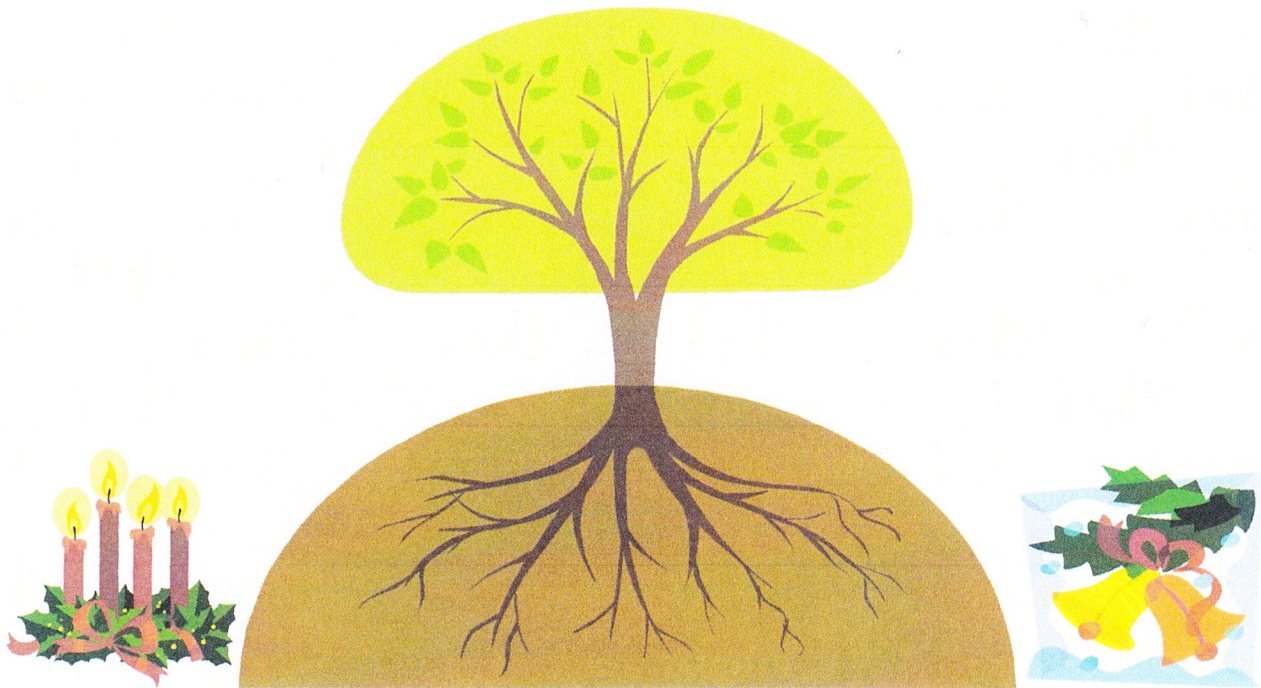


# Roots & Branches

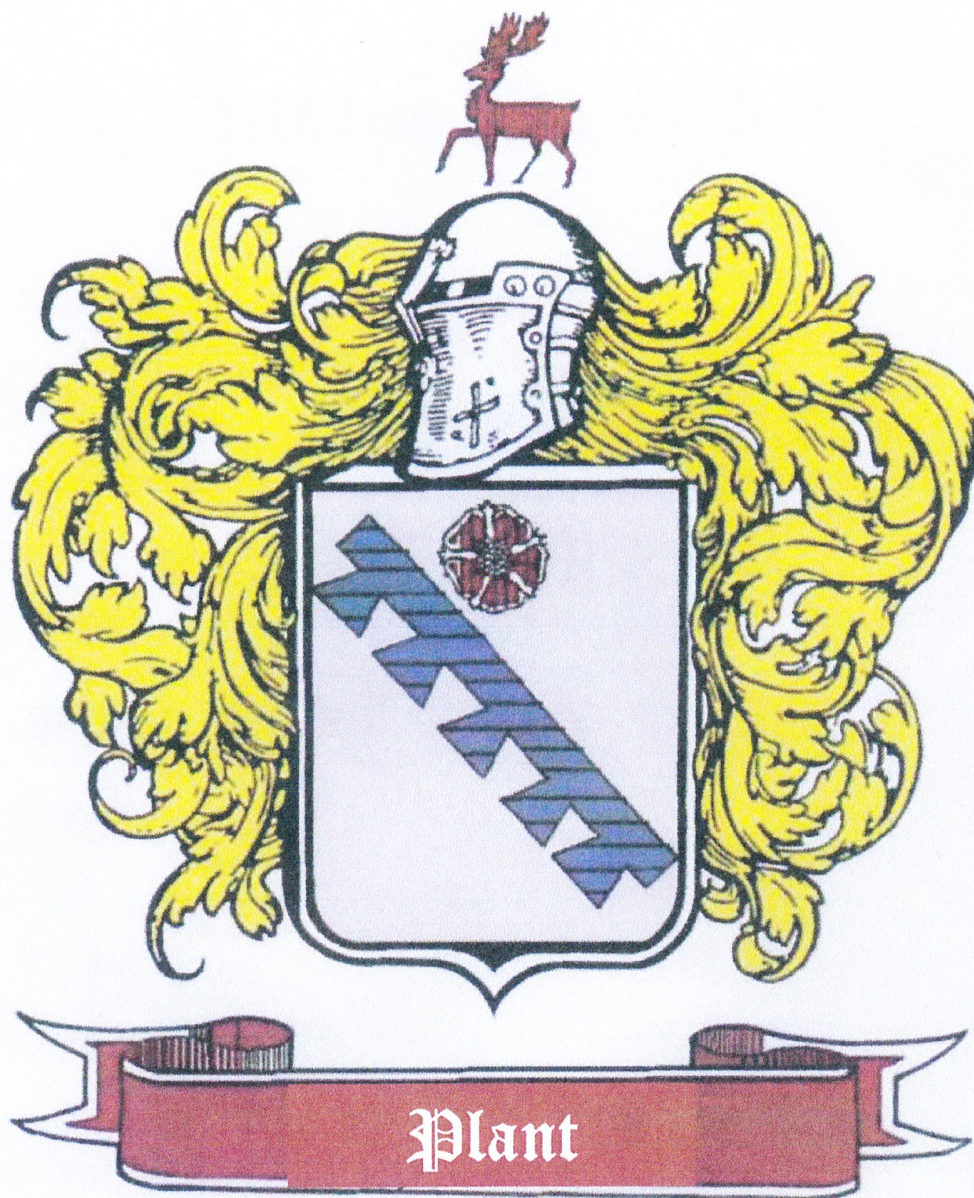


**The Official Journal  
of the  
Plant  
Family History Society**



**December 2010  
Series 2 / Issue 2**





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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IFC Plant Heraldic Shield

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IBC Plant FHS Constitution

## Chairman's Chat

Wow! It doesn't seem a year ago since I restarted the Roots & Branches, we have had a great year, ending with 69 members, thanks to **you** for your support.

We now have a coordinator in both USA and Australia, many thanks to Linda Wheeler and Bill Plant.

Thanks go to Sian Plant, who is our Marriage coordinator for the Guild.

Dr. John Plant has worked tirelessly writing articles for R & B and managing both the DNA project and our wonderful website not forgetting Richard Plant in the USA who is Dr Johns Deputy DNA Manager,

Our President Keith Plant can now sit back and enjoy the fruits of his idea to form the group way back in 1990.

This year I have toured Cheshire with my **Plantiques** Road show at Northwich, Runcorn, and Wirral and Chester, selling my Poem Book and recruiting new members, and will be back at Northwich in February 2011.

My latest poem book will be out shortly, a children's book of poems called: Barney the Badger and Friends.

I am organising a 21<sup>st</sup> anniversary gathering, Saturday September 10<sup>th</sup> 2011, I will look forward to meeting you all, I hope for a good response, deposits of £5 are now being taken (this will give me an idea of how many will attend).

I have created a small website to keep you up to date with news, and updated regularly, log on at: [www.spanglefish.com/plantfamily](http://www.spanglefish.com/plantfamily) (hope I'm not treading on Dr John's toes?)

