

# Townscape Heritage Project

## Building Timeline

### 1 HIGH STREET



Stockton-on-Tees  
BOROUGH COUNCIL

## INTRODUCTION

The research to create a timeline of the historic buildings of Stockton has drawn on resources such as trade directories, newspapers and census information. Whilst we have been able to construct some quite detailed pictures, there are gaps which we would like to fill. If you have any further information that could assist us, please contact [Eleanor.blyth@stockton.gov.uk](mailto:Eleanor.blyth@stockton.gov.uk).

We would like to thank volunteers who have worked on the timelines.

The Lambton Castle Public House currently stands at Number 1 High Street, having been a licensed premises since around 1855. The name of the Public House might have come from Lambton Castle in Chester-le-Street. The building was originally a dwelling house and has connections to some of Stockton's notable families. Its varied history gives us many interesting insights into Stockton in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.



## C1841 LANGLEY

1 High Street was the home of the Langley family and their story illuminates many aspects of contemporary life in Stockton and the wider context of 19<sup>th</sup> Century life in England. The 1827 History, Directory and Gazetteer of Stockton-on Tees records John Langley as agent to the New Merchants' Shipping Co, Quayside, Stockton. He is also present in the 1828 Pigot's Directory and Gazetteer of Stockton-on-Tees as an Agent to the Merchant's Shipping Company.

The 1834 Pigot's Directory subsequently records John Langley on High Street Stockton with no number stated, however the Occupational History of the High Street indicates that Langley, Ship Owner is in occupation of 1 High Street Stockton. The UK Poll Book of 1841 shows John Langley as resident in High Street Stockton.

John Langley is active in Stockton in the burgeoning shipping industry. He was one of many entrepreneurs keen to exploit the possibilities and overcome the limitations of the Tees for shipping. On 9<sup>th</sup> July 1791 the Newcastle Courant reported that merchants in Stockton and the surrounding area had formed themselves into a company called the United Shipping Company that would rise to the challenge of transporting goods more speedily from the Tees to London. There followed the Merchant's Shipping Company in 1802. The New Merchants' Shipping Company, of which Langley was a part, was formed from the original Merchants' Shipping Company as reported in the Durham Chronicle 18<sup>th</sup> December 1824. John Langley had a key role. There are several advertisements that show the type of transactions that John Langley was involved with. Some of the advertisements refer to him as Captain Langley.

John Langley was also a prominent member of the community in Stockton. In 1825 John Langley was part of a committee that resolved to support those affected by shipwreck.

Also, in 1825 John Langley and many other prominent locals made a public pledge of support for Stockton's Commercial Bank. This was prompted by the banking crisis of that year. Centred in London, the banking panic of 1825 has been called the first modern financial crisis. This crisis was in part due to the bursting of a growth bubble after the boom that followed the Napoleonic Wars. There was the added twist of a dramatic fraud that was easy to perpetrate in the climate of speculative investment as investors flocked to exploit Spain's loss of grip on South America. This audacious fraud was perpetrated by Gregor MacGregor, a Scottish adventurer who had fought for Venezuela in its war of independence against Spain. Upon his return to England, MacGregor created a fictional Central American principality called Poyais, convincing investors of the vast resources there. In 1822 MacGregor floated a large bond issue on the London Stock Exchange related to Poyais. However, by the summer of 1825 the price of Latin American bonds had fallen by half. Nervous depositors began to withdraw their funds. By December, there were runs on the banks.







**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
On **TUESDAY**, the 11th day of March, at the  
Town Hall, Stockton, at two o'clock in the afternoon,  
**THE** elegant and powerful first class Steam  
Packet, **JAMES WATT**, 140 tons register,  
100 horse power, J. Garrell, Commander.  
The above Vessel has excellent accommodation for  
Passengers, with separate Cabins for Ladies and Gen-  
tlemen.  
For further particulars enquire of **JOHN LANG-  
LEY**, New Merchants' Shipping Company's Office,  
Stockton-on-Tees.  
February 25th, 1834.

