patronymics of the form 'Llewellyn ap Gwyffud' or 'Madog ap Jevan ap Jorweth' where *ap* means 'son of'. There are also, of course, English surnames such as Robinson, meaning son of Robin, or Hodgkins, meaning illegitimate child of Roger. The *Plant* surname may have had an *origins* perspective that can be likened more to *fatherly origins* than *locative origins*.

The DBS adds two more groups -

- 3 Surnames of Occupation or Office
- 4 Nicknames

The DBS then adds the disclaimer '*Within these groups there is considerable overlapping and a full and accurate classification is impossible*'

<sup>a</sup>P.H. Reaney (1958) *A Dictionary of British Surnames*, second edition with correction and additions by R.M. Wilson (1976)

<sup>b</sup>Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid.*, pps 117-8. Pustejovsky (1995) has identified four different *qualia* roles as different possible perspectives of the meaning of words and these are *component parts*, *type*, *origins*, and *function*. The first two could apply to the personal characteristics of a person called Plant (as arises for such 'nicknames' as Longshanks or Short) but such characteristics do not appear to relate to the meaning of Plant. For the other two *qualia* roles, a *function* perspective, such as 'gardener', is semantically on a par with an *origins* perspective such as 'from the plantation' or 'from heavenly descent'.

Table 26.4 Plant in a general scheme of surname semantics

origins perspective may be varied and there is particular salience in human life origins. There are implicatures of 'plant' (generation) and 'rose' (courtly love) that suggest procreation veiled by the politeness maxims of modesty and consideration<sup>88</sup>. There is modesty in 'my life is as vegetation' and consideration of embarrassment in 'your attraction is as a rose'<sup>89</sup>. A medieval mind may have thought first of implanted vegetative *vertu* (plant) with *rose* selecting the augmentative from the vegetative powers. The rose related to immaculate conception<sup>90</sup> as well as courtly love<sup>91</sup>. The descent of a child's soul (plant) could augment its body<sup>92</sup> such that Planterose could become a roused or quickened<sup>93</sup> offspring. Similar names can be interpreted more directly, by philonymous selections<sup>94</sup> of the polysemes of *plant* and *folie* or *bene*, to produce the consistent meanings a 'bastard implanted' (Plantefolie) or 'hallowed descended' (Plantebene) offspring.

### 26.2.7 Reviewing a better meaning for Plant

The Plants' main 14th century homeland was seemingly east Cheshire and north Staffordshire in the NW Midlands of England though there are 13th century mentions elsewhere. Initial DNA evidence suggests that the Plants are largely a single family. It does not seem very fitting to suppose that such an 'occupational' name as a 'gardener' (DBS Group 3) applied mostly to a single family<sup>95</sup>. It is not *impossible* to suppose that most of several unrelated families of 'gardeners' died out, perhaps during the 14th century Black Death, leaving just one widely spreading 'gardener' family. However the initial DNA evidence, as well as semantic and geographic considerations, makes it seem less likely that Plant meant 'gardener' than 'offspring'. The latter meaning could have been largely restricted to a single family that ramified early, perhaps from the NW dialect district of England near north Wales<sup>96</sup>.

A 'human life' concept for *Plant* is recognisable even in *English Dictionaries* for past usage of the noun *plant*. The Middle English Dictionary (MED) describes *plaut* n(1) 1(a) as 'something planted, a shrub, an herb, a plant, also figuratively'<sup>97</sup> and the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) describes *plant* sb<sup>1</sup> 1(c) as 'figuratively, anything planted or springing up, a scion, offshoot, nursling; a young person; a novice (now rare)'. Thus, in the OED, an archaic human sense 'scion' or 'young person' for *plant* retains a mention, albeit that this mentions neither the likely foregrounding of this sense for Plant as a surname in medieval Cheshire and Staffordshire nor that 'human offspring' was the literal, not figurative, meaning for *plant* in nearby Wales.

The 14th century Pearl poet coincides with the first known evidence for the east Cheshire Plant

<sup>88</sup> Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid*, pps 361-370

<sup>89</sup> Alexander Nequam (1157-1217) in *De Naturis Rerum* describes the moral *virtues* of the rose with 'A bramble of spine in amour begets the rose whose touch is sweet and smooth'

<sup>90</sup> The Pearl poet associates the rose with virgin birth as has been described in Chapter 23. This is available on the web at <http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/cc/helpdesk/TestDir/plants/pearlpoet.pdf>

<sup>91</sup> The relevance of the 13th century *Roman de la Rose* has been described in detail in Chapter 21

<sup>92</sup> The 13th century philosopher Roger Bacon claimed that *most modern* scholastics taught God's direct creation of only the intellectual operations of the soul

<sup>93</sup> As listed in an earlier footnote, the MED 3(b) meaning of *vertue* is 'the quickening power of a flower or root'

<sup>94</sup> Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid*, pps 224-5

<sup>95</sup> A possible exception might be if people of high office were selected from a single family, as DNA evidence suggests was the case for the Jewish name Cohen

<sup>96</sup> This may have arisen with the salt trade. Alternatively, there is some evidence to suggest that the Plants may have arrived in east Cheshire from Warren lands following the disinheritance of the illegitimate (Plantagenet) descent of the Warren earls of Surrey (Chapter 19)

<sup>97</sup> Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid*, pps 199-201 considers two different senses of *to expire*, namely 'to die' (as for a person) and 'to become out of date' (as for a driving licence). His own intuition is that the first sense is literal and the second is figurative/extended but, for many of his students, it is the other way around. The reason for the difference of opinion is not clear though it might perhaps relate to the 'die' sense having been more usual when he was young. Similarly for *to plant*, there appears to have been medieval dialect differences between usages of the 'child' or 'herb' senses (e.g. between Wales and England) so that it becomes unclear which sense of 'something planted' (MED) should be regarded, in a specific environment, as being literal rather than figurative/extended.

family name His usage of *plaunten* centres on the *collocations*<sup>98</sup> 'planted world' and 'planted paradise' This suggests 'heavenly origins' for the planted as found in the generating *vertu* of a 'scion' As well as the 1(d) meaning 'scion' for *plaut*<sup>99</sup>, the MED mentions the 1(c) meaning 'sprig' Whereas *sprig* can be a derogatory term for 'a young person', the Concise OED defines *scion* as 'shoot of plant, especially one cut for grafting or planting, descendant, young member of (especially a noble) family' For the Pearl poet, *plonttez* could mean young pears or young peers<sup>100</sup> In Welsh<sup>101</sup> and Irish<sup>102</sup>, *plant* has the meaning 'children', 'scion', or 'child'.

We may consider that Children, Child, Plant, and Young are broadly similar surnames though there are different accounts for each of these names The DBS lists a 12th century Richard *le Yunge* at Lichfield in Staffordshire, ascribing the name to the Old English *geong* meaning 'young' and adding 'a name often used, no doubt, to distinguish a younger from an older man' For the surnames Children, Childerhouse, and Childers, the DBS gives the meaning 'from a children's orphanage'. This does not fit well with the initial DNA results for Plant, unless we extend the notion of 'orphanage' to a 'planted place' for the children of a single family<sup>103</sup> For the surname Child, the DBS mentions other names from Latin, *Puer* and *Infans*, and adds:-

*In the earliest examples (c 975) it probably denotes one comparable in status to the drengs of the northern Danelaw, the sergeants of Norman times Ekwall (Early London Personal Names) has shown that Robert Child (1202) may have been called by the pet-name of Child because he was the youngest child of a minor at the time of his parents' death cf puer and Infans supra In the 13th and 14th centuries child appears to have been applied to a young noble awaiting knighthood (MED) It may also mean 'childish, immature' (c1200 MED), 'a page attendant' (1382 ibid)*

Although a 'heavenly or fatherly origins' perspective (DBS Group 2) for *plant* is not given in English Dictionaries as the most prominent meaning, there is the literal meaning 'children' in Welsh and similar meaning extended at least into the West Midlands The meaning a 'descended soul or descendant' complicates with medieval faith and can be regarded to carry some euphemism or implicature of consideration<sup>104</sup> in connection with the generation of life Reference to created virtue or a generated child seems implicit down the centuries, even into more modern English In the 14th century, William Langland of the West Midlands and London, described the most precious *vertue* as the '*plonte of pees*'<sup>105</sup> or '*plonte of Trewe-love*' In the 15th century East Midlands, Richard Misyn described carnal love as nourishing the '*plantes of all vyce*' Seemingly even in rural SE England around 1460<sup>106</sup> *plant* refers to the descent of virtuous life from the church fathers with '*Religious sister for as moche as thou art now plantid in the gardyn of holy religioun If thou wilt lerne very meknes so to be a religious plaunte . oure blissed lord the tender and very louyng spouse and keper of chaste soules and bodlies wich hath plaunted the in the garden of his holy religioun Thou*

<sup>98</sup> Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid*, p 76

<sup>99</sup> The MED defines *plaut* noun as 1(a) something planted, a shrub, an herb, a plant, also figuratively, also by analogy to a plant, a tooth, 1(b) a sapling, tree, also, a sapling used as a staff or cudgel, 1(c) a young plant, a sprout, sprig or shoot; 1(d) a cutting, slip, scion, or graft of a tree, vegetable, or other plant, 2 the sole of the foot

<sup>100</sup> Chapter 23

<sup>101</sup> Editor Gareth A Bevan (1995) *A Dictionary of the Welsh Language* defines, with medieval usage, *plant*<sup>1</sup> children, young persons, children (of parents), offspring (sometimes of animals), progeny, issue, descendants, followers, disciples, servants, persons regarded as product of a particular place, time, event, circumstances, etc, 'boys, sons, also fig

<sup>102</sup> Royal Irish Academy (1967) *Contributions to a Dictionary of the Irish Language* defines *plant*(t)a (from Latin *planta*, late loan word) a plant, a scion, as in 'a foreign yet Gaelic scion' (of Gerald Fitzgerald son of the Knight of Glm) Also, Rev Patrick S Dinneeny (1927) *An Irish English Dictionary* defines *clann* - race, children, sept, breed, progeny, clan, party, sect, followers, school, a plant (early) *oume clanne* - a child. *clanne* - pregnant *clann* comes from the Latin *planta* which word at a later period produced *plánnda* - plant, scion, offspring

<sup>103</sup> A 19th century book (John Sleigh (1862) *A History of the Ancient Parish of Leek*, p 33) maintains that Plant is a corruption of Plantagenet Proof is (as yet) lacking that there was a blood relationship between the Plant and Plantagenet families In the 14th century Plant homeland, the royal heir held the title 'earl of Chester' and there was, in east Cheshire, the royal stud at Macclesfield and the illegitimate Warren (Plantagenet) descent at Poynton

<sup>104</sup> Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid*, pps 366-7

<sup>105</sup> This evidently relates to Grosseteste's reference to the Prince of Peace (Chapter 22) as well as to the Biblical description of Jesus as 'the vine'

<sup>106</sup> Dr J J Vaisier (1960) *A deuout treatyse called the tte & xii ffutes of the holy goost*

ant swete in good living yf thou plante in thi soule holy plantes of holy ermes and the lif of faders [fathers] In the 16th century, William Shakespeare of the West Midlands and London, used *plant* as a metaphor for man with sap as his vegetative *virtu* in Sonnet 15 5-7 'When I perceive men as plants increase [growth is the augmentative function of the vegetative] Cheered and checked even by the selfsame sky [celestial control of the vegetative] Vaunt in their sap at height decrease', he also used gardens (cf. planted places) as a metaphor for maidens with flowers as the vehicle for the (generative) bearing of life in Sonnet 16 6-7 'And many maidens gardens yet unset With virtuous wish would bear your living flowers' Even by the 17th century, in east Cheshire there is reference to the 'planted Woid of the Lord' which retains an emphasis on God's creation. An allusion to man's generation seems evident in a 1621 reference at Chester to 'his Grandchild [i.e. of Sir John Savage] then a young Plant That hopeful Plant, that is the apparent Heir of all his glory, and this great Discent.'<sup>107</sup> Here Plant appears to be at least a *naturalised*<sup>108</sup> metaphor for human life such that 'child' is *effectively* its literal meaning; we may note that the capitalised words here are Plant, Heir, and Discent and that 'child' is grammatically required rather than the plural monoseme 'children' of Welsh Dictionaries. A precise synonym is often elusive but there seems little doubt that a fitting polysemy for the early Plant surname is a 'descended implant of soul descendant or offspring

<sup>107</sup>J.P. Earwaker (1877) *Last Cheshire Past and Present, A History of the Hundred of Macclesfield in the County Palatine of Chester* Vol I, pps 9-10. This reproduces a 1621 description of the Hundred of Macclesfield written by Mr William Webb.

<sup>108</sup>Alan Cruse (2000) *ibid* p 201.

## SNIPPETS

### Bosley St Mary - Baptism 1625 – 1812

12 June 1625 John Plant alias Brosten s of Jacob Plant of Bosley  
26 Nov 1636 Jarod? S of Lawrence Plant of Clowlow de Corse  
17 Jan 1664 Jacob s of Jacob Plant  
29 June 1668 Joseph s of Jacob Plant of Bosley  
14 Jan 1672 Thomas s of Jacob Plant  
15 Nov 1721 Dority d of Thomas & Dorothy Plant  
20 Nov 1726 James so of Thomas & Dorothy Plant  
21 June 1752 John s of Thomas & A Plant of Bosley  
7 Oct 1810 Joseph (born 15 Sept 1810) s of Thomas & Margaret Plant of Bosley

### Bosley St Mary - Marriages 1615 – 1750

14 Apr 1673 John Htckinbotham & Jane Plant of Rode

### Bosley St Mary – Burials 1625 --

18 June 1634 Henry Plant of Wincle  
29 Nov 1635 Henry s of ? Plant of Wincle  
25 Dec 1635 Elizb wife of ? Plant of Sutton  
11 May 1674 Isobell Plant of Wincle – Widow  
6 May 1676 John Plant  
30 June 1726 James Plant

### Plant extracts – Keele Parish Registers

#### Marriages 1543 – 1812

1721 Robertus Plant et Jana Steedman ambo de Kael  
21 Feb 1731 Thomas Plant and Eliza Walters de Swinnerton  
17 April 1804 Samuel Plant and Elizabeth Smith  
wits = George Proctor, James Bedson and Mary Smith

#### Baptisms 1540 -- 1698

None

#### Burials 1699

None

### Slater's Directory for Shropshire 1850 -- Information provided by Judith Kirkby, Member No 139

Van for passengers and goods, travelling from The Sun, Ludlow, to Clunbury every Monday and Saturday at 4 p m Operated by ? Plant

Stephen Plant, baker, St Mary Street, Newport  
Thomas Plant, saddler, Chetwynd End, Newport  
Thomas Plant, beer retailer, Chetwynd End, Newport  
Thomas Plant, bookseller, printer etc, Claypit Street, Whitchurch

**Burials at Holy Trinity Church, Rainow 1815 to 1959**

John Plant aged two months, of Penny Lane, Rainow, son of William and Elizabeth, buried 2 August 1861

William Plant of Kerridge (aged 49), buried 31 March 1881

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**KEZIA PLANT**

Some time ago Gerald Plant, (member No 51) forwarded to me a photograph of the following gravestone



**LAWRENCE PLANT**

Of Hazlewood House died October 1806 in the 21<sup>st</sup> year of his age **Kezia Plant** Mother of the above died April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1840 in the 90<sup>th</sup> year of her age, **John Plant** her husband, died March 24<sup>th</sup> 1846 in the 89<sup>th</sup> year of his age

---Meerbrook Staffs Baptism's March 1768 -- July 1800---

Baptisms extracted from Meerbrook, March 1768 -- July 1800

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| 31.05 1767 | James son of Martha Plant of Hurdlow                    |
| 26.03 1774 | Sarah dau of Joseph and Elizabeth Plant of Parkhouse    |
| 30 06 1783 | Mary dau of John and Kezia Plant of Hazlewood House     |
| 21/03 1786 | Lawrence son of John and Kezia Plant of Hazlewood House |
| 03 10 1790 | Ellen dau of John and Kezia Plant of Hazlewood House    |
| 28.09 1792 | Hannah dau of James and Sarah Plant of Thornleigh       |
| 28.02 1794 | Mary dau of James and Sarah Plant of Thornleigh         |
| 27.11 1794 | John Base born son of Mary Plant                        |
| 02.05 1799 | James son of Joseph and Mary Plant of Gunside           |

