

Timeline

18th and 19th centuries	Nail making was Bromsgrove's main trade .
1851	The number of people working in the nail trade had risen to 10,300 with equal numbers of men and women employed.
1795	The cut-nail process was first developed in America by Jacob Perkins in 1795.
1811	Joseph Dyer, who set up machinery in Birmingham around 1811.
1830	By 1830 cut-nails were being produced in large numbers, reaching its zenith in the 1860s.
"Hungry Forties"	During the "Hungry Forties" the people in the nail trade suffered terribly and by 1842 nailers were dying of starvation.
1907	Hand nails accounted for less than 10% of the total nail production in the region.



Bromsgrove History





Catshill is most famous for nail making. This was a cottage industry, and in 1750 the Bromsgrove area employed about 1000 nailers, and Catshill was very much a centre for this trade.



Key People

William Tysley	The first known nailer in Bromsgrove.
Albert Crane Charlie Tooth	The last two nailers to keep on working were both from Sidemoor and they continued into the 1950s.
Jacob Perkins	Developed the cut-nail process in America in 1795.
Joseph Dyer	Developed the cut-nail process in England and set up machinery in Birmingham around 1811.

Key Vocabulary

Cottage		A typical house generally consisted of one room down stairs and two up stairs with a nail-shop attached.
'The Oliver'		A work-bench, equipped with a pair of treadle operated hammers.
Nail Master		Owens the workshop, equipment, raw materials for nail production and sets the prices of nails.
The Fogger		A middle man who bought nails of the nail makers.
Nail Makers		Made the nails from materials supplied by the foggers and nail makers.
The Industrial Revolution		This saw the slow decline in the handmade nail trade.
The Cut-Nail		The cut-nail gave a superior grip compared to handmade nails.
Child Labour		The employment of children in an industry or business.
River Severn		Nail making flourished because of its links to the sea and trade.
North Worcestershire		Was close to the raw materials needed to make nails; coal and iron.