Berwick-upon-Tweed's commercial character: the fabric of the town in the long eighteenth century

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The long eighteenth century

Start date:

- 1660?
- 1688?

Georgian, 1714-1830?

End date:

- 1815?
- 1832?
- 1837?
- 1840?





Eighteenth-century towns

Peter Borsay's classification; population figures c. 1700

Metropolis (500,000)

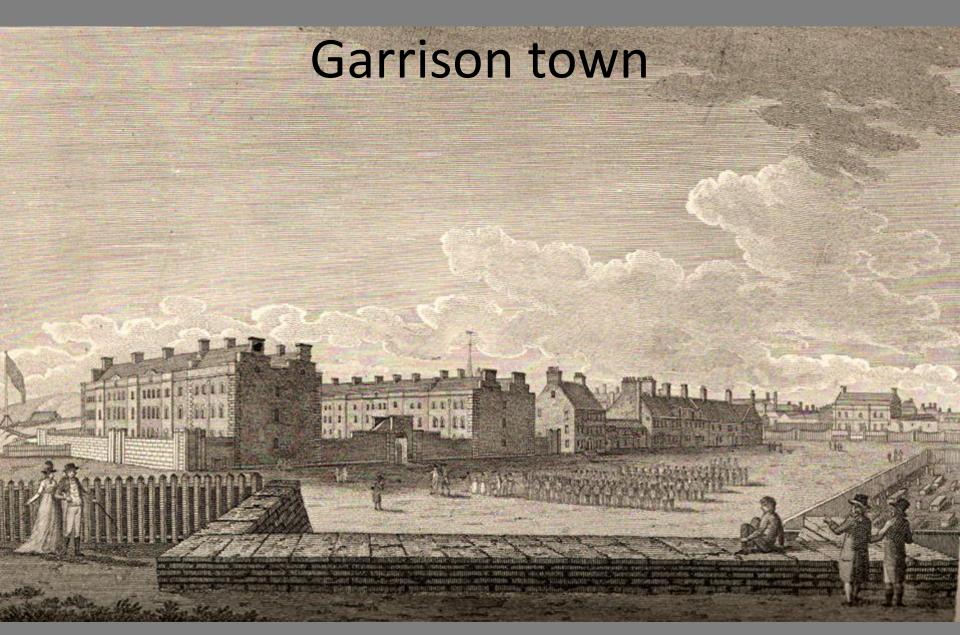
Provincial capitals

- Norwich (30,000)
- Bristol (20,000)
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne (16,000)
- Exeter (14,000)
- York (12,000)
- Chester (8,000)
- Shrewsbury (7,500)

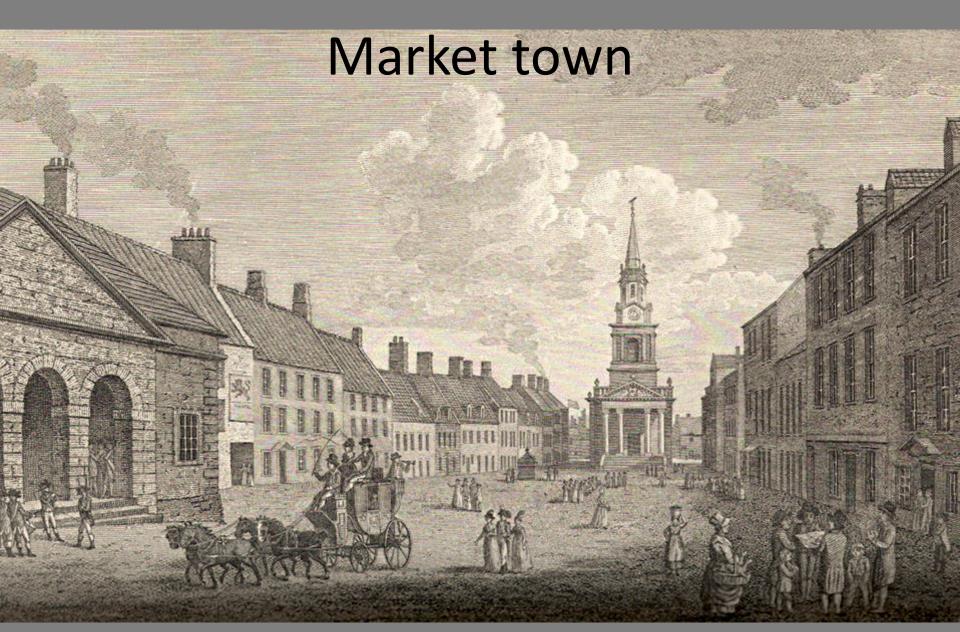
Regional centres – population typically 2,500 – 11,000; typically county towns, assize towns, centres for elite recreational activities (assemblies, horse races, luxury shops, societies); sometimes also diocesan centres

