



NewcastleCastle

Teacher's Information Pack



Introduction to Newcastle Castle

WELCOME TO THE HEART OF THE CITY!

The “New Castle”

The name “Newcastle” comes from the timber castle built here in 1080 by Robert Curthose. It was rebuilt in stone in the 12th century and stood at the heart of the town for centuries. It was almost demolished in 1847 to make way for the railway, but was saved by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. While much of the Castle has been demolished, two major parts remain.

Castle Keep

Once the ‘Great Tower’ at the centre of the 12th century Castle, the Keep was used as a royal residence and a centre for the defence of the North of England. It later became a county prison and a place of execution. Today it is one of the best preserved castle keeps in England.

The Black Gate

Originally an important medieval gateway into the Castle, the gatehouse was expanded in the 17th century and became a home to slum dwellings and taverns. Today it houses our reception, learning room, gift shop and an exhibition on the history of the Castle Garth.

Castle Garth

The ‘Garth’ is the name given to the area once surrounded by the Castle walls. It was a bustling slum until the 19th century, when most of the buildings were demolished. Today you can see the remains of the curtain wall of the Castle, along with a postern gate and the Heron Pit – a medieval dungeon.

Old Newcastle

The area around the Castle is known as Old Newcastle, because it is the heart of the medieval town, including the old market areas. The main landmark other than the Castle is the Church of St Nicholas – today Newcastle’s Cathedral.

Old Newcastle Area

Castle Stairs - Dog Leap Stairs - The Side
The Close - Quayside - Holy Jesus Hospital
Swing Bridge - Bessie Surtees House
Dean Street - Town Walls - Mosley Street
Amen Corner - High Level Bridge - Lit & Phil

TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL VISIT

- ❖ Tailor your visit with a range of tours and activities. Discuss these extras when you make your booking.
- ❖ All school groups must be accompanied by a teacher and suitable number of adults.
- ❖ Split your group into smaller groups to avoid congestion and to ensure all the group enjoy their visit.
- ❖ Take care! Uneven ground and lots of steps.
- ❖ Watch out for seasonal events and activities.

School groups can be booked by email

learning@newcastlecastle.co.uk

or telephone 0191 230 6300

Learning at Newcastle Castle

Educational Workshops and Tours

There is a range of pre-bookable sessions available to enrich and enhance your visit. All sessions are flexible in content, and can run as half day or full day sessions. All our workshops can be combined with a guided tour of the Castle and Keep to make a full day visit. Guided tours last between 90 and 120 minutes. We are also happy to create a bespoke session especially for you and your class!

Knight School

Learn about the life of a medieval Knight and how Newcastle was involved in the medieval wars between England and Scotland. This workshop includes the chance to handle authentic replicas of medieval weapons and armour and to train in the skills of a knight!



Castles & Courts

Learn the intricacies of a medieval royal feast. Using craft activities, roleplay and research skills your class will decide what food will be served at the feast and learn about noble lords and their heraldry, before enacting the feast and the arrival of the King and Queen themselves!



Fairy Tales

Daring Knights! Fearful monsters! One very brave tailor! Using two classic traditional fairy tales your class will use their artistic and descriptive skills to design a terrifying Buggane, act as various characters in a medieval story and learn about how wisdom and courage can overcome all obstacles.



Siege & Storm

Relieve the Siege of Newcastle, when the town fell under attack from the Scots in the Civil War. Learn about everyday life in Stuart Newcastle before discussing the effects of the siege. This workshop includes a chance to handle both real and replica Civil War artefacts, weapons and armour and to train in authentic 17th century pike drill.



Medieval Dungeon

Meet the gaoler of the Castle and find out about the grisly prisons within Newcastle Castle. See where prisoners were chained to the wall and heads were mounted on spikes, decide on appropriate punishments for a gallery of rogues and see and handle some replica instruments of punishment. Workshop includes a good photo opportunity in the stocks or pillory.



Medieval Medicine

Meet the medieval physician or barber surgeon and learn about the gruesome techniques of medieval medicine. Learn to spot the symptoms of the Black Death, how to chop off and infected hand and meet some slimy leeches!



To book a visit, activity and for further information, including special projects and outreach sessions, please contact the Learning Officer, email learning@newcastlecastle.co.uk or call 0191 230 6300

Learning at Newcastle Castle

Other Visits

The sessions above are not all we can offer at Newcastle Castle. If you're pushed for time we can provide a simple guided tour of the Castle site and the Keep for any age group. We are also happy to work with you to come up with the perfect visit for your class, right down to a completely unique workshop or longer project, just for you!

We've done:

- ❖ Monsters and Monstrous Times
- ❖ Spooky Stories in the Castle
- ❖ An Introduction to Gothic Literature
- ❖ Maths Through History
- ❖ The Architectural History of Newcastle
- ❖ The Great Fire of Gateshead and Newcastle
- ❖ ...

Email the Learning Officer for more information or to discuss something you have in mind.

Cost

A guided tour or workshop (each 90minutes/half day) costs £3.50 per pupil. That means that a full day visit to Newcastle Castle costs just £7 per pupil.

A full day visit includes lunch space. For a half-day or self-led visit, there is a £25 charge if you require lunch space. We can fit a maximum of 40 pupils in our lunch room.

Self-led visits must also be booked in advance to avoid any clashes with other groups and cost £2.50 per pupil.

All adults accompanying a school group go free.

Self-Led Visits

You're more than welcome to plan a self-led visit to the Castle. We have a number of resources that you can use to help you and your students get the most out of your visit, whether you want to come for a quick look or stay the whole day.

Outreach Sessions in your school led by the Newcastle Castle learning team can also be arranged. Contact the Outreach Officer to discuss your requirements, email outreach@newcastlecastle.co.uk or telephone 0191 230 6300

Learning at Newcastle Castle

Making the most of your visit

These are some ideas for getting the most out of your visit to Newcastle and activity ideas for self-led visits.

Old Newcastle area

Use us as a hub to explore further tales of Old Newcastle. Discover...

