

Moor Street, Earlsdon 1861 to 1921

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INTRODUCTION

Moor Street is one of the longer streets in the centre of Earlsdon – almost 100 houses and apartments displaying a mix of varying ages and styles; a range of properties which still bear testament to the watchmaking businesses once operating there; a former factory now housing a mix of accommodation and commercial units; a nursery with a long history of educating children; and a small number of shops, one of them Earlsdon's oldest retail premises. It has a history going back over 170 years.

This paper examines the early development of Moor Street – or Moore Street, as it was known until the end of the nineteenth century. It looks at the origins of the street and, using the earliest and the most recent personal census material available for Earlsdon between 1861 and 1921, describes who lived there, where they came from and what they did.

THE GROWTH OF COVENTRY

Like any city, Coventry's history has passed through different phases, from being an important medieval centre, through industrialisation, to the development of a modern city. Its period as a major industrial centre has also depended on a variety of crafts and businesses. By the end of the 18th century, silk and ribbon weaving were the basis of the city's economy. During the nineteenth century, it became a centre of watch and clock manufacturing. In the later decades of that century there was growth in cycle manufacturing, later replaced by engineering and motor industries during the 20th century.

Present-day Earlsdon is one of the more diverse and affluent suburbs of Coventry. Its core area was laid out in the 1850s. It was one of a number of areas that were developed on the outskirts of the city, allowing better-off working people, especially watchmakers, to move their families and businesses away from poor conditions inside the city. Moor Street was part of that core area.

As noted above, silk and ribbon-weaving were the basis of Coventry's economy at the start of the nineteenth century. Around 1820, 10,000 people were employed in the industry rising to a peak of 25,000 around 1857, at which time the total population of the city was approximately 40,000.ⁱ The industry faced a decline in the 1860s, following a national treaty with France which allowed the importation of foreign ribbons and other products,

duty-free. However, in Coventry, watch and clock making were well-placed to take over as main employers. The city was already one of the three major centres of the trade in the United Kingdom, the others being Clerkenwell in London and Prescot in Lancashire. In 1860 there were 90 watch and clock manufacturers in the city, employing 2,100 people. ⁱⁱ

Coventry's early industries were home-based, rather than factory-based: many watch and clock makers worked in their own homes around the Spon End and Chapelfields areas of south-west Coventry. ⁱⁱⁱ These were the high-earners of the day, said to see themselves above the likes of weavers. ^{iv}

Unfortunately, their industry was eventually hampered by a certain reluctance to innovate as well as by the impact of trade policies in the second half of the nineteenth century -- such as happened when the United States placed a tariff on imported English watches -- thus increasing their cost and leading to a decline in watchmaking in England. However, the skilled pool of workers was vital in assisting the growth of cycle manufacturing and machine tools, which became major industries. It also later helped the growth of car manufacturing, following the establishment of the first car manufacturer in the country at the Motor Mill, Sandy Lane, Radford in 1896. ^v

Against this background, Earlsdon was one of a number of small communities originally established outside the urban area of Coventry, which is notable in that new building had tended to take place either within the city or beyond the "Lammas" and "Michaelmas" lands, where Freeman had the grazing rights ^{vi} (a situation similar to the modern-day Green Belt).

A local farmer and butcher, John Moore, had built a farmhouse (called "Six Fields") in 1830 off what is now Moor Street. The 31 acre estate was sold to the Coventry Freehold Land Society in 1852. Many of the better-off working people wanted to move their families and businesses out of the city and away from the deteriorating housing and working conditions. Membership of a Freehold Land Society offered such people an opportunity to move into their own house, perhaps with a workshop attached. This was one of six such sites developed by the Coventry Freehold Land Society during the middle years of the nineteenth century.

The Society laid out eight streets - Earlsdon Street, Moor Street, Cromwell Street, Arden Street, Warwick Street, Clarendon Street, Providence Street and Earlsdon Terrace, alongside Earlsdon Lane (see Appendix Map 1). The resultant estate comprised 250 self-build plots, each being supplied with water, as well as drainage for waste and rainwater. The Society hoped to sell the plots to members, who would then take out a mortgage and commission a builder to design and erect a house.

John Flinn, a watch manufacturer originally from Prescott and a member of the Society, built the first house, Earlsdon House, in what is now Earlsdon Street. Attached to it was a workshop where 14 men and 5 boys were employed in watchmaking.^{vii} For Earlsdon as a whole, in 1861, out of 146 males in fulltime employment, 100 were employed in the watch trade^{viii}.

The initial development of Earlsdon was slow and uneven, reflecting the cycles of the city's economic fortunes during the second half of the nineteenth century. Some of the plots remained unsold for years, whilst others were sold but not developed. There were 10 houses in 1854, 107 in 1861, 114 in 1871 and 187 in 1884. Map 3 shows that less than half of the potential area had been developed by the 1880s. Indeed, a walk through the initial core area of Earlsdon will show that there are only short stretches of similar houses in any street -- an indication of this gradual growth. Census figures also show that Earlsdon experienced considerable population change in its early years: about 60% of households listed in the 1861 Census had left by 1871; about 70% of households listed in the 1871 Census had left by 1881; and about 50% of households listed in the 1881 Census had left by 1891.^{ix} Nonetheless, despite this pattern of piecemeal change, Earlsdon continued to establish itself during this period, with Frederick Smith describing the new community as "a kind of garden suburb, established mainly by Coventry watchmakers, but it was up-to-date and had a School Board of its own and a small sewage farm."^x