Figure 1 To be sold by Public Auction: Durham Chronicle (28th February 1834)

**AT** a MEETING of the INHABITANTS of STOCK-  
TON and the NEIGHBOURHOOD, held at the  
TOWN-HALL, in Stockton, on the 7th of January instant,  
**JOHN WILKINSON**, Esquire, Mayor, in the Chair,  
It was Resolved,  
That a Subscription be forthwith entered into, for the pur-  
pose of forming a Fund to promote the Preservation of Life in  
cases of Shipwreck, and for the Relief of the suffering Crews;  
such Subscription to be applied under the direction of a Com-  
mittee, to consist of the following gentlemen:—  
**THE MAYOR OF STOCKTON,**  
**THE COLLECTOR OF THE CUS-** } For the time  
**TOMS** at the Port of Stockton, } being.  
**THE DEPUTY VICE-ADMIRAL** of }  
the Port of Stockton, }  
**WILLIAM SLEIGH**, Esquire,  
**JOHN DOUTHWAITE NESHAM**, Esquire,  
**MR THOMAS JENNETT**,  
**MR JOHN LANGLEY**,  
**MR WILLIAM VOLLUM**, and  
**MR THOMAS KING**,  
With power from time to time to add to their number, and that  
any three of the Committee for the time being shall be compe-  
tent to act. That the Committee shall be at liberty to form a  
Branch of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation  
of Life from Shipwreck, if on obtaining full and authentic in-  
formation, it shall appear to them that the object of the subscri-  
bers will by that means be more extensively accomplished.  
Also Resolved—That the Committee be instructed not to dis-  
pose of the Funds to recompence services for which the law has  
already provided a compensation; unless in cases where such  
compensation cannot be recovered, or shall be deemed insuffi-  
cient. That it also be considered their duty to support and  
direct persons who may be entitled to remuneration under the  
provisions of the 1st and 2d George IV. c. 75 and 76, in pro-  
ceeding to recover the same. And that they be empowered in  
such cases to make immediate advances of a reasonable portion  
of the amount of the compensation such persons may appear to  
be so entitled to recover.  
(Signed) **JOHN WILKINSON**, Chairman.  
Stockton, 12th January, 1825.  
Subscriptions will be received at the several Banking  
Houses in Stockton Darlington, Durham, Richmond, North-  
allerton, and Thirsk; or by any of the Members of the Com-  
mittee.  
57 38 39 40 Boroughbridge to the City of Dur-

Figure 2 At a meeting: Durham County Advertiser (15th January 1825)

**COMMERCIAL BANK.**  
**WE**, the undersigned Merchants, Tradesmen, and  
others, being highly pleased with the handsome manner  
in which Messrs. William Skinner and Co. have met the sudden  
and heavy demands upon them, and being fully satisfied with  
their stability and resources, will gladly **TAKE THEIR**  
**NOTES AS USUAL.**  
Stockton, 20th December, 1825.

William Braithwaite & Co.	William Ventress
Thomas Allison Tennant	Ventress and Pearson
John Wilkinson & Co.	William Vollum
Thomas Jennett	Cuthbert Swenue
Richard Jackson	William Gent
G. W. Todd	Richard Sands
Richard Miles	Wm. Smith, builder
John Stagg	Merchants' Shipping Company
Philip Heselton	Marine Company
R. & J. Walker and Co.	Stockton Shipping Company
R. Ableson	Dickson, Watson, and Co.
C. Ableson	John Procter and Son
Thomas Mills	John Langley
Robert Bald	James and John Atkinson
William Robinson	John Eccles
Robert Simpson	Joseph Wade
Cass and Smart	Thomas Robinson
Matthew Henderson	Thomas Lambert
Thomas Barker	F. R. Richmond
Ralph Briggs	Wm. Hart
John Fox	James Marr
Benj. Atkinson	William Unthank
Thomas Coser	John Ellerby
John Dixon, wine-merchant	Thomas Wren
Christopher Lodge	Thomas Outhred
Messrs. Farmers	John Atkinson and Son
Wilfred Sadler	John Knaggs
Wm. and I. Page	Christopher Martin
Thomas Walton	Robert Grieve
J. Smith and Co.	Thomas Hunter
Wm. Milburne	D. M'Donald
Thomas Eccles	John Hewishides
Jasper Whitfield and Son	Andrew Brown
Thomas Fall and Son	Thompson and Co.
Moss and Wilson	Robert Medd
T. Meynell, Esq. Yarm	William Fallows and Co.
B. Flounders, Esq. ditto	Samuel Stephenson
I. D. Nesham, Esq.	Robert Clephan
Raisbeck, Wilson, & Faber	Sampson Langdale
Henry Markham	Jer. Cairns
James Wright and Co.	John Grant
John Conter	John Mellanby
William Sleigh	Robert Coulson
W. Richmond	John Davison
John Lodge	Jas. Ayre
J. W. Farrington	Jno. Jennett and Son
Martha Howson	William Rutter
Thomas Miles	Chris. Tennant
Thomas Trotter and Co.	Chris. Pomfret
Robert Lamb	John Hett
Richard Appleton, Yarm	John Pearson, Barwick
William Musgrave	John Beardshaw
John Jackson, brewer	Robt. Appleby, Roseville
Thomas M. Moses	Wm. Holt
Martin Kirtley	Wm. J. Mellanby
Robt. Jordison	Joseph Neville
Wm. Simpson, L. Bridge	Thos. Fawell
James Hall	Isaac Garbutt
George Smith	Thos. Storey
Robert Burges	Jno. Pearson, Linthorpe
Robert Hunter	Cuth. Willis
I. W. Robinson	Robt. Johnson
T. Randyll	Wm. Watson, Chief Constable
Anthony Dobing	