**JAMES PLANT – CHESHIRE – 1891**

Linda Lowrey (member No 1) has forwarded the following information extracted from the 1891 Census and covering all James Plants included in the 1891 Census for Cheshire

| <b>NAME</b>                            | <b>RELATIONSHIP</b> | <b>AGE</b> | <b>GENDER</b> | <b>WHERE BORN</b> | <b>ECCL. PARISH</b> | <b>TOWN</b>      |
|--|---------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| James A                                | Grandson            | 6          | M             | Astbury           | St Mary, Astbury    | Newhold, Astbury |
| (Piece No RG12/2846 Folio 13 Page 20)  |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James Hy                               | Servant             | 21         | M             | Liverpool, Lancs  | Wilmslow            | Wilmslow         |
| (Piece No RG12/2820 Folio 53 Page 47)  |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James Hy                               | Servant             | 23         | M             | Holmes Chapel     | St John             | Toft             |
| (Piece No RG12/2828 Folio 83 Page 19)  |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James                                  | Head                | 68         | M             | Davenham          | Ashton Hayes        | Ashton           |
| (Piece No RG12/2860 Folio 62 Page 20)  |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James                                  | Son                 | 23         | M             | Leftwich          | Ashton Hayes        | Ashton           |
| (Piece No RG12/2860 Folio 62 page 20)  |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James                                  | Head                | 26         | M             | Hurdsfield        | Bollington          | Bollington       |
| (Piece No RG12/2809 Folio 78 Page 25)  |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James                                  | Head                | 56         | M             | Ashlege, Staffs   | Christchurch        | Wheelock         |
| (Piece No RG12/2847 Folio 170 Page 13) |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James                                  | Son                 | 17         | M             | Wheelock          | Christchurch        | Wheelock         |
| (Piece No RG12/2847 Folio 170 Page 13) |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James                                  | Son                 | 23         | M             | Wheelock          | Christchurch        | Wheelock         |
| (Piece No RG12/2847 Folio 166 Page 6)  |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James                                  | Head                | 58         | M             | Moulton           | St Wilfred Davenham | Davenham         |
| (Piece No RG12/2842 Folio 146 Page 9)  |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James                                  | Lodger              | 19         | M             | Warrington, Lancs | St Wilfred Davenham | Leftwich         |
| (Piece No RG12/2837 Folio 144 Page 33) |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James                                  | Boarder             | 15         | M             | Leek, Staffs      | Rainow              | Rainow           |
| (Piece No RG12/2811 Folio 15 Page 5)   |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |
| James                                  | Head                | 28         | M             | Manchester, Lancs | St Thomas           | Stockport        |
| (Piece No RG12/2802 Folio 38 Page 1)   |                     |            |               |                   |                     |                  |

## DNA Testing Report — by Dr John S Plant, June 2003

### Matching DNA signatures

It is rare for Y-line DNA signatures to match. If the DNA signatures of two Plants match it is almost certainly because they have the same male-line ancestor in a time span dating back to when the hereditary Plant surname began, perhaps 700 years ago<sup>1 2</sup>.

Finding two people, with different surnames, who match<sup>3</sup> suggests that they had the same ancestral father in times before when surnames began. In the absence of other supporting evidence there is the following general guideline. If DNA signatures from two people with different surnames match at 12 out of 12 marker positions (*i e* 12/12) they are probably male-line relatives within the last 2500 years or, if they match 25/25, within the last 1200 years<sup>4</sup>.

Finding that most people of one surname match with most people of another<sup>5</sup> is particularly remarkable. The surname Mumma in the USA has been found to match the different surname Momma in Germany but not with Mumma in Estonia. DNA results can confirm that two surnames are effectively the same except that the spelling has been corrupted. There can be other reasons, such as a name change, why two surnames can be expected to match.

### Seeking matches of the Plant signature to other surnames

We may note, for the Plants, that the initial DNA evidence indicates that they are largely a single family. Moreover there is reason to think that the surname means 'children' raising the question 'Whose children?' Perhaps they were children of someone lost in the mists of history. However, we can at least seek to test if they were male line children of, for example, the nearby Plantagenets.

As explained earlier, some of the male line Plantagenet descendants may have adopted such a surname as Warren or Waring<sup>6</sup> or Waller and we can form a plan to investigate whether the characteristic signature for Plant matches with that for Warren for example. I accordingly posted a message<sup>7</sup> to the Warren Genealogy Forum. Their own views about their surname include<sup>8</sup>

Frequently the Warren surname is said to be of royal blood but this is rather overstated<sup>9</sup>.

Initially they had Angevin blood but this branch really continued in Ireland and is hard to trace.

A second origin of the surname has an association with the keeping of animals for food, which the Normans are credited with introducing. Here in the UK, the word warren is used to describe the burrows in which our wild rabbits live.

<sup>1</sup>However, perhaps some surnames really began much earlier and it is just that the earlier documentation for them is missing.

<sup>2</sup>It is not impossible but it is highly unlikely that more than one family would have adopted Plant as a surname and that these families would all have happened to have matching Y-line signatures. This seems unlikely even when one considers that particular signatures could have been relatively common in some areas.

<sup>3</sup>Such a match could be due to a false paternity event linking from one surname to the other or it could be due to haplotype convergence bringing back together two different signatures even though they are unrelated since very ancient times. However, it is likely that the link dates back to the millennium or so before when surnames began.

<sup>4</sup>In *Understanding Your Results Are We Related?*, Facts & Genes, June 2, 2003, Vol 2, Issue 5 at <http://www.familytree.com/facts.genes.asp>

<sup>5</sup>When the sum of the numbers of markers, measured for the various participants becomes large it can become feasible to narrow the likely time frame for the genetic link.

<sup>6</sup>In a private email message a female Waring has written to me as follows: *'Most Warrings have it that they are Warren, and some are doing the genealogy but running into brick walls at about 1600. My kin are also at a brick wall at about the same time, as my Waring line fled to Ireland to escape lollardy, and in Ireland they built up Waringstown in Antrim.'*

<sup>7</sup><http://genforum.genealogy.com/warren/messages/8029.html>

<sup>8</sup><http://genforum.genealogy.com/warren/messages/8232.html>

<sup>9</sup>Looking at the 8 [Warren] earls of Surrey, the childless widow of the 3rd married Hameline Plantagenet, illegitimate son of Geoffrey Plantagenet father of Henry II. By her right and not by direct line, Hameline was created the 5th earl and, in due course, assumed the name of Warren and effectively his successors became the Plantagenet Warrens. It was from the 8th earl that the famous 'Poynton line' [east Cheshire] was sprung.



The DBS<sup>10</sup> gives the meaning of Warren as from *La Varenne*<sup>11</sup> adding that there is no reason to suppose that this also means from by the warren

The Plant DNA Project is mentioned in several places on the web<sup>12</sup> and, recently, there is also mention of a Warren DNA project<sup>13</sup> as follows

This project seeks to identify the descendants of two principle branches of the (de) Warren family. The name is Norman French, the family having come to England with the Conqueror. The senior male line eventually died out in England, and the Warren heiress married Hamelin Plantagenet who adopted the name and titles de Warren and had male posterity. We are trying to verify DNA markers for both of these families.

Unfortunately this project has only two members so far and, despite efforts, I have not been able to find out if and where their results will be published. It remains to be seen whether the Warren project can identify a DNA signature for 'a Norman branch' and 'a Plantagenet branch' of their name.

### DNA, distribution, and the possible relevance of a nobility

Some of the *possible* connections of the Plants to the Plantagenets would not show up in Y-line testing. For example a recent message from Mme Nanette Pafumi<sup>14</sup> (Member No 189) has reminded me<sup>15</sup> of Ranulph Blundeville, earl of Chester, who is believed to have built Bolingbroke Castle in south Lincolnshire, where there is a secondary Plant cluster. He also founded Dieulacres Abbey near Leek in north Staffordshire in the primary Plant homeland. Now that we have the initial DNA evidence we have more reason to think that the Plants were indeed a single family and it seems a good time to re-consider possible 'noble households' that could explain the early distribution.

Blundeville had close dealings with king John (a 'Plantagenet') and he married the widow Constance of John's elder brother Geoffrey. This provides an early 13th century link between the two principal Plant homelands and also links, through Blundeville's wife, to the descendants of the 12th century Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou. However, this link is not a purely male line of descent from the Plantagenets, it is hence not suitable for Y-line DNA testing unless, for example, we were to start looking for male-line Blundeville descendants.

<sup>10</sup>Dictionary of British Surnames

<sup>11</sup>It is said that the first person credited in England to use this particular surname was William Warren who arrived with William the Conqueror in 1066, one of only 19 knights who can be proved to have done so. Late in his life but not as a reward for his prowess at the Battle of Hastings, as is often stated, William Warren was created earl of Surrey. His surname derived from the river Varenne (previously Garenne), and it can be found on a French map close to and to the south east of Dieppe in Normandy.

<sup>12</sup>e.g. <http://www.familytreedna.com/surname.det.asp?group=Plant>

<sup>13</sup><http://www.familytreedna.com/surname.det.asp?group=Warren>

<sup>14</sup>Nanette writes: *The following paragraph comes from the souvenir programme of the Bolingbroke festival 1966 to celebrate the birth in the village of Henry Bolingbroke (I grew up in the village). There is a chapter on the history of Bolingbroke castle by Dr M W Thompson. 'The two earliest references to the castle are in 1232 and 1243, when it was recorded in the Close Rolls that on the death of Randulph de Blundevil, Earl of Chester, his castle at Bolingbroke and various lands in Lincolnshire were given to his sister Hawise, and upon her death handed over to the crown. Randulph was a colourful figure who played a considerable part in the country's affairs in the late 12th and early 13th centuries. For services rendered to the crown in the civil war he was created Earl of Lincoln in 1217, but after returning from a crusade in 1220 he appears to have come into conflict with the government. This caused him to construct castles at Beeston (Cheshire), Chartley (Staffs) and as we now strongly suspect at Bolingbroke. The title of earl of Lincoln had passed from Randulph to his niece's husband, John de Lacy. We can perhaps regard the closing decade of the 13th century as the 'golden age' of Bolingbroke castle when its owner was Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln. He was one of the closest advisers of king Edward I and took a prominent part in the Welsh wars and other events. The king visited the castle in May 1292. We know from two surviving manorial accounts that the administrative centre of the earldom was at Bolingbroke and that the constable was responsible for receiving revenues of the earl's far flung estates and for accounting for his expenditure.'*

<sup>15</sup>I have mentioned Ranulph Blundeville in Chapters published in earlier issues of *Roots and Branches* such as Chapter 16, sections 16.3.4 and 16.6.1. Chapter 18, Tables 18.3, 18.9 and 18.12, footnotes 17, 24, 26, 29, and section 18.2.1. Chapter 20, footnote 32.

There was consideration of a Blundeville link in Chapter 18 of the journal. Since Chapter 19 a possible Warren link has been used as *an example* of a 'noble household' that could join together the widespread 13th century distribution of the Plant name. As an alternative, we could seek a rationale in terms of medieval trade between the regions.

### Advertising our Plant-like name DNA project

Nanette has also mentioned that there are Plant-like names in Switzerland and has suggested advertising our project there. I have already mentioned our project on the Genealogy Forum for France<sup>16</sup>. There are some constraints on advertising on some message boards and discussion lists and it is probably better not to mention particular testing companies or money. No doubt, however, it is a good way forward to make the capabilities of our project clearer and to target those people who are likely to be interested in participating.

As DNA testing is still new, we are still at the stage of needing patience. It is known from the take up of Information Technology, for example, that mature people are often less inclined to change their ways while parents have other demands on their money. Mature females, for example, are often interested in family history but Y-line testing needs a male. An old male Plant relative might be flattered if a mouth swab of his DNA was said to be valuable to the family's history but he might still need talking round to trusting the newfangled technology. The easy bit is sending the swab and payment direct to the testing laboratory.

### Further results for the Plant(e) Project

The results for the Plant name are noteworthy. Very often people who think they are related, because they have the same surname, are finding that their Y-line DNA results are showing that they are not male-line relatives at all. As 'gardeners' we, as Plants, could have expected to belong to many different families. Seeking other possibilities we considered that we may not have originated as 'assorted gardeners' but that there might initially have been a single Plant family. Even if we were a single family we could still have expected that, after random 'false paternity' events down the centuries, only about half of us would now have the Plant Y-line DNA signature.

It is hence a surprise that 6 out of 7 of the first batch of DNA volunteers, from widely separated Plant families, matched. This has now risen to 7 out of 9.

The initial DNA results were given in issue number 24 of *Roots and Branches*. As so many of the initial batch of Plant volunteers matched (4 exactly and 2 with a single mutation) it seemed advantageous to measure a larger number of markers, for each further volunteer, to increase the chances of finding slight differences between different Plant branches.

First, we may note from Table 1 that the results for P7a match with those (PMH) for the Main Group of Plants<sup>17</sup>. P7a is a Plant from a branch related to the railway pioneer Henry Bradley Plant associated with Plant City in Florida, he matches exactly the 9 markers shown for PMH. However, the Plant P6a is different from P7a, at the 13 markers that are shown in bold in the Table. P6a is hence unrelated down the male line in recent millennia.

The two remaining new results, PE1a and PE1b, are for the name spelling Plante. Both were thought to be descended from Jean Plante who emigrated from France to Quebec in 1647. However the results do not match each other showing that they are unrelated down the male line in recent millennia. Also, neither of them matches with the results so far for the name spelling Plant.

As more results are obtained a pattern emerges. It is still too soon however to say whether the Plant(e)s of SE France are largely a single family or whether they will match with the Plants.

<sup>16</sup><http://genforum.genealogy.com/france/messages/14097.html>

<sup>17</sup>The Y-line signature obtained for the Main Group of Plants in the initial tests is shown in Table 1 as PMH (Plant Modal Haplotype). Only 9 of the 10 measured DYS markers are shown here for the PMH since only 9 can be compared with the further 12 and 25 marker test results which have since been obtained.

| DYS    | PMH | P7a | P6a | PE1a | PE1b | Branch               | Code for | Earliest known ancestor of branch   |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|----------------------|----------|---|
| 19/394 | 14  | 14  | 14  | 17   | 13   |                      |          |   |
| 388    | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 12   |                      |          |   |
| 390    | 24  | 24  | 23  | 24   | 24   |                      |          |   |
| 391    | 11  | 11  | 10  | 10   | 10   |                      |          |   |
| 392    | 13  | 13  | 13  | 11   | 11   | Ohio, USA            | P6a      | George Plant, b 1819, Stafford, England, son of Richard Living in Finney Green, Keele, Staffordshire in 1840 when he married Dinah Grocott Migrated to USA in 1882                              |
| 389-1  | 13  | 13  | 14  | 13   | 13   |                      |          |   |
| 389-2  | 29  | 29  | 30  | 30   | 30   |                      |          |   |
| 426    | 12  | 12  | 12  | 11   | 11   |                      |          |   |
| 385a   |     | 11  | 11  | 15   | 16   |                      |          |   |
| 385b   |     | 14  | 15  | 16   | 18   | Livingston, NI, USA. | P7a      | John Plant, b c1646 England, d 1691 Branford, Ct, USA (married Betty Roundkettle)   |
| 439    |     | 11  | 11  | 13   | 12   |                      |          |   |
| 458    |     | 18  | 17  |      |      |                      |          |   |
| 459a   |     | 9   | 9   |      |      |                      |          |   |
| 459b   |     | 10  | 10  |      |      | Ontario, Canada      | 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 (Descent through Francois b 1668 C R and Pierre b 1702) |
| 455    |     | 11  | 11  |      |      |                      |          |   |
| 454    |     | 11  | 11  |      |      |                      |          |   |
| 447    |     | 25  | 24  |      |      |                      |          |   |
| 437    |     | 16  | 15  |      |      |                      |          |   |
| 448    |     | 20  | 19  |      |      |                      |          |   |
| 449    |     | 30  | 29  |      |      |                      |          |   |
| 464a   |     | 15  | 14  |      |      | Quebec, Canada       | PE1b     | <i>ditto</i> (Descent through Francois b 1668 C R and Jos- Ambrose b 1697 C R )   |
| 464b   |     | 15  | 15  |      |      |                      |          |   |
| 464c   |     | 16  | 17  |      |      |                      |          |   |
| 464d   |     | 16  | 17  |      |      |                      |          |   |

Table 1 Further DNA results for Plant (P6a and P7a) and Plante (PE1a and PE1b)

## Plant FHG Web Site Report — by Dr John S Plant, June 2003

Around January 2003 I started adding the latest DNA results to the Plant FHG web pages. In February, computer files for some additional articles from back copies of the Journal were supplied by Keith and these were added to the Journal web page, in the members only section which requires a username and password. In April 2003, I updated and extended the web page on the Origins and Meaning of the Plant name and redesigned the web site entry page<sup>18</sup> though the main home page thus leads to<sup>19</sup> remains essentially unchanged.