Castle Stairs - Dog Leap Stairs - The Side
The Close - Quayside - Holy Jesus Hospital
Swing Bridge - Mosley Street - Amen Corner
High Level Bridge - Dean Street - Town Walls
Bessie Surtees House - Lit & Phil Society

Make a day of it and combine your visit with...

- ❖ 'Newcastle Story' exhibition at the Discovery Museum
- ❖ 'Antiquities Collection' at the Great North Museum: Hancock
- ❖ Walk the Town Walls

All locations are within easy walking distance.

Self-led visit ideas

- ❖ Use the scroll worksheet and ask your pupils to make notes on what made the area an ideal location for a castle, and to assess the Castle Keep with a view of defending or attacking it.
- ❖ 'I spy' trail of the Old Newcastle site, designed for Key Stage 2.
- ❖ Ask pupils to draw a building on the Old Newcastle site, looking particularly at shape. This can be adapted into a block print back at school.
- ❖ Ask pupils to create a design for a stained glass window that shows parts of the Castle as well as important symbols of Newcastle (such as coats of arms) found around the buildings.

The Hidden Newcastle app
www.hiddennewcastle.org

Check out the worksheets designed to aid self-led visits at the back of this pack

**To book a visit, activity and for further information, including special projects, please contact the Learning Officer,
email learning@newcastlecastle.co.uk or call 0191 230 6300**

Outreach at Newcastle Castle

Outreach Workshops

While we do love people coming to visit us at the Castle, we're also more than happy to come and visit you! Our Outreach Officer can deliver a range of workshops in your school, ranging from short assembly presentations; half day workshops for a single class, and even full day themed activity days for the whole school.

These can cover all the same topics as the main educational workshops that we offer at the Castle, looking at local history and the medieval history of the area. We can also go much further afield and offer a range of exciting hands on workshops on a diverse range of historical topics including:

- ❖ World War One
- ❖ Vikings
- ❖ Ancient Greeks
- ❖ Roman Britain
- ❖ Iron Age Britain
- ❖ Anglo-Saxons
- ❖ Post-1066 local studies
- ❖ STEM – Medieval Engineering
- ❖ Others on Request

Cost

Costs for outreach sessions vary depending on the length of the session, how many people are needed to deliver it, resources and travelling distance (if you're outside the Tyne and Wear area).

A half day workshop in your class with our Outreach officer would cost from **£175**

A full day workshop in your class with our outreach officer would cost from **£300**

A full day of themed activities delivered as a carousel with the whole school involved would cost from **£1500**

Events

Outreach isn't just for schools! We have done outreach sessions for events all over Newcastle and the North East, including Fetes, Markets, birthdays, charity events and more.

Just contact us for some ideas of what we could do – we add a bit of historical flair to any event and can bring activities for children and adults.

To book an outreach session or for further information, please contact our Outreach Officer either by email outreach@newcastlecastle.co.uk or telephone 0191 230 6300

Newcastle Castle Timeline

Timeline

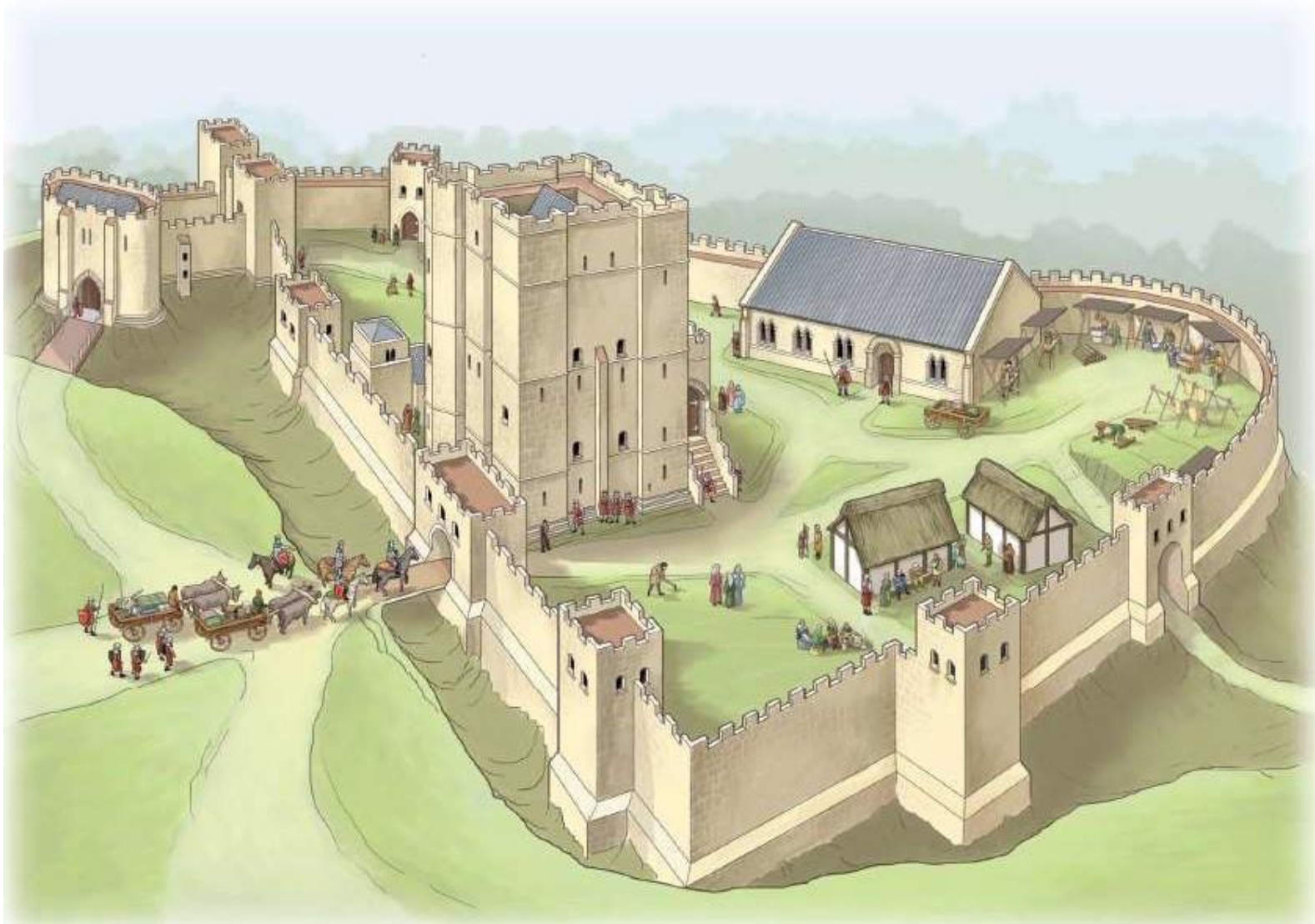
Newcastle		England & Europe
	AD43	Roman invasion of Britain
Hadrian's Wall begun	122	
Fort of Pons Aelius built in stone	c.200	
	c.410	End of Roman rule in Britain
	500-600	Anglo-Saxon kingdoms develop
Site of Pons Aelius becomes an Anglo-Saxon cemetery	c.700	
	787-875	Viking raids
	1066	Norman invasion of Britain
The 'New Castle' founded	1080	
The Castle rebuilt in stone	1168-1178	
First reference to St Nicholas Church	1194	
Two fires damaged St Nicholas church	c.1200	
Black Gate added to the castle	1247-1250	
Town walls begun	1260-1279	
	1296-1603	Invasion of Scotland by Edward I begins over 300 years of intermittent warfare
Work on St Nicholas Church was interrupted by the Black Death	1347-1349	Black Death
St Nicholas Church was rebuilt	1362	
Newcastle becomes a county with its own sheriff	1400	
Great Plague	1410	
Death of Roger Thornton, the 'Dick Whittington of Newcastle'	1429	
	1455-1487	Wars of the Roses
Lord Roos and Lord Hungerford beheaded in Newcastle after the Battle of Hexham	1464	
Tower and lantern crown of St Nicholas Church built	1474	
Plague in Newcastle. 2000 died	1579	
Queen's Men company of actors visit Newcastle and Carlisle, including William Shakespeare	1588	
	1603	'Union of the Crowns' (James VI of Scotland also became James I of England)
Crown on St Nicholas rebuilt	1608	
	1642-1651	English Civil Wars
Siege of Newcastle	1644	
Charles I held prisoner in Newcastle for 8 months	1646-7	
The first history of Newcastle published, <i>Chorographia</i> by William Grey	1649	Charles I beheaded
14 witches and a wizard were hanged on the Town Moor	1650	
A disease called the 'Jolly Rant' killed 924 people	1675	
	1715 and 1745	Jacobite Rebellions