If you have changed your email address recently please let me know, also all those who have 'pending update' by there members interests section would they let me know for the next journal

Due to the extra cost of mailing overseas journals, I have had to increase to membership fees slightly for 2011 to cover the postage.

Enclosed in this issue is a renewal form for 2011, please post back to me or your country's coordinator **as soon as possible please.**

Don't forget this is your journal and your articles are most welcome, **Please keep them coming.**

All that's left is for me to wish you all a Very Merry Christmas and a '**Plantastic**' New Year

TTFN

Peter J.



## Society Members

No	Title	Name	Address
HLP	Mr.	W. Keith Plant	<b>Redacted</b>
HLW	Dr.	John S. Plant	
Chair 1	Mr.	Peter Johnson	
2	Mrs.	Katherine Compagno	
3	Mr.	Michael Plant	
4	Prof.	Dennis Wood	
5	Mrs.	Judith Wilkinson	
6	Mr.	Anthony David Plant	
7	Rev.	Cyril D. Blount	
8	Mrs.	Jennifer Plant	
9	Mr.	Kenneth T. Plant	
10	Miss.	Joan Plant	
11	Mr.	Ron Plant	
12	Mr.	William Turner Plant	
13	Mr.	Michael J. Plant	
14	Mr.	Colin H. Plant	
15	Miss.	Tessa Pilsbury	
16	Mr.	Earl J. Davis	
17	Mrs.	Frances Upson	
18	Mr.	Peter R. Plant	
19	Mr.	John E. Ransley	
20	Mr.	David Capes	
21	Mr.	David Plant	
USC 22	Mrs.	Linda Wheeler	

## Members (Continued)

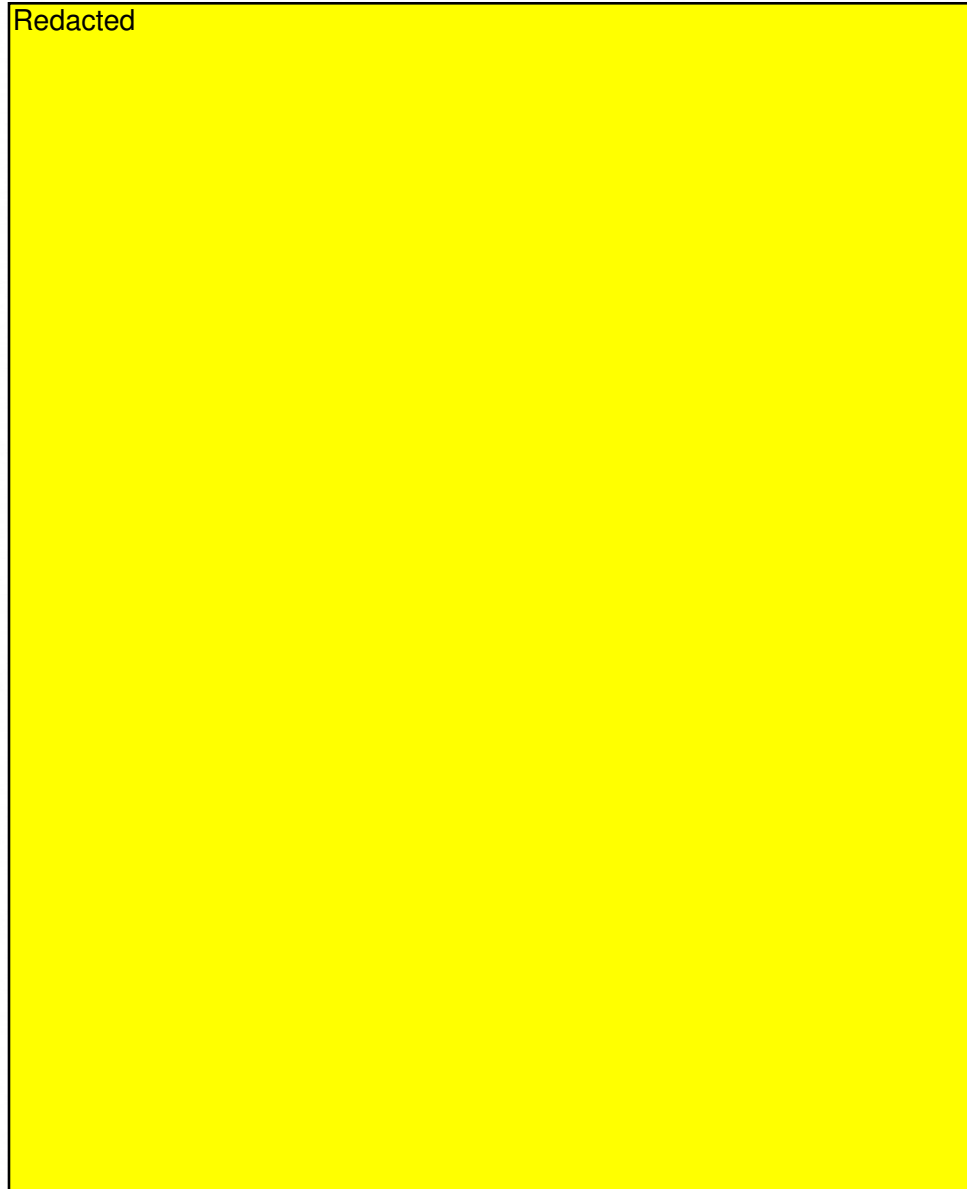
No	Title	Name	Address
23	Mrs.	Dorian G. Greenbaum	<b>Redacted</b>
24	Mr.	Philip Plant	
25	Mrs.	M. J. Plant	
26	Mrs.	Doris Howorth	
27	Ms.	Alice D. Mercer	
28	Mrs.	Olivia S. Masters	
29	Mr.	Patrick Pearson	
GMC 30	Mrs.	Sian Plant	
31	Mrs.	Estella A. Nobles	
32	Mrs.	Margaret Lake	
33	Ms.	Evelyn M. Pitts	
34	Mr.	Frederick E. Plant	
35	Mr.	Andrew Plant	
36	Mrs.	Frances Plant	
37	Mr.	Richard E. Plant	
AC 38	Mr.	William (Bill) Plant	
39	Mr.	Michael Perkins	
40	Mrs.	Brenda Plant	
41	Mr.	Benjamin J. Plant	
42	Mrs.	Linda Plant Wagoner	
43	Mr.	Michael Plant	
44	Mr.	Alan Plant	
45	Mrs.	Sylvia Wells	
46	Mr.	John R. Plant	
47	Ms.	Linda C. Brice	
48	Mrs.	E.J. Plant	
49	Mr.	James W. Plante	
50	Mr.	Bill Lowe	
51	Mr.	Walter F. Plant	



## Members (Continued)

No Title Name Address

52 Ms Sylvia Trumble  
53 Mrs. A. Dowell  
54 Mrs Hazel Morgan  
55 Mrs. Deanna P. Richards  
56 Ms. Aloa Dereta  
57 Col Mike Walker  
58 Mrs Janet Padrazolla  
59 Ms. Sandra Doble  
60 Mr. Frank Robinson  
61 Mrs. Heather Plant  
62 Mrs. Marie Pincus  
63 Mr. William Lonnen  
64 Mr. James W. Plant  
65 Mr. John Plant  
" 66 Mr. Chris Plant  
% 67 Mr. Graeme R. Plant  
% 68 Ms. Tiffany Meckaroff  
% 69 Ms Lois Smyth



**HLP = Honorary Life President**  
**GMC = Guild Marriage Coordinator**  
**AC = Australia Coordinator**  
**\* = Change of Address or E-mail**  
**" = Rejoined**