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, this pattern of incremental change gave way to a period of dramatic growth, thanks in large part to the incorporation of Earlsdon within the municipal boundary of Coventry in 1890, and towards the end of 1898 the opening of Albany Road which provided direct and convenient access to the city, at the very time when the population of the city was beginning to increase significantly -- see Appendix Table 1^{xi} -- thanks in large part to the advent of the new cycle and motor manufacturing industries. In

the period to the start of the First World War, these new developments saw the laying out of nearly forty streets and the building of over 2,000 houses on estates surrounding the original, mid-Victorian Earlsdon.^{xii} Owing to the city's industrial contribution to the war effort, by 1918 the growth in the city's population had reached a peak of approximately 142,000.^{xiii} Although there was a good deal of economic dislocation after the war as companies readjusted from wartime to peacetime production, giving rise to unemployment and even a slump by 1920, the fact remains that by the time of the 1921 Census Earlsdon was no longer a small, semi-rural settlement outside the city but instead a well-developed, integrated suburb of Coventry. As the Coventry Graphic on 17th August 1912 put it:

Everybody here knows what Earlsdon is like – a thriving, active, progressive suburb with its fine schools (another one is being built), golf links, well-equipped clubs, wide roads, up to date shops, motor works, picturedromes and tram service There is no finer site within easy reach of the centre of the City.^{xiv}

THE GROWTH OF MOOR STREET

While not unique in this regard, the growth of Moor Street and the changes which influenced the lives of its inhabitants are indicative of the trends which shaped the course of developments in the wider area at this time.

An individual whose life experience affords interesting examples of such developments is Alfred North, who lived at 47 Moor Street for the best part of fifty years until his death in 1928. As was the case with so many other early residents of the street, like his father before him Alfred was a watchmaker, who by 1881 had moved from the Butts to live in Earlsdon with his wife Ann, a silk winder, and their two infant sons. By 1891, no fewer than ten children had been born, five of whom had joined their father in his watchmaker's workshop – still visible today at the rear of the house -- while another worked instead as a machinist in the burgeoning cycle trade. Twenty years later, the 1911 Census shows Alfred a watchmaker still, and yet the occupations of some of the other household member reflect other changes in the local economy: while two of his family continued working in the traditional silk and watchmaking industries, another two members were working in the housebuilding and the

motor car industries respectively. By 1921, well into their seventies and after more than fifty years of marriage, Alfred and Ann were living alone with Alfred himself reduced to working as a general labourer for the watchmakers White & Sons on Earlsdon Street.

During his residence, Alfred would have witnessed considerable changes in terms of the composition of the street. Looking at Table 2, in the early years we can see that the number of households grew relatively slowly, rising to a total of 33 by 1891. As might be expected given that it is the longest of the original eight streets, Moor Street had the highest number of households in Earlsdon with an aggregate total of 79 households recorded over this period. However, the 1891 Census also reveals that only 12% of the heads of households then living in the street had been resident there ten years earlier, and so obviously by implication the great majority of the residents were new to the street. The scale of this turnover in the population was attributed by the eminent local historian Mary Montes to the relative isolation of Earlsdon caused by its lack of convenient access to the city of Coventry, making the location rather unattractive.^{xv} This was compounded also perhaps by the declining fortunes of the watchmaking industry at this time, which would have been problematic for Moor Street since as many as 26 residents were recorded as working in this trade in the 1891 Census.

Between 1891 and 1911, the fortunes of the street began to improve in large part due to the opening of Albany Road, which allowed easy access to the centre of Coventry, as well as the arrival of the cycle and associated motor industry, with seven cycle-manufacturing companies and enterprises of varying sizes and levels of commercial success identified as active in Moor Street between 1891 and 1911.^{xvi} In tandem with these new developments, by 1901 the number of households had grown to 40 but this rate of increase accelerated markedly in the following ten years with the number of houses rising to 66, double the figure recorded in 1891. Interestingly, a resident of 27 Moor Street himself, local builder Charles Luck was responsible for building at least 12 of the new houses in the street during the Edwardian period, which activity in itself gave rise to further new employment opportunities for the residents of the street. Set against this pattern of change, it should be added that there were aspects of continuity with many residents like Alfred North still recorded in census returns as involved with watchmaking trade, such as Albert Flinn (1881, 1891, 1901 & 1911) at 37 Moor Street, where his watchmaker father William had a

workshop which can still be seen at the rear of the house, as well as John Hewitt (1891, 1901, 1911 & 1921) at number 81, and also Arthur Barr (1891, 1901, 1911 & 1921) at number 55.

During the final decade within the scope of this survey, the situation in the street was different again in that the 1921 Census shows no increase at all in the total number of households, the tally remaining at 66 just as it had been in 1911. Consistent with this pattern of apparent continuity and consolidation, the census figures in Table 2 show that in 1921 as many as 42% of the heads of households had been living in the street ten years earlier, indicating a much lower level of population turnover than shown in any previous census. In fact, for the first time the 1921 Census showed a slight decline in the total number of residents and as a corollary of this the average household size of 4.1 individuals was also at its lowest during this period.