Commercial towns – population 500 – 2,500: market centres offering some specialised services; often concentrations of processing/manufacturing

Later joined by Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester



Engraving from Fuller's *History* (1799) (Berwick-upon-Tweed Record Office)



Engraving from Fuller's History (1799) (Berwick-upon-Tweed Record Office)



Other labels?

- Corporate town (county borough)
- Post town (stage coach services instituted 1786)
- Parliamentary borough (pre-1832 right of election belonging to resident and non-resident freemen)
- Thoroughfare town on the Great North Road
- Manufacturing town
 (barrels, shipbuilding, brick and tile, timber yards)

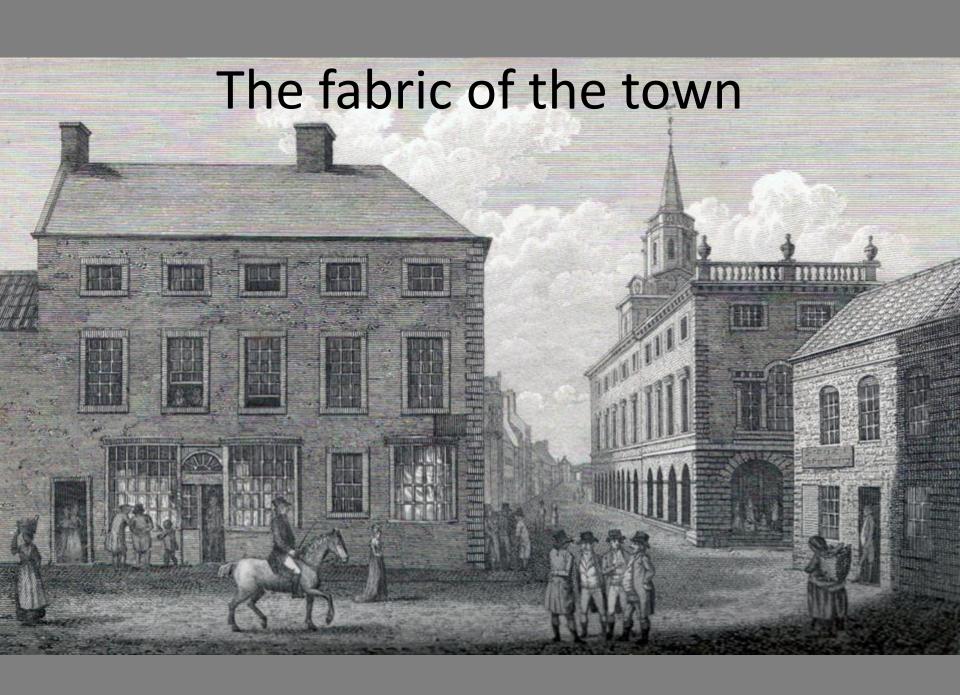
But also including:

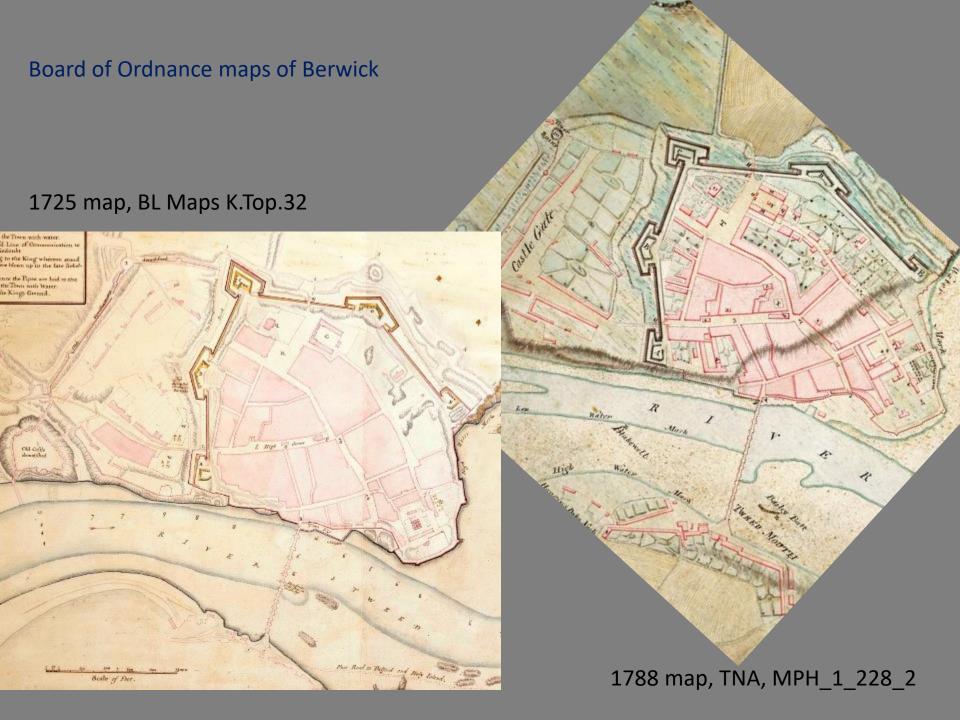
- Fishing villages
- A mineral spa

Berwick's status in the 18th century

- Population estimated at about 3,000 in 1700 (David Brenchley)
- Rising to 7,187 at the time of the 1801 census
- Not an assize town, but a centre for assemblies and race meetings, and some specialised services (surgeons, schools)

- A regional centre for North Northumberland and Berwickshire
- A substantial 'commercial town'

















Left: 2 Love Lane Above: 5 Ness St







64-66 Bridge St



64-66 Bridge St

A commercial culture



Ice house, Bank Hill



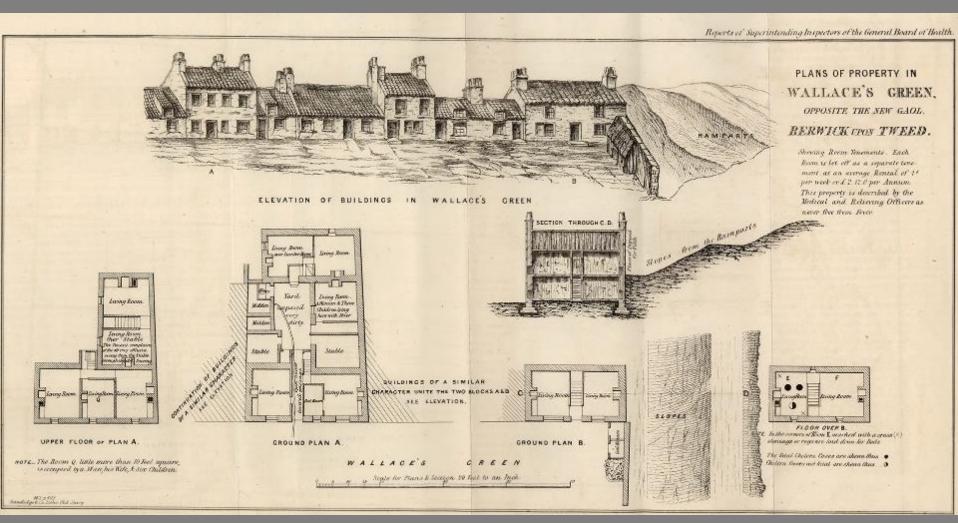












Extract from Robert Rawlinson's Board of Health Report (Berwick-upon-Tweed Record Office, E26/7)