**HLW = Honorary Life Webmaster**  
**USC = United States Coordinator**  
**% = New Member**

## Members Interests

No	Title Name	Interest
HLP	Mr. W. Keith Plant	General
HLW	Dr. John S. Plant	19c Sheffield Yorks / e19c Clowne Derbyshire
Chair	Mr Peter Johnson	L 19c Mid Cheshire/
2	Ms Katherine Compagno	19c West Bromwich + Walsall Staffs/ L18c + e19c Brierly Hill/ 18c Old Swinford
3	Mr Michael Plant	18c & 19c South Yorks / North Derbys (m.plant@hotmail.co.uk)
4	Prof Dennis Wood	17c to 20c Rowley Regis + Oldbury/
5	Mrs Judith Wilkinson	18 + 19c Dudley, Tipton, Halesowen, Rowley Regis, Brierly Hill, Langley, Cradley West Bromwich
6	Mr Anthony D. Plant	Pre 19c Clowne Derby/19c Doncaster Yorks/19c Notts/ 19c Cheltenham Glos
7	Revc Cyril D. Blount	M 19c Cheadle, Staffs (James Plant)
8	Mrs Jennifer Plant	18c + 19c 'Black Country'
9	Mr Kenneth T. Plant	18c + 19c South East, Leicestershire + Rutland Border
10	Miss Joan Plant	e19c Bristol
11	Mr Ron Plant	L 19c Dudley South Staffs
12	Mr William T. Plant	18c + e19c North Staffordshire
13	Mr Michael J. Plant	e19c Shropshire/e19c Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire
14	Mr Colin Plant	William Plant 17c/early 19c Hundleigh, Lincs/ L18c + E19c Hundleby Lincs.
15	Miss Tessa Pilsbury	18c + 19c Congleton, Cheshire/ 18 + 19c Horton + Leek, Staffs
16	Mr Earl J. Davis	Cheadle, Staffs
17	Mrs Frances Upson	19c Burton on Trent + Croxton + Great Haywood, Staffs
18	Mr Peter R. Plant	E19c Tittesworth + Ipstones, Staffs
19	Mr John E. Ransley	18c + 19c Staffs
20	Mr. David Capes	18c + 19c Harthill + South Auston + Rotherham Yorks.
21	Mr. David Plant	19c Billingham, Deepfields, Penkridge, Staffs



### Members Interests (Continued)

- 22 Mrs. Linda S. Wheeler Pre 1700 Staffs/Cheshire/John Plant (Emigrant) from UK to US
- 23 Mrs. Dorian G. Greenbaum 18c + 19c Dudley ' Kingswinford / Brierley Hill.
- 24 Mr. Philip Plant As for member 25 Plus North Wiltshire
- 25 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.
- 26 Mrs. Doris Howarth 18c + 19c Frodsham / Great Budworth (Plants & Whitby's) + 18c & 19c Manchester
- 27 Ms. Alice D. Mercer 19c Leicester/L19c Nottingham
- 28 Mrs. Olivia S. Masters 18c Shropshire
- 29 Mr. Patrick Pearson Any Period Stockport Cheshire
- 30 Mrs. Sian Plant e19c Denton Lancs / 19c Leicester / 20c Rounds Northants
- 31 Mrs. Estella Nobles Any Period Fenton + Cheadle + Longton Staffs.
- 32 Mrs. Margaret Lake m 18c Suffolk
- 33 Mrs. Evelyn M. Pitts Lancashire 1850 to date / Staffs prior 1850
- 34 Mr. Frederick E. Plant 20c Lower Broughton, Salford, Lancs
- 35 Mr. Andrew Plant M18c + Little Bowden and Market Harborough / 19c London
- 36 Mrs. Frances Plant 19c Leek Staffs.
- 37 Prof. Richard E. Plant 19c Birmingham (Edward Plant bn circa 1787)
- 38 Mr. William (Bill) Plant 19c South Lincolnshire
- 39 Mr. Mike Perkins All Periods, Black Country.
- 40 Mrs. Brenda Plant 18 + 19c Dudley, Tipton, Halesowen, Rowley Regis, Brierley Hill Langley, Cradley, West Bromwich
- 41 Mr. Benjamin J. Plant 18 + 19c Lichfield, Staffs / 19c Liverpool Lancs
- 42 Mrs. Linda Plant Wagoner Any Period USA / Immigrants from UK to USA
- 43 Mr. Michael Plant General
- 44 Mr. Alan Plant General Staffordshire
- 45 Mrs Sylvia Wells 19c Market Harborough / London Area
- 46 Mr. J.R. (Ron) Plant Pre 1900 Stoke-on-Trent / Pottery Plants, Longton, Lane End Caverswell
- 47 Ms. Linda C. Brice L19c Wakefield, Pontefract, Purston, Yorkshire / 19c Gresley, Derby / m19c Cheadle Staffs.
- 48 Mrs. E.J. Plant Awaiting Update
- 49 Mr. James Plante Awaiting Update

## Members Interests (Continued)

50 Mr.	Bill Lowe	19c Birmingham
51 Mr.	Walter F. Plant	Woodthorpe Nr. Chesterfield / Woodthorpe Nr. Loughborough
52 Ms.	Sylvia Trumble	18c & e19c Stafford Staffs / 19c Whitchurch Shropshire
53 Mrs.	A. Dowell	18c + 19c Desford + Newbold Verdon, Leics.
54 Mrs.	Hazel Morgan	19c Meerbrook, Grindon, Staffs / Ashbourne Derby.
55 Mrs.	Deanne Richards	19c Eckington Derbyshire / Sheffield (Brightside)
56 Ms.	Aloa Derita	Any Period pre 1860 Leek Staffs / m 19c Sheffield Yorkshire.
57 Col.	Mike Walker	19c +20c Longton Staffs (Samuel Lucas Plant + Frederick Sutton Plant) RH & SL Plant & Co
58 Mrs.	Janet Padrazolla	18 + 19c Piddington, Oxford / 18 + 19c Crendon, Bucks
59 Ms.	Sandra Doble	Wicklow
60 Mr.	Frank Robinson	Awaiting Update
61 Mrs.	Heather Plant	Pre 1850 Herts (Hertford, Stapleford & Saccabe)
62 Mrs.	Marie Pincus	Awaiting Update
63 Mr.	Bill Lonnen	Awaiting Update
64 Mr.	Jim Plant	Awaiting Update
65 Mr.	John Plant	Awaiting Update
66 Mr.	Chris Plant	Pre 1720 Leek Post1720 Cheadle Staffs
67 Mr.	Graeme R. Plant	Lincilnshire
68 Ms.	Tiffany Mechkaroff	Awaiting Update
69 Ms.	Lois Smythe	Awaiting Update



## Correspondence

From Nigel Plant

Possible New Member

Dear Sir, I have recently investigated my lineage and believe that I am a decendant of **Charles Plant** from **Clowne**, through **William** baptised 9/10/1842, I have been looking on Genes Reunited and have a tree there. I have found your articles very useful and in part have confirmed my limited research into relatives. As my research is based on Census the tree ends at 1901. I can remember **Dorothy** and **Violet**, and **Elsie Walker** who was my Grandmother and wife of **George Plant**.

-----oooOooo-----

From Colin Jones (Australia)

Possible new member

Dear Peter, I am tracing **Lawrence Plant** who married **Isabel Loret** 7<sup>th</sup> Feb 1628 at Prestbury, his son was **Thomae Plante** born Macclesfield 7<sup>th</sup> June 1640, he married **Anna Martin** 7<sup>th</sup> October 1662 at Sandbach, his son was **Joseph Plant** born Astbury 8<sup>th</sup> May 1664 his daughter was **Mary Plant** who married **William Warrington** at Prestbury 6<sup>th</sup> February 1709 I have been unable to find her birth, she died at Gawsworth 10<sup>th</sup> August 1727.

-----oooOoo-----

From Sian Plant (Guild Marriage Coordinator)

Member No 30

Hi Peter, We have been in touch with a previously unknown relative who has just sent us possible **Plant** Ancestry back to **1693**.

We are stuck with **Joseph Plant** born about 1793 in Ashton Under Lyne (1851 Census) he believes that this is **Joseph** son of **William Plant** and **Sarah Lee** of Blackley – The family is traceable in Blackley back to **Richard** born 1693. Do you have any information on this line – does anyone else claim **Joseph** as their own?

I'll be doing my best to check this out and I'll let you have the results in due course.

When I Googled Plant and Blackley it seems there is a **Plant Hill** after which schools and a park are named – most exciting.

Wow! Wonders will never cease, "well done Sian!" (pj)

-----oooOooo-----

## PLANT'S SCHOOL, SIBSEY NORTHLANDS

**W**illiam Newby Plant was a native of Sibsey, baptised 26 August 1777, the first child of Richard Plant and his wife Sarah, nee Waltham.