In addition to Alfred North's unusual three-storey house, there are a number of other interesting and significant buildings in the street which were constructed during the period covered here, such as the shop at number 57 currently occupied by the Samaritans. As mentioned above, Earlsdon in its early years suffered from a lack of convenient access to Coventry and as this was the first shop on the estate – not to mention becoming a post office by 1868 -- it would quickly have been an important feature of local life. The building itself dates back to 1860, when Samuel Ward bought a plot of land from a Michael Kimberley and erected a shop together with a house on Moor Street as well as a bakehouse, a stable and storerooms around the corner on Warwick Street.^{xvii} In terms of his background, Samuel was born in Hartshill, Warwickshire in 1808 and in 1851 was recorded as a grocer living in Mancetter, but in the 1861 Census he is recorded as a baker living with his wife Mary and her sister Ann on his new Earlsdon premises. Following Mary's death the following year, Samuel got married again in 1864 to Alice Ann Guilford, who after Samuel's death in 1869 continued running the shop as well as the post office until 1880, when she sold the business to Frederick Poole, listed in the 1881 Census as being a tea and colonial merchant living in Fleet Street.^{xviii} For at least the next forty years, the business was managed on behalf of the Poole family by a series of individuals, the most recent in our survey being Frances Wright in 1921 who together with her husband William – listed as a

milk retailer – found time to raise eight children in addition to her duties as baker, grocer and provision dealer.

On the other side of the street at the top end, another building of note is Belvedere Cottage, which still exists today but as two houses, namely 118 and 120 Moor Street. The house was built during the 1860's for a John Yeldham Betts, originally from Alfriston in Sussex, and his wife Elizabeth.^{xix} In 1871, they were living with their eight offspring at 57 West Orchard, where John had a business as a corn merchant, but by 1881 he had retired and taken up residence with one of his sons on the Holyhead Road. During this time, on the basis of the 1871 Census, Belvedere Cottage was occupied by John Field, his wife Florence, their daughter Ethel and their cook. John had enlisted in 1859 and had served as a veterinary surgeon with the Royal Horse Artillery in Bengal, China and Gibraltar, accounting for the fact that Ethel is shown as having been born in the Punjab. In 1881, Timothy Steward, recorded as a retired minister belonging to the so-called Christian Ministry without any Charge, was in residence together with his wife, a servant and a cook as well. By 1891, however, John and Elizabeth -- aged 75 and 69 respectively -- had finally taken up residence in Belvedere Cottage together with their youngest child Margaret and John's sister Hephzibah. This was not before time as John died at the beginning of 1894, with Elizabeth in 1901 still living in the house with her niece and servant. The 1911 Census shows the house – with its ten rooms – occupied by an ironmonger called Barford together with his family and two servants, but in 1917 it was occupied by another minister, this time the Reverend Edward William Bryan, the first incumbent at the recently-built St Barbara's Church, who lived in what now became the vicarage together with his wife, their son, and a domestic servant until his tenure came to an end in 1923.^{xx}

Looking at the population of the street as a whole over the sixty years in our survey, just as in other parts of Earlsdon it is clear that the number of people moving into the street from other parts of the country increased steadily throughout this period. As shown in Table 4, in 1861 approximately 85% of heads of household were born in Coventry, Birmingham or Warwickshire but by 1921 this proportion had dropped to under two-thirds. Much the same pattern is discernible from the figures in Table 5, with the proportion of locally born residents again falling over this period, albeit to a lesser extent. In both cases, the increase in the proportion of people moving to Coventry over time must be attributable to the

increasing opportunities for work in the city's rapidly developing industries fuelled in the later years of this period by the involvement of such industries in the production of equipment needed for the First World War, as indicated by the remarkable increase in the city's population after 1901.

Another notable change can be seen looking at the age distribution of the Moor Street residents. From the figures in Table 6, taking 41 to 50 as the mid-point in the age range it is interesting to note that in the 1861 Census approximately one quarter of household heads appear in this band, which proportion remained fairly constant until 1911, and yet by 1921 this had risen to over 40% of the total. More broadly, the average age for household heads in 1861 stood at 48, which figure dropped to 42 in 1881 and 44 in 1891, only to rise to 48 once again in 1921. These patterns are rather similar to those in Table 7 for all residents. Here again, the average age dipped to reach a low of 23 in 1881 before rising every decade to reach 31 in 1921, the highest figure here. What is particularly noteworthy, however, is the change in the proportion of children over this period. In 1871, strikingly almost 40% of the residents of the street were twelve years old or younger, which proportion fell gradually until by 1921 for the first time the number of youngsters fell to less than 20% of the total residents. Taken in conjunction with the findings from Table 2 discussed earlier, all of these figures reveal a consistent pattern pointing to a street population with a younger age profile towards the mid-point of the period in scope, followed by years in which the population was characterised by an ageing profile, which trend then accelerated noticeably between 1911 and 1921.

Turning to look at the occupations of Moor Street's residents, the patterns of employment shown in Table 8 in Moor Street can again be seen as an index of changes in Earlsdon and Coventry as a whole. One very clear if perhaps unsurprising trend from this data is the growth and increasing predominance of watchmaking from 1861 to 1881, by which time it accounted for more than half of all of the occupations recorded for those living in the street. Incidentally, the fact that at this time there were also a cook, a nurse and nine servants living in the street in 1881 points to a certain degree of prosperity here.

By 1891, as was the case across the city, the reversal of fortunes in the watchmaking industry was beginning to become apparent, with numbers employed in the watch trade beginning to dip. In contrast to this decline, as noted above, the newly-established cycle

trade started to employ significant numbers of residents often on premises located on the street itself. One example of this is what was listed in the census of that year as the Earlsdon Cycle Factory – known today as The Old Nail Factory at 38 Moor Street -- which in the following years housed a number of cycle companies, one of which was Allard & Co formed in 1890 by a partnership between Fred Allard, a successful professional cyclist, and the Birmingham businessman William Pilkington, who produced steel tubing.^{xxi}

From the turn of the century onwards, employment patterns provide further evidence of changes in the local economy. In 1901, ten shopworkers appear in the census, indicative of the growing number of shops on Earlsdon Street in particular, while the numbers of individuals working in different aspects of the construction trade in 1901 and again in 1911 are indicative of the significant growth in the number of houses in Earlsdon at this time. Indeed, at 25 Moor Street Charles Luck's own neighbour Francis Turner was another prolific Earlsdon builder, erecting almost 60 houses in the newly laid out Kingston Road alone.^{xxii}

Another source of employment with particular significance for Moor Street resident at this time was education, there being seven teachers recorded in the 1911 Census. Among their number were Charles Corelli Johnson, the first headmaster of the new school on Earlsdon Avenue, listed as living at 65 in 1891 and 1901 and then in 1911 at 48 Moor Street (Brighton Villa), while in 1911 and 1921 at number 85 (Moor Cottage) Mrs Rebecca Steane and her three daughters are shown as running a preparatory school on the premises.