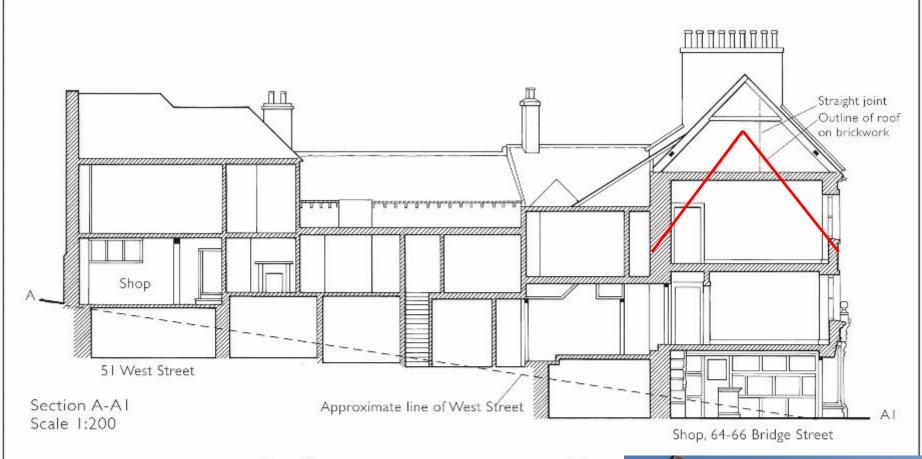
The True description ... of Barwick, c1580 (British Library)



The Thatch Tavern in Tweedmouth as it used to be — complete with thatched roof. At a time when the Old Bridge was the only way across the river at Berwick, the Thatch was a busy coaching station, as well as a favourite drinking place for residents in the community.

The Thatch Tavern, 'destroyed by fire' in 1886, when it was 'perhaps the only thatched house then remaining in the borough' (*Berwick Journal*, 28 October 1886); rebuilt with a slate roof.





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64-66 Bridge Street/57 West Street and 51 West Street

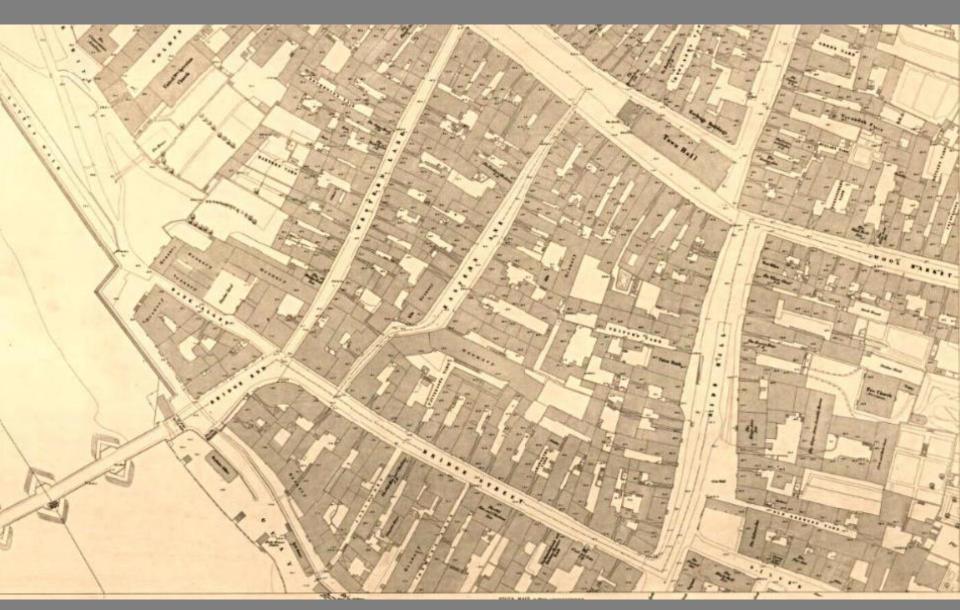
Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland NGR: NT 99770 52815