William married Sarah Wright, also of Sibsey on 1 February 1802; they were married by licence which could suggest that he was already of some reasonable financial means.

William appears to have been fairly successful in life and by 1841 when he created the endowment to found Northlands School he was residing at Barbourne Bank in Worcestershire.

An indenture, dated 22nd May, 1841, conveyed a farm of almost 25 acres at Sibsey Northlands to seven named trustees with the direction that they were to build a school there for the education of 40 boys and 40 girls and to provide a teacher and maintain the school with the income from the farm rent.



**The School and School House  
at Sibsey Northlands**

William specifically requested that a library should be provided from which the pupils could borrow books on payment of a returnable deposit of twopence . A house was also to be built for the teacher.

The school and the schoolmaster's house were duly built and were in use for almost a century, closing in the late 1920s. The building survives as a private residence.

Sadly very few records survive to give any indication of the operation of the school James Millard, schoolmaster, and his wife, schoolmistress, are resident at Northlands in the 1851 census; he is described as the teacher in Kelly's Directory of 1856, and in White's Directory of 1872, and was most probably the first teacher at the school when it opened in 1846.

William Tomlinson was the teacher in Kelly's 1876 and 1889

Oliver Hempstock is in that role by 1913, and also 1926, (Kellys) and most likely was there at the closure of the school.

# Continental origins to the Plant name

Dr John S Plant

Aug 2010

## Earliest example of name

The first known example of 'Plant like' names in western Europe dates back to around 2000 years ago. Though he is found in the Alps, **Julius Planta** could have had links to almost anywhere in the Roman empire. In 46AD, just 3 years after the Roman invasion of Britain, there is mention of Julius Planta in an edict of the Roman Emperor Claudius, granting citizenship to people living near modern Trento in the Italian Alps, which includes...

*'I have for the matter under consideration sent Julius Planta, my friend and advisor. And since he has investigated and examined the matter with the utmost care, in consultation with my procurators, both those who were in the vicinity and those in other parts of the region, with regard to all other matters I grant him permission to make decision and render judgment ....'*

## Deep ancestry of the main English Plant family

DNA testing indicates that the migratory path of the male-line ancestors of the main English Plant family, and many others, passed through central Europe. This migratory path can be broadly associated with the spread of Indo-European languages and it may have been associated with an early culture leading on to subsequent meanings for 'Plant(e) like' names which, as well as in England, are found in Aquitaine. After coming from the general region of the Levant (near modern Israel) around 17,000 years ago, the male-line ancestors of the main English Plant family evidently reached the Black Sea around 9,000 years ago (DNA haplogroup R1b1 developing to R1b1b2 then R1b1b2a) where this ancestry is tentatively associated with the Maykop culture of advanced Neolithic farmers and herders who were amongst the very first to develop metalworking and hence metal weapons. It is then imagined that they underwent a mass migration, around 4500 to 4300 years ago, up the river Danube through central Europe into Western Europe, where the haplogroup of the ancestors of the main Plant family became R1b1b2a1b (also known as R-P312 or R-S116). This haplogroup is associated broadly with Italano-Celtic culture. Though the main English Plant family has been tested for various more specific sub-clades (e.g. sub-clade R1b1b2a1b3 mentioned below), none of the tested sub-clades has been confirmed for this family.



## Modern European distribution of the names Plant and Plante

In modern times, there are:

- around 12,000 with the **Plant** surname in the UK, mainly in England near the border with Wales; and,
- around 2,000 with the surname **Plante** or **Planty** or **Plantie**, in SW France (around Aquitaine).

There are around 700 with the Plante surname in Aquitaine and a further 400 immediately to the east in Midi-Pyrenees along with, nearby, around 400 with the surname Planty and another 400 called Plantie. Their origins may tentatively be associated with late medieval times around the general region of Aquitaine (Gascony) in SW France extending eastwards, across the river Garonne through the Midi-Pyrenees perhaps as far as medieval Septimania.

## Possible influence from Aquitaine in England

There is some slender evidence consistent with an idea that a culture for such names may have migrated from Aquitaine to England. Though there is no established genetic connection of Plant-like names to the sub-clade R1b1b2a1b3 (aka R-SRY2627 or R-M167), it is more broadly relevant to note that this sub-clade has been associated with the Pyrenees, the Basques, and the Welsh. Some consider that this sub-clade formed about 2000-3000 years ago in Catalonia (NE Spain) where it is found for 20% of the population. In Britain, it is found for no more than 3-4% though it is more common in Cornwall and Devon suggesting some migration, at some stage in its history, up the Atlantic coast from around Aquitaine.

## Possible linguistic influences on the formation of the Plant(e) surnames

Linguistic influences on the English *Plant* and French *Plante* surnames may have come not only from Old English but also from Welsh, Latin and old Aquitanian.

The Romans left Britain in 410AD; and in 491 Frisian tribes (Angles, Saxons, Jutes) brought the Germanic basis of Old English to Britain. Though important for the English language as a whole, this may not represent the main influence for Plant-like names. It is conjectured that most people at the time had been speaking Celtic. Though only about 20 Celtic words survived into English and only about 200 Roman words were found in the first 150 years of Anglo-Saxon English, one of these was *planta*. A similar word is found in Old High German, Old Norse, and French for example. Also, there was evidently an early interaction between the Latin word *planta* and the phonetically similar (Celtic) word *clanda* (meaning 'family'). Within such a context, the Welsh word *plant*, meaning 'children', can be considered to be a partial linguistic assimilation of *planta* with its Latin meaning 'shoot' or 'offshoot' into pre-Roman tongues with a more specific meaning that extended to human 'offspring'.

### **The particular relevance of Old Aquitanian culture**

The Old Aquitanian language is believed to have been the same as old Basque. Aquitanian gods' names in Roman times match with Basque plant and animal names. This may be related to primitive beliefs in man's origins from the land. Such ideas can include ones of regenerations from offshoots as offspring. It may be noted that such concepts span most of the so-called Great Chain of Being and reach right from the humble flora through the Welsh meaning 'children' of *plant* to plant names for Aquitanian gods.

This may also be compared with medieval beliefs in 'shape shifting' and the transmigration of souls – these also span a wide range of the species as do, around the times when surnames were forming, scholastic accounts of man's 'vegetable soul'. In late medieval scholasticism, which incorporated pagan (largely Greek) philosophy into Christian beliefs, children were considered to be solely vegetative until they received an intellective component of soul from God.

In modern Basque, the word *planta* means 'appearance' or 'feigning'. Though the detail of interactions between the Latin and Basque meanings of *planta* is uncertain, it can be imagined that the French surnames Plante, Planty and Plantie involved a notion of the 'feigning' of individuals from one to another. To this limited extent, there is some conceptual overlap of 'feigning' with the meaning 'to reproduce' of the Welsh word *plant* and the associated meaning 'children' of *plant*.

### **A possible noble link of this culture to Britain**

Around 870AD, at the end of the reign of Charles le Chauve of France, a new Duchy of Aquitaine was begun in SW France with count **Bernard Planta-pilosa** (or *Planta Pilus* in Latin or *Plantevelue* in French), who had exerted his authority first on l'Auvergne and le Velay (869-872AD).

The name **Plantapilosa** in old Aquitanian might have meant 'hairy appearance' though, when Latinized, it can be related to a broom shoot, perhaps relating to an old Aquitanian deity. This may have led on to the **Plantagenet** nickname, with associated concepts of the 'vegetable soul', as I have outlined in: John S. Plant (2007), *The tardy adoption of the Plantagenet surname*, *Nomina*, Vol. 30, pp. 57-84.<sup>1</sup>

### **A modern myth that dubiously elaborates this connection**

Less credibly, according to 'The Da Vinci Code' of popular fiction and according to the pseudo-history of 'The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail', the name Plantard is supposed to date back to Merovingian times. This has been dubbed **The Plantard Subplot** which includes:

- a mythical linkage of a Planta family in England to a Plantard family in France; as well as,

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<sup>1</sup><http://cogprints.org/5986/>

- a family tie of Plantard to Plantagenet and Plantevelue (*i.e.* Plantapilosa) in France.

In particular, the associated ‘so-called Razes genealogy’ includes the ‘Plantagenet like’ names...