The most significant development of all at this time was the growth of the motor industry which in many ways was derived from and grew in parallel with the cycle industry, with 26 residents engaged in this work according to the 1921 Census. An example of this development can be found in the records for 77 Moor Street, where the house and the land surrounding it was used by William Hammond in 1901 to set up the Clarendon Motor Car and Bicycle Co Ltd.^{xxiii} Later, in 1911 the house was occupied by Sidney William Turner who used this location as well as the factory at 38 Moor Street to run the Standard Cycle Company, which combination of premises was used again in 1921 by Arthur Edward Lynes when he set up a company called A E Lynes to produce bicycles and motorcycles.^{xxiv}

Set against these examples of entrepreneurial energy, however, it should be reiterated that for Earlsdon, Coventry and indeed the country as a whole the period immediately after the

First World War was characterised by economic dislocation, as companies and wider society struggled to recover from the effects of the war and to readjust to peacetime conditions. Thanks to the much greater level of detail available from the 1921 Census, the impact of these difficulties can be seen in the returns for Moor Street since 18 of the 135 residents for whom an occupation was recorded were identified as being out of work at the time.

CONCLUSION

As the name itself reminds us, Moor Street played an important part in the creation of the Earlsdon estate. In the early years, the pace of change was slow but the growth in the number of watchmakers in the street together with the establishment of the suburb's first shop were significant factors in this development. As the watchmaking industry went into decline towards the end of the nineteenth century, the entrepreneurs and skilled artisans living in Moor Street were at the forefront of the estate's involvement in the nascent cycle and motor industries, and these enterprises together with the opening of Albany Road in 1898 were instrumental in the growth in the number of households, which tally doubled between 1891 and 1911. Although the First World War saw a marked increase in population and economic activity, during the final ten years covered in our survey Moor Street entered what could be argued to be a period of relative stagnation, in which the total number of residents declined slightly, while those who remained were somewhat older on average, and the number of households – at least for the time being -- remained static.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

The principal source of information has been the censuses from 1861 and 1921. These generally provide information on the following: numbers of people in dwellings, household composition, names, relationships, age, occupation, place of birth and employment status. The censuses provide consistent information, enabling the analysis of trends over time. This has been supplemented by information from electoral registers, directories and maps.

A specific problem was that the 1861 Census treated Earlsdon as one area and did not give street names and house numbers. Using local history sources, maps and the 1871 Census, a deduction has been made as to which section of the 1861 Census lists the households in Moor Street.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Tables

Table 1: Population of Coventry 1891 to 1921

Table 2: Heads of Household living in Moor Street in Preceding Census

Table 3: Total People and Households 1861 to 1921

Table 4: Place of Birth of Heads of Household 1861 to 1921

Table 5: Place of Birth of Heads of All Residents 1861 to 1921

Table 6: Age Distribution of Heads of Household 1861 to 1921

Table 7: Age Distribution of All Residents 1861 to 1921

Table 8: Occupations Listed in Censuses for Working People 1861 to 1921

Appendix 2 - Maps

Map 1: Earlsdon 1852/53

Map 2: Earlsdon 1860

Map 3: Earlsdon 1889

Map 4: Coventry 1911

Map 5: Earlsdon 1913

Map 6: Earlsdon 2010

Map 7: Earlsdon 2022

Appendix 3 - Images

Moor Street circa 1907

Moor Street looking north-west 2023

Belvedere Cottage 2023

Pupils at Moor Cottage School no date

Site of the Clarendon Motor Company at 77 Moor Street early 1990s

Earlsdon Medical Centre at 77 Moor Street 2023

Earlsdon's first shop built by Samuel Ward in 1860 at 57 Moor Street 2023

Alfred North's watchmaking workshop at the rear of 47 Moor Street 2014

Moor Street looking south-east with The Old Nail Factory on the left 2023

1891 Allard bicycle manufactured in The Old Nail Factory

Moor Street looking south-east 29th May 1914

APPENDIX 1 -- TABLES

Table 1: Population of Coventry 1901 to 1921

Table 2: Heads of Household Living in Moor Street Also Listed in Preceding Census

Table 3: Total People and Households 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

Table 4: Place of Birth of Heads of Household 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

Table 5: Place of Birth of All Residents 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

Table 6: Age Distribution of Heads of Households 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

Table 7: Age Distribution of All Residents 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

Table 8: Occupations Listed in Censuses for Working People 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

Table 1: Population of Coventry 1901 to 1921

	1901	1911	1921	Increase 1901-1911	Increase 1911-1921
Population	69,978	106,349	128,157	52.0%	20.5%

Table 2: Heads of Household Living in Moor Street Also Listed in Preceding Census

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Number of Heads	13	22	24	33	40	66	66
Preceding census	N/A	3	5	4	12	11	28
Percentage	N/A	14%	21%	12%	30%	17%	42%

Table 3: Total Residents and Average Household size 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Households	13	22	24	33	40	66	66
People	59	118	137	155	179	286	271
Ave H'hold size	4.9	5.4	5.7	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1