Figure 3 Commercial Bank: Durham Chronicle (24th December 1825)





Stockton was not immune to the panic. On New Year's Eve 1825 the Durham Chronicle published a list of banking establishments that had closed their doors, whether temporarily or permanently as a result of the panic. Included in that list is Hutchinson and Co, Stockton. John Langley and others clearly felt the need to express their confidence in the Commercial Bank. The Commercial Bank, operated by William Skinner and Co. is registered in the 1827 History and Gazetteer of Durham and Northumberland as being on High Street Stockton.

The Commercial Bank survived and merged with the National Provincial Bank of England in 1836.

The 1841 Census shows John Langley Ship Owner at 1 High Street with his wife Elizabeth and John Langley, aged 9 years. Elizabeth and John Langley are in their 70s at this time. John is assumed to be a relative, possibly a grandchild.<sup>1</sup>

In 1842 John Langley senior's name appears in a letter to the High Sheriff of Durham from "Noblemen, Clergy, Magistrates, Freeholders and others" petitioning for a public meeting to be held reference an attempt on Queen Victoria's life. There were 3 attacks in that year, two being carried out by John Francis and the other by John William Bean.

John Langley died on 17<sup>th</sup> November 1845. His occupation in the National Probate Calendar is recorded as Gentleman. It is also stated that his will was left unadministered by his wife Elizabeth. The National Probate Calendar states that probate had been granted by the Consistory Court in 1879. The Consistory Court was an ecclesiastical court with an extensive remit including judgement on disputed wills. It appears that John Langley had not made a will. On 12<sup>th</sup> September 1849 Elizabeth is signatory to an Administration Bond document. This document references that her husband died intestate. In signing the bond, she is undertaking to administer the estate before September 1850. Before the Durham probate court would grant probate or administration to the personal representatives of the deceased, the executors or administrators would be required to enter into a bond with the bishop, binding the signatory to perform a set of defined actions at or before certain

<sup>1</sup> John Langley appears subsequently in the 1851 Census as living as a lodger with Isabella Matthewson and her family at 1 King Street aged 18 years. He is stated to be a house proprietor. This is the right age to be the same John Langley that was residing at 1 High Street who, presumably was prompted to move due to the death of John and Elizabeth.

BANK FAILURES.	
We subjoin a list, which we believe to be a correct one, of all the Bankers who have failed since the commencement of the present commercial distress and panic. This list does not however include those houses which suspended payment only for a few days, and then re-opened, as for instance, the wealthy and respectable firm of Sir Claude Scott and Co., in Holles-street :—	
Ashburton, Browne and Co.	Lewes, Wood and Co.
Banbury, Gillett and Co.	London, Everett and Co.
Bath, Cavenagh and Co.	Ditto, Pole and Co.
Ditto, Smith and Co.	Ditto, Sikes and Co.
Bedford, Rawlins and Co.	Ditto, Stirling and Co.
Birmingham, Gibbins and Co.	Ditto, Williams and Co.
Bradford, Wentworth and Co.	Maidstone, Edmonds and Co.
Brighton, Dashmar and Co.	Maldon, Crickitt and Co.
Ditto, Tamplin and Co.	Nantwich, Broughton and Co.
Bristol, Browne and Co.	Northampton, Smith and Co.
Cambridge, Hollick and Co.	Norwich, Day and Co.
Chelmsford, Crickitt and Co.	Peterborough, Simpson and Co.
Cheltenham, Hartlands & Co.	Plymouth, Elford and Co.
Ditto, Turner and Co.	Ripon, Charnock and Co.
Devonport, Shiells and Co.	Romford, Joyner and Co.
Diss, Fincham and Co.	Saffron Walden, Scarlet & Co.
Dorking, Piper, Dewdney, and Co.	St. Neot's, Rix and Co.
Dorchester, Pattison and Co.	Sheerness, Bishop
Deal, May and Co.	Southampton, Kellow and Co.
Eversham, Hartlands and Co.	Stockton, Hutchinsons and Co.
Falmouth, Carne and Co.	Swaffham, Day and Co.
Gloucester, Turner and Co.	Swansea, Gibbins and Co.
Gravesend, Brencley and Co.	Tewkesbury, Hartlands and Co.
Hereford, Garratt and Co.	Wakefield, Wentworth and Co.
Hinckley, Jervis and Co.	Wellingborough, Morton & Co.
Ditto, Sansome and Co.	Weymouth, Henning and Co.
Huddersfield, Dobson and Co.	Whitehaven, Johnston and Co.
Kettering, Keep and Co.	Wimborne, Dean and Co.
Kingston, Shrubsole and Co.	Wisbeach, Hill and Co.
Leicester, Clarke and Co.	York, Wentworth and Co.