Newcastle Castle Timeline

Timeline (cont'd)

Newcastle		England & Europe
Newcastle Corporation buy the Keep and begin restoration	1810-1812	
Castle Keep opens as a visitor attraction	1812	
	1815	Battle of Waterloo
	1837-1901	Queen Victoria reigns
John Dobson restores Keep	1848	
Robert Stephenson's High Level Bridge formally opened by Queen Victoria	1850	
1538 people died of cholera	1853	
St Nicholas becomes a cathedral church	1882	
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne restore the Black Gate	1883-1885	
Society of Antiquaries opens the Black Gate as a museum	1885-1959	
	1914-1918 and 1939-1945	World Wars
Archaeological excavations and restoration of Castle Keep	1960-1992	
Newcastle Castle re-opens to the public	2015	

Newcastle Castle Reconstruction



Reconstruction of Newcastle Castle in 1250. Can you spot the Castle Keep and Black Gate?

The Story of Newcastle Castle

Roman Newcastle

Newcastle Castle was built on the ruins of a Roman Fort called Pons Aelius. 'Pons' is the Latin word for 'bridge' while 'Aelius' comes from the family name of the Emperor Hadrian, so the name means something like 'Hadrian's Bridge'. It was named after the Roman bridge across the Tyne which it guarded, which stood where the Swing Bridge is today.

It was built in around 122AD, about the same time as Hadrian's Wall, which it formed part of. It was built of timber, and was rebuilt in stone in around 211AD. The soldiers who garrisoned it originally were members of a tribe called the Cugerni from Germany. This regiment was later replaced by a regiment of the Cornovi – a British tribe from near Manchester. This was the only regiment of British soldiers stationed along Hadrian's Wall.

The fort was abandoned in around 400AD when Roman rule in Britain ended. The Anglo-Saxons who came after them built on the ruins. Today, the only things which can be seen of the Roman fort are the lines of cobbles on the ground around the Keep which mark where the foundations of the buildings used to be.



A view of the Roman Fort of Pons Aelius in around 250AD, looking towards the Headquarters buildings and the granary. The two closest buildings are barrack blocks. Today the granary and headquarters lie partially underneath the medieval Castle Keep.