Table 4: Place of Birth of Heads of Household 1861 to 1911 (Moor Street)

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Coventry	7	10	9	15	17	28	28
Adj Coventry*	1	1	2	1		1	
Birmingham				1	1	1	5
Warwickshire**	3	5	6	5	11	12	10
Beds						1	
Berks	1				1		
Cheshire	1						
Derbyshire							1
Gloucestershire					2	1	1
Hants		1	1				1
Herts						1	

Table 4 continued: Place of Birth of Heads of Household 1861 to 1911 (Moor Street)

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Lancashire		2	3	1	2	5	3
Leicestershire		1		1			
London		2		3		2	2
Northants				1	2	2	3
Notts				1			
Oxfordshire					2	2	1
Rutland							1
Shropshire				1		1	2
Staffs				2	1	3	2
Suffolk					1		
Surrey			1				1
Sussex				1			
Worcs						3	1
Yorkshire			1			1	2
Ireland			1			1	1
Scotland							1
Wales						1	
Total	13	22	24	33	40	66	66

* Adj Coventry refers to parishes then outside, but later absorbed into, Coventry

** Warwickshire refers to the county without Coventry and Birmingham

Table 5: Place of Birth of All Residents 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Coventry	33	64	85	91	99	149	147
Adj Coventry*	3	2	4	5	1	4	
Birmingham		1	2	6	1	6	5
Warwickshire**	15	19	14	13	34	50	39
Beds						1	1
Berks	1		1	1	1		1
Bucks				1			
Camb		1					1
Channel Islands					1	1	
Cheshire	1		1		1	1	1
Derbyshire							1
Devon		1	1				1
Essex			1		2		
Gloucestershire					3	2	2
Hants		1	1			1	5
Herefordshire						1	
Herts					1	1	1
Kent			1			1	
Lancashire		11	12	4	4	7	10
Leicestershire		3		1	1	1	2

Table 5 continued: Place of Birth of All Residents 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Lincolnshire	1						
London	2	7	9	9	4	8	9
Northants			1	4	2	14	12
Notts	2	1		4			1
Oxfordshire					8	4	4
Rutland							1
Shropshire				1		3	3
Staffs				7	4	17	11
Suffolk					1		
Surrey			1	1		1	3
Sussex				2	1		
Wiltshire				1			
Worcs	1			2	3	6	4
Yorkshire			2		2	3	3
Ireland			1		3	2	1
Scotland						1	1
Wales		3			2	1	1
India		1					
Switzerland		3					
United States				2			
Total	59	118	137	155	179	286	271

Table 6: Age Distribution of Heads of Households 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
< 21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21-30	2	3	4	6	10	7	7
31-40	3	7	7	10	9	23	12
41-50	3	4	8	8	3	17	27
51-60	4	4	3	5	10	11	10
61-70	1	3	0	2	6	5	6
> 70	0	1	2	2	2	3	4
Total	13	22	24	33	40	66	66
Average	48	44	42	44	46	45	48

Table 6: Age Distribution of Heads of Households 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

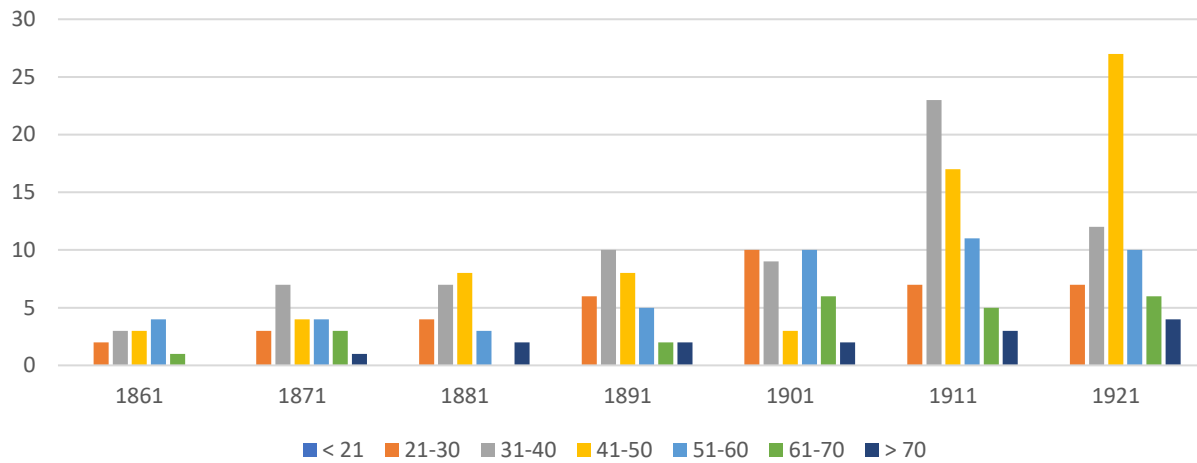


Table 7: Age Distribution of All Residents 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
< 13	12	46	52	44	48	66	47
13-20	12	16	27	32	27	52	46
21-30	11	17	17	27	42	48	51
31-40	7	16	17	17	21	52	36
41-50	6	9	13	17	10	32	55
51-60	8	9	7	9	18	20	20
61-70	1	3	1	5	9	11	9
> 70	2	2	3	4	4	5	7
Total	59	118	137	155	179	286	271
Average	29	24	23	26	27	28	31

Table 7: Age Distribution of All Residents 1861 to 1921 (Moor Street)