As previously explained, it is possible to form a Top 5 of requested web items<sup>20</sup>. In recent months, Keith's article on "Notable Plants", which was added in September 2002, has continued to figure strongly. Most of the others in the Top 5 are old favourites such as the "Name Origins" page which is "old" apart from having been recently updated. Updated pages aside, there is only one new entry. Although it has been around since December 2001, the subsidiary web page on "French Origins to Plant-like names" has crept into the Top 5 for the first time.

|     | Top                | No 2               | No 3               | No 4                 | No 5                 |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Dec | 198 DNA            | 179 Name Origins   | 172 Chapter 13     | 147 Journal contents | 143 Notable Plants   |
| Jan | 271 Chapter 13     | 254 DNA            | 245 Reunion slides | 241 Notable Plants   | 197 Name Origins     |
| Feb | 392 Chapter 13     | 219 Chapter 19     | 219 DNA            | 177 Name Origins     | 173 Notable Plants   |
| Mar | 462 Notable Plants | 237 Reunion slides | 191 DNA            | 186 Name Origins     | 159 Journal contents |
| Apr | 316 Name Origins   | 302 Notable Plants | 293 DNA            | 180 Chapter 23       | 171 French Origins   |
| May | 263 DNA            | 198 Notable Plants | 184 Name Origins   | 168 Reunion slides   | 135 Chapter 23       |

<sup>18</sup><http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/cc/helpdesk/plants/>

<sup>19</sup><http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/cc/helpdesk/TestDir/plants/>

<sup>20</sup>The values given in Top 5 Chart represent requests for the Keele Master Files. They do not represent the total requests for items, since many of the requests go to local caches which only pass the request on to Keele if the item is not being held more locally. In general however, the larger the number in the Chart, the more popular an item is.

## PALMERS INDEX TO THE TIMES

(See also previous journals)

The following information has been provided by Brad Scott, member No 171

Palmer's Index to the Times was compiled in the late nineteenth century and constitutes 450 volumes including many of family interests. A list of Plant references was included in Journal No 17

The extract below covers the period 3 June 1812 to 6 Feb 1835

### **Bankruptcies: W Plant**

*The Times* 3 June 1812, 2d

#### **Bankruptcies**

W Plant, Chancery-lane, mattress-maker, June 6, 13, July 14, at Guildhall

### **Meetings of Creditors: W Plant**

*The Times* 5 June 1812, 2d

#### **Meetings of Creditors at Guildhall**

W Plant, Chancery-lane, mattress-maker

### **Meetings of Creditors: W Plant**

*The Times* 12 June 1812, 4b

#### **Meetings of Creditors at Guildhall Tomorrow, June 13**

W Plant, Chancery-lane, mattress-maker

### **Meetings of Creditors: W Plant**

*The Times* 13 Jul 1812, 3e

#### **Meetings of Creditors at Guildhall Tomorrow, June 14**

W Plant, Chancery-lane, mattress-maker

### **Meetings of Creditors: W Plant**

*The Times* 24 Jul 1812, 2a

#### **Meetings of Creditors at Guildhall Tomorrow, June 25**

W Plant, Chancery-lane, mattress-maker

### **Meetings of Creditors: W Plant**

*The Times* 7 Aug 1812, 3e

#### **Meetings of Creditors at Guildhall Tomorrow, August 8**

W Plant, Chancery-lane, mattress-maker

**Bankruptcies: W Plant**

*The Times* 27 Jan 1813, 2c

**Bankrupts**

W Plant, Corwder-street, Finsbury-square, porter-merchant, Jan 30, Feb 6, March 9, at Guildhall Attorney, Mr Martindale, Edward-street, Cavendish-square

**Meetings of Creditors: W Plant**

*The Times* 23 Aug 1813, 3e

**Meetings of Creditors at Guildhall**

Tomorrow

W Plant, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, porter-mer

**Bankruptcies: R Plant**

*The Times* 7 Jul 1817, 2c

**Bankrupts**

R Plant, Sandford, Berkshire, cattle-dealer, July 8, 12, Aug 16, at Guildhall attorneys, Messrs Hurd, Shaw, and Johnson, Temple

**Bankruptcies: B Plant**

*The Times* 14 Jul 1817, 2b

**Bankrupts**

B Plant, Birmingham, gun-barrel-maker, July 21, 22, August 23, at Woolpack-inn, Birmingham attorney, Mr Windle, John-street, Bedford-row

**Civil Actions: Edwards v. Plant and others**

*The Times* 21 Dec 1822, 3b

**Edward v. Plant and Others**

This was an action of trespass brought by a woman named Catherine Edwards, against Plant, Medbury and Waites, three police officers, and a person named Lack, who was with them at the time of the alleged injury. The plaintiff was indicted at the Middlesex Sessions by the officers, for an assault on them, in reference to the same transaction, convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned for a month.

It appeared that on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November, 1821, Mr Lack, who was working at the erection of some buildings for the Duke of Clocester, obtained warrants to search the premises of Mrs Edwards, for timber and other articles, which he suspected to be stolen. With this warrant he and the other defendants went to the plaintiff's house, No 2, White Horse-street, Piccadilly, where they found some fire-works, but none of the goods which they sought. They then proceeded to her shop, in Shepherd's-market, where they found her sitting before a large fire, on which was a frying-pan, and near which was a pewter-pot. They entered to commence their search, which she resisted, and ultimately they found no stolen goods, but they brought away a great quantity of fireworks prepared for the 5<sup>th</sup> of November and took the plaintiff into custody on a charge of assault. For this alleged assault, she was punished and imprisoned for a month. An information was laid against her for exposing fireworks to sale, but the

Magistrates thought it could not be supported, and directed the fireworks to be returned, but she refused to take them

The plaintiff's witnesses now described her as having been most violently assaulted and beaten by the officers. Lack, however, having been acquitted in consequence of the action against him being commenced after the expiration of six months, gave evidence for the other defendants, in which he represented Mrs Edwards as seizing the officers by the neck with great violence, and as receiving from them no violence, but such as was necessary for their own safety. In this account he was confirmed by other witnesses

The Lord Chief Justice observed that at all events the seizure of the fireworks could not be justified. A verdict, therefore, must pass for the plaintiff, and if it was taken with such damages as would carry costs, it might teach the officers a useful lesson not to exceed their duty

Mr Scarlett, for the plaintiff, and Mr Adolphus for the defendant, acceded to this suggestion, and accordingly,

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff – Damages 40s

#### **Criminal Trials: Stephen Plant, for assault**

*The Times* 7 Nov 1825, 3d

#### **Westminster Adjourned Sessions, Nov 5.**

*Stephen Plant* was charged with assaulting Martin McAndrew, a watchman, in front of the Marquis of Anglesea public-house, in Bow-street. The defendant, it appeared, was metamorphosed into the character of a pie-man, at a late hour in the night, and had a crowd of women of the town about him in the situation above-mentioned. The prosecutor told him to move on, as he was causing disorder in the street, upon which the defendant tripped up his heels and gave him a blow in the chest. The prosecutor was severely hurt, and had one of his legs nearly broken by the fall, which occasioned his being confined for a considerable time

The defendant called no witnesses, but instructed his counsel (Mr Barry) to explain the affair, by stating that he had won the pies by tossing for them, and having no other mode of turning them to account, he laid a wager with a friend that he would sell them all by a given time that night. For this purpose he provided himself with a pie-man's jacket, cap and apron, and was disposing of his stock with great rapidity, when the watchman came up and attempted to take one of the pies to eat it. Knowing that he would lose his wager if he did not sell them all, he endeavoured to prevent the watchman from taking the pie, upon which a scuffle ensued, and the watchman fell, but he denied having tripped up his heels or struck him

The jury found him *guilty* and he was sentenced to pay a fine of 10l

#### **Bankruptcies: Hannah Plant**

*The Times* 30 Oct 1833, 2b

#### **Bankrupts**

Hannah Plant, Congleton, Cheshire, victualler, Nov 11, Dec 10, at 3 o'clock, at the Commissioners' rooms, Manchester. Solicitor, Mr Monk, Manchester

#### **Civil Actions: Stennett v. Plant**

*The Times* 6 Feb 1835, 3f

#### **Court of Common Pleas, Thursday, Feb 5.**

*(Middlesex Sittings, before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and a Common Jury.)*

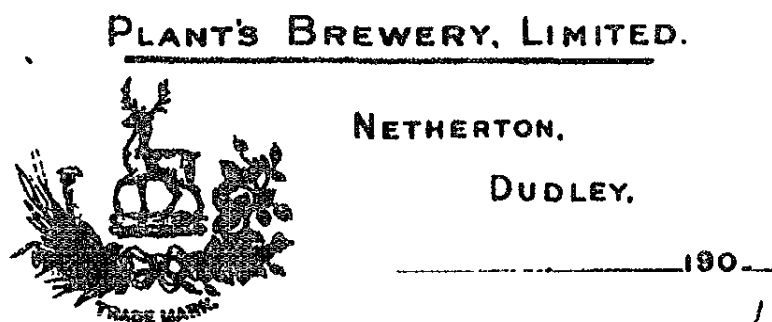
This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a letter-carrier at Harrow, against the defendant, for using an expression towards him conveying an imputation of an abominable nature. After the case on the part of the plaintiff had proceeded for a short time, an apology was offered on the other side, together with a verdict for such damages as would carry costs. It being stated that the plaintiff's only object was to vindicate his character, and the charge being thus retracted, irritation alone being alleged as the cause of its having been uttered, the offer was accepted, and a verdict returned accordingly.

## PLANTS BREWERIES

If, at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, one of your male ancestors in the Black Country area of England, fancied a drink at the end of a day's work down the mine or in the ironworks and made a visit to the local pub, the chances were that he would be drinking ale or beer brewed by Plants

At that time there were two breweries owned by members of the Plant family, the larger of the two Plants Brewery Limited Netherton, Dudley owned and run by Thomas Plant and, Diamond Brewery Kates Hill, owned by a Joseph Plant

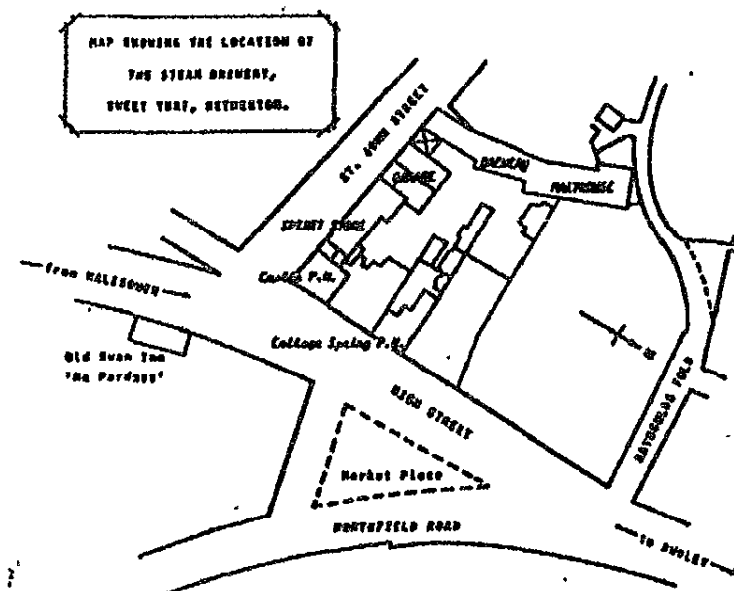
- Plant's Steam Brewery – Netherton



*Plant's Brewery Letterheading 1908*

*It is interesting to note that this trade mark is of a stag walking, as incorporated in the Plant Coat of Arms.*

Situated on the corner of the High Street and St John Street, an area associated with breweries for some time, the deeds going back to 1787



The earliest reference refers to the site fronting the old Dudley Hales Owen turnpike road (later High Street) almost on the corner of St John Street (then un-named)

In October 1804 there is a reference to John Robinson, probably the father of John Robinson founder of the Five Way's Brewery

In July 1836 William Round, an illiterate Butty Collier of Netherton, bought a plot of land at auction from Thomas Hotchkiss – Lot 4 cost him £38 7s 11d Eighteen months later, on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1837, he raised a mortgage of £500 from Dudley Hay & Corn Dealer, Zachariah Bloxcidge, on the strength of the dwelling house he had 'lately' built Two of the houses fronting onto the Dudley-Halesowen



turnpike road were knocked into one to become the Cottage Spring Inn, William had taken advantage of the Beerhouse Act of 1830

In November 1849, William divided his estate between his two sons, Samuel and James, the latter becoming landlord of the Inn. However, one month later, in an agreement dated 24<sup>th</sup> January 1850, James sold his share to his brother for £90. There was a £5 deposit, the balance to be paid within two years of their father's death. James remained tenant until the final payment at a rent of £10 per annum, payable quarterly. William Round eventually died on 29<sup>th</sup> June 1854, age 77 years.

In November 1860 Samuel bought a parcel of land near the pub and added to it in March 1861 when John Robinson and Samuel Woodhouse sold him land and cottages valued at £320. He was now described as a licensed victualler and in the census of that year he was listed at the Cottage Spring Inn with his wife, Hannah, and family of seven. On Boxing Day 1866 he borrowed £1,300 from John Aldridge Dorsett, of Handsworth, and with it he bought 888 square yards of land which adjoined his property and gave rear access to St John Street and to Rayboulds Fold. In the mortgage details his assets listed now include the Steam Brewery behind the Inn. It was a traditional tower brewery of eight quarters capacity and had been built some years earlier. The plant was very modern, comprising a four horsepower steam engine with outside boiler, an open refrigerator unit, plus a Union room with Cleansing Unions (or casks) with copper pipes, swan-necks, taps, barm-troughs, reservoir, framework and spouts to settler back – self-acting and complete.

In his last will and testament dated 21<sup>st</sup> December 1872, Samuel Round bequeathed his estate to Matthew Fletcher, John Oates Holt and his 22 year old son, Jabez Edward Round. Two years later Samuel died and his executors paid off the outstanding mortgage.

Twelve months later on 27<sup>th</sup> December 1875, Jabez Round sold out, lock, stock, fermenting barrels, steam engine and all to 37 year old Thomas Plant from Brierley Hill.

It has been recorded that by 1881 Thomas Plant and his family had moved into the Cottage Spring Inn, but the 1881 Census shows them as living at 12 High Street (*I suspect that they are one and the same*). The Census details are as follows.

| Name            | Rel. | Marr. | Age | Sex | Occupation       | Birthplace              |
|-----------------|------|-------|-----|-----|------------------|-------------------------|
| Thomas Plant    | Head | M     | 37  | M   | Brewer           | Brierley Hill Stafford  |
| Sarah Plant     | Wife | M     | 36  | F   |                  | Stourbridge, Worcester  |
| Elizabeth Plant | Dau  |       | 11  | F   | Scholar          | Brierley Hill, Stafford |
| Sarah Plant     | Dau  |       | 9   | F   | Scholar          | Brierley Hill, Stafford |
| Edith Plant     | Dau  |       | 7   | F   | Scholar          | Brierley Hill, Stafford |
| Mary Whitney    | Serv |       | 23  | F   | Servant Domestic | Chelmarsh, Shropshire   |

Early documents contain no mention of a well, though the name of the Inn & Cottage Spring suggests there may have been a natural supply of water on the site.