- **Plantard** - ardently flowering offshoot of the Merovingian vine;
- **Plantavelue** - planter or offshoot of hairy powers of renewal and healing; and,
- **Plantamour** - planter or offshoot of the Lord’s creative love (or man’s generative love).

To put the record straight:

- the 9th century existence of Bernard **Plantevelue** (*i.e.* Plantapilosa) in Aquitaine is widely accepted and there is widespread modern evidence for the name **Plantamour**;
- the name Eimeric **de la Planta**, alias **de Plant**’, appears in 1202 for a land holder in the Angevin homeland of Geoffrey **Plante Genest** (1131-51), count of Anjou in western France; Eimeric was dispossessed of this land, at Chinon and Loudun, perhaps because of death or disgrace, immediately after the victory of Geoffrey’s grandson, King John, at Mirebeau; and,
- in modern France, the name **Plantard** is found mostly in Brittany and also near Switzerland where there is evidence also for the noble name **Planta**.

There is evidence:

- for the true forebears of Geoffrey Plante Genest (forefather of the English Plantagenets) in France; and,
- for more direct cultural Plantagenet-Plant proximities in England (than the claimed indirect linkage, in the debunked Razes genealogy, of Planta to Plantard and hence to Plantagenet).

### **Origins of Plant-like names in England**

The *debunked* Razes genealogy claims that a blood line **Planta** in England descended from the Plantards. However, I know of no accredited evidence for that. In the context of the true evidence, there are various possibilities by which ‘Plant like’ names could have arrived in England, such as..

- **possibility 1** - ‘Plant like’ names, perhaps from the same culture as the 9th century name Plantevelue of Aquitaine, *arrived* in England before the 12th century arrival of the “Plantagenets” from their Angevin Empire (now western France); or,



- **possibility 2** - 'Plant like' names, such as Plantebene (1199), Plantefolie (1209), Plantefene (1210), Plente (1219), Planterose (1230), and Plante (1262) *originated* in England, either independently or following influence from the 12th century noble name Plante Genest (Plantagenet); or,
- **possibility 3** - people already bearing 'Plant like' names, such as de la Planta, *arrived* in England during the times of the Angevin Empire (1154-1204), which comprised 3 distinct blocks (Anglo-Norman, Angevin, Aquitainian).

It seems possible that a popular culture may have led to 'Plant like' names around Western Europe, though this requires some understanding of early beliefs.

It is possible to make various conjectures about the meanings of Plant-like names. For example, in Breton, *ard* means art or craft and *plantan* can mean to implant, such that a possible sense to Plantard is an 'implant(er) of skill or divine magic'. The name *Plantamour* might be related through the 'rose of heavenly love' to a 'courtly love' sense for the name *Planterose*. The latter name may have held sense as an 'implant(er) of heavenly love and healing' since the healing powers of the rose were believed to be many. Alternatively, *Planterose* may have related to the old French *Planterosse* with a 'horse borne establisher' sense similar to that of *Plantagenet*.

The name of the Plantagenets however is more usually said to relate to their emblem, the sprig of broom. The sprig of broom is hairy and it can hence be related to a virile hair sense to *Plantevelue*. Such a connection seems less extraordinary when it is noted (a) that hair (and bone and nail) was said, in the philosophy of Scotus Erigena (a contemporary of Bernard Plantevelue), to contain only insensitive 'vegetative life'; (b) the Merovingians were reknown for their cult of long hair; and, (c) in the Middle English herbal *Agnus Castus*, broom is ascribed the *vertue* of *knitting together* broken bones and sinews. Powers of healing broken bones could have been important to Plantevelue and the Plantagenets.

More particularly, a Latinized meaning of Plantevelue was 'hairy shoot' and the sprig of broom is an instance of a hairy shoot. Names of philandering were popular at the time of Geoffrey Plante Genest, who was the forefather of the Plantagenet surname.

The Y-line DNA Testing programme of the Plant Family History Group might, in due course, shed further light on such possibilities. So far, the DNA results indicate that the English Plant family is from different male-line stock than the French-Canadian Plante family.

### **Ancient beliefs leading on to medieval culture and Plant-like names**

Subject to further findings, the possibility has been considered<sup>2</sup> that many Plant-like names are unrelated except that they arose from similar late medieval cultures, spread across Western Europe, involving Greek and Celtic traditions modified by Christian teachings, interacting with the Latin word *planta*. The Latin word *planta*

<sup>2</sup>e.g. Roots and Branches, Series 1, Journal Number 27.

implies life's foundations as 'sole of foot' or 'shoot for propagation' and, in (Celtic) Welsh, *planta* becomes 'to beget children' and plant becomes 'children'. This can be related to pre-scientific beliefs in mythic origins from the land as well as from blood ties.

Since the times of the Egyptian deity Osiris *circa* 2400BC there had been a long tradition of vegetation, fertility, and the soul and, even by the 17th century, the English poet John Milton described death as returning to earth and our mother's lap. In Welsh myth, Math could not live unless he kept his feet in the lap of a virgin and, with Gwidion, he created Blodeuedd from blossoms of oak, *broom*, and meadowsweet. There is various evidence of pre-scientific belief for life's origins that involved a mixing of *concepts* of the vegetable or vegetative soul (from the land) and intellectual life from the Lord's Word (and from blood ties).

Plantevelue can mean 'hairy foot' as well as 'hairy shoot for propagation'. Both meanings can be related to contemporary beliefs about life's origins and to Pseudo-Dionysius writings on the All-Ruling Deity as the mighty *root* of creation springing forth various *plants*.

The Bible represents the foundations of God's kingdom as the smashed *feet of clay* of Babylon's third kingdom producing the miry clay at the *foot of a mountain* for the propagation of men's *seeds* (Daniel 2:31-44). It also represents men as the *plants* in God's *vineyard* (Isiah 5:7) and as the *branches* of Jesus as the *vine* with God as the husbandman (John 15:1-5). The *rose* is substituted for virgin birth in Middle English (cf. augmentation of the flesh) and *peas* for Jesus as the *Prince of Pees* (cf. the integrating vine of peas or peace). The 14th century Middle English poet William Langland states that 'Love is the plant of *pees*' indicating a metaphorical grounding of man's or God's love not only on the planting of pea seeds but also on the integrating vine.

Though some Plant-like names may have related to a religious work ethic, there is sense as 'scions of the holy vine' or 'souls of God' for such names as Plantevine, Plantevin, Plantebene, Planteveve, Planterose, and Plantamour. The vegetable soul of augmentation or porrection can explain the national emblems of England (rose) and Wales (leeks). In Switzerland, there are various Plant-like names including Plantaporrets (dialect for leeks), Plantefoi and Plantfor, and there is the noble Planta/Von Planta family. In 'Plantagenet' England, Plantebene or Plantefolie can mean a 'hallowed offshoot or child' or a 'child of (contrition of) sin' and, rather similarly in Switzerland, Plantefoi or Plantfor can mean a 'planted place or child of faith or testimony' or a 'child of tribunal or conscience'.

Across medieval Europe the vegetable soul carried powers of nutrition, augmentation and generation. Meanings based on the sole of God's kingdom, or the soul of augmentation or porrection, or the soul of love or generation of children can explain such names as Planta, Planterose, Plantaporrets, Plantamour, and Plant.

### **Cultural transmission through the descendants of Plante Genest**

A possible line of influence can be traced through the names Plantevelue and Plante Genest starting in Aquitaine in France, leading on to the Plant surname in England.

After Bernard *Plantevelue*'s 9th century founding of the Duchy of Aquitaine, it passed to William I of Poitiers in 951 and, by 1086-1126, to the troubadour grandfather of Eleanor of Aquitaine. The love poetry of William IX, duke of Aquitaine (1086-1126) was blasphemous, erotic, amoral and sensitive as in: "*To refresh my heart in her/ To renew my flesh in her/ So that I shall never grow old*". His granddaughter, Eleanor, married Geoffrey Plante Genest's son, King Henry II of England, and their sons, including Richard I and King John, continued the troubadour tradition of 'courtly love'. The name Plantevelue means 'hairy shoot' and the nickname *Plante Genest* means 'sprig of broom' which is an instance of a hairy shoot. This can be set in the troubadour context of 'renewal' by the shoot of a fresh family tree. Even by the times of Desiderius Erasmus (d 1536) 'renewal' was still associated with the word *plante* (meaning 'shoot'): "*By this polecye nature hath provided in our chylderne and newewes we may be renewed and florysh fresh agayne ... she thus maketh one thyng to yssue out of an other (lyke as a yonge plante which is cut off, from ye tree springeth freshly vp)*".