The above list appeared in the *Examiner* of Sunday last, since which time the following additional failures have been announced :—Bromage and Snead, of Brecon ; Sparrow and Nickisson, of Newcastle under Lyne ; Kellow and Pritchard, of Portsmouth ; and Henning and Co., of Sherborne.

Figure 4 Durham Chronicle 31<sup>st</sup> December 1825.



dates on order to ensure the will was fully executed or that the intestate's estate was properly administered. Should these actions fail to occur, the bondsman became liable to a penalty.

It appears that probate was not resolved for several more years. Elizabeth died in 1850, aged 86 years her death being announced in the Newcastle Guardian and Tyne Mercury of 15<sup>th</sup> June that year. The National Probate Calendar refers to Thomas Robinson, County Butcher as being designated, in 1879 to administer John Langley's will, being the surviving executer of the will of Ann Tennant, Elizabeth and John Langley's daughter.

Ann Langley had married Thomas Allison Tennant on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1820. The National Probate Calendar records that Ann Tennant, formerly of Stockton but late of Greatham died on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1875, her will being proved by Thomas Robinson of Stockton, Butcher and William Ayre of Greatham.

We know a little about Thomas Robinson who was entrusted with the administration of the estate. The burglary of the dwelling house of Thomas Robinson, butcher on High Street Stockton, is reported nationally in the newspapers. The Newcastle Courant of 25<sup>th</sup> November 1864 detail. The items stolen indicate that the family is quite comfortably off financially.

Thomas Robinson, butcher is recorded in the 1871 and 1881 Census as being at 156 High Street Stockton. The 1871 Census states that Thomas is living at 156 High Street Stockton with his wife and family. He is a master butcher employing 2 men. There are servants and a nurse in residence. The 1881 Census records Thomas as a butcher and farmer. It is stated that he farms 210 acres.

In 1871 a terrible tragedy befell the Robinson family. The York Herald dated 24th June 1871 reports the death of Thomas' niece Sarah Ann King after an incident at his premises in High Street. There is a Sarah Ann King, the Granddaughter of Thomas Airton,

butcher found in the 1871 Census residing at his butcher's shop at 2 High Street, Stockton. She was aged 10 years at this time. Her mother Elizabeth Eleanor King is recorded as a widow. This may be the young girl referenced. This terrible accident is one of many references in the press to serious accidents and fatalities related to fire in the home during the 1800s. Candles, oil lamps, and open fireplaces presented a hazard to women and girls in particular because of their flowing cotton and tulle dresses. In contrast, men wore tighter-fitting wool clothes that were more fire resistant.

**DARING CASE OF HOUSEBREAKING : ROBBERY OF £121.**—On Sunday night, between six and seven o'clock, the house of Mr Thomas Robinson, butcher, High Street, Stockton (a well-known cricketer), was broken into, and the above-named sum taken away. It appeared that Mr Robinson went to spend the afternoon at Mr George Robinson's, farmer, the Two-Mile House, near Stockton. About a quarter-past six o'clock, Mrs Robinson fastened the house door with the latch key, and went to meet her husband. On returning to the house, shortly after seven, they were surprised to find the door open ; and on going up stairs, they discovered that a drawer, in which the money was kept had been opened by cutting the lock clean out of the drawer, and that the whole of the money had been abstracted. The money consisted of two £5 notes, of which Mr Robinson did not know the numbers, a cheque for £4 16s., about £4 in silver, and the rest in gold. A silver cruet stand and a silver watch, quite within the reach of the thief or thieves, were left untouched.