Thomas Plant, anxious to expand his estate, deposited his property deeds with the Birmingham Banking Company on 26<sup>th</sup> February 1881. It referred to two conveyances regarding, a) the Cottage Spring Inn, Brewery and premises and, b) a dwelling house and malthouse. There is another reference that covers £2,000 borrowed by Thomas Plant that was insured by the Lancashire Assurance Company, Manchester.

Thomas's father was Daniel Plant of Brierley Hill, Gentleman whose Will and Testament drawn up 6 May 1885 included the following:

“Whereas my son Thomas Plant is indebted to me on mortgage of his real property with arrears of interest thereon. And I have also given a guarantee for my son Thomas to the Birmingham Banking Company Ltd, for a sum not exceeding seven hundred pounds”

Daniel died on the 20<sup>th</sup> November 1887 and was buried at St Michaels, Brierley Hill on 24 November.

By 1880 Plants Steam Brewery were producing 14 different ales and beers and two types of stout.

ALE AND BEER, TRADE PRICES, 1880  
THOMAS PLANT, STEAM BREWERY, NETHERTON,  
NEAR DUDLEY

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Indian Pale Ale | 60/- per barrel |
| Indian Pale Ale | 57/- per barrel |
| Indian Pale Ale | 54/- per barrel |
| Indian Pale Ale | 48/- per barrel |
| Mild Ale        |                 |
| Beer            | 12/- per barrel |
| Table Beer      | 18/- per barrel |
| X Ale           | 36/- per barrel |
| XX Ale          | 42/- per barrel |
| XXX Ale         | 48/- per barrel |
| XXXX Ale        | 54/- per barrel |
| Strong Ale      |                 |
| No 5            | 60/- per barrel |
| No 6            | 72/- per barrel |
| No 8            | 84/- per barrel |
| Porter          | 42/- per barrel |
| Brown Stout     | 48/- per barrel |
| Double Stout    | 60/- per barrel |

Special Terms to the Trade

N B Terms One Month from date of Invoice All Accounts subject to interest  
At the rate of 5% if owing two months after the date in margin

BRIERLEY HILL ADVERTISER  
APRIL 8<sup>th</sup> 1882  
Wanted a TRAVELLER, to Sell  
Local and Burton Ales, on  
Commision & Salary, one with  
connexion preferred, security  
will be required Apply to Mr  
Thos Plant, Brewer, Netherton

(Same paper, same date, just one  
column away)

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
Steam Brewery, Netherton, Nr  
Dudley March 30<sup>th</sup> 1882.  
Notice Mr B Taylor, Baldwins  
Green, Lye near Stourbridge, has  
ceased to REPRESENT me after  
this date All customers are  
requested not to pay him any  
money or transact any business  
on my account

Signed Thomas Plant

Expansion continued with another loan, this time £1,000  
negotiated with Dudley malster, William Jewkes in May 1887

Thomas Plant and his family moved from the Cottage Spring to  
the White House, Primrose Hill, Netherton Two of his daughters  
were married from here, Sarah Beatrice, who, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> April  
1896 age 23, married Henry Holden Hughes, a contractor and  
later that year, Edith Frances, who, on the 12<sup>th</sup> August married  
Herbert William Hughes, a mining engineer

However both ceremonies were missed by their father, Thomas  
having died on 10 August 1891 aged only 46 The Probate  
records transcribed by Shirley Hughes state 'Thomas Plant of  
Withymoor House, Netherton, brewer died 10 Aug 1891 at 57  
Colmore Row, Birmingham Will proved Worcester by Sarah  
Elizabeth Plant, widow'

One month after Thomas's death his executors sold the brewery  
and public houses to a Mr F Stevenson, who converted the old  
malt rooms into a bottling and spirit store The brewery was  
presumably sold as Thomas had no male heirs However, the

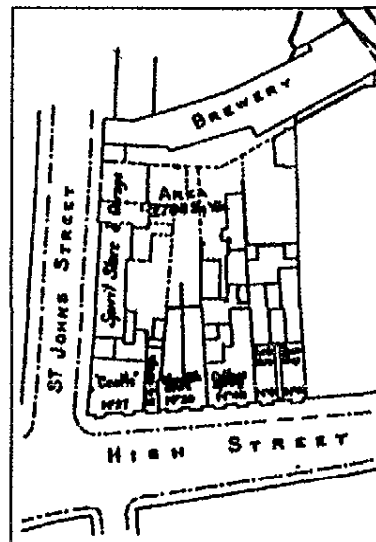
name of Plant and its association with the brewery, and selling of beer and ale did not end there The  
company was registered as Plants Brewery Limited in August 1901 with a capital of £40,000 in £10  
shares One year later, John Shaw of 61a Church Road, Netherton, was appointed brewery manager.  
In the December, far away in Hereford, the Tredegar and Hereford Brewery Co, Limited was being  
reorganised Under their new title of the Hereford and Tredegar Brewery Co Limited (Imperial  
Brewery, Bewell Street, Hereford), they acquired Plants Steam Brewery in June 1912, mainly by the  
issue of debentures (£18,200 worth) and annuities The total value of their holding was itemised in the  
Brewers Journal of 15<sup>th</sup> December 1913 as £181,367

There was a meeting in Oxford to wind up the company in July 1915, but in October the same year, the Dudley Herald announced the reopening of the brewery and the old manager, Mr S H Shaw, was reappointed. Plants were elected again to the Brewers' Society in June 1917 and at Christmas of that year they were advertising their English Ales at 6d a pint. A tale is told of brewery effluent being allowed to run down the gutters outside the offices and of the drunken ducks seen staggering about the neighbourhood. Part of the Christmas festivities?

The final chapter of the Steam Brewery starts with its takeover by Ansell's on 4<sup>th</sup> December 1936, together with 58 licensed properties. The brewery was closed down in 1947 and the site cleared in the 1950's when the Steam Brewery, malt houses, stores, shops, houses, Castle Inn and Cottage Spring Inn were all demolished.



Plant newspaper advertisement



The Plant Brewery site at the time  
Of the Ansell's takeover

The size and scale of Thomas Plant's ales at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century can be seen from the following list extracted from 'The Pubs and Breweries of the Old Dudley Borough' by John Richards

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Off Licence<br>10 Ducklane                              | Beer only One room beer/shop, standing 1873 on the corner of Prince Albert Street Owned by Plants and M & B when closed down under a CPO March 1965 |
| 4 Fountain Street<br>Old Cottage<br>Spring<br>Netherton | Standing in 1835 Plants of Netherton bought it in 1912 Licence was refused in 1925  |
| Highland Laddie<br>41/42 Flood Street<br>Dudley         | Formerly The Globe First listed in 1850, later leased to Thomas Plant -- closed February 1934   |
| Beehive<br>3 Tichbourne Street<br>Dudley                | Formerly the Red Cow -- owned by Plants of Netherton in 1900 Closed in 1960's   |
| British Oak<br>33 Vauxhall Street<br>Dudley             | First listed in 1873 but would probable pre-date this Owned by Plants of Netherton -- closed November 1916  |
| Malt Shovel Inn   | First listed in 1873 but would pre-date this Plants of Netherton purchased  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 71 St John Street<br>Kates Hill<br>Netherton                   | in 1911, sold to Ansell's in 1936 – de-licensed in the 1960's<br><i>WKP Note. This establishment was possibly part of the Diamond Brewery Organisation owned by Joseph Plant (see later)</i>  |
| Crown Inn<br>43 Cinder Bank<br>Netherton                       | Standing before 1848 – eventually bought by Plants and later became Ansell's – De-licensed in the 1960's  |
| Sampson & Lion<br>45 Halesowen Road<br>Netherton               | Open in 1835 – sold late 19 <sup>th</sup> century to Thomas Plant   |
| Castle Inn<br>167 High Street<br>Netherton                     | Opened 1830 – in 1921 was the property of Plants – The Mash Tun now stands on this site   |
| Cottage Spring Inn<br>164 High Street<br>Netherton             | Opened 1836 – bought by Thomas Plant of Brierley Hill in 1877 He developed the business adding pubs every year After his death in 1896 sold to Hereford & Tedegar Breweries   |
| Spread Eagle Inn<br>41 High Street<br>Netherton                | First recorded 1835 Eventually owned by Plants – sold to Burton Brewery in 1910   |
| Britannia Inn<br>60 Northfield Road<br>Netherton               | First listed 1835 Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century became a Plant property and closed as an Ansell's house in February 1970 Now demolished  |
| Royal Exchange<br>32 Simms Lane<br>Netherton                   | In operation 1861 – later became a Plant house and later still Ansell's when de-licensed  |
| Bird in Hand<br>3 St Andrews Street<br>Netherton               | Standing before 1873 – it was a Plant house   |
| Traveller's Rest<br>28 St John Street                          | Beerhouse Early Atkinson property, sold to Plants in 1920 Thomas Child licensee in 1900 Ansell's in the 1930's  |
| Off-Licence<br>95/98 St John Street                            | Fronted Plant's Brewery, owned and run by them  |
| The Loyal<br>Washington<br>276 Washington<br>Road<br>Netherton | Homebrew Named after its builder, William Washington, who later became the first councillor for Netherton Ward when the Borough of Dudley was incorporated in 1865 He was also the great-grandfather of Mark Washington Fletcher JP Reputed to be standing in the 1805's, it was rebuilt in 1901 A Plant house, it was advertised to let with a full licence in the Dudley Herald, January 1906 . taking £13 to £18 per week An Ansell's pub after 1936 |
| Boat Inn<br>29 Pedmore Road<br>Woodside                        | Beerhouse Established by 1873 Isaac Elwell was licensee, a member of the Elwell brewing family who owned a large brewery in the Delph, Brierley Hill in the 1870's The Elwells were here until 1900, the pub was sold to Thomas Plant of Netherton in the 1920's, before that it was tied to W & DB The Boat closed February, 1934  |

In addition to the above list there was a number of Public Houses selling Plant ales in the surrounding areas of Dudley

The Jolly Collier, Cradley  
 The Crown, Upperswinford  
 The Rose & Crown, Lower Hasbury  
 The Royal Lodge Inn, Furnace Hill, Hawne  
 New Inn, Cherry End, Wollaston  
 The Black Horse, Illey Lane, Illey  
 The Rose & Crown, Cradley  
 The Union, Lye  
 Vauxhall, Stourbridge  
 Fountain, Temple Street, Lower Gornal

Golden Lion, 29 Albert Street, Princes End  
 Queens Head, 48 New Street, Lower  
 Gornal  
 Coach & Horses, High Street, Princes End  
 Horse & Jockey, Dibdale Lane, Lower  
 Gornal  
 The Old House at Homew, Church Lane,  
 Tipton  
 The Victory Inn, Upper Church Lane,  
 Tipton

Thomas Plant was born 28 January 1844 in Round Oak, Kingswinford, the third son of Daniel and Elizabeth Plant (nee Gill) All together there were seven children

William born c1837 Kingswinford died November 1845  
 Thomas born 23 June 1841 Kingswinford died November 1842  
 Thomas born 28 January 1844 Kingswinford died 10 August 1891  
 Agnes born c1846 Kingswinford died after 1888  
 Hannah born 26 April 1848 Kingswinford died after 1888  
 Reuben born 9 May 1850 Kingswinford died 13 July 1886  
 David born c1856 Kingswinford died 13 April 1888

Thomas married Sarah Elizabeth Richards 18 June 1868 at Old Swinford, Worcestershire He is listed as a butcher in 1861, a licensed victualler in 1871 and a brewer in 1881 In the 1891 Census Thomas and his family are at 30 Withymoore Road, Netherton Thomas Plant, age 46, brewer of Staffs, Brierley Hill wife Sarah E 45 of Worcs, Stourbridge dau Beatrice E 18 of Worcs, Netherton dau Edith F 17 of Netherton servant, Mary Ann Willetts of Netherton He and Sarah Elizabeth had three daughters (but no sons)

Elizabeth Bethiah Plant born 1869 Brierley Hill  
 Sarah Beatrice Plant born 1872 Brierley Hill  
 Edith Frances Plant born 1874 Brierley Hill

Daniel Plant, the father of Thomas was born 12 March 1812 in Brockmoor, Brierley Hill, Staffs, marrying Elizabeth Gill on 7 June 1836 in Wolverhampton In 1841 he is listed as a Butcher as he was in 1851 and 1861 However, by 1871 he described himself as a Provision Merchant in Kingswinford and in 1881 as a Retired Grocer. He died on 20 November 1887 in Brierley Hill and in his will he is described as a Gentleman He left £5,710 11s 5d divided in fifths to his children and the widow of Reuben Plant for her children

Daniel's parents were Thomas and Hannah Plant (nee Beddard), thus Thomas being born circa 1783, marrying Hannah Beddard 26 August 1804 Thomas was a Colliery Owner, the 1851 Census showing him employing 50 workers In his will, his daughter, Ann Plant Webb, received rents from the two shops in High Street, Brierley Hill, she and her children also receiving one third of the estate Son, Daniel Plant, received the rents and income from the public houses, 'Star Inn' and 'Saracens Head' in Brierley Hill plus one third of the estate Son, Rueben Plant, received his father's house in Brockmoor and the plot of land next door and seven dwelling houses at Wordsley plus one third of his remaining estate Thomas died of a tumour in rectum 12 months in 1857 and was buried on 16 August at Brierley Hill Chapel

The children of Thomas Plant and Hannah Beddard were

Hannah born 1805 died March 1807  
 Ann born 1806 married Joseph Webb probably dying 1879  
 Jeremiah born 1808 died June 1823  
 Hannah born 1810 married Charles Ottey Paskins  
 Daniel born 12 March 1812 died 20 November 1887  
 Reuben born 9 December 1813 and his death registered in the September Qtr, 1895 against  
 GRO Index Stourbridge 6c 93  
 David born c1816 died January 1820

Phoebe born 1818 died June 1821  
Philip born 1819 died June 1821  
Emma born 1824 died January 1846  
Grace born 1825 died January 1826

Going back one generation further, Thomas Plant (born c1783) was the son of Robert Plant and Ann Turner, Robert being baptised on 18 June 1759 in Kingswinford. Robert and Ann had a total of 10 children

Sarah born circa 1781 married John Meese 1801  
Thomas born circa 1783  
Benjamin Warwick born circa 1785 died October 1801  
Nancy born 1788  
Seborah born 1790 married William Ellis died pre 1851  
Phoebe born circa 1793  
David born 1795 died October 1817  
Phillis born circa 1798 married James Griffiths \*\*  
Philip born circa 1800 died October 1817  
Reuben born circa 1803 died 19 March 1859

(See note on Dorian Greenbaum at end of this article)

\*\* (The 1881 Census describes her as a widow in the Stourbridge Union Workhouse, Wordsley, Kingswinford)

Now, one generation further back still, Robert (bt 1759) was the son of Benjamin Plant and Sarah Thompson, Benjamin born circa 1735, Rowley Regis, married Sarah Thompson 27 September 1756 in Kingswinford. The children from this marriage were

Thomas born 1757 died April 1779 Brierley Hill  
Robert born 1759 died November 1804 Brierley Hill  
John born 1762 possibly married Elizabeth Taylor in 1788 at Halesowen, Worcs  
Benjamin born 1764 died September 1809 Brierley Hill. He first married Mary ? and then possibly Elizabeth Gauden. (This is the line from which the fishmongers of Cradley descend)  
Ruth born 1767 married Edward Shaw 25 December 1787 at Kingwinford probably died Sept 1847  
William born 1770 died January 1784 Brierley Hill  
George born 1772 married Zipporah Pearson 27 December 1791  
Mary born circa 1774 married Thomas Dimmock  
Jane born circa 1777 married John Shakespear 24 March 1799  
Elizabeth born 1779 married first Joseph Thomson who died July 1808. She then married Edmund Bate 30 January 1814 at St Mary's, Old Swinford. She is mentioned in her father's will as the wife of Edmund Bate and Edmund Bate is one of the executors of the will

Still going – next generation back

Benjamin was the son of John Plant (bn 1705) and Ann Russon the family comprising

John born circa 1734 Rowley Regis died possibly October 1738  
It is possible that John Plant/Ann Russon had son John who perhaps married Sarah Perry 26 May 1763 in Rowley Regis  
Benjamin born circa 1735 Rowley Regis died 24 June 1819 Brockmoor  
Mary born circa 1740 Rowley Regis died June 1740 Rowley Regis  
Sarah born circa 1741 Rowley Regis  
Ann born circa 1744 Rowley Regis died June 1830 Rowley Regis