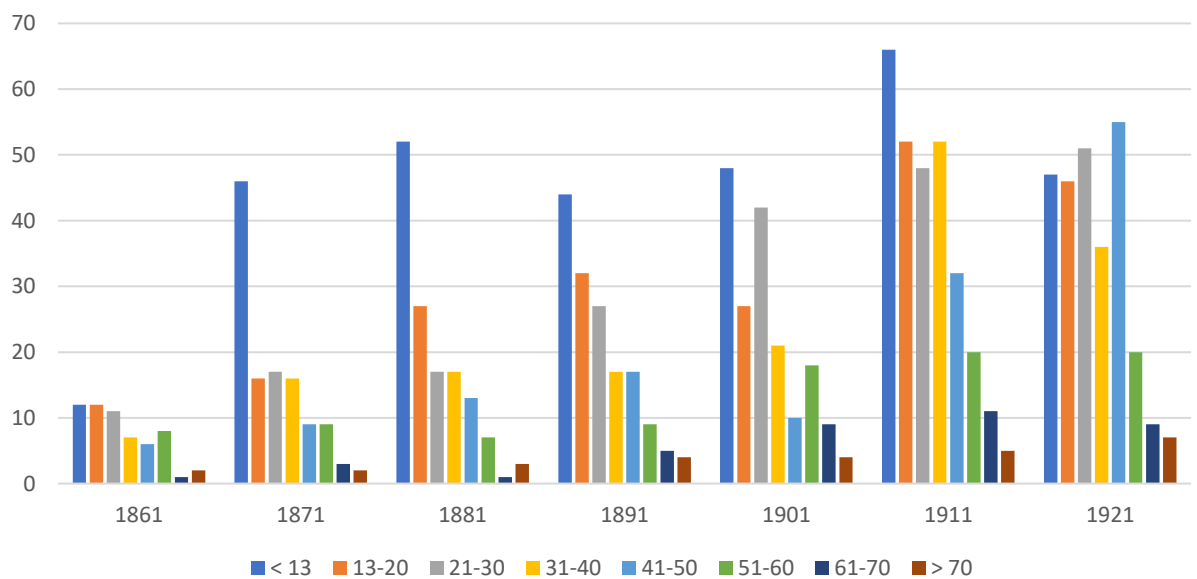


Table 8: Occupations Listed in Censuses for Working People 1861 to 1911 (Moor Street)

1861	
<p>Watchmaker 12 Dressmaker/Milliner/Hatter 5 Baker/Butcher 3 Servant/maid 3 Ribbon weaver 2 Brushmaker 1 Clerk 1 Errand boy to watch finisher 1 Gardener 1 Laundress 1 Stonemason 1</p>	
1871	
<p>Watchmaker 21 Servant/maid/cook 5 Artist 1 Bootmaker 1 Clerk 1 Dressmaker 1 Errand boy 1 Gardener 1 Labourer 1 Minister 1 Shopkeeper 1 Tool maker 1 Veterinary surgeon 1</p>	
1881	
<p>Watchmaker 29 Servant/cook/nurse 11 Architect 1 Bootmaker 1 Butcher 1 Clerk 2 Dressmaker 3 Druggist 1 Farmer 1 Laundress 1 Minister [retired] 1 Railway platelayer 1 Shopkeeper 2 Silk winder 1</p>	

1891

Watchmaker 26
Cycle manufacturing 9
Own means 4
Servant/cook/nurse 4
Shopworker 4
Clerk 3
Teacher 3
Builder/Joiner 2
Railway worker 2
Butcher 1
Cabinet preparer 1
Corn merchant 1
Dairyman 1
Dressmaker 1
Groom/ostler 1
Jeweller 1
Labourer 1
Launderer 1
Metal worker 1
Minister 1
Police officer 1

1901

Watchmaker 13
Shopworker 10
Builder/bricklayer/plumber/painter 9
Cycle manufacturing 4
Servant 5
Own means 3
Teacher 3
Bootmaker 2
Dairyman 2
Farmer 2
Gardener 2
Architect 1
Army pensioner 1
Blacksmith 1
Breadmaker 1
Butcher 1
Cabinet maker 1
Clerk 1
Coachman 1
Dressmaker 1
Gas engine driver 1
Gatekeeper 1
Grate and range fitter 1
Hawker 1
Mineral water traveller 1

Motorcycle fitter 1 Postman 1 Railway worker 1 Silk winder 1 Turner/fitter 1 Warehouseman 1	
1911	
Motor manufacture 20 Watchmaker 17 Toolmaking 11 Builder/bricklayer/carpenter/labourer 7 Teacher 7 Cycle manufacturing 6 Labourer 6 Gardener 5 Shopworker 5 Commercial traveller/salesman 4 Railway worker 4 Laundering 3 Servant 3 Typist 3 Own means 2 Carter 2 Dairyman 2 Draughtsman 2 Ribbon/silk weaver 2 Author/journalist 1 Baker 1 Book-keeper 1 Bread deliveryman 1 Butcher's assistant 1 Butcher's manageress 1 Chair maker 1 Chauffeur 1 Clerk 2 Electrician 1 Errand boy 1 General dealer 1 Gold bracelet maker 1 Grate and range fitter 1 Haberdashers wholesaler 1 Haulage foreman 1 Iron turner 1 Ironmonger dealer 1 Jeweller 1 Office boy 1 Oil and colour merchant 1 Pattern maker 1 Printer 1	