Drawn by Allan T Adams BA FSA FSAI



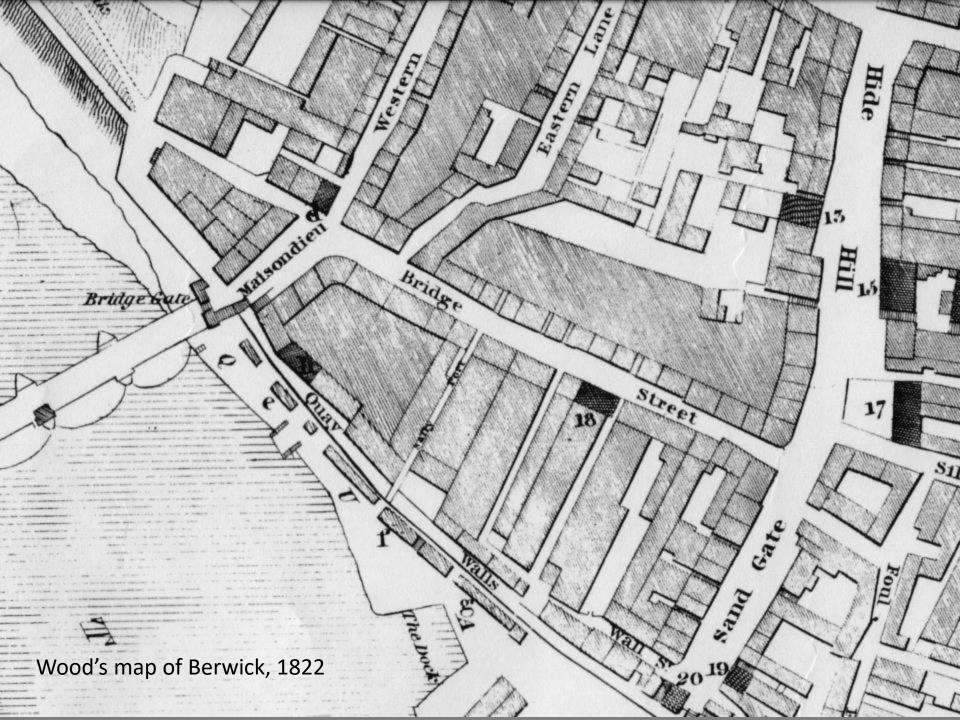






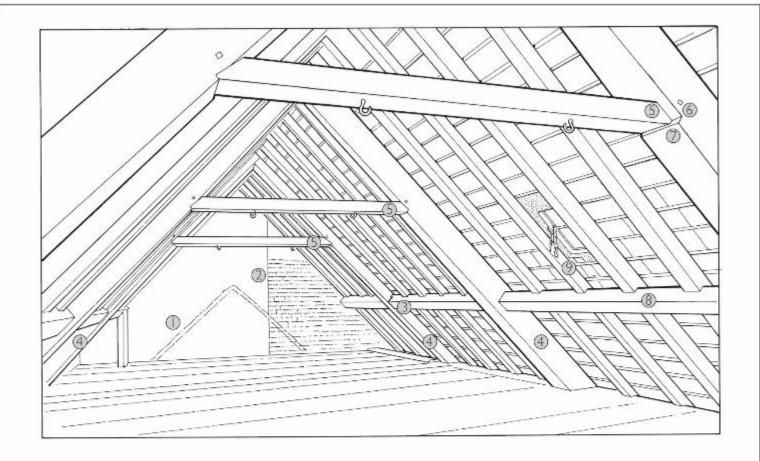
Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:528 town plan, surveyed 1852











Sketch of the roof, looking south east 64-66 Bridge Street

- Outline of earlier roof line on brickwork
- 2 Straight joint in brickwork of stack
- 3 Tenon of purlin visible
- 4 Principal rafter
- 5 Collar with shouldered joint

- 6 Square-headed metal fastening
- 7 Principal rafter diminished above collar
- 8 Common rafter trenched over purlin
- 9 Iron roof light

64-66 Bridge Street/57 West Street and 51 West Street

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