Next generation back

John (bn 1705) was the son of John Plant (born 1675) who married Mary Bailiss 16 July 1704 in Rowley Regis. Children of John Plant and Mary Bailiss were

John born 1705 Rowley Regis married Ann Russon 1734 died 1780 Rowley Regis  
Mary born 1710 Rowley Regis married William Parkes 1731  
Sarah born 1715 Rowley Regis  
Ann born 1718 Rowley Regis died December 1721, buried 25 December at Rowley Regis

Next generation back

John (born 1675) was the son of Benjamin Plant who married Mary Bate 11 January 1672/73 in Rowley Regis Children from this union being

Mary born 1673 Rowley Regis married Wm Bridgwater 1691 buried 17 October 1752  
John born 1675 Rowley Regis married Mary Bailiss 1704  
Elizabeth born 1678 Rowley Regis married John Asson 1698  
Benjamin born 1682 Rowley Regis died circa 1728

**- The Diamond Brewery Limited – 19 Cromwell Street, Kates Hill –**

Smaller than Plant's Steam Brewery but older in terms of Plant occupation

The Hand of Providence, 26 Northfield Road, Netherton, a public house selling beer and ales was opened in 1830, the first licence held by Joseph Plant

The Sailor's Return, 19 Cromwell Street, which fronted what became known as the Diamond Brewery is first referred to in 1835 as a Beerhouse Licence held by John Linnett – well documented murder committed here in May 1855 – John Meadow was convicted and hanged at Worcester later that year for shooting his girlfriend, kitchen maid, Mary Ann Mason

It is recorded that Joseph Plant brewed here prior to 1899

It is also recorded that Kate's Hill Brewery was, in 1910, sold to Thomas Plant, Netherton, becoming an Ansells property in 1937

Joseph Plant referred to above died on or about the 19 February 1853 (two days before his death) and was succeeded by his 57 year old widow, Mary (According to John Richards in his previously mentioned publication, Joseph and Mary had a son, Thomas, but there is no connection with him and the much younger Thomas Plant from Brierley Hill who bought Rounds Steam Brewery in the late 1870's)

In his Will and Testament drawn up on 17 February 1853, Joseph is described as a 'Licensed Brewer and Retailer of Beer near Spring House in the parish of Rowley Regis and County of Stafford Four children of Joseph and Mary, i.e., Ann, Mary Maria, Isabella and Thomas are mentioned in the will, Thomas inheriting all land and buildings near Spring House, Ann all his property at Darby Hand in the parish of Dudley inhabited by John Dallow, Mary Maria the property joined by the last mentioned premises and tenanted by Richard Pearce Isabella was left property joined by the last mentioned premises Additionally his three daughters were given the freehold building land that lies on the other side of the road and in the front of the house in which I now reside'

Isabella, the sister of Thomas Plant died in 1889 at Springfield, Rowley Regis, leaving her real and personal estate to her sister-in-law (Thomas's wife) Mary Ann Plant, widow, with any residue left to nephews and nieces

Thomas Plant died 6 January 1884, described in his Will and Testament made 27 March 1878 as a Yeoman residing at Springfield near Rowley Regis At that time Isabella (spinster) was living at 4 Gloucester Terrace, Tottenham, Middlesex It appears from his will that he owned property at Powke Lane, Rowley Regis, at Springfield and 'Gig Mill' Stourbridge

According to the 1881 Census Thomas and his family lived at Dudley Road, Rowley Regis

Thomas Plant Head M 58 retired publican born Dudley, Worcs

|                 |      |      |         |      |               |
|-----------------|------|------|---------|------|---------------|
| Mary Ann Plant  | Wife | M 48 |         | born | Dudley, Worcs |
| Mary Eliz Plant | Dau  | 12   | Scholar | born | Dudley, Worcs |
| Annie Plant     | Dau  | 9    | Scholar | born | Dudley, Worcs |

Also recorded in the 1881 Census is Isabella, unmarried, age 48 and a visitor at Joseph & Fanny Cutler at 5 Perry's Lake, Rowley Regis

Joseph (father of Thomas) parents were James and Mary Plant, James living from 1766 to 1850 James's will dated 15 June 1841 is an interesting document and goes some way to explain where the family money came from He is described as a Stock taker at Dudley Wood Four Furnaces. All household goods, together with the rents and profits from his three houses in Rowley Regis and the profits from the hiring of three canal boats, working on the Dudley canal navigation, were left to his wife Mary Plant Two houses were left to Joseph Other property was left to his son Benjamin His other children, Sarah, (who married ? Freeman) and Elizabeth (who married Thomas Talbot), and the granddaughter of his deceased son, Thomas, are also beneficiaries in the will

Further information relative to this branch of the Plants is included in the following letter received from Shirley Highes (Member No 29)

"Kathy Compagno (member No. 121) and I are both descendants of John Plant born about 1700 at Old Swinford who married Margaret Shaw on 30<sup>th</sup> July 1722, by licence, at Pedmore They had thirteen children James [1724] who married Sarah Williams, [Kathy's line], Thomas [1726], Jane and Ruth [1729], William [1731], Henry [1733]; Alice [1734], Benjamin [1738] who married Rebekah Broadway on 20<sup>th</sup> September 1763 at Old Swinford [my line], Sarah [1740], George [1741], Phoebe [1743] and Modesty [1744]

Benjamin and Rebecca, in their turn, had eleven children My family continues from their eldest, James, who was baptised at Rowley Regis in September 1766, Ann [1769], Sarah [1771], Elizabeth [1774], Joseph [1776], Martha [1778], Phoebe [1780] Benjamin [1782], Jesse [1784] Rosannah [1786], and Lucy [1788] Benjamin and Rebecca died within six months of each other at Spring House, Rowley Regis in 1830/31, having achieved the great ages of 92 and 87 respectively!

James certainly appears to be one of the wealthiest members of the family He had three boats 'called frigates' on the Dudley canal navigation and was a stocktaker He had married Mary Birch on 19<sup>th</sup> June 1791 at Kingswinford and they subsequently had Maria [1793], who died as an infant; Sarah [1795] who later married Thomas Freeman, Joseph [21<sup>st</sup> February 1796] my 2x great-grandfather who married Mary Yates in 1820 in West Bromwich, Lucy [1798] who may have married Thomas Williams but was not mentioned in her father's will, Benjamin [1800] who married Lucy Talbot, Thomas [1802] who married Mary Hollis but died before his father, Elizabeth [1804] who married Thomas Talbot plus Maria and James who did not survive childhood

The Death Duty Register – which specifies the legacies that were actually made, became somewhat illegible as additions and alterations were written in over the years Since his son, Joseph, died three years after his father, he would seem to have been omitted and *his* son Thomas of Halfway House, Rowley Regis became one of the main beneficiaries There were a number of letters collected over the years – if extant as yet unexplored Thus James' son Benjamin [of Dudley in the will, but of Knowle in R R in 1845] appears to have received £8,757 He was still living at the age of 82 and his children wanted him to sell his house which was estimated to be worth about £100 James' daughters, Sarah and Elizabeth, had received only £40 each on 19<sup>th</sup> April 1851 and Lucy Hollis, daughter of his son, Thomas, £20 There also seems to be a connection, perhaps a sister in Wolverhampton

In 1851 Joseph married, age 55, born Rowley Regis, is to be found at 74 Springfield, living close to his friend, William Woodall His wife, Mary 58, and a 'widow', born Rowley, and three of their children, Thomas 28, Maria 25 and Isabella 18, all born in Dudley, are at 95, Northfield Road Their oldest, Ann, born 1821, had by this time married (?Samuel) Bridge and had children, Patience, Ann, James and Eliza

Joseph died in February 1853 Described as a licenced brewer and retailer and his son, Thomas, a labourer, he left only £100 and according to the DDR, his daughters had £10 each



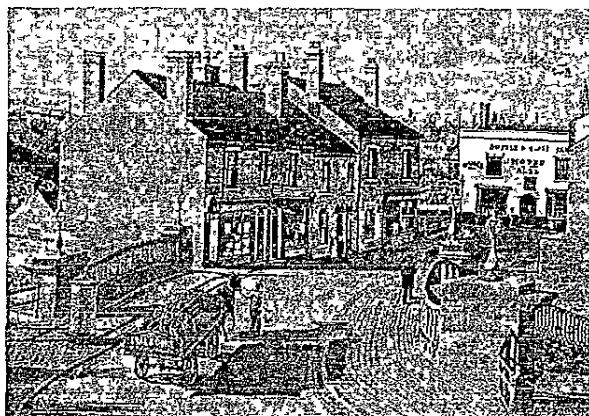
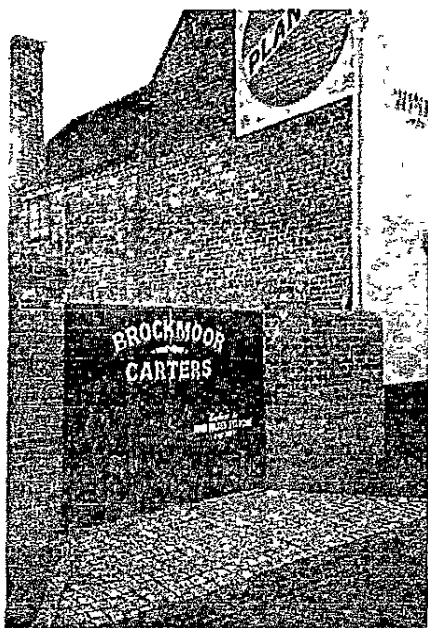
By 1861, Mary is a publican aged 67, genuinely widowed this time, is living at the Public House in Dudley New Road with son, Thomas 38, and daughter, Isabella 28, Maria having married Moses Hunt in 1853 On 1<sup>st</sup> August 1865 Thomas married Mary Ann Bissell [daughter of Benjamin, a cooper of Sedgley and Dudley] at the Catholic Church in Dudley

By the time of the 1871 Census, Mary Ann was staying with her father in Northfield Road She had already given birth to three children, a son and two daughters, but only one had survived Mary Elizabeth, aged 2 My grandmother, Annie was expected and duly arrived on 9<sup>th</sup> November One more daughter was born and lost five years later Thomas, at this time was with his mother who is now described as a licenced beer-seller, plus his sister Isabella and a lodger

In 1881, the family appear together for the first and last time, Thomas is a retired publican and he died almost three years later His two daughters are not mentioned in his will He appointed his sister, Isabella [to whom he leaves a house at Gig Mill] and friend John O'Dowd [Medical officer of Health for Dudley] to be executors The family were grateful to receive cloths and household goods from Isabella when she died in 1889 Her estate was then to be divided between her eight nephews and neces

My mother talked proudly of 'Plants Old Ales', but bitterly about their subsequent poverty It would seem that Thomas and his father, Joseph, virtually drank themselves to death It would be interesting to read the letters noted in the DDR's if they have survived I will be investigating that next time I go to Kew "

The Plant connection with Black Country Breweries will not be forgotten The Black Country Museum at Dudley has created an early 20<sup>th</sup> century village including a public house with an advert for Plant's Ales on the side of the building



This article has been prepared with the assistance of the 'Black Country Brigade'

Shirley Hughes – Member No 29  
Kathy Compagno – Member No 121  
Dorian Greenbaun – Member No 179

Dorian's 4 X Great Grandfather, Reuben Plant, born circa 1803 died 1859, was the youngest brother of Thomas Plant, born 1783, both sons of Robert Plant/Ann Turner Reuben 'married' Maria Westwood at Kinver in 1883 – alas, she was already married – their son, George Thomas Plant married Eliza Gill,

28 September 1857 at Kingswinford Their first child was named after his grandfather, Reuben, and was born 19 August 1858 Reuben married Emma Midgley about 1881 producing Dorian's great grandfather, Francis George Afrian Plant on 7 April 1882 Nine months later his mother, Emma, died, according to family legend of typhoid

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE 1881

A county of England, bounded by the shires of Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, to the north, Cambridge, Bedford and Huntingdon to the east, Buckingham to the south and Oxford and Warwick to the east

It is a fine and pleasant county possessing remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham in the north west and Salcey and Whittlebury in the south, the latter still having a breed of wild cats

Its basic manufacturing is farming products and grazing land extends northwards from Northampton to the Leicestershire border. Horned cattle and other animals are here fed to extraordinary sizes and many horses of the large black breed are reared

The county town of Northampton is principally known for the manufacture of boots and shoes, stockings and lace. The horse fairs are said to exceed all others in the kingdom

This wide manufacturing base is reflected in the occupations in the census of 1881 for members of the Plant family as follows

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Rivetter                   | Agricultural Labourer |
| Railway Labourer           | Harrand (errand) Boy  |
| Railway Porter             | Tailoress             |
| Passenger Guard on Railway | Servant               |
| Labourer Roadman           | Groom                 |
| Bricklayer                 | Gentleman Householder |
| Shoe machinist             | Draper                |
| Plasterer                  | Shopkeeper            |
| Labourer for Sewage works  |                       |

According to the census there were 80 Plants living in Northamptonshire evenly split 40 males and 40 females

By analysing birthplace there are two main concentrations, one around Kettering and the other Peterborough (including Alesworth – only 4 miles east of Peterborough). There was also a large number (15 out of 80) of out of county births, many from counties some distance from Northamptonshire

Two observations arise from the census returns

1. What was 7 Adelaide Terrace where a Frances Mary Plant born Stafford, age 10, was a 'student taught in the Institution'. It would appear to be some form of religious charity financed by a retired Shoe Manufacturer, James Trench. It was a fairly large institution -- a total of 93 people are listed with most inmates of advanced years and students from all over the country aged 16 or younger. There were also 8 sisters belonging to the Sister of Nazareth, a charity of Mercy

If any member has further information, please let me know

2. The Henry F Plant, resident at Dryden House, Oundle School, on page , age 17 born Weston, Staffs, is possibly the son of Samuel Plant, Vicar of Weston Upon Trent, Staffs, who married Antonette Sarah, daughter of Charles Foundriner and was descended from the Elworth Hall, Sandbach Plants – See Journals, 1, 2, 3, and 5 and Census Return for Samuel Plant and family of Weston on Trent shown below

|                   | Dwelling – Vicarage House | Place – Weston on Trent, Stafford                              |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Samuel Plant      | Head    M    60    M      | Vicar of Weston Upon Trent,<br>Sandbatch, Cheshire<br>Stafford |
| Antonette T Plant | Wife    M    53    F      | Mistress of House<br>Runcorn Cheshire                          |
| Sarah A Plant     | Dau    U    27    F       | Weston Upon Trent, Stafford                                    |
| Emily M Plant     | Dau    U    21    F       | Weston Upon Trent, Stafford                                    |

|                   |      |   |    |   |                              |                             |
|-------------------|------|---|----|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Samuel Plant      | Son  | U | 20 | M | Solicitors Articled Clerk    | Weston Upon Trent, Stafford |
| Beatrice L. Plant | Dau  | U | 14 | F | Scholar                      | Weston Upon Trent, Stafford |
| Evelyn E Plant    | Dau  | U | 13 | F | Scholar                      | Weston Upon Trent, Stafford |
| Emma Scragg       | Serv | U | 31 | F | Domestic Servant, Ladys maid | Bucknall, Stafford          |
| Mary A Gossage    | Serv | U | 31 | F | Domestic Servant, Cook       | Bramsgrove, Worcester       |
| Mary A Mackenzie  | Serv | U | 19 | F | Domestic Servant, Housemaid  | Birmingham                  |



## 1881 British Census

Dwelling Cottage In Meadows  
 Census Place Stoke Bruern, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341370 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1535 Folio 104 Page 7

|                    |              | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                                  |
|--------------------|--------------|------|-----|-----|---|
| <b>Henry PLANT</b> |              | M    | 58  | M   | Channdon, Buckingham, England               |
|                    | Rel Head     |      |     |     |   |
|                    | Occ Agr Lab  |      |     |     |   |
| Catherine K PLANT  |              | M    | 37  | F   | Summerstown, Oxford, England                |
|                    | Rel Wife     |      |     |     |   |
| Marian F PRICKETT  |              |      | 10  | F   | Radclive Cum Chackmore, Buckingham, England |
|                    | Rel Step Dau |      |     |     |   |
|                    | Occ Scholar  |      |     |     |   |