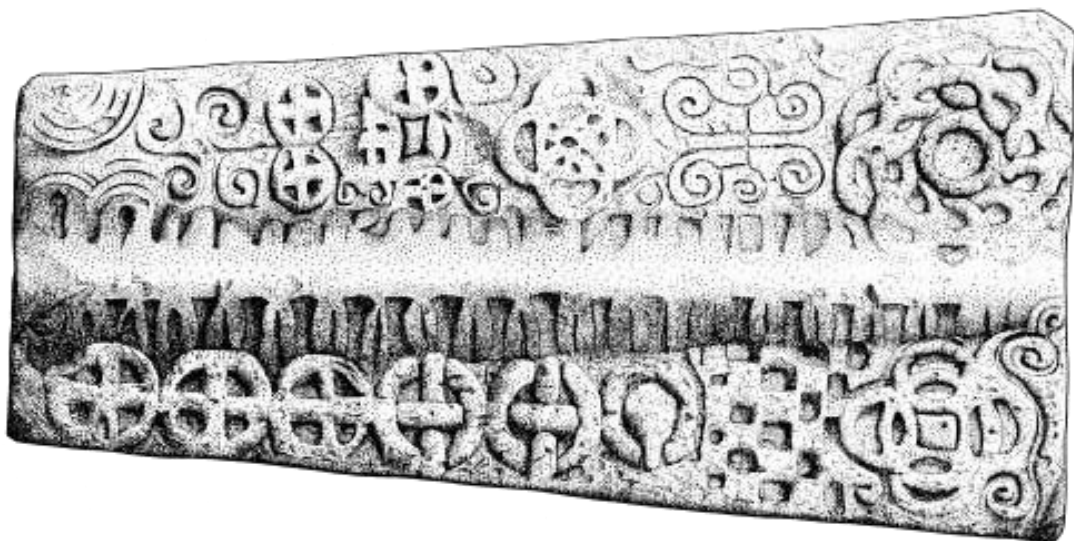
The Story of Newcastle Castle

Anglo-Saxon Newcastle

We don't know very much about Newcastle after the Romans left. The Anglo-Saxon historian Bede writes about a settlement 12 miles from the sea called 'Ad Murum' meaning 'On the Wall' which some people have suggested was on the site of modern Newcastle. Later writers say that Newcastle was known as 'Monkchester' in Anglo-Saxon times, although there is no evidence of a monastery here.

What we do know is that there was an Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the site of the old Roman fort, underneath the Castle Keep and the railway viaduct. Over 600 graves were excavated between the 1970s and 1990s. There are also the remains of the tower of a small church under one of the viaduct arches, but no evidence of the surrounding settlement.

The church and cemetery were still in use when the Normans invaded in 1066.



Anglo-Saxon gravestone from the cemetery under the Keep. This one dates to around 1080, and shows some Norman influences – the cemetery was still being used during The early days of the Norman occupation.

The Story of Newcastle Castle

Norman Newcastle

In 1066 the Normans invaded and conquered England. It took them a long time to establish their rule over all of England. In 1080AD, Robert Curthose, the eldest son of William the Conqueror was sent north to deal with raids by the Scots, whose Kings still ruled Cumbria and claimed Northumberland. He built a wooden castle on the site of the old Roman Fort. This was called in Latin 'Novum Castrum Super Tynam' – the New Castle upon the Tyne. It was probably a type of early Norman castle called a 'Motte and Bailey' castle, consisting of an artificial hill topped with a wooden tower which overlooked a wooden walled enclosure called the bailey, which housed the hall, barracks and other buildings.

The building of the 'New Castle' helped to secure Norman rule over the north of England and controlled the Roman bridge which was still the main crossing over the Tyne. It also formed a good defended location for people to live and trade, which soon led to the growth of the town which took its name from the Castle. In 1095 the Castle was besieged by King William II as it had been seized by the rebel Earl of Northumberland. In the 1130s and 1140s Newcastle came into the hands of King David I of Scotland, who used it as one of his capitals.



A view of the Norman "Motte and Bailey" Castle – the original Newcastle Upon Tyne. The view is from the same place as the view of the Roman Fort on the earlier page, but almost 900 years later. The tower on the artificial hill is where the Moot Hall stands today.

The Story of Newcastle Castle

Medieval Newcastle

In 1154 Henry II became King of England, and set about taking control of the country after a period of civil war which had seen a lot of Northern England taken over by Scotland. In 1168, he had the timber castle on the Tyne rebuilt in stone. The Castle Keep which stands today dates to this period, and was completed in 1178. The Castle was a royal residence, and served as a base for the Sheriff of Northumberland, the King's representative in the area.

In 1216, King John gave Newcastle its first royal charter, allowing the merchants to elect their own mayor and to control trade on the River Tyne.

The castle was periodically added to up until 1250, when the building of the 'barbican' or gatehouse was finished – today this is the building known as the Black Gate. At the end of the 1200s, a long series of wars between England and Scotland began, and Newcastle became a border fortress and a place where the King of England would gather his armies before going out to fight.

The town was also growing – by the 1300s Newcastle was the fourth richest town in England, behind London, Bristol and York. Its main exports were wool and leather, but the coal trade was also starting to become important. The merchants asked the King for the right to build a town wall to help protect the town against Scottish raids.

The wall around the town was finished by 1350, and in 1400 the town was officially separated from the County of Northumberland and became a county in its own right, with its own mayor, sheriff, bylaws and other rights.

Because the wall was now the town's main defence, the Castle gradually fell into disuse, except as a place for the local Sheriff's courts for Northumberland to be held.



A view of the medieval Castle, showing the Keep towering over it. The building on the left is the Great Hall, which stood where the Vermont Hotel's car park is today.

The Story of Newcastle Castle

Tudor and Stuart Newcastle

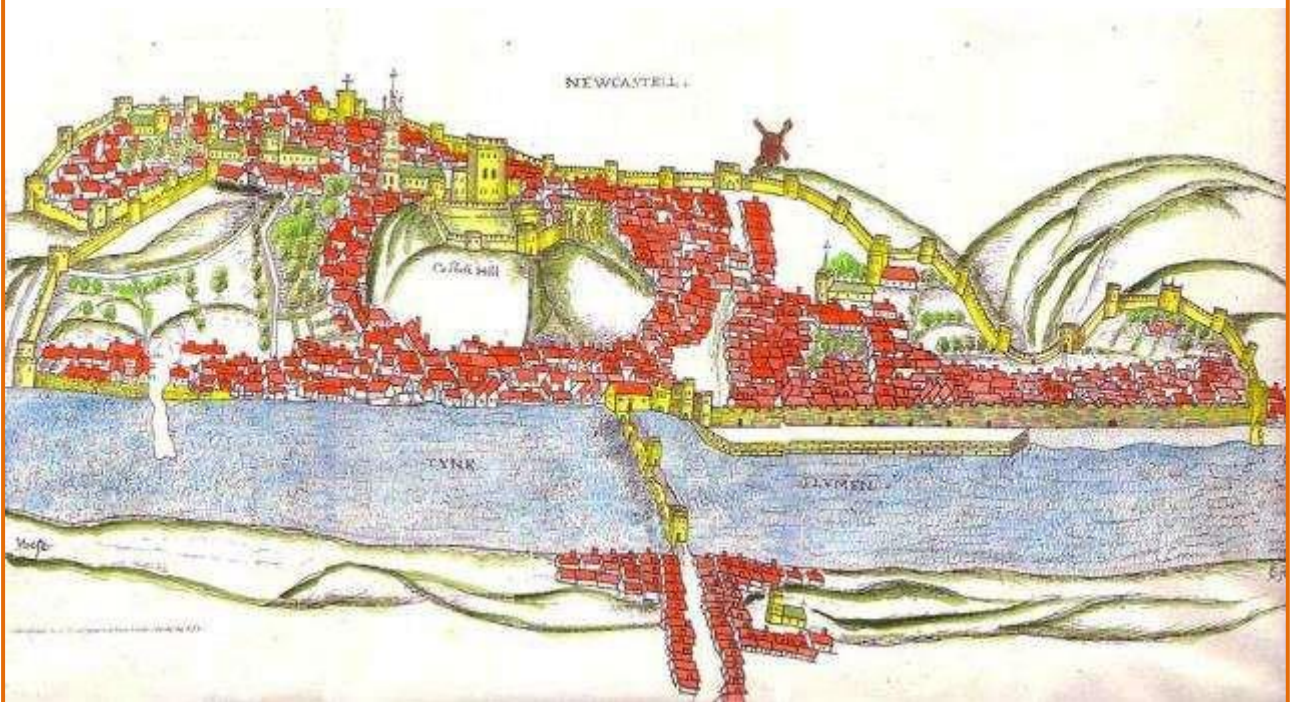
By the 1500s the Castle was described as 'old and ruinous'. The cellar of the Keep was still in use as a prison for the County of Northumberland, and trials were still held in the Great Hall, but most of the rest of the Castle was derelict.