Sheet metal worker 1 Signwriter apprentice 1 Turner 1 Warehouse assistant 1	
1921	
Motor manufacture 26 Watchmaker 9 Clerk 8 Shopworker 7 Toolmaking 7 Labourer 6 Teacher 6 Cycle manufacturing 5 Dressmaker/milliner/ladies tailor 6 Book-keeper 3 Dairyman 3 Storeswork 3 Typist 3 Builder/bricklayer/carpenter/labourer 2 Butcher's assistant 2 Draughtsman 2 Engine fitter 2 Fitter 2 Gardener 2 Railway worker 2 Turner 2 Baker 1 Capstan hand 1 Carter 1 Chargehand 1 Clergyman 1 Coal merchant 1 Electrician 1 Farmer 1 Horsekeeper 1 Machine repairs 1 Machinist 1 Optician 1 Own means 1 Paint Manufacturer 1 Parks Foreman, Disabled Soldiers Parks Patrol 1 Photo-engraving etcher 1 Press worker 1 Rate collector 1 Servant 1 Sewing machinist 1 Tram Conductor 1 Wholesaler toys, stationery & haberdashery 1	

APPENDIX 2 -- MAPS

Map 1: Earlsdon 1852/53



Provided by Earlsdon Research Group

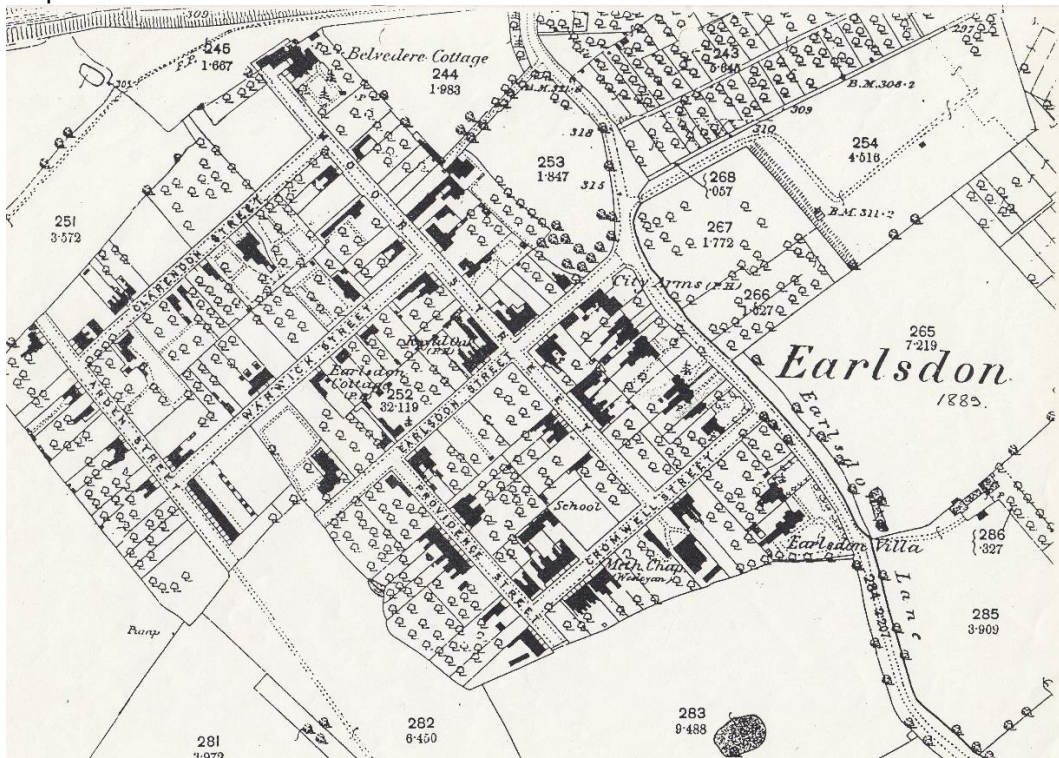
Moor Street, Earlsdon 1861 to 1921

David Porter with Niall McChesney, Earlsdon Research Group

February 2023



Map 3: Earlsdon 1889



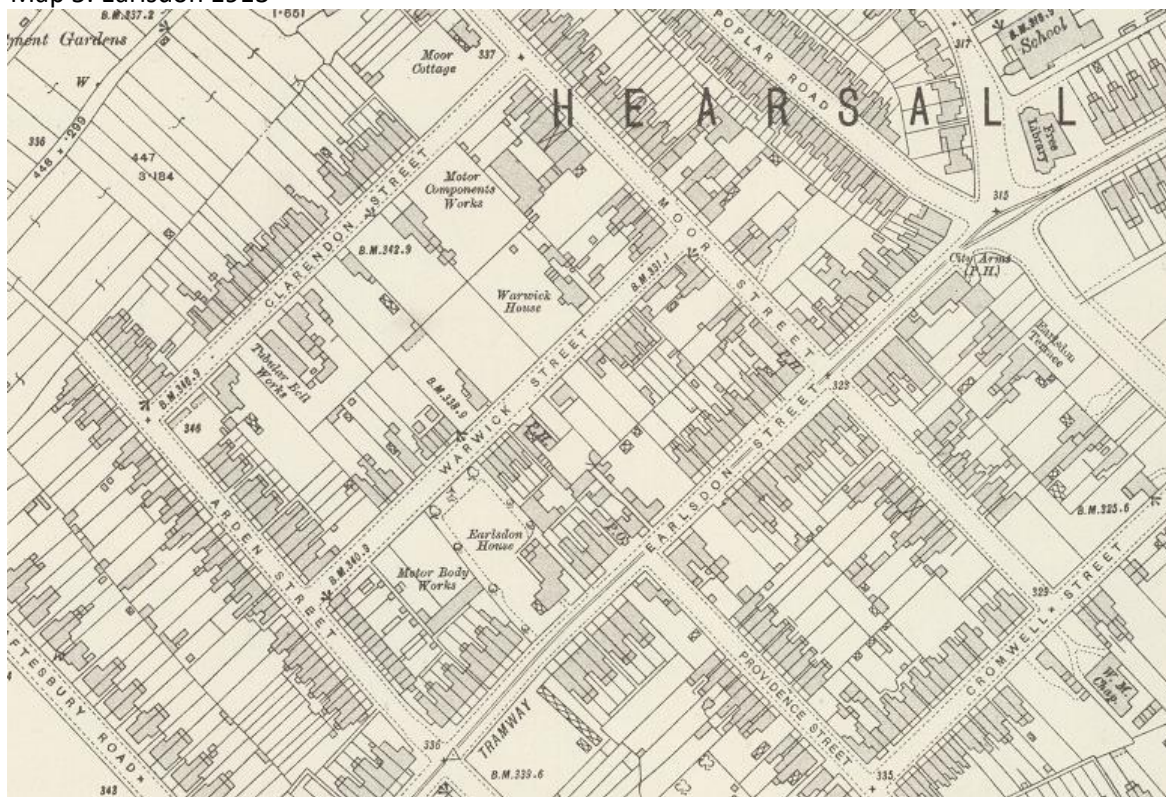
Provided by Earlsdon Research Group

Map 4: Coventry 1911



Reproduced from Dormer Harris, Mary (1911) Story of Coventry. London: J M Dent & Co

Map 5: Earlsdon 1913

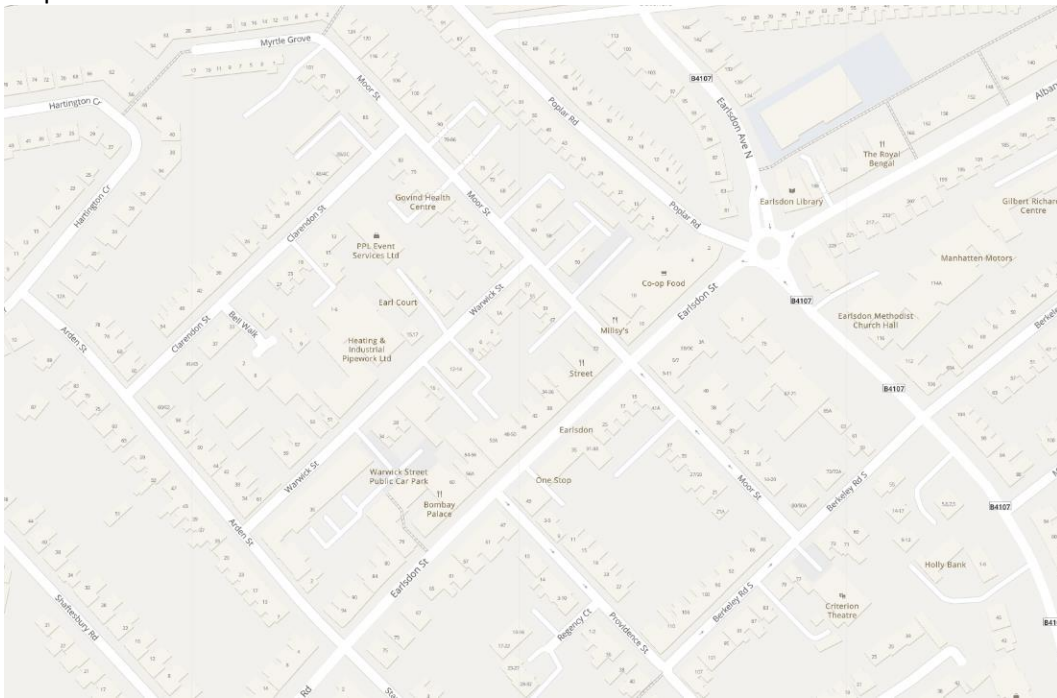


Provided by Earlsdon Research Group

Map 6: Earlsdon 2010



Map 7: Earlsdon 2022



Extract from www.mapquest.com



APPENDIX 3 -- IMAGES