Dwelling 7 Adelaide Terrace  
 Census Place Northampton St Sepulchre, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341373 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1545 Folio 69 Page 43

|                     |   | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                           |
|---------------------|---|------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Jas. TRENCH</b>  |   | M    | 57  | M   | Wellingborough, Northampton, England |
|                     | Rel Head  |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ Retired ((Shoe Manufacturer))               |      |     |     |                                      |
| Sophia TRENCH       |   | M    | 59  | F   | Wellingborough, Northampton, England |
|                     | Rel Wife  |      |     |     |                                      |
| Emma EDGINGTON      |   | U    | 23  | F   | Little Woolford, Warwick, England    |
|                     | Rel Serv  |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ Gen Serv                                    |      |     |     |                                      |
| Helena OSULLIVAN    |   | U    | 31  | F   | Hampshire, England                   |
|                     | Rel Superioress                                 |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ A Sister Of Nazareth (Of ((Mercy)) Charity) |      |     |     |                                      |
| Margaret Mary HADYN |   | U    | 41  | F   | Ireland                              |
|                     | Rel Sister Of Nazareth                          |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ A Sister Of Nazareth (Of ((Mercy)) Charity) |      |     |     |                                      |
| Catherine SKEEN     |   | U    | 40  | F   | Scotland                             |
|                     | Rel Sister Of Nazareth                          |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ A Sister Of Nazareth (Of ((Mercy)) Charity) |      |     |     |                                      |
| Mary Ann FOX        |   | U    | 40  | F   | Ireland                              |
|                     | Rel Sister Of Nazareth                          |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ A Sister Of Nazareth (Of ((Mercy)) Charity) |      |     |     |                                      |
| Ann Mary LANNON     |   | U    | 38  | F   | Ireland                              |
|                     | Rel Sister Of Nazareth                          |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ A Sister Of Nazareth (Of ((Mercy)) Charity) |      |     |     |                                      |
| Elizabeth SAVAGE    |   | U    | 25  | F   | Ireland                              |
|                     | Rel Sister Of Nazareth                          |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ A Sister Of Nazareth Of ((Mercy)) Charity   |      |     |     |                                      |
| Catherine COSTELLO  |   | U    | 26  | F   | Ireland                              |
|                     | Rel Sister Of Nazareth                          |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ A Sister Of Nazareth (Of ((Mercy)) Charity) |      |     |     |                                      |
| Rebecca STRONG      |   | U    | 27  | F   | Bath                                 |
|                     | Rel Sister Of Nazareth                          |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ A Sister Of Nazareth (Of ((Mercy)) Charity) |      |     |     |                                      |
| Maude RADMORE       |   | U    | 18  | F   | Cornwall, England                    |
|                     | Rel Visitor                                     |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ None  |      |     |     |                                      |
| Michael O'SULLIVAN  |   | M    | 70  | M   | Ireland                              |
|                     | Rel Inmate                                      |      |     |     |                                      |
|                     | Occ ((Formerly A Doctor))                       |      |     |     |                                      |
| George PRICE        |   | W    | 70  | M   | Buckingham, England                  |

## 1881 British Census

|                    |                            |   |    |   |                                    |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---|----|---|------------------------------------|
| Thomas MULVEY      | Rel Inmate<br>Occ (No Occ) | W | 77 | M | Ireland                            |
| Thomas RYAN        | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 92 | M | Ireland                            |
| William BURGESS    | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 71 | M | Durham, England                    |
| Edward QUIN        | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | U | 83 | M | Ireland                            |
| David PELE         | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 73 | M | Northampton, England               |
| Joseph BEESLEY     | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 84 | M | Northampton, England               |
| John NEIL          | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 80 | M | Ireland                            |
| George BROWNLESS   | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 78 | M | Scotland                           |
| Patrick NOLAN      | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 68 | M | Ireland                            |
| Andrew COLEMAN     | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 74 | M | Ireland                            |
| John Joseph CURRIE | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 59 | M | Ireland                            |
| John HARRIS        | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 63 | M | London, London, Middlesex, England |
| Lucy BLEXFIELD     | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 74 | F | Norwich                            |
| Sarah DONALDSON    | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 81 | F | Lancashire, England                |
| Mary BETTS         | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | U | 48 | F | Kenilworth, Warwick, England       |
| Alice FERRIGAN     | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 75 | F | Warrington                         |
| Ann BOND           | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 84 | F | Norwich                            |
| Jane HOWELL        | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 65 | F | Chatteris, Cambridge, England      |
| Annette BATISTON   | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None     | W | 81 | F | Livorno, Italy                     |

## 1881 British Census

|                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Elizabeth JAMES   | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | W 75 F Norwich  |
| Mary BISSAKER     | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | W 70 F Ireland  |
| Sarah CORY        | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | M 76 F Norfolk, England                               |
| Sarah GREENE      | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | W 74 F Ireland  |
| Mary A GREENFIELD | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | W 69 F Lincoln, England                               |
| Sarah BUTLER      | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | W 83 F Ireland  |
| Georgina PYCEQUE  | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | W 61 F Bristol  |
| Mary DONNELLY     | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | W 60 F Ireland  |
| Mary WOOLFREY     | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | W 89 F Dorset, England                                |
| Esther SMITH      | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | U 34 F Prestwood, Buckingham, England                 |
| Agnes HAYWARD     | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | U 25 F Ipswich  |
| Elizabeth PARSONS | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | U 25 F London ((Ipswich)), London, Middlesex, England |
| Isabella FEARON   | Rel Inmate<br>Occ None                              | U 16 F Ireland  |
| Louise SMITH      | Rel Inmate<br>Occ Student Taught In The Institution | 16 F Northampton, England                             |
| Mary SMITH        | Rel Inmate<br>Occ Student Taught In The Institution | 13 F Northampton, England                             |
| Alice Agnes DANN  | Rel Inmate<br>Occ Student Taught In The Institution | 12 F Cambridge, England                               |
| Emily NORRIS      | Rel Inmate<br>Occ Student Taught In The Institution | 12 F Northampton, England                             |
| Mary Jane HURRY   | Rel Inmate<br>Occ Student Taught In The Institution | 14 F Sheffield  |
| Margaret LEE      | Rel Inmate<br>Occ Student Taught In The Institution | 16 F Hemstead, Bedford, England                       |

## 1881 British Census

|                           |     |                                   |  |
|---------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|--|
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Rosina VINYARD            |     |                                   | 12 F Ipswich                                     |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| France Mary PLANT         |     |                                   | 10 F Stafford, England                           |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Mary Catherine KING       |     |                                   | 11 F Portsmouth                                  |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Helena RANSOME            |     |                                   | 12 F Ipswich                                     |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Emily Gertrude HARRINGTON |     |                                   | 11 F Bishopstoke, Hampshire, England             |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Agnes Fanny FARRINGTON    |     |                                   | 9 F London, London, Middlesex, England           |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Annie POOLE               |     |                                   | 11 F Northampton, England                        |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Mary FOX                  |     |                                   | 10 F London, London, Middlesex, England          |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Elizabeth M A ROBERTS     |     |                                   | 11 F Northampton, England                        |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Mary Jane A ROBERTS       |     |                                   | 9 F Northampton, England                         |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Agnes CANNELL             |     |                                   | 9 F Norwich                                      |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Elizabeth CANNELL         |     |                                   | 6 F Norwich                                      |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Student Taught In The Institution |  |
| Mary Ann WALSH            |     |                                   | 6 F Chat .                                       |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Taught In The Institution         |  |
| Mary Ann GRIFFITHS        |     |                                   | 4 F London Bayswater, London, Middlesex, England |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Taught In The Institution         |  |
| Minnie ROBERTS            |     |                                   | 8 F Northampton, England                         |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Taught In The Institution         |  |
| Annie ROBERTS             |     |                                   | 6 F Northampton, England                         |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Taught In The Institution         |  |
| Annie Agnes COLE          |     |                                   | 8 F Hertford, England                            |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Taught In The Institution         |  |
| Rose COLE                 |     |                                   | 6 F Hertford, England                            |
|                           | Rel | Inmate                            |  |
|                           | Occ | Taught In The Institution         |  |
| Margaret Amy WOOLFREY     |     |                                   | 4 F Northampton, England                         |



## 1881 British Census

|                        |     |                           |     |   |                                    |
|------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|---|------------------------------------|
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Alice JOHNSON          |     |                           | 7   | F | Northampton, England               |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Mary Jane JOHNSON      |     |                           | 6   | F | Northampton, England               |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Emily WALLACE          |     |                           | 4   | F | Wootton, Northampton, England      |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Margaret Jane WALSH    |     |                           | 4   | F | India                              |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Catherine Alice MARTIN |     |                           | 5   | F | London, London, Middlesex, England |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Ellen Caroline MARTIN  |     |                           | 3   | F | London, London, Middlesex, England |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Amy LEWIS              |     |                           | 4   | F | London, London, Middlesex, England |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Mary CUFFE             |     |                           | 4   | F | Handsworth, Stafford, England      |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Beatrice Rose ELLERY   |     |                           | > 1 | F | London, London, Middlesex, England |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
| John MC DONALD         |     |                           | 10  | M | Reading                            |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Richard JAMES          |     |                           | 6   | M | London, London, Middlesex, England |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| John Ringrose OWEN     |     |                           | 6   | M | London, London, Middlesex, England |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| William NETTLEFOLD     |     |                           | 7   | M | (Foundling)                        |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| William COX            |     |                           | 5   | M | London, London, Middlesex, England |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| John George LLOYD      |     |                           | 7   | M | Northampton, England               |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Charles John LLOYD     |     |                           | 4   | M | Sheffield                          |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| John Vincent WINCH     |     |                           | 5   | M | London, London, Middlesex, England |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| George BONHAM          |     |                           | 5   | M | Northampton, England               |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |
|                        | Occ | Taught In The Institution |     |   |                                    |
| Bernard CAFFREY        |     |                           | 5   | M | Manchester Cheetham                |
|                        | Rel | Inmate                    |     |   |                                    |

## 1881 British Census

|                    |     |                           |  |
|--------------------|-----|---------------------------|--|
|                    | Occ | Taught In The Institution |  |
| Frederick Wm BLAKE |     |                           | 4 M London, London, Middlesex, England |
|                    | Rel | Inmate                    |  |
|                    | Occ | Taught In The Institution |  |
| John Joseph MURPHY |     |                           | 2 M Stafford, England                  |
|                    | Rel | Inmate                    |  |
|                    | Occ | Taught In The Institution |  |
| Ernest JONES       |     |                           | 2 M London, London, Middlesex, England |
|                    | Rel | Inmate                    |  |
|                    | Occ | Taught In The Institution |  |

Dwelling 18 Byfield Rd  
 Census Place Dallington, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341374 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1551 Folio 31 Page 37

|                    |      | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                      |
|--------------------|------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Reuben KEEN</b> |      | <b>M</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Aston, Hertford, England</b> |
|                    | Rel  |          |           |          | Head                            |
|                    | Occ  |          |           |          | (Boot) Rivetter                 |
| Plasaida KEEN      |      | M        | 37        | F        | Stoke Stone                     |
|                    | Rel  |          |           |          | Wife                            |
| Frederick KEEN     |      | U        | 4         | M        | Stone                           |
|                    | Rel  |          |           |          | Son                             |
| Jane KEEN          |      | U        | 16 m      | F        | Stone                           |
|                    | Rel. |          |           |          | Daur                            |
|                    | Occ  |          |           |          | Infant                          |
| George PLANT       |      | U        | 15        | M        | Stone                           |
|                    | Rel  |          |           |          | Boarder                         |
|                    | Occ  |          |           |          | Rivitter                        |
| Frederick ELKIN    |      | U        | 43        | M        | Aston                           |
|                    | Rel  |          |           |          | Boarder                         |
|                    | Occ  |          |           |          | (Boot) Rivitter                 |
| Matilda ELKIN      |      | U        | 40        | F        | Aston                           |
|                    | Rel  |          |           |          | Boarder                         |
|                    | Occ  |          |           |          | Rivitters Wife                  |

Dwelling Johnsons Lane  
 Census Place Kingsthorpe, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341374 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1552 Folio 59 Page 16

|                        |     | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                        |
|------------------------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Francis W. ROSE</b> |     | <b>M</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Cloughton, York, England</b>   |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Head                              |
|                        | Occ |          |           |          | Engine Driver                     |
| Mary Ann ROSE          |     | M        | 24        | F        | Ruddington, Nottingham, England   |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Wife                              |
| Sarah Jane ROSE        |     |          | 6         | F        | Brotton, York, England            |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Daur                              |
| Francis Ann ROSE       |     |          | 3         | F        | Stockton On Tees                  |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Daur                              |
| Pricla ROSE            |     |          | 5 m       | F        | Kingsthorpe, Northampton, England |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Daur                              |
| Thomas SHORNEYCROFT    |     | W        | 35        | M        | Litchboro, Northampton, England   |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Boarder                           |
|                        | Occ |          |           |          | Railway Lab                       |
| Richard ROACH          |     | M        | 27        | M        | Clipston, Northampton, England    |
|                        | Rel |          |           |          | Boarder                           |
|                        | Occ |          |           |          | Railway Lab                       |

## 1881 British Census

|                |     |             |    |   |                                 |
|----------------|-----|-------------|----|---|---------------------------------|
| Joseph BUCKLEY |     | W           | 50 | M | Leeds, York, England            |
|                | Rel | Boarder     |    |   |                                 |
|                | Occ | Railway Lab |    |   |                                 |
| Samuel PLANT   |     | U           | 37 | M | Warrington, Lancashire, England |
|                | Rel | Boarder     |    |   |                                 |
|                | Occ | Railway Lab |    |   |                                 |
| Aimey E ROSE   |     |             | 5  | F | Broilton, York, England         |
|                | Rel | Daur        |    |   |                                 |

Dwelling 19 London Rd  
 Census Place. Maidwell, Northampton, England  
 Source. FHL Film 1341376 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1565 Folio 82 Page 10

|                    |     | Marr        | Age | Sex | Birthplace                     |
|--------------------|-----|-------------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| Joseph SMITH       |     | M           | 70  | M   | Maidwell, Northampton, England |
|                    | Rel | Head        |     |     |                                |
|                    | Occ | Agl Laborer |     |     |                                |
| Mary SMITH         |     | M           | 60  | F   | Devonport, Devon, England      |
|                    | Rel | Wife        |     |     |                                |
| Herbert H. JOHNSON |     |             | 10  | M   | Maidwell, Northampton, England |
|                    | Rel | Grandson    |     |     |                                |
|                    | Occ | Laborer     |     |     |                                |
| Alfred PLANT       |     | M           | 34  | M   | Hogsthorpe, Lincoln, England   |
|                    | Rel | Lodger      |     |     |                                |
|                    | Occ | Agl Laborer |     |     |                                |
| William DENHAM     |     | U           | 21  | M   | Thosthorpe, Lincoln, England   |
|                    | Rel | Lodger      |     |     |                                |
|                    | Occ | Agl Laborer |     |     |                                |
| Henry HUNDLEBY     |     | U           | 19  | M   | Bilsby Field, Lincoln, England |
|                    | Rel | Lodger      |     |     |                                |
|                    | Occ | Agl Laborer |     |     |                                |

Dwelling 8 Green Lane Terr  
 Census Place: Kettering, Northampton, England  
 Source. FHL Film 1341379 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1575 Folio 6 Page 5

|              |     | Marr    | Age | Sex | Birthplace                      |
|--------------|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| Mary A. KEEP |     | W       | 57  | F   | Kettering, Northampton, England |
|              | Rel | Head    |     |     |                                 |
|              | Occ | Grocer  |     |     |                                 |
| Emma M PLANT |     |         | 4   | F   | Kettering, Northampton, England |
|              | Rel | Visitor |     |     |                                 |
| Sarah PLANT  |     | U       | 14  | F   | Kettering, Northampton, England |
|              | Rel | Visitor |     |     |                                 |