In the early 1600s the wars between England and Scotland came to an end when James VI of Scotland came to the throne of England as James I, uniting both countries under one ruler. He leased out the grounds of the Castle and people began to build homes and shops within the old walls.

It was at this time that a merchant called Patrick Black acquired the gatehouse and rented it out as flats, leading to it getting the name the 'Black Gate'.

In the middle of the 1600s though, Newcastle was struck by a series of disasters. First was an outbreak of plague, which killed around half of the population of the town. Then in 1642 the English Civil War broke out. Newcastle sided with the royalists, and in 1644 the town was besieged and sacked by a Scottish army loyal to Parliament. The Castle was repaired and fortified with cannon, and saw the last stand of the Mayor, Sir John Marley.

After the war, Newcastle saw England's last intensive witch hunt, which led to the execution of fifteen people on the town moor who were accused of making a deal with the Devil. Despite these disasters Newcastle's wealth continued to grow, largely due to the coal trade.



Newcastle in about 1545. The Castle can clearly be seen looming over the town, with St Nicholas Church just behind it. By this time the town was very cramped, with as many as 10,000 people living within the walls.

The Story of Newcastle Castle

Later Times

After the Civil War people continued to build houses and shops within the Castle walls until the remaining buildings became completely surrounded by tightly packed slums. Most of Newcastle's cobblers worked in this district, but it also had a large number of pubs and taverns.

The area within the walls, known as the 'Castle Garth' technically remained part of the County of Northumberland rather than the town of Newcastle, meaning that the merchants of the town could not impose so many restrictions on the people who lived there. This meant it attracted dissenters who did not follow the official Church of England, immigrants from Ireland and other places, unlicensed businesses and criminals.

Between 1810 and 1812 the Castle Keep was restored by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and the old Great Hall was demolished to make way for a new court house, the Moot Hall. In 1847 the slums around the Castle were cleared to make way for the railway – in fact, the Castle Keep itself was nearly demolished!

In the 1880s the Antiquaries bought the Black Gate from the town council and began to use it as a museum and as their library. It remained in use until the Society of Antiquaries moved into their new offices in the Great North Museum in 2009!



The Castle Keep before restoration in around 1813, showing it surrounded by the houses and shops of the Castle Garth community.

Learning Resources

Information Sheet for Schools

This is a list of things you may like to point out or discuss with your group as we go around the Castle Keep.

The Cellar

- There are metal rings set into the walls that were used to chain suspected criminals to the walls when this was a gaol. The gaol was in use from medieval times up to the 1800s. What would it have been like to be chained to the walls in this cold, damp chamber?
- There is a huge wooden door at the entrance to this room which has a smaller wicket gate let into it. Why might there be a wicket gate here?

The First Floor

- The museum room was probably where the constable of the castle met people and conducted business.
- The present entrance to the keep, where the ticket office is now, was cut out of the castle walls in the 19th century.
- Have a look at the museum displays, especially the picture of the whole castle site. Can you see the Keep and the Black Gate?

The Second Floor

- The Great Hall was the room in which visitors would meet the king. There would be feasts and entertainment. The large wooden door set into the east wall was originally the main entrance to the Keep. Try to imagine what it would have been like if the king was visiting this royal castle and meeting his lords, knights and the important people from the town in this room.
- Look up to see the holes high up in the walls where the timber beams of the original roof would have been supported. There was a room in the roof space, like an attic.
- In the room called the Kings Chamber there is a medieval toilet, known as a garderobe or gong. All of the toilets in the keep drop into a space at the very bottom of the building that had to be cleaned out. The servant who had this job was called the gongfermer. Do you think this was a popular job?

The Roof

- To get to the roof the main spiral stair climbs 134 steps from bottom to top. Can you spot where archers and crossbowmen might have fired on attackers?
- The original Norman roof was a little lower than the 19th C roof we see today and was steeply pitched, with a walkway around the outside for soldiers to guard and defend the Keep.
- It's difficult today to imagine the view from here when the castle was built: no high-rise buildings but an unimpeded view for miles around. This would have been the tallest and most impressive stone building any local living here in the 12th century would have seen. What might local people have thought about having this massive building here?
- Can you point out any important landmarks?

With thanks to Steve Fry for compiling this information.