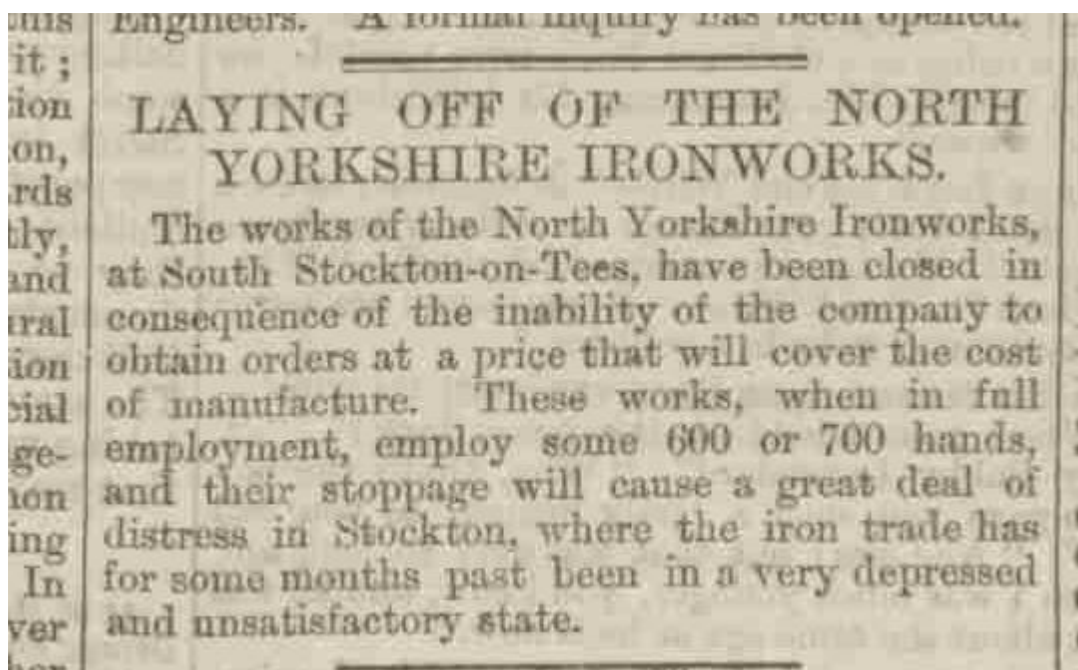
**A YOUNG GIRL BURNT TO DEATH.**—A girl, named Sarah Ann King, residing with her uncle, Mr. Thomas Robinson, butcher, High-street, Stockton, died on Tuesday afternoon from the effects of burning. She was going about her household duties when a spark from the fire flew upon her and set her dress on fire. She was so severely injured that death ensued after some hours of great suffering.

In addition to illustrating some of the health and safety hazards of the home at this time, the experience of Thomas Robinson and his fellow butchers also illustrates the drivers for change to public health during this period and the relationship that was necessary between local businesses and the local authorities to make these changes work. Thomas Robinson is one of a group of Stockton butchers subject of proceedings reported in the Northern Echo 30th May 1873. The case related to a dispute over the arrangements for the provision of facilities to clear slaughterhouse waste. These proceedings are an indication of the emphasis being placed on public health. The 1848 Public Health Act, influenced by the social reformer Edwin Chadwick, was based on the logic was that improved public health would result in a reduction in expenditure on poor relief and therefore be cost effective in the long run. The important steps to improve the health of the public were, improved drainage and provision of sewers, removal of refuse from houses, streets and roads, the provision of clean drinking water and the appointment of a medical officer for each town.