Dwelling 3 Walkers Lane  
 Census Place. Kettering, Northampton, England  
 Source. FHL Film 1341379 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1576 Folio 101 Page 23

|                 |      | Marr                  | Age | Sex | Birthplace                      |
|-----------------|------|-----------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| Thomas PLANT    |      | W                     | 51  | M   | Kettering, Northampton, England |
|                 | Rel  | Head                  |     |     |                                 |
|                 | Occ  | Labourer Agricultural |     |     |                                 |
| William PLANT   |      | M                     | 24  | M   | Kettering, Northampton, England |
|                 | Rel  | Son                   |     |     |                                 |
|                 | Occ  | Labourer              |     |     |                                 |
| Elizabeth PLANT |      | M                     | 25  | F   | Kettering, Northampton, England |
|                 | Rel, | Daur In Law           |     |     |                                 |

## 1881 British Census

|              |                 |   |    |   |                                 |
|--------------|-----------------|---|----|---|---------------------------------|
| James PLANT  |                 | U | 23 | M | Kettering, Northampton, England |
|              | Rel Son         |   |    |   |                                 |
|              | Occ Bricklayer  |   |    |   |                                 |
| Joseph PLANT |                 | U | 16 | M | Kettering, Northampton, England |
|              | Rel Son         |   |    |   |                                 |
|              | Occ Harrand Boy |   |    |   |                                 |
| Sarah PLANT  |                 | U | 14 | F | Kettering, Northampton, England |
|              | Rel Daur        |   |    |   |                                 |
|              | Occ Scholar     |   |    |   |                                 |
| Harry PLANT  |                 |   | 2  | M | Kettering, Northampton, England |
|              | Rel Grandson    |   |    |   |                                 |

Dwelling 19 Gas Street

Census Place Kettering, Northampton, England

Source FHL Film 1341379 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1576 Folio 102 Page 25

|                         |                       | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                               |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--|
| <b>John CHAMBERLAIN</b> |                       | <b>M</b> | <b>65</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Wellingboro, Northampton, England</b> |
|                         | Rel Head              |          |           |          |  |
|                         | Occ Shoemaker         |          |           |          |  |
| Hannah CHAMBERLAIN      |                       | M        | 55        | F        | Kettering, Northampton, England          |
|                         | Rel Wife              |          |           |          |  |
| Martha PLANT            |                       | U        | 34        | F        | Kettering, Northampton, England          |
|                         | Rel Daur In Law       |          |           |          |  |
|                         | Occ Tailoress         |          |           |          |  |
| Mary PLANT              |                       | U        | 15        | F        | Kettering, Northampton, England          |
|                         | Rel Grandaur          |          |           |          |  |
|                         | Occ Machinist (Shoes) |          |           |          |  |
| Thomas PLANT            |                       |          | 10        | M        | Kettering, Northampton, England          |
|                         | Rel Grandson          |          |           |          |  |
|                         | Occ Scholar           |          |           |          |  |
| Ellen PLANT             |                       |          | 5         | F        | Kettering, Northampton, England          |
|                         | Rel Grandaur          |          |           |          |  |
|                         | Occ Scholar           |          |           |          |  |
| William PLANT           |                       |          | 5 m       | M        | Kettering, Northampton, England          |
|                         | Rel Grandson          |          |           |          |  |
| William MEADES          |                       |          | 28        | M        | Newport Pagnel, Buckingham, England      |
|                         | Rel Lodger            |          |           |          |  |
|                         | Occ Furnace Man       |          |           |          |  |

Dwelling 39 Gas Street

Census Place Kettering, Northampton, England

Source FHL Film 1341379 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1576 Folio 105 Page 31

|                     |                      | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                             |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|--|
| <b>Thomas PLANT</b> |                      | <b>M</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Kettering, Northampton, England</b> |
|                     | Rel Head             |          |           |          |  |
|                     | Occ Railway Labourer |          |           |          |  |
| Annie PLANT         |                      | U        | 22        | F        | Weekly, Northampton, England           |
|                     | Rel Wife             |          |           |          |  |
| Alice U PLANT       |                      |          | 2         | F        | Kettering, Northampton, England        |
|                     | Rel Daur             |          |           |          |  |

Dwelling

Census Place Aldwinkle All Sts, Northampton, England

Source FHL Film 1341379 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1580 Folio 29 Page 13

Marr Age Sex Birthplace

## 1881 British Census

|                         |     |               |            |          |   |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------|------------|----------|---|
| <b>John COALES</b>      |     | <b>M</b>      | <b>31</b>  | <b>M</b> | <b>Aldwinckle, Northampton, England</b> |
|                         | Rel | Head          |            |          |   |
|                         | Occ | Cattle Dealer |            |          |   |
| <b>Elizabeth COALES</b> |     | <b>M</b>      | <b>29</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Gt Gidding, Huntingdon, England</b>  |
|                         | Rel | Wife          |            |          |   |
| <b>Henry COALES</b>     |     |               | <b>3</b>   | <b>M</b> | <b>Upton, Northampton, England</b>      |
|                         | Rel | Son           |            |          |   |
| <b>Annie COALES</b>     |     |               | <b>2</b>   | <b>F</b> | <b>Upton, Northampton, England</b>      |
|                         | Rel | Daur          |            |          |   |
| <b>John COALES</b>      |     |               | <b>1</b>   | <b>M</b> | <b>Upton, Northampton, England</b>      |
|                         | Rel | Son           |            |          |   |
| <b>Frank COALES</b>     |     |               | <b>1 m</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Aldwinckle, Northampton, England</b> |
|                         | Rel | Son           |            |          |   |
| <b>Mary A TEBBUTT</b>   |     |               | <b>63</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Caton, Huntingdon, England</b>       |
|                         | Rel | Moth          |            |          |   |
| <b>Emma PLANT</b>       |     |               | <b>15</b>  | <b>F</b> | <b>Ailesworth, Northampton, England</b> |
|                         | Rel | Serv          |            |          |   |
|                         | Occ | Servant       |            |          |   |

Dwelling Dryden House North Street  
 Census Place Oundle, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341380 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1585 Folio 12 Page 18

|                             |      |         |           |          | Marr Age Sex Birthplace                 |
|-----------------------------|------|---------|-----------|----------|---|
| <b>Thomas FERNELEY</b>      |      |         |           |          | <b>16 M Adswold, Cheshire, England</b>  |
|                             | Rel  | Scholar |           |          |   |
|                             | Occ. | Scholar |           |          |   |
| <b>John F. HAWKINS</b>      |      |         | <b>15</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Lewisham, Kent, England</b>          |
|                             | Rel  | Scholar |           |          |   |
|                             | Occ  | Scholar |           |          |   |
| <b>Frederick HEMINGWAY</b>  |      |         | <b>17</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Dewsbury, York, England</b>          |
|                             | Rel  | Scholar |           |          |   |
|                             | Occ  | Scholar |           |          |   |
| <b>Harry MACKINTOSH</b>     |      |         | <b>14</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>London, Middlesex, England</b>       |
|                             | Rel. | Scholar |           |          |   |
|                             | Occ  | Scholar |           |          |   |
| <b>Clifford H NASH</b>      |      |         | <b>14</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Brixton, Surrey, England</b>         |
|                             | Rel  | Scholar |           |          |   |
|                             | Occ  | Scholar |           |          |   |
| <b>Henry F PLANT</b>        |      |         | <b>17</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Weston, Stafford, England</b>        |
|                             | Rel  | Scholar |           |          |   |
|                             | Occ  | Scholar |           |          |   |
| <b>Francis W. PARTRIDGE</b> |      |         | <b>13</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Norwood, Surrey, England</b>         |
|                             | Rel  | Scholar |           |          |   |
|                             | Occ: | Scholar |           |          |   |
| <b>William E. ROBERTS</b>   |      |         | <b>14</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Haddon, Huntingdon, England</b>      |
|                             | Rel  | Scholar |           |          |   |
|                             | Occ  | Scholar |           |          |   |
| <b>Percy V RENNOLLS</b>     |      |         | <b>16</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>London, Middlesex, England</b>       |
|                             | Rel  | Scholar |           |          |   |
|                             | Occ  | Scholar |           |          |   |
| <b>James B TURNER</b>       |      |         | <b>14</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Haddon, Huntingdon, England</b>      |
|                             | Rel  | Scholar |           |          |   |
|                             | Occ  | Scholar |           |          |   |
| <b>Burnard TEMPLEMAN</b>    |      |         | <b>13</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Peterboro', Northampton, England</b> |
|                             | Rel  | Scholar |           |          |   |
|                             | Occ. | Scholar |           |          |   |

## 1881 British Census

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|                  |     |         |   |                                      |
|------------------|-----|---------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Basil TEMPLEMAN  |     | 11      | M | Higham Ferrers, Northampton, England |
|                  | Rel | Scholar |   |                                      |
|                  | Occ | Scholar |   |                                      |
| Hugh WEST        |     | 16      | M | Upwell, Cambridge, England           |
|                  | Rel | Scholar |   |                                      |
|                  | Occ | Scholar |   |                                      |
| James WETHERELL  |     | 15      | M | Northampton, Northampton, England    |
|                  | Rel | Scholar |   |                                      |
|                  | Occ | Scholar |   |                                      |
| Arthur WARD      |     | 14      | M | Dewsbury, York, England              |
|                  | Rel | Scholar |   |                                      |
|                  | Occ | Scholar |   |                                      |
| Charles U. WOOLL |     | 13      | M | Christchurch, Cambridge, England     |
|                  | Rel | Scholar |   |                                      |
|                  | Occ | Scholar |   |                                      |

Dwelling

Census Place **Nassington, Northampton, England**

Source FHL Film 1341381 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1587 Folio 61 Page 5

|                      |     | Marr       | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                           |
|----------------------|-----|------------|-----------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>William PLANT</b> |     | <b>M</b>   | <b>65</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Gt Bowden, Leicester, England</b> |
|                      | Rel | Head       |           |          |                                      |
|                      | Occ | Brickmaker |           |          |                                      |
| Sarah PLANT          |     | M          | 67        | F        | Elton, Huntingdon, England           |
|                      | Rel | Wife       |           |          |                                      |

Dwelling, Town Street

Census Place **Woodnewton, Northampton, England**

Source FHL Film 1341381 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1587 Folio 79 Page 5

|                        |     | Marr               | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                              |
|------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----------|----------|---|
| <b>Samuel PRIDMORE</b> |     | <b>M</b>           | <b>54</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Woodnewton, Northampton, England</b> |
|                        | Rel | Head               |           |          |   |
|                        | Occ | Labourer           |           |          |   |
| Ellen PRIDMORE         |     | M                  | 59        | F        | Cotterstock, Northampton, England       |
|                        | Rel | Wife               |           |          |   |
|                        | Occ | Wife               |           |          |   |
| John LANGLEY           |     | U                  | 58        | M        | Woodnewton, Northampton, England        |
|                        | Rel | Boarder ((Lodger)) |           |          |   |
|                        | Occ | Labourer           |           |          |   |
| Eliza Ann PLANT        |     |                    | 9         | F        | Thorpe, Northampton, England            |
|                        | Rel | Gd Daur            |           |          |   |
|                        | Occ | Gd Daur            |           |          |   |

Dwelling

Census Place **Peterborough, Northampton, England**

Source FHL Film 1341381 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1591 Folio 94 Page 6

|                     |     | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                             |
|---------------------|-----|----------|-----------|----------|--|
| <b>George PLANT</b> |     | <b>M</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Ailsworth, Northampton, England</b> |
|                     | Rel | Head     |           |          |  |
|                     | Occ | Ag Lab   |           |          |  |
| Alice PLANT         |     | M        | 32        | F        | Longthorpe, Northampton, England       |
|                     | Rel | Wife     |           |          |  |
| Herbert PLANT       |     |          | 12        | M        | Longthorpe, Northampton, England       |
|                     | Rel | Son      |           |          |  |
|                     | Occ | Scholar  |           |          |  |

## 1881 British Census

|            |     |                |    |   |                                  |
|------------|-----|----------------|----|---|----------------------------------|
| John PLANT |     | U              | 22 | M | Longthorpe, Northampton, England |
|            | Rel | Brother In Law |    |   |                                  |
|            | Occ | Groom (N D)    |    |   |                                  |

|              |                              |              |            |          |        |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------|--------|
| Dwelling     | Main Street                  |              |            |          |        |
| Census Place | Castor, Northampton, England |              |            |          |        |
| Source       | FHL Film 1341381             | PRO Ref RG11 | Piece 1592 | Folio 14 | Page 4 |

|                           |      | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                             |
|---------------------------|------|----------|-----------|----------|--|
| <b>John William PLANT</b> |      | <b>M</b> | <b>50</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Ailsworth, Northampton, England</b> |
|                           | Rel  | Head     |           |          |  |
|                           | Occ  | Ag Lab   |           |          |  |
| Hannah PLANT              |      | M        | 42        | F        | Stoke Doyle, Northampton, England      |
|                           | Rel  | Wife     |           |          |  |
| Harriet PLANT             |      |          | 12        | F        | Ailsworth, Northampton, England        |
|                           | Rel. | Daur     |           |          |  |
|                           | Occ  | Scholar  |           |          |  |
| Hannah PLANT              |      |          | 10        | F        | Ailsworth, Northampton, England        |
|                           | Rel  | Daur     |           |          |  |
|                           | Occ  | Scholar  |           |          |  |
| John Thomas PLANT         |      |          | 5         | M        | Ailsworth, Northampton, England        |
|                           | Rel  | Son      |           |          |  |
|                           | Occ  | Scholar  |           |          |  |
| William PLANT             |      |          | 3         | M        | Ailsworth, Northampton, England        |
|                           | Rel  | Son      |           |          |  |
| Sarah PLANT               |      |          | 10        | m F      | Ailsworth, Northampton, England        |
|                           | Rel  | Daur     |           |          |  |

|              |                                    |              |            |          |         |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------|---------|
| Dwelling     | 60 Gladstone St                    |              |            |          |         |
| Census Place | Peterborough, Northampton, England |              |            |          |         |
| Source       | FHL Film 1341382                   | PRO Ref RG11 | Piece 1594 | Folio 15 | Page 24 |

|                     |     | Marr      | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                              |
|---------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|----------|---|
| <b>Alfred PLANT</b> |     | <b>M</b>  | <b>27</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Dogsthorpe, Northampton, England</b> |
|                     | Rel | Head      |           |          |   |
|                     | Occ | Plasterer |           |          |   |
| Susan PLANT         |     | M         | 38        | F        |   |
|                     | Rel | Wife      |           |          |   |
| Fred PLANT          |     |           | 13        | M        | P boro, Northampton, England            |
|                     | Rel | Son       |           |          |   |
| Herbert PLANT       |     |           | 6         | M        | P boro, Northampton, England            |
|                     | Rel | Son       |           |          |   |
| Elizabeth PLANT     |     |           | 1         | F        | P boro, Northampton, England            |
|                     | Rel | Daur      |           |          |   |
| William PLANT       |     |           | 5         | M        | P boro, Northampton, England            |
|                     | Rel | Son       |           |          |   |

|              |                                    |              |            |          |        |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------|--------|
| Dwelling     | Osman Villa                        |              |            |          |        |
| Census Place | Peterborough, Northampton, England |              |            |          |        |
| Source       | FHL Film 1341382                   | PRO Ref RG11 | Piece 1594 | Folio 52 | Page 4 |

|                   |     | Marr                  | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                             |
|-------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------|----------|--|
| <b>John PLANT</b> |     | <b>M</b>              | <b>51</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Peterboro, Northampton, England</b> |
|                   | Rel | Head                  |           |          |  |
|                   | Occ | Gentleman Householder |           |          |  |
| Mary PLANT        |     | M                     | 50        | F        | Deeping, Lincoln, England              |
|                   | Rel | Wife                  |           |          |  |
| Alfd John PLANT   |     | U                     | 18        | M        | Peterborough, Northampton, England     |