Learning Resources

Story Cards

Print off these cards and use them to help inspire some creative writing about the Castle:



Sir William, Lord of the Castle



Lady Isabel, Lady of the Castle



Brother Thomas, the Chaplain



Mary, Princess of Scotland



Simon the Baker



Patrick and Duncan, the Minstrels



The King



Princess Joan



Sword



Shield



Keys



Ring

Learning Resources

Story Cards

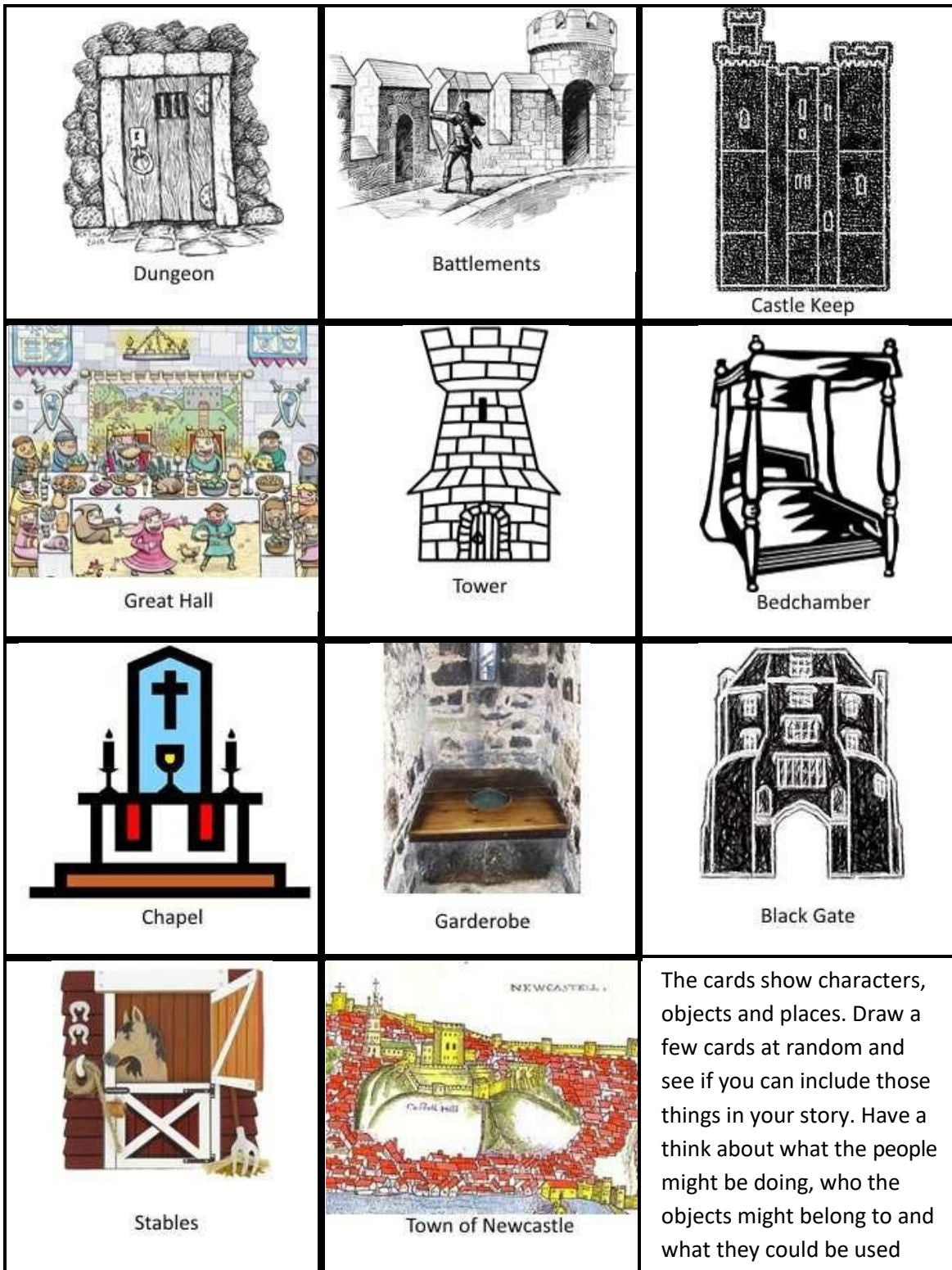
Print off these cards and use them to help inspire some creative writing about the Castle:

 <p>Horse</p>	 <p>Dice</p>	 <p>Cauldron</p>
 <p>Bow and Arrow</p>	 <p>Crown</p>	 <p>Basket</p>
 <p>Hound</p>	 <p>Message</p>	 <p>Apple</p>
 <p>Cat</p>	 <p>Drum</p>	 <p>Merchant Ship</p>

Learning Resources

Story Cards

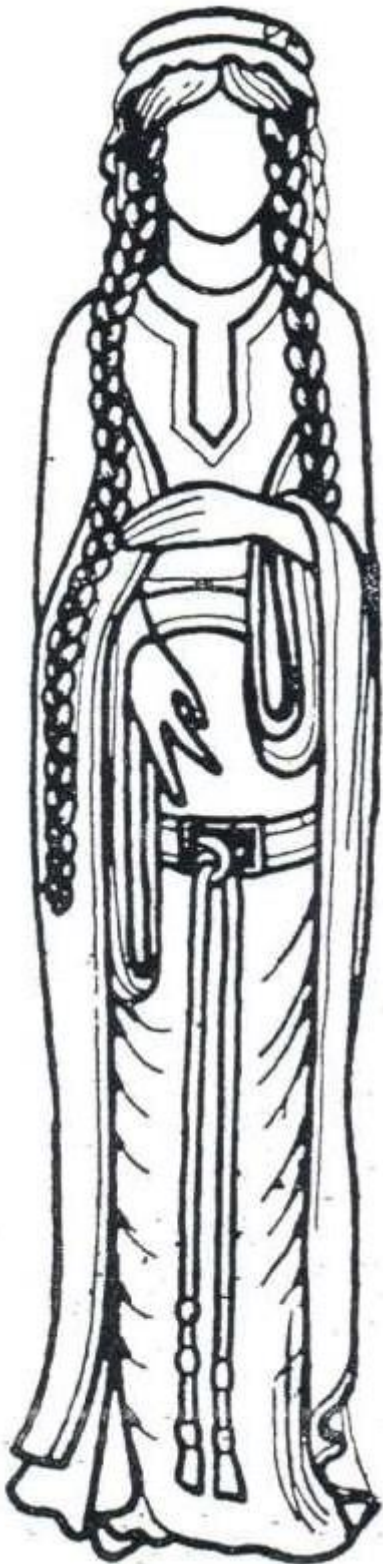
Print off these cards and use them to help inspire some creative writing about the Castle:



Learning Resources

King and Queen

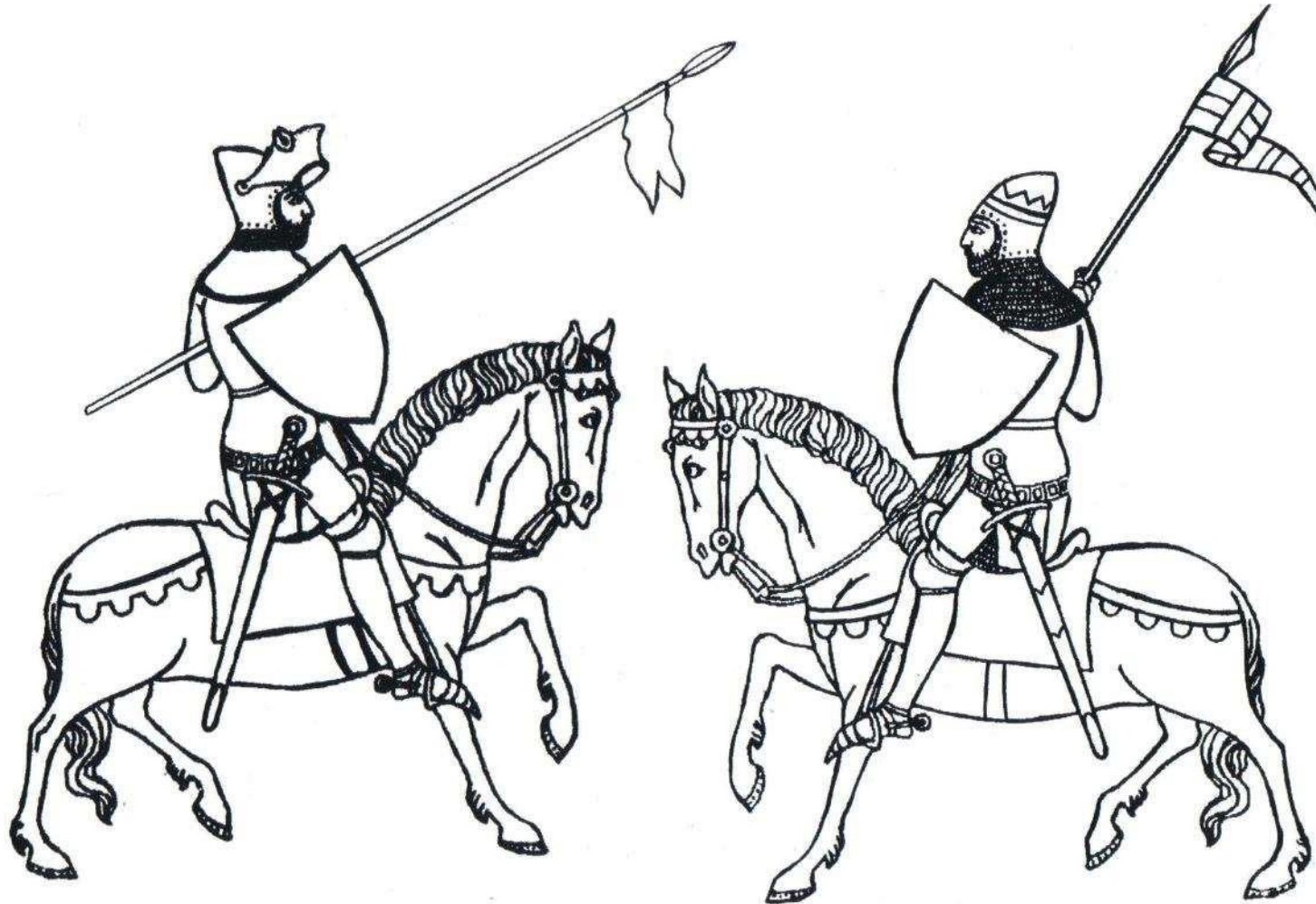
A King and Queen dressed in the fashion of the time of King Henry II and his Queen Eleanor. Colour in and cut out, use them as part of a backdrop or scene – whatever you like!



Learning Resources

Knights

Cut out and colour in these knights, paying special attention to their shields. A knight's shield would be decorated with his personal 'coat of arms' or symbols – see if you can spot some coats of arms when you're looking around the Castle Keep!