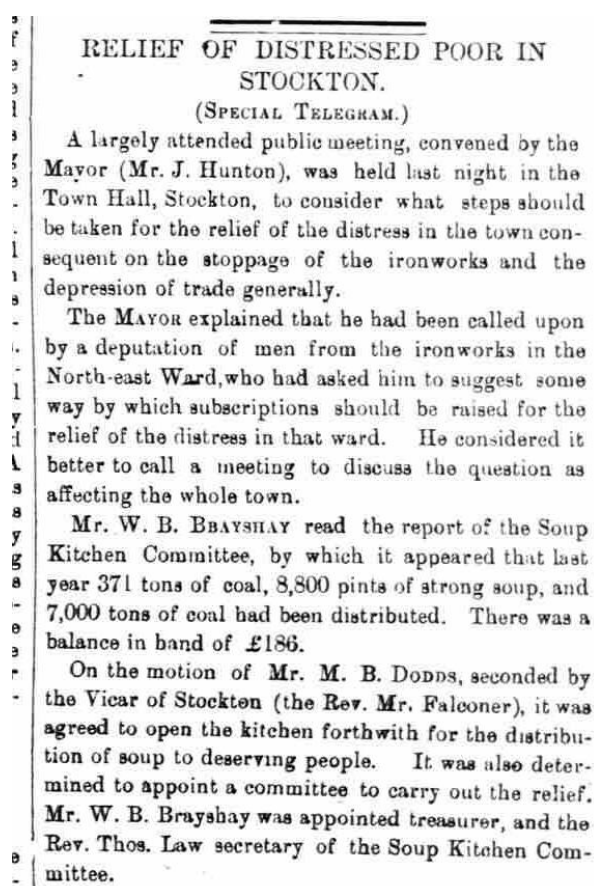
Thomas Robinson also provides insight into the economic challenges of the late 1800s. Thomas Robinson's premises is featured in an article that illustrates the difficulties facing Stockton traders in the 1870s, reflective of the effects of the so-called 'long depression' that were being felt in Europe and the United States. In the period preceding the depression there had been several major military conflicts and a period of economic expansion. In Europe, the end of the Franco- Prussian War led to a new political order in Germany and an investment boom in this emerging world power. The end of the U.S Civil war also saw an investment boom in its railways related to westward expansion. A financial panic, marked by the collapse of the Vienna Stock Exchange swept across Europe and the U.S. An economic downturn followed. One of the casualties of the depression was the iron trade. The Edinburgh Evening News of 18 November 1874 reports on the situation in Stockton.







The York Herald of 16th November 1875 refers to a public meeting to determine what could be done to alleviate the situation for those suffering. The difficulties presented resulted in the establishment of a local Relief Fund. Similar appeals are evident countrywide as the effects of economic recession took hold.





The South Durham & Cleveland Mercury 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1877 describes the late efforts of the butchers to source meat and to make their premises festive. The article also gives an indication of the location of the traders in relation to one another, George Callendar's premises being opposite Thomas Robinson.

Thomas Robinson is stated in the Northern Echo dated 18<sup>th</sup> March 1878 to have supported relief work for the poor by distributing soup.

The importance of the ironworks to the town of Stockton is referenced in the Yorkshire and Leeds Intelligencer of 19<sup>th</sup> March 1878.

Elizabeth Langley herself made a will dated 1847 in which her brother in-law James Langley is appointed executer and her son Johnathan Langley and daughter Ann Tennant are beneficiaries.

Elizabeth's will refers to land in Greatham. The 1858 Post Office Directory of Durham provides a description of the history of Greatham. Greatham is described as being comprised of 3,399 acres, owned principally by the master and brethren of Greatham Hospital. Greatham Hospital was founded in 1272 by Robert De Stichill. According to the Directory, the brothers received a pension of £8 per year plus a suit of clothes yearly. Parkhurst's Hospital was founded in 1701 by Dormer Parkhurst for six poor widows or unmarried women over 50 years old. Each sister received 21 shillings per month, 4 shillings and a gown and flannel petticoat at Christmas, 2 shillings at Easter and 2 shillings at Whitsuntide.

The Durham County Advertiser of 23<sup>rd</sup> February 1828 refers to the lease of land for 21 years under the Master and Brethren of Greatham hospital. It appears that the Langleys had leased land from Greatham Hospital at this or some other point as Elizabeth's interest in the land by lease is referred to in her will. James Langley Esquire is recorded in the 1841, 1851 Census and 1858 Directory as resident at Grove House, Greatham. The Census records him as having independent means as a landed proprietor.