Geoffrey *Plante Genest*, count of Anjou and Maine was the father of King Henry II of England and, amongst others, Hamelyn, Warren earl of Surrey (London) - it is near Hamelyn's de Warenne descendants that the subsequent English Plant surname is mainly found. In 1200, King John married Isabella of Angouleme in Aquitaine who subsequently married Hugh de Lusignan, the most prominent baron of Aquitaine. In 1247, John de Warenne married Alice Lusignan (de Brien) and English resentments of favouritism towards the 'foreign' Lusignans led on to the Baron's revolt in England, leading to the capture of King Henry III at Lewes (1264), though the king was freed by John de Warenne at Evesham (1265).

There is evidence the name *Plante Genest* (hence Plantagenet) was used for Geoffrey by the 1160s; but, evidence for subsequent use of the name is weak until the mid 15th century. A rare early explicit mention is in the Close Rolls (1266): this refers to Galfrido *Plauntegenet*, serjent at arms, Wodestock, with garderode duties to the king. Also at Woodstock, with duties to the royal palace, there is the first evidence for the spelling *Plente* which is found in 1219 just after the times of Henry II's son, the lecherous King John; and this spelling can be associated with the meaning 'abundance' or 'fertile'.

The name spelling **Plante** occurs in England by 1262. In modern France, this spelling is clustered around Aquitaine. Though 'Plant like' names may have arrived in England earlier (possibility 1), an Aquitainian influence could relate to possibilities of such names arriving in the times of the Angevin Empire (possibilities 2 and 3 above), which comprised three blocks: Anglo-Norman; Angevin; and Aquitainian. There is particular reason to suppose an influence on the formation of the Plant surname in England from Geoffrey Plante Genest's nickname, which fathered the subsequent royal surname, Plantagenet, as well as evidently influencing more immediately the formation of such names as Plant.

The Plant surname is found in close proximity to various de Warenne lands around England until the mid 14th century; this is when the Plants settled in their principal homeland of east Cheshire which is also where the disinherited de Warenne family settled. Early Plants were also found near the lands of William Longspée



(Long Sword) who was (like the de Warennes) an illegitimate descendant of Geffrey Plante Genest. It seems likely that there was an influence from the Plante Genest nickname on the English Plant surname, though this may have just been through the popularity around Longspée and de Warenne lands of the *Plante Genest* metaphor of a 'growing shoot' for renewing life's origins.

### The possible Welsh influence

The possibility of a Welsh influence on the formation of the Plant surname may also be considered: there was an early Welsh influence on the de Warennes through a 1225 marriage to Maud (Matilda) Marshall of Pembroke who had earlier married a half-brother of Longspée; and the subsequent homeland of the de Warennes, along with that of the Plants, was near Wales. In Welsh, plant means children and, in Old Irish, cland means family: both cland and plant are said to come from early adoptions of the Latin word *planta*. Phonetically similar words in modern English are clan and plant, though we now use other words for life's foundations: land; sole; sprig; scion; and child. Sprig and scion have both human and vegetable meanings, which is appropriate to a medieval view of life's origins as shoots from the land (man's vegetable soul) as well as offshoots from the Lord in His kingdom (intellective soul). Man's vegetable soul can be traced back to primitive beliefs about human life's emergence from the land.

### A summary of major influences on the English Plant surname

In particular a culture of a 'hairy shoot' tradition may have been transmitted by the Longspée and de Warenne descendants of Geffrey Plante Genest to the formative Plant surname. This may have been ameliorated by more godly meanings such as through a mid-thirteenth-century Savoyard influence in England - for example, the Queen's uncle Peter of Savoy was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

Anglo-Gascon	Savoyard
Plantebene - pleasant shoot	Plantefoi - planted faith
Plantefene - eager shoot	Plantamour - planted love
Plantefolie - wickedness shoot	Plantefor - planted conscience
Planterose - risen shoot	

By the time that Plantagenet became an hereditary royal surname in the mid-fifteenth century, a more developed scholastic (godly) sense may have come to more the fore. In the intervening period, the English Plant surname (with possible spellings Plente or Plonte or Plaunt) may have held a Welsh-like 'offspring' meaning that was compatible with the 'growing shoot of renewal' sense of the influential nickname Plante Genest and the 'fertile' or 'abundant' sense of *plente*.

The DNA and Aquitanian evidence is in keeping with the Welsh. The initial meaning of Plant was very likely 'feignings' or 'offspring' and the DNA evidence shows that the Plants comprised an abnormally large number of 'children' of, at least mostly, a single family. But whose?

That the first Plants had a cultural connection to the Plante Genest nickname is better evidenced than the modern myth of their blood-link to Plantard. Despite nineteenth-century claims of a blood relationship of the Plants to the Plantagenets, their connection to Plantagenet was more likely cultural than genetic; and, clues to this culture are available in contemporary scholastic writings about the vegetative soul.

# Understanding The Royal Name Plantagenet.

## How DNA helps

By Dr John S Plant

**T**he name Plantagenet was originally spelt Plante Genest or Plantegenest and later Plauntegenet or Plantaginet. It originated as a nickname for Count Geoffrey of Anjou, father of King Henry II who ascended the English throne in 1154. This name has traditionally been taken to mean a 'sprig of broom', which is an instance of a 'hairy shoot'. It seems that there was an earlier tradition for such symbolism.

Old Aquitanian Gods and Goddesses had the names of plants and animals. This predated the name Plantapilosa of a famous ninth-century Aquitanian duke. Early medieval beliefs were beginning to develop into scholastic writings about man's vegetable soul with its powers of nutrition, growth and generation when the noble name Plantapilosa led on to the names Plante Genest and de la Planta in neighbouring Anjou. Plantapilosa means 'hairy shoot', which seemingly symbolised robust growth and regeneration.

The traditional explanation, dating back to 1605, for the Plantagenet name is that Geoffrey Plante Genest



wore a sprig of broom (the planta genista) in his bonnet. However, this tradition was broken in the second half of the twentieth century by a claim in the Encyclopedia Britannica that the Plantagenet name 'more likely' arose because Geoffrey supposedly planted broom to improve his hunting covers.

Deviation from the pre-revision meanings of Plantagenet can be laid mostly at the door of late twentieth-century Surname Dictionaries and their partially-evidenced account of the Plant surname.

Ernest Weekly's early twentieth-century book on Surnames had proposed the meaning 'sprig' or 'young offspring' for Plant. In the Oxford English Dictionary, plant is listed with the archaic meanings 'shoot', 'sprig', 'scion' or 'young person' – the words sprig and scion have human 'offshoot' as well as vegetable meanings. There are other surnames with a similar meaning: Boyce, Boyes, Child, Childers, Children, Jeune, Jevons, Soanes, Son, Vaughan, Young, Younger and Youngson. In Welsh, plant literally means 'children'.

However, in the mid twentieth-century, this interpretation of Plant was ignored by Surname Dictionaries and revised to mean a 'gardener' or 'planter of various plants'. The 1950 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica had mentioned only the traditional 'sprig wearing' story for Plantagenet; but then the 'broom planter' story was added as a 'more likely explanation' by the time of the 1974 edition.

The Surname Dictionaries justify their explanation by pointing to the thirteenth century, English names Plantebene and Planterose. However, the full set of such names comprises: Plauntegenet; Plantebene; Plantefolie; Plantefene; and Planterose. These do not all construe 'gardener'. Instead, they can all be related to the medieval

concept of 'generation' which, in medieval belief, was a power of man's vegetable soul. This would then categorise these names as 'names of philandering', of which there are various other examples. Not to mince words, an archaic meaning of the verb to plant and the modern meaning of the Welsh verb planta is 'to procreate'.