## 1881 British Census

|                 |     |                   |   |    |   |                                    |  |  |  |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|---|----|---|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|                 | Rel | Son               |   |    |   |                                    |  |  |  |
| Sarah E PLANT   | Occ | Draper            | U | 12 | F | Peterborough, Northampton, England |  |  |  |
|                 | Rel | Dau               |   |    |   |                                    |  |  |  |
| Emily A PLANT   | Occ | Scholar           | U | 8  | F | Peterborough, Northampton, England |  |  |  |
|                 | Rel | Dau               |   |    |   |                                    |  |  |  |
| Frederick PLANT | Occ | Scholar           | U | 10 | M | Peterborough, Northampton, England |  |  |  |
|                 | Rel | Son               |   |    |   |                                    |  |  |  |
| Emily CALLON    | Occ | Scholar           | U | 20 | F | Peterborough, Northampton, England |  |  |  |
|                 | Rel | Visitor           |   |    |   |                                    |  |  |  |
|                 | Occ | Drapers Assistant |   |    |   |                                    |  |  |  |

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Dwelling Garton End  
 Census Place Peterborough, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341382 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1595 Folio 23 Page 6

|             |      |            |    |   |                                 |  |  |  |  |
|-------------|------|------------|----|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
|             |      |            |    |   |                                 |  |  |  |  |
| Sarah PLANT | Marr | W          | 71 | F | Peterboro, Northampton, England |  |  |  |  |
|             | Rel  | Head       |    |   |                                 |  |  |  |  |
|             | Occ  | Shopkeeper |    |   |                                 |  |  |  |  |

Dwelling  
 Census Place Peterborough, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341382 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1595 Folio 29 Page 18

|                   |      |                           |    |    |                                  |                                  |  |  |  |
|-------------------|------|---------------------------|----|----|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
|                   |      |                           |    |    |                                  |                                  |  |  |  |
| Ann PERKINS       | Marr | W                         | 68 | F  | Werrington, Northampton, England |                                  |  |  |  |
|                   | Rel  | Head                      |    |    |                                  |                                  |  |  |  |
|                   | Occ  | Income From Land & Houses |    |    |                                  |                                  |  |  |  |
| Richard R PERKINS |      |                           | U  | 30 | M                                | Dogsthorpe, Northampton, England |  |  |  |
|                   | Rel  | Son                       |    |    |                                  |                                  |  |  |  |
|                   | Occ  | Butcher                   |    |    |                                  |                                  |  |  |  |
| Amy BEARDS        |      |                           |    | 5  | F                                | Peterboro, Northampton, England  |  |  |  |
|                   | Rel  | Grand Daur                |    |    |                                  |                                  |  |  |  |
|                   | Occ  | Scholar                   |    |    |                                  |                                  |  |  |  |
| Emma PLANT        |      |                           | U  | 15 | F                                | Dogsthorpe, Northampton, England |  |  |  |
|                   | Rel  | Servant                   |    |    |                                  |                                  |  |  |  |
|                   | Occ  | General Servant           |    |    |                                  |                                  |  |  |  |

Dwelling Dogsthorpe  
 Census Place Peterborough, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341382 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1595 Folio 30 Page 20

|                    |      |             |    |    |                                 |                                  |  |  |  |
|--------------------|------|-------------|----|----|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
|                    |      |             |    |    |                                 |                                  |  |  |  |
| Thomas PLANT       | Marr | M           | 40 | M  | Ailsworth, Northampton, England |                                  |  |  |  |
|                    | Rel  | Head        |    |    |                                 |                                  |  |  |  |
|                    | Occ  | Railway Lab |    |    |                                 |                                  |  |  |  |
| Mary Ann PLANT     |      |             | M  | 41 | F                               | Dogsthorpe, Northampton, England |  |  |  |
|                    | Rel  | Wife        |    |    |                                 |                                  |  |  |  |
| Mary Ann PLANT     |      |             |    | 8  | F                               | Helpstone, Northampton, England  |  |  |  |
|                    | Rel  | Daur        |    |    |                                 |                                  |  |  |  |
|                    | Occ  | Scholar     |    |    |                                 |                                  |  |  |  |
| Sarah Minnie PLANT |      |             |    | 5  | F                               | Dogsthorpe, Northampton, England |  |  |  |
|                    | Rel  | Daur        |    |    |                                 |                                  |  |  |  |



## 1881 British Census

Occ Scholar

Dwelling Dogsthorpe

Census Place Peterborough, Northampton, England

Source FHL Film 1341382 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1595 Folio 31 Page 21

|                       | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                       |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-----|----------------------------------|
| <b>Barnard BEARDS</b> | M    | 34  | M   | Kelvedon, Lincoln, England       |
| Rel Head              |      |     |     |                                  |
| Occ Coal Agent        |      |     |     |                                  |
| Emily BEARDS          | M    | 27  | F   | Dogsthorpe, Northampton, England |
| Rel Wife              |      |     |     |                                  |
| Richard John BEARDS   |      | 3   | M   | Dogsthorpe, Northampton, England |
| Rel Son               |      |     |     |                                  |
| Thomas BEARDS         |      | 1   | M   | Dogsthorpe, Northampton, England |
| Rel Son               |      |     |     |                                  |
| Annie Elizabeth PLANT | U    | 13  | F   | Dogsthorpe, Northampton, England |
| Rel Serv              |      |     |     |                                  |
| Occ General Servant   |      |     |     |                                  |

Dwelling 13 Dogsthorpe Rd

Census Place Peterborough, Northampton, England

Source FHL Film 1341382 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1595 Folio 51 Page 22

|                     | Marr | Age  | Sex | Birthplace                      |
|---------------------|------|------|-----|---------------------------------|
| <b>George PLANT</b> | M    | 33   | M   | Castor, Northampton, England    |
| Rel Head            |      |      |     |                                 |
| Occ R way Porter    |      |      |     |                                 |
| Elizabeth PLANT     | M    | 36   | F   | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Wife            |      |      |     |                                 |
| George PLANT        |      | 12   | M   | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Son             |      |      |     |                                 |
| Occ Scholar         |      |      |     |                                 |
| William PLANT       |      | 9    | M   | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Son             |      |      |     |                                 |
| Occ Scholar         |      |      |     |                                 |
| Thomas PLANT        |      | 8    | M   | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Son             |      |      |     |                                 |
| Occ Scholar         |      |      |     |                                 |
| John PLANT          |      | 6    | M   | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Son             |      |      |     |                                 |
| Occ Scholar         |      |      |     |                                 |
| Fanny PLANT         |      | 3    | F   | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Daur            |      |      |     |                                 |
| Jane PLANT          |      | 11 m | F   | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Daur            |      |      |     |                                 |

Dwelling 12 Lincoln Rd East

Census Place Peterborough, Northampton, England

Source FHL Film 1341382 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1596 Folio 13 Page 20

|                                      | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace                      |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| <b>William U. DUDDINGTON</b>         | M    | 43  | M   | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Head                             |      |     |     |                                 |
| Occ Carpenter & Joiner (Journey Man) |      |     |     |                                 |
| Annie DUDDINGTON                     | M    | 44  | F   | Gt Gidding, Huntingdon, England |
| Rel Wife                             |      |     |     |                                 |
| Occ School Mistress                  |      |     |     |                                 |

## 1881 British Census

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|                       |   |    |   |                                 |
|-----------------------|---|----|---|---------------------------------|
| Annie M DUDDINGTON    | U | 19 | F | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Daur              |   |    |   |                                 |
| Occ Assistant Teacher |   |    |   |                                 |
| Rosa E DUDDINGTON     |   | 14 | F | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Daur              |   |    |   |                                 |
| Occ Scholar           |   |    |   |                                 |
| William P. DUDDINGTON |   | 11 | M | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Son               |   |    |   |                                 |
| Occ Scholar           |   |    |   |                                 |
| Arthur E DUDDINGTON   |   | 3  | M | Peterboro, Northampton, England |
| Rel Son               |   |    |   |                                 |
| Occ Scholar           |   |    |   |                                 |
| Mary PLANT            | W | 75 | F | Islip, Northampton, England     |
| Rel Mother In Law     |   |    |   |                                 |
| Eliza SMITH           | U | 17 | F | Gt Gidding, Huntingdon, England |
| Rel Serv              |   |    |   |                                 |
| Occ General Servant   |   |    |   |                                 |

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Dwelling 34 Lincoln Rd East  
 Census Place Peterborough, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341382 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1596 Folio 15 Page 24

|  |   | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                        |
|--|---|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Joseph PLANT</b>                                    |   | <b>M</b> | <b>58</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Foxton, Leicester, England</b> |
| Rel Head   |   |          |           |          |                                   |
| Occ. Labourer For Sewage Works (Town Drainage Service) |   |          |           |          |                                   |
| Ann PLANT  |   | M        | 57        | F        | Sutton, Lincoln, England          |
| Rel Wife   |   |          |           |          |                                   |
| Charles EDGSON   | U |          | 19        | M        | Kingscliffe, Northampton, England |
| Rel Lodger   |   |          |           |          |                                   |
| Occ. Journeyman Baker                                  |   |          |           |          |                                   |

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Dwelling Cowgate  
 Census Place Peterborough, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341382 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1596 Folio 59 Page 30

|   |   | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                             |
|---|---|----------|-----------|----------|--|
| <b>Joseph HUTCHINSON</b>                        |   | <b>M</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Collingham, Nottingham, England</b> |
| Rel Head  |   |          |           |          |  |
| Occ. Draper Milliner Employing 10 Women & 2 Men |   |          |           |          |  |
| Lavina HUTCHINSON                               |   | M        | 32        | F        | Bucknall, Lincoln, England             |
| Rel Wife  |   |          |           |          |  |
| Ernest A HUTCHINSON                             |   |          | 5         | M        | Peterborough, Northampton, England     |
| Rel Son   |   |          |           |          |  |
| Elise M. HUTCHINSON                             |   |          | 2         | F        | Peterborough, Northampton, England     |
| Rel Daur  |   |          |           |          |  |
| Gertrude M HUTCHINSON                           |   |          | 1         | F        | Peterborough, Northampton, England     |
| Rel Daur  |   |          |           |          |  |
| Emma FOSTER                                     | U |          | 25        | F        | South Kelsey, Lincoln, England         |
| Rel Assist                                      |   |          |           |          |  |
| Occ Dressmaker                                  |   |          |           |          |  |
| Kate JALES                                      | U |          | 23        | F        | March, Cambridge, England              |
| Rel Assist                                      |   |          |           |          |  |
| Occ Saleswoman Draper                           |   |          |           |          |  |
| Lois JALES                                      | U |          | 14        | F        | March, Cambridge, England              |
| Rel Apprentice                                  |   |          |           |          |  |
| Occ Milliners Apprentice                        |   |          |           |          |  |
| Rice S PRINGLE                                  | U |          | 17        | M        | Horncastle, Lincoln, England           |

## 1881 British Census

|                    |     |                    |   |    |   |                                    |  |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------|---|----|---|------------------------------------|--|
|                    | Rel | Apprentice         |   |    |   |                                    |  |
|                    | Occ | Drapers Apprentice |   |    |   |                                    |  |
| Edward E PLANT     |     |                    | U | 16 | M | Peterborough, Northampton, England |  |
|                    | Rel | Apprentice         |   |    |   |                                    |  |
|                    | Occ | Drapers Apprentice |   |    |   |                                    |  |
| Elizabeth THOMPSON |     |                    | U | 17 | F | Peterborough, Northampton, England |  |
|                    | Rel | Serv               |   |    |   |                                    |  |
|                    | Occ | General Servant    |   |    |   |                                    |  |

Dwelling Eyebury  
 Census Place Eye, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341383 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1598 Folio 41 Page 4

|                        |      |   | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                       |
|------------------------|------|---|----------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Alfred N. LEEDS</b> |      |   | <b>M</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Eye, Northampton, England</b> |
|                        | Rel  | Head  |          |           |          |                                  |
|                        | Occ  | Farmer Of 397 Acres Employing 11 Men 5 Boys |          |           |          |                                  |
| Ferrier M LEEDS        |      |   | M        | 24        | F        | Scotland                         |
|                        | Rel  | Wife  |          |           |          |                                  |
| Alexdr A F LEEDS       |      |   |          | 4         | M        | Eye, Northampton, England        |
|                        | Rel  | Son   |          |           |          |                                  |
| Edwd T LEEDS           |      |   |          | 3         | M        | Eye, Northampton, England        |
|                        | Rel  | Son   |          |           |          |                                  |
| Charles H. LEEDS       |      |   |          | 2         | M        | Eye                              |
|                        | Rel  | Son   |          |           |          |                                  |
| Hannah SMITH           |      |   | U        | 28        | F        | Littleport, Cambridge, England   |
|                        | Rel  | Servant                                     |          |           |          |                                  |
|                        | Occ  | Servant Domestic                            |          |           |          |                                  |
| Ann PLANT              |      |   | U        | 28        | F        | Wisbeach, Cambridge, England     |
|                        | Rel. | Servant                                     |          |           |          |                                  |
|                        | Occ  | Servant Domestic                            |          |           |          |                                  |

Dwelling Bellfields St  
 Census Place Little Bowden, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341744 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3121 Folio 64 Page 21

|                       |     |                         | Marr     | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                         |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Thomas MEADOWS</b> |     |                         | <b>M</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Braunston, Rutland, England</b> |
|                       | Rel | Head                    |          |           |          |                                    |
|                       | Occ | Miller (Corn)           |          |           |          |                                    |
| Mary MEADOWS          |     |                         | M        | 33        | F        | Mkt Harboro, Leicester, England    |
|                       | Rel | Wife                    |          |           |          |                                    |
| Emma J MEADOWS        |     |                         |          | 8         | F        | Mkt Harboro, Leicester, England    |
|                       | Rel | Daur                    |          |           |          |                                    |
|                       | Occ | Scholar                 |          |           |          |                                    |
| Elizabeth A MEADOWS   |     |                         |          | 6         | F        | Smeeton, Leicester, England        |
|                       | Rel | Daur                    |          |           |          |                                    |
|                       | Occ | Scholar                 |          |           |          |                                    |
| Mary H MEADOWS        |     |                         |          | 5         | F        | Smeeton, Leicester, England        |
|                       | Rel | Daur                    |          |           |          |                                    |
|                       | Occ | Scholar                 |          |           |          |                                    |
| Frederick T MEADOWS   |     |                         |          | 3 m       | M        | Lt Bowden, Northampton, England    |
|                       | Rel | Son                     |          |           |          |                                    |
| Frederick J, PLANT    |     |                         |          | 24        | M        | Dulverton, Somerset, England       |
|                       | Rel | Boarder                 |          |           |          |                                    |
|                       | Occ | Passenger Guard On Riys |          |           |          |                                    |
| Charles BAMFORD       |     |                         |          | 18        | M        | Lampport, Northampton, England     |
|                       | Rel | Boarder                 |          |           |          |                                    |

## 1881 British Census

Occ Railway Porter

Dwelling Scotland End  
 Census Place Little Bowden, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341744 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3121 Folio 69 Page 32

|                       | Marr             | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                 |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------|
| <b>Barnabas PLANT</b> | <b>W</b>         | <b>72</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Lidd, Kent, England</b> |
| Rel                   | Head             |           |          |                            |
| Occ                   | Labourer Roadman |           |          |                            |

Dwelling Queen Street  
 Census Place Little Bowden, Northampton, England  
 Source FHL Film 1341744 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 3121 Folio 69 Page 32

|                     | Marr           | Age       | Sex      | Birthplace                             |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|--|
| <b>Thomas PLANT</b> | <b>O</b>       | <b>44</b> | <b>M</b> | <b>Lt Bowden, Northampton, England</b> |
| Rel                 | Head           |           |          |  |
| Occ                 | Groom (Dom)    |           |          |  |
| Elizabeth PLANT     | O              | 41        | F        | Madwell, Northampton, England          |
| Rel                 | Wife           |           |          |  |
| Herbert PLANT       |                | 11        | M        | Ch Langton, Leicester, England         |
| Rel                 | Son            |           |          |  |
| Occ                 | Scholar        |           |          |  |
| Ernest PLANT        |                | 6         | M        | Lt Bowden, Northampton, England        |
| Rel                 | Son            |           |          |  |
| Occ                 | Scholar        |           |          |  |
| Thomas NOBLE        | U              | 21        | M        | Madwell, Northampton, England          |
| Rel                 | Nephew         |           |          |  |
| Occ                 | Gardiner (Dom) |           |          |  |
| Oliver PLANT        |                | 4         | M        | Lt Bowden, Northampton, England        |
| Rel                 | Son            |           |          |  |
| Occ                 | Scholar        |           |          |  |