

Bushill, then living with his parents in Catherine Wheel Yard, and working as a labourer, who had settled in the centre of Coventry with his Towcester-born wife and taken up or returned to plush-weaving by 1861.

The Pain family of plush weavers occupied three houses in the Tanyard in North Bar in 1851, and the William Payne living in High Street, Coventry, appears to have been the man who was living there with his widowed mother, a native of Plymouth and once a winder of yarn. Henry Hunt, who was resident with his wife, seven children and a lodger, in what must have been an overcrowded house in a court off High Street, Coventry, was a native of Little Bourton, birthplace of his daughters aged 14 and 12. The family moved to Banbury where they lived on the west side of Hobleys Lane (later Foundry Street), where a daughter who was two in 1861 had been born, but a son aged three months was a native of Coventry. A neighbour in Banbury would have been Charles Betts, a resident of Radford in 1861, who had previously lived in Lampitt's Yard, a terrace of four cottages near to the foundry that stood alongside Orchard House. While living in Banbury Charles Betts would frequently have passed down Horsepool Lane (Union Street) which was the home of George Enoch, a plush weaver then aged 19 who in 1851 was living with his widowed father, a plush weaver born at Barford, a brother and two sisters. He moved to Coventry and married a ribbon weaver, who gave birth to a son in 1857.

Monument Street with adjacent parts of South Bar was a traditional haunt of weavers.<sup>14</sup> The John Galsworthy resident at Radford in 1861 was living there ten years earlier with his wife and five children. His parents Richard and Mary Galsworthy, together with his plush weaver brothers George and William, lived nearby. William White, then unmarried, was living in 1851 with his father Charles White, also a plush weaver, and his mother, his sister and a lodger in the house in the terrace on the west side of Oxford Road nearest to the former Easington Farm.

At least 120 Banbury-born spouses and children were living in Coventry with the workers listed in Table One, but since many men migrated in early adulthood their children tended to be born after they had settled in their new homes. The birthplaces of plush workers' children show that migration from Banbury to Coventry took place throughout the 1840s and '50s. The introduction of plush manufacture in Radford about 1844 may have provided a 'pull factor', drawing weavers

---

<sup>14</sup> Herbert (as fn.6), pp. 69-70, 74-75.