

1861, but that number emphasises the scale and significance of the migration of more than a hundred workers in the other direction.

The census of 1851 reveals the previous homes of some of the more recent migrants to Coventry. Two weavers from Shutford, probably brothers, had moved during the 1850s to houses in the same part of Luckhurst Lane, Foleshill. Thomas Griffin's wife and two-year-old daughter were born at Foleshill, but the couple had apparently returned to Shutford for the birth of a child who was seven months old in April 1861. Henry Griffin and his wife similarly moved from Shutford after their youngest child was born in 1851. Henry Randle, from Bloxham, spent census night in 1851 in the village with his widowed father, a farm labourer, but he and his Bloxham-born wife probably moved to Stoke between 1843 and 1855 since their 26-year-old daughter, by 1861 a silk weaver, was a native of Bloxham, but her brothers, the eldest of whom was 18, had all been born at Stoke. William Jackman, not then married, was living alone in Adderbury in 1851, one of many plush makers of that name in the parish. Another, the James Jackman living in the House in the Hollow on Foleshill Road in 1861, was probably the widower living a few doors from George Herbert in High Street, Banbury, ten years earlier. William Hitchman, of Freeth Street, Coventry, had been living in Calthorpe Street in 1851 when his place of birth was then recorded as King's Sutton, although the Coventry enumerator recorded it as Adderbury.

John Baughen (not one of the partners in the plush-weaving company) was living in Radford in 1861 and in Back Lane (i.e. Factory Street), Banbury, in 1851, although the previous summer he was a resident of Upper Paradise, Neithrop.¹³ His son, also John, was already a weaver at the age of 14 before the family left Banbury, and was still making plush in 1861. Thomas Penn, lodging with a family of Banbury weavers at Foleshill in 1861, was the son of Daniel Penn, a plush weaver, who had been living in 1851 with his parents, two brothers, two sisters and a plush weaver lodger on the eastern side of Paradise Lane. Not far away in a terrace in Townsend Square was the home of Francis Mascord, who had four children in 1851, but six in 1861 after he and his wife had moved to Radford. His son, Henry, had followed him into plush-weaving. Another resident in the centre of Banbury in 1851 was George

¹³ B. Trinder, 'Banbury's Poor in 1850', *Cake & Cockhorse III* (1966), pp. 85, 97-111).