The documentary evidence for the Plantagenets and Welsh Law indicates that there were those who practised polygyny – that is philandering with many women. For the sake of the dignity of the Plantagenets however, it can be added that there were also semantic extensions of the generating sense of plant to such meanings as 'establishing' or 'founding'. Salacious sense to the vegetable soul, symbolised by the 'sprig of broom', helps to explain the long delay before Plantagenet appears as an official royal surname. There is no contemporary evidence that Geoffrey Plante Genest's royal descendants used Plantagenet as an hereditary surname before the mid fifteenth century. Eventually, it seems, the nickname Plantagenet attained sufficient dignity to become accepted as a royal surname; and, indeed, in this spirit, the Angevin count is now most remembered for founding a legitimate royal dynasty and establishing the Angevin Empire.

The revision, in the second half of the twentieth century, of the meaning of Plantagenet, at least diverts from any possible embarrassment that might be caused by a 'hairy shoot' symbolism for the Plantagenet name. Rather than supporting this revision however, recent DNA results endorse the traditional story for Plantagenet which is consistent with a 'sprig' symbolism for generating a fresh generation.

A clue to the contemporary meaning of plant, occurring in Plantagenet-like names, relates to how best to explain



the large population of the surname Plant. This surname was believed to have had very many separate origins. This offered sustenance to the twentieth-century revision of the Plant and Plantagenet names. These names were claimed to have meanings 'gardener/planter' instead of 'sprig'; and, it was believed that the large population of Plants arose because they descended from very many unrelated gardeners, albeit that the documentary evidence gives various other occupations. Instead, the DNA evidence indicates that the Plants mostly belong to an abnormally large single family. It can now be said with some conviction that there is an alternative explanation for the large population of the Plant surname and this alternative does not endorse the mid twentieth-century revision.

Computer simulations indicate that monogamous men, remaining faithful to their wives, will produce typically around 100 offspring from each medieval male ancestor after 20 generations. Sometimes, more offspring will result by monogamy for a 'single-ancestor' surname; but, according to the simulations, not nearly enough to explain the large population of the main Plant family. By impregnating many women (i.e. polygyny), a single ancestor can get a surname off to a much faster start and apply a large multiplier to the whole of the subsequent population of his family. This would be augmented still further if philandering were practised throughout a few generations.

The DNA evidence makes a 'many children' hypothesis viable for Plant though the parentage of these children is unknown. The sense 'children' of plant is largely self-sufficient, not only linguistically, but also for explaining the large fraction matching for the populous Plant surname. Plant is frequent amongst the million or more surnames in England and Wales, being the 617th most common.

A few additional remarks can now be ventured about how a surname such as Plant might have arisen. Patronymic surnames usually give the forefather's forename explicitly though some surnames, such as Son, might be classified as implicit patronymics. Omitting the father's forename might have been held to be adequate if, for example, the father was known by



Henry II disputing with his archbishop. Like his father, Henry was an open violator of the marriage bond.

rumour. For example, there could have been notoriously many children and keeping their paternity clandestine might have been encouraged to avoid any implied challenge to the father's more legitimate heirs.

It would be useful to have a Y-DNA signature for the Plantagenets which could then be compared with those of their possible male-line living descendants. However, there is as yet no 'Plantagenet' Y-signature in the public domain to enable any such comparison. My initial hope was that some consistent evidence would emerge from amongst those who have variously been offered as possible male-line descendants from the Plantagenets. That might allow a hypothesis to be formed whereby some set of matching Y-signatures might be considered to represent a descent from the medieval Plantagenets. However, DNA tests have so far only uncovered various mismatching Y-signatures.

It has often been held that the illegitimate male-line descent from the royal 'Plantagenet' family is to be found amongst bearers of the surnames Somerset (Beaufort relatives), Cornwall, and Warren. In so far as DNA evidence is yet available, it has been found that there is no known Y-DNA signature shared by the surnames Cornwall and Warren. For the surname Warren, there are already

several DNA results; but, so far, they do not indicate that there is an abnormally large family with a particular modal signature. At least so far, the surname Warren does not reveal any one Y-DNA signature as an obvious contender for a Y-signature from the 'Plantagenets'.

There are instances of the surname Plantagenet itself, particularly in France, though these have typically been held to be 'pretenders', unrelated to the royal 'Plantagenet family'. As yet, no Y-DNA result is available for the modern bearers of the Plantagenet surname. Perhaps the best hope for obtaining a Y-signature for the royal 'Plantagenet family' would be to seek that of the Duke of Beaufort and his male-line relatives. Even for this however, the sceptics question whether that would be a true signature of the royal 'Plantagenet family' since even that reputed male-line descends through two illegitimacies. I have written to the Duke of Beaufort about the prospects for obtaining such a signature 'for the Plantagenets' but I have received no reply.

Further relevant evidence may be forthcoming in due course.

A fuller version of this article is available On the Guild's website at: [www.one-name.org/members/DNA/PlantAndPlantagenet.pdf](http://www.one-name.org/members/DNA/PlantAndPlantagenet.pdf)

## Family in Uniform

### Merchant Navy

Merchant seamen medal rolls for Second World War at [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/seamens-medals.asp](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/seamens-medals.asp) or see them at the National Archives

Ellis Island Records at [www.ellisland.org](http://www.ellisland.org)

Seamen's pouches search the National Archives catalogue under BT372 at [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue) there are also seamen's pouches at Southampton and in Newfoundland

**Lloyd's List** – 1838 – 1927 indexed and a copy at Maritime Museum Liverpool. These describe shipping movements. 1927 – 1975 the voyage record cards are at the Guildhall Library

**Lloyd's captains' registers** are at the Caird Library Maritime Museum at Greenwich

### Army

#### Army Service Records post 1920 including Home Guard

There is a charge presently £30, there is a strict order of who can obtain the records and it takes a few months.

[www.army.mod.uk/6980.aspx](http://www.army.mod.uk/6980.aspx)

Downloadable forms on the website

APC MS Support - Disclosures 4, MP 555, Kentigern House, 65 Brown Street, Glasgow G2 8EX Tel: 0845 600 9663

Fax: 0141 224 3172

Email: [disc4@apc.army.mod.uk](mailto:disc4@apc.army.mod.uk)

#### Your own Army Service Records

APC MS Support - Disclosures 2 same address as above

Email: [disc2@apc.army.mod.uk](mailto:disc2@apc.army.mod.uk)

#### First World War Army Records –

Soldiers who served up to around 1920 (only around 15 – 20% survive) at the National Archives or under Service Records or Pension Records on [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk)

#### Medal Rolls First World War

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/medals.asp](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/medals.asp) and [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk)

Also try the London Gazette website

**War Diaries** – National Archives and Regimental Archives and for First World War

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/war-diaries.asp](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/war-diaries.asp)

#### Regimental Museums

**Local Newspapers** – Southport at War compiled by Sefton Library Service

**Books** Southport's Splendid Hearts by Victoria Bannister

**Commonwealth War Graves Commission** [www.cwgc.org](http://www.cwgc.org)

### Royal Air Force

**RAF Records pre 1922** look on National Archives website **Post 1922**

#### Service Record

RAF Disclosures, Room 221b, Trenchard Hall, RAF Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs, NG34 8HB

#### Operations Records Books

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/ww2aircombat.asp](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/ww2aircombat.asp)

### Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/royal-navy-service.asp](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline/royal-navy-service.asp) for Royal Naval Seaman 1853-1923 or see them at the National Archives

### Police

**Lancashire Policemen** [http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/education/record\\_office/records/police.asp](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/education/record_office/records/police.asp)

**Metropolitan Police** [www.met.police.uk/history/records.htm](http://www.met.police.uk/history/records.htm)

Guide to Police Archives <http://www.open.ac.uk/Arts/history/policing/police-archives-guide/index.html> or Google Police Archives

## War records

**Research Guides** - Best to read the relevant Research Guide produced by the National Archives before you begin.

**National Archives** [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/researchguidesindex.asp](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/researchguidesindex.asp)

**National Maritimes Museum** Research guides [www.nmm.ac.uk](http://www.nmm.ac.uk)

**Imperial War Museum**

For anyone who died on active service during the First and Second World War including civilian dead in the Second World War look at [www.cwgc.org](http://www.cwgc.org)