National Library of Scotland Durham XLV  
Surveyed: 1855

**DISTRESS IN STOCKTON.**

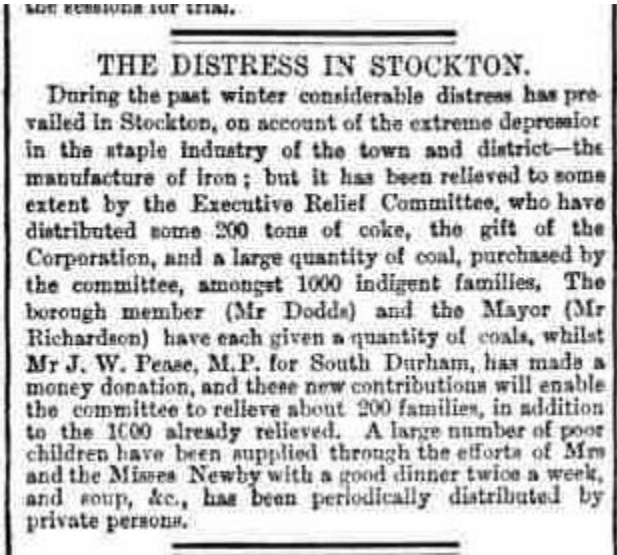
Since our last announcement the distress in sever parts of Stockton, and especially in the north-eastern and south-western districts, has continued with little, if any, diminution. The Executive Committee of the Relief Fund have been regularly engaged in the investigation and reporting of necessitous cases; and up to the present time, we understand, over twelve hundred families, numbering about seven thousand persons, have been certified to the honorary secretary as being in great need. The resources of the committee, supplemented by the grant of two hundred tons of coke from the Corporation, only enabled them to supply a thousand cases. The intimation, however, from the secretary to Mr. Dodd, M.P., as to the position of the committee, brought, with that gentleman's usual promptitude and readiness to help in ascertained cases of need, a gift of four trucks (thirty-six tons) of excellent coals for distribution amongst the necessitous; whilst a similar communication to the Mayor of Stockton (Mr. Joseph Richardson) resulted in a subscription (through His Worship) of 45 to the Relief Fund from Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., and a personal gift of twenty-five tons of coals from the Mayor himself. With this help the committee hope to be able to complete their work, by the relief of the two hundred additional cases. Twelve hundred families, or rather more, will then have each been supplied with half a ton of good useful fuel. The children's dinners, organised and superintended by the Misses Newby, have been regularly supplied twice a week during the winter to about a thousand poor, hungry children, and have proved a most valuable and timely charity. They closed last Tuesday, the funds being now exhausted. Mr. William Hall and Mr. Thomas Robinson, butchers, High-street, with several private families in the town and neighbourhood, have supplemented to a large extent the work of the committee by weekly distributions of good nourishing soup to the most distressed, so that, although the distress of the town has been unusually severe, the efforts to meet it have neither been few nor slight. With the completion of the distribution of coals the action of the Relief Committee will probably conclude for the present year, unless any special and unusual necessity should arise.