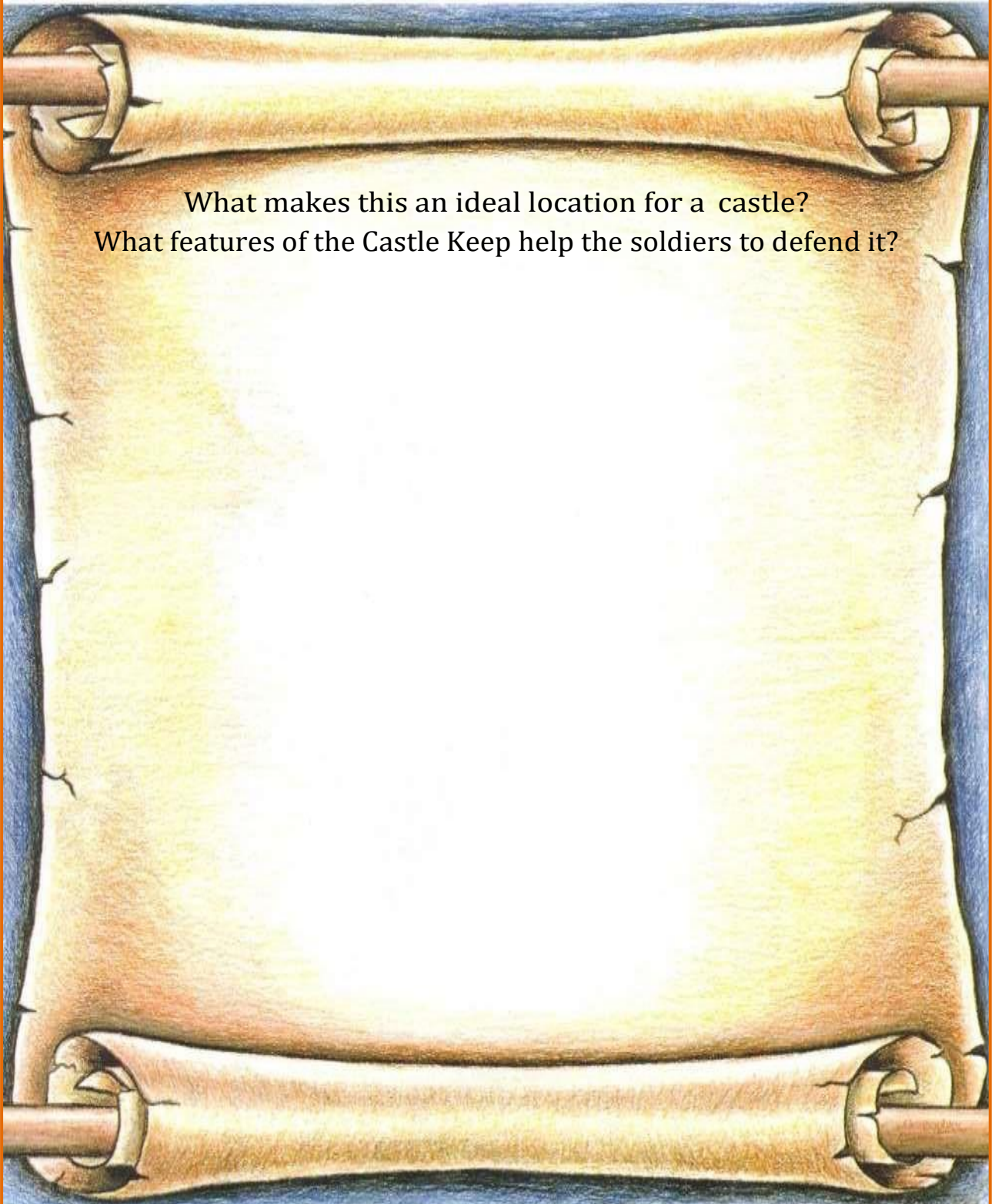


Learning Resources

Maurice's Scroll

Help Maurice the master mason explain to the King why he has built the Castle where it is. What makes a good place to build a Castle? How is a Castle built to make it easy to defend?

What makes this an ideal location for a castle?
What features of the Castle Keep help the soldiers to defend it?



Learning Resources

Medieval Gingerbread

Gingerbread was a popular sweet treat in medieval times, for those who were rich enough to afford it. Medieval gingerbread is quite easy to make beforehand and bring into class. Like most medieval sweets it was often sculpted into amazing shapes! Why not make a batch up and let your class have a go moulding it into different shapes?

- 1 lb. Honey
- bread crumbs - up to a pound, maybe more, maybe less. These must be UNSEASONED bread crumbs, though either white or wheat, or a combination, is fine. Be sure that they are finely ground and not soft in any way.
- ginger (optional!) - up to 1 Tbs.
- cinnamon - up to 1 Tbs.
- ground white pepper - up to ½ tsp.
- pinch saffron, if desired, but not important here
- few drops red food colouring (optional)

Bring the honey to a boil and skim off any scum. Keeping the pan over very low heat, add the spices, adjusting the quantities to suit your taste. Add the food colouring if you want it. Then begin to slowly beat in the bread crumbs. Add just enough bread to achieve a thick, stiff, well-blended mass. Remove from the heat and turn the mixture onto a lightly greased baking sheet or shallow pan, ½ to 1 inch thick. Take a rolling pin & spread the gingerbread evenly out into the pan. Turn the pan over onto wax paper or parchment paper, & tap gently until the gingerbread falls from the pan. Turn the gingerbread over once again then cut into small squares to serve, or roll into balls ready to be made into different shapes.

And there you go! Medieval gingerbread – you can enjoy the same treats as Kings, Queens, Knights and Ladies 800 years ago!

Recipe courtesy of <http://www.godecookery.com/>

Learning Resources

Medieval Surnames

Does anyone in your class have a medieval surname? In medieval times people rarely had family names – instead your second name was usually either the place you came from (Emma of Newcastle), or your job (John Smith). Because most people didn't move around very much, and most people did the job their parents did, these gradually became surnames like we have today – chances are John Smith's son would be a smith too!

Baker – bakes bread

Bowman – an archer

Brewer – makes beer

Butcher – chops up animals for meat

Cartwright – makes wooden carts

Clark – a sort of minor priest who writes letters and keeps accounts

Cook – cooks food!

Cooper – makes barrels

Draper – sells cloth for clothes

Dyer – dyes cloth different colours

Falconer – keeps falcons for hunting

Fisher – catches fish

Fletcher – makes arrows

Forester – looks after a lord's forest

Fuller – softens cloth by treading it in a vat of wee!

Glover – makes gloves

Harper – plays the harp and sings songs

Hogg – Looks after pigs

Marshall – Looks after a lord's horses

Mason – Makes buildings and carves stone

Mercer – Sells expensive cloth

Merchant – Buys and sells things for money

Miller – Grinds grain to make flour

Naylor – Makes nails

Piper – Plays the pipes

Plummer – Makes things from lead, especially pipes and window frames

Potter – Makes things from clay, especially pots

Sadler – Makes saddles for horses

Shepherd – Looks after sheep

Skinner – Skins animals for leather

Slater – Makes stone tiled roofs

Smith – Makes things from metal, a blacksmith

Stewart – A steward, looks after a lord's household

Tanner – Prepares leather

Taylor – Makes clothes

Thatcher – Puts thatch (straw) on roofs

Turner – Makes bowls of wood

Tyler – Puts tiles on roofs

Wright – Word for a craftsman