Photograph of Moor Street provided by Earlsdon Research Group (which dates it as circa 1907), with Earlsdon's first shop on the left on the corner with Warwick Street

Moor Street, Earlsdon 1861 to 1921

David Porter after Niall McChesney, Earlsdon Research Group

February 2023





Moor Street looking north-west with Alfred North's three-storey house on the left, January 2023



Belvedere Cottage (now divided into two properties, numbers 118 and 120) towards the north-west end of Moor Street, January 2023



Provided by Earlsdon Research Group, photograph of pupils at the former Moor Cottage School at 85 Moor Street, opposite Belvedere Cottage



Photo of the site of the Clarendon Motor Company at 77 Moor Street provided by Earlsdon Research Group, prior to demolition in the 1990's



Earlsdon Medical Centre at 77 Moor Street, January 2023



Earlsdon's first shop built by Samuel Ward in 1860 at 57 Moor Street, January 2023



Photograph provided by Earlsdon Research Group of Alfred North's watchmaking workshop at the rear of 47 Moor Street, 2014



Moor Street looking south-east with The Old Nail Factory on the left, January 2023



1891 Allard Diamond-Framed Safety Bicycle, manufactured on the premises of the The Old Nail Factory on Moor Street

Reproduced with permission from <https://oldbike.wordpress.com/1891-diamond-framed-safety-bicycle/>



MOOR STREET, EARLSDON, SHOWING THE PATHS AND ROADWAY
CONSTRUCTED OF MATERIAL FROM THE DESTRUCTOR WORKS.

Photograph from a newspaper cutting dated 29th May 1914 provided by Earlsdon Research Group, looking south-east