**STOCKTON.**

The tradesmen of Stockton this year have only bestowed themselves at the last moment to decorate their places of business for the approaching festive season. This scarcely can be wondered at, seeing that everything is so dull and little or nothing in the way of business doing; in fact, the silver lining of the dark cloud is as invisible as it was some twelvemonths ago. A cursory glance around the windows of several of the principal shops shows us that some very neat and tasteful decorations have been attempted. The butchers, of course, hold, as usual, the palm of the show, and exhibit ample supplies of the "roast beef of Old England." Mr. William Gill, High-street, has purchased prime beef from Mr. J. W. Earle, of Saltburn, and the second prize animal at Stockton, fed by Mr. Beck, of Walsworth, Darlington; also one from Mr. Powell, of Preston; 10 dairy-fed porkers, and a large number of grey-faced wethers, making a splendid show. Mr. J. D. Todd, of Dovecot-street, offers his customers some prime beef from the farm of Mr. J. Horaman, of Great Burdon, and a choice animal from Mr. G. Battensby, of Carlton, together with a large supply of mutton and dairy-fed pork. Mr. William Hall, of High-street, has slaughtered for his Christmas beef the two black Kyle bullocks which obtained the first prize at Stockton show, and attracted great attention as they stood in the market; another animal he purchased from Mr. J. Appleton, of Stokesley. For mutton Mr. James Fawdon's farmstead at Redcar House has been brought into requisition, and supplies some good stock. Mr. Thomas Robinson, securing the last-named tradesman, has again visited the establishment of Mr. Wade, of Little Burdon, for his oxen and heifers. His sheep are from the neighbourhood of Kello, and Mr. Robinson's, of Brook House. The dairy-fed pork has been supplied by Mr. Robinson, of Billingham. Mr. Geo. Callendar, opposite, appears to have favoured an old townsman, Mr. Thomas Pigg, of Bishopthorpe, and the Earl of Durham for his beef, which is of prime quality, as also are his mutton and pork. Mr. Wm. Lund, a neighbour, shows a heifer fed by Mr. J. Kirby, of Barton Hall, and a Galloxy heifer from the Earl of Durham's farm. The sheep shown are the second prize animals at Stockton, fed by Mr. Brownless, of Bishopthorpe. Mr. Geo. W. Aulton, adjoining the Talbot Inn, exhibits a good stocked shop, which contains a splendid heifer from Mr. Barnlett's, of Haverton Hill, and an ox from Mr. Wade's, of Little Burdon. His sheep are also from Mr. Barnlett's, and pork from Mr. Robinson's, of Brook House. Mr. Allanson, of Norton-road, appears to have purchased with Mr. Robinson, and made a good selection. Mr. Stillborn, of Hume-street, has a prime ox on offer, and a number of fine sheep. Mr. John Hamble, of High-street, makes his show of beef with a bullock from Mr. Stephenson's, of Norton, and a capital show of sheep. Coming to the grocers, we observe that Mr. Alex. Holmes, of High-street, a man of peace, has "gone in" for decorating one of his numerous windows with a pantomimic scene of the war now raging in the East, and headed "The Horrors of War." As usual, this shop attracts numerous admirers, the window on the opposite side of the doorway being stocked with choice and useful commodities with various devices upon them; while the grocery departments of Mr. Holmes have each neatly-arranged windows. Mr. J. F. Mann and Mr. J. H. Clough (the ex Mayor), High-street, content themselves with decorating the windows, and have not a special adornment. Mr. E. W. Dickinson, opposite the Shambles, has stocked his shop with a splendid supply of fruit and cheeses. Mr. G. R. Toogood, of the Elephant Tea Warehouse, Bishop-street, has made a special sale of fruits, &c., for the season, and also presents his friends with an alexandrite, containing a portrait of H.R.H. Nicol Alexandrovitch, grandson of the Emperor of Russia, and son of the Duke of Edinburgh. Messrs. Webster and Sons, of High-street, have a splendid and varied assortment of groceries and fruits. Messrs. Jackson and Brown, of the Maritime Tea Warehouse, Maritime street, have made large and special purchases to meet the requirements of their numerous and increasing customers. Mr. John Coning, of High-street, exhibits a musical scene in the shape of a train, ship, and other things in motion. Mr. J. E. Slater, of Bishop-street, Mr. Coswar, High-street, Messrs. Cowan and Co., Mr. W. Price, Norton-road, and Mr. Smith, of Bishopthorpe-road, have each made preparations for Christmas. The confectioners, Messrs. J. Smith, Pickersgill, J. Tyler, of High-street; D. Smith, of Dovecot-street; and Mrs. A. Steele, of Bridge-road, have well-stocked places of business and specialities for festivities. The fruiterers, amongst whom we may mention Mr. T. Harbottle, of Dovecot-street; Messrs. Lawrence and Strike, and Mrs. B. Turpin, High-street, have remembered the approbation of Christmas, and provided accordingly. Mr. Robinson, of Bishopthorpe-road, too, has not neglected his customers' requirements. Mr. B. W. Metcalfe, game dealer, of North end, and Mr. John Newton, of the South-end of the town, have plentiful stocks of game of all kinds, and fruits. Mr. Thorpe, of High-street, has literally filled his shop with turkeys, &c., reminding us of his class of tradesmen of yore. The fancy repositories of Mr. Wade, of Central-buildings; Messrs. M. Laverick, of High-street and Town Hall; Mr. G. T. Vitty, of North-end; Messrs. Martin and Pearson, of Lutton House, and others have good stock. The hat-makers, too, foremost amongst which is Mr. J. Barritt, facing the Market-place, in High-street, have made an effort in their branch of trade to meet the demands of the public. The window of the above shop is worthy of an inspection. Mr. Rimmerley, of Bishop-street, and Messrs. Carter Brothers are also keeping pace with the times. Mr. Joseph Weatherell, of High-street, jeweller, exhibits a neatly-arranged shop. The booksellers' shops of Messrs. Young, Walton, and W. M. Wright, Silver-street; John Wilson, High-street; and J. B. Wood, Caxton House, have all immense supplies of choice Christmas cards of neat and chaste designs.





