***Trades in Birmingham in 1345 (taken from original documents).***

•William Marshall and Robert Marshall held two of the forges in the town. The Marshall’s were a family of metalworkers.

•Anketel of Coventry is the second wealthiest principal tenant in 1296 and evidently a migrant. He holds one burgage super montem (upon the hill, contemporary High Street) and 3 shops sub cimiterio (lowermarket) and a number of other holdings. More significantly he holds one of the four forges mentioned in the 1296 borough rental indicating he was perhaps a metalworker.

•Henry de Caldewell was another migrant metalworker who held one forge, one barn and one plot without buildings in 1344-5.

•Richard the Tanner held one house in which he lives. He also holds 2 burgages and one tenement formerly belonging to Richard of Dudley.

•Stephen the Comber – a comber is person who separates and straightens the fibres of cotton or wool

•Alexander the mercer held one shop opposite the tenement of Thomas the King

•Roger the Chapman – a Chapman is a dealer or merchant, a peddler of Food and Drink. He also held one barn and one bakehouse suggesting he may have been a baker by trade.

•John de Colleshull a migrant seems particularly wealthy in 1344-5. He held a number of holdings: 3 butcher’s shops, 3 shops, one 2 storey-shop and two separate rents for ditches. He seems to be a butcher.

•Robert the Spicer held a tenement in Dale End in 1344-5. He was a dealer in spices or an apothecary.

• John the Mason held tenements next to the river (near the river Rea in Deritend) and one shop

• Nicholas the Sawyer – a sawyer is someone who made a living from sawing wood

• Adam the Shyngler held a tenement in 1344-5. Shyngler’s were roofers who used shingles as an alternative to thatch and the up-and-coming clay tile

• Henry the Marler – a labourer in a marlpit. Marl is a mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate oflime, clay and possibly sand. It can be used as a soil conditioner and acid soil neutralising agent.

• A tile house – this holding appears in the 1344-5 rental and is shared by two owners - William son of Clement Corbyn and William le Deyster. It has therefore been interpreted as a place of tile production.

• Roger the Barber held one house where he resides in 1344-5

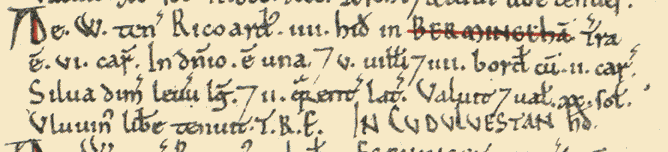
***Observe the following sources.***

***Source 1***

Watch the following YouTube clip: *Exploring Medieval Birmingham 1300* (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZq9cBzrIVI)

***Source 2***

***Birmingham entry in the Domesday Book, 1086.***

[](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e8/Birmingham_Domesday_Book.png)

***Latin:*** De Williamo tenet Ricoardus iiii hidis in BERMINGEHA. Terra  
est vi carucis. In dominio est una./ v. villiani / iiii. bordarii cum .ii. carucis   
Silva dimidia leuga longditudina. / ii quarentine latitudine. Valuit / valet xx. solidos  
Vluuin libere tenuit Tempore Regis Edwardi.

***English translation:*** From William, Richard holds four hides in Birmingham. There is land for six ploughs, in the demesne, one. There are five villagers and four smallholders with two ploughs. The woodland is half a league long and two furlongs wide. The value was and is twenty shillings. Wulfwin held it freely in the time of King Edward

***Source 3***

“The medieval village of Birmingham was developed by its Norman lords into a successful market town. The area's agricultural trade became concentrated on the town and this encouraged the development of agriculture-related industries. At the beginning of this period settlements were scattered and villages were tiny if indeed they yet existed. As time went on the area developed with a mixture of individual farmsteads typical of a wooded area with room for expansion and open strip fields which were worked in common. Documentary evidence exists for a large number of farms and watermills many of which continued until the 19th century”.

***William Dargue ‘A History of Birmingham’***