## Useful Web sites

- 1837 BMD's to date, Census Etc. <http://www.findmypast.com/home.jsp>  
1901 Census ENG <http://www.1901censusonline.com/>  
A2A (Access to Archives) <http://www.a2a.org.uk/>  
All other groups found here <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/>  
Ancestry-World services <http://www.ancestry.co.uk/>  
Archives Hub <http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk/>  
BBC Family History <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/familyhistory/>  
BMD Registers <http://www.bmdregisters.co.uk>  
BMD's Cheshire <http://www.cheshirebmd.org.uk/>  
BMD's Free <http://www.freebmd.org.uk/>  
BMD's Lancashire <http://www.lancashirebmd.org.uk/>  
Canadian Home Children [www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/home-children/001015-100.01-e.php](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/home-children/001015-100.01-e.php)  
Cheshire Record Office <http://www.cheshire.gov.uk/recoff/home.htm>  
Directory of Resources UK & IRE <http://www.familia.org.uk/>  
Dutch Ancestry <http://www.genlias.nl/en/page0.jsp>  
Ellis Island Records <http://www.ellislandrecords.org/>  
Federation FHS <http://www.ffhs.org.uk/>  
General Register Office <http://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/research/>  
Genuki Resources UK & IRE <http://www.genuki.org.uk/>  
India Co. & Army <http://www.bl.uk/collections/orientaloffice.html>  
Irish Ancestors <http://www.ireland.com/ancestor/>  
Irish National Archives <http://www.nationalarchives.ie/>  
Irish Roots - to all Irish societies <http://www.irishroots.net/>  
Isle-of-Man Burial Index <http://www.lawsons.ca/>  
Jewish Gen. Soc. in GB. <http://www.jgsgb.org.uk/>  
**Lancashire Parish Clerks** <http://www.lan-opc.org.uk/> (Old Parish Registers Search Site)  
Lancashire Record Office [http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/education/record\\_office/](http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/education/record_office/)  
Lancashire Surnames <http://www.lancslist.com/> & unwanted bmd certs  
**Liverpool & S.W. L.FHS** <http://www.liverpool-genealogy.org.uk/>  
Mersey Times - Very Good <http://www.old-merseytimes.co.uk/index.html>  
Military History & Institutions <http://www.regiments.org/nations/europe/uk.htm>  
**Mormon's** <http://www.familysearch.org/> - Mill Bank, West Derby, 0151 252 0614  
Moving here <http://www.movinghere.org.uk/>  
National Archives <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> (Public Record Office)  
Origins England <http://www.englishorigins.com/>  
Origins Ireland <http://www.irishorigins.com/>  
Origins Scotland <http://www.scotsorigins.com/>  
Passenger list AUS & NZ <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/5978/Emigration.html>  
POW's Air Force <http://www.rafcommands.com/Air%20Force%20POWs/RAF%20POWs%20Index>  
POWs Behind the Wire <http://www.1914-1918.net/POW/index.php>  
POWs Glen Mill <http://www.wartimememories.co.uk/pow/glenmill.html>  
POW's Island Farm <http://www.islandfarm.fsnet.co.uk/>  
POWs Under Japanese <http://mansell.com/pow-index.html>  
Scotland Gen Web <http://www.scotlandgenweb.org/>  
Scotlands People <http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>  
Scots Archives network <http://www.scan.org.uk/>  
Society of Genealogists <http://www.sog.org.uk/>  
St. James Cem Index <http://www.stjamescemetary.co.uk/>  
UK Surnames <http://www.county-surnames.co.uk/index.php>  
War Graves <http://www.cwgc.org/>  
  
Seamens Pouches From 1913 to 1941 - National Archives  
<http://www.catalogue.nationalarchives.gov.uk/search.asp>  
Type in 3 box's Surname - Type in years (not always needed) - Type in BT372



## Other Useful Services

<p><b>Northern Ireland Statistics &amp; Research Agency</b>          McAuleys House          2-14 Castle St          Belfast BT1 1SA          Northern Ireland</p> <p>Tel:- (+44) 028 9034 8100  <a href="http://www.nisra.gov.uk/nils/default.asp.htm">http://www.nisra.gov.uk/nils/default.asp.htm</a></p>	<p><b>Public Record Office</b>          66 Balmoral Avenue          Belfast BT9 6NY          Northern Ireland</p> <p>Tel:- (+44) 028 9025 5905          Fax:- (+44) 028 9025 5999          Web - <a href="http://www.proni.gov.uk/">http://www.proni.gov.uk/</a>  <a href="http://applications.proni.gov.uk/geogindx/townindx.htm">http://applications.proni.gov.uk/geogindx/townindx.htm</a></p>	<p><b>Presbyterian Historical Society</b>          Church House          Fisherwick Place          Belfast          BT1 6DW          Northern Ireland</p> <p>Tel: (028) 90322284  <a href="http://www.presbyterianhistoryireland.com/index.php?id=3">http://www.presbyterianhistoryireland.com/index.php?id=3</a></p>
<p><b>Dublin City Archives</b>          Pearse Street Library          138 - 142 Pearse Street          Dublin 2</p> <p>Advanced appointment, advised          Opening Hours          Mon - Fri 10 am. to 1 pm.                            2 pm. to 5 pm.          Tel:- (01) 674 4999          email:  <a href="mailto:cityarchives@dublincity.ie">cityarchives@dublincity.ie</a></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>The Family Records Centre</u></b>  <i>The services formerly offered by The National Archives at the Family Records Centre (FRC), relating to census returns wills and other sources, are now available at The National Archives in Kew. See :-</i>  <a href="http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/">http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/</a>.</p>	<p><b>(Covers England &amp; Wales)</b></p> <p>Certificate Services Section          General Register Office</p> <p>Southport          Marseyside PR8 2JD          Tel:- +44 0151 4714805 Mon-Fri 9-5          Fax: +44 (0) 1704 550013  <a href="http://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/">http://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/</a>          E-mail:-  <a href="mailto:certificate.services@ons.gsi.gov.uk">certificate.services@ons.gsi.gov.uk</a></p>
<p>Liverpool Register Office          The Cotton Exchange          Old Hall Street, Liverpool          L3 9UF          Tel:- 0151 233 3004</p>	<p><b>Cheshire Record Office</b>          Duke Street          Chester, CH1 1RL</p> <p>Tel:-44 (0)1244 972574          Web:-  <a href="http://www.cheshire.gov.uk/Recoff/home">http://www.cheshire.gov.uk/Recoff/home</a>          E-mail:-<a href="mailto:recordoffice@cheshire.gov.uk">recordoffice@cheshire.gov.uk</a></p>	<p><b>General Register Office (Scotland)</b>          (Scotland)          New Register House          3 West Register Street          Edinburgh EH1 3YT</p> <p>Tel:- 01313340380</p> <p>Web:-  <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/index">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/index</a></p>
<p><b>Mormon:-</b>          Family Research Centre          Back of Church, Mill Bank,          West Derby          Tel:-0151 252 0614</p>	<p><b>Denbighshire Record Office</b>          46 Clwyd Street          Ruthin, Denbighshire, LL15 1HP          01824 788250</p>	<p><b>I-o-M Public Record Office</b></p> <p>Address: Unit 40a          Spring Valley Industrial Estate          Douglas          Isle of Man          Post Code: IM2 2QR  <b>Telephone : 01624 693569</b>          Email: <a href="mailto:public.records@registry.gov.im">public.records@registry.gov.im</a></p>
<p>North Wales          Birth Marriages Deaths  <a href="http://www.northwalesbmd.org.uk/">www.northwalesbmd.org.uk/</a></p>	<p><b>Huguenot Society</b>          Dr Donald Pohl          The Huguenot Library          University College          Gower Street          London WC1E 6BT          tel 020 7679 5199          E-mail:- <a href="mailto:library@huguenotsociety.org.uk">library@huguenotsociety.org.uk</a>.  <a href="http://www.huguenot.netnation.com/general/">www.huguenot.netnation.com/general/</a></p>	<p><b>Flintshire Record Office</b>          The Old Rectory          Hawarden, Flintshire, CH5 3NR          01244 532364</p>
<p><b>Canadian Archives</b></p> <p>Children who emigrated          1869-1930  <a 020110_e.html"="" href="http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet">www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet"/020110_e.html</a></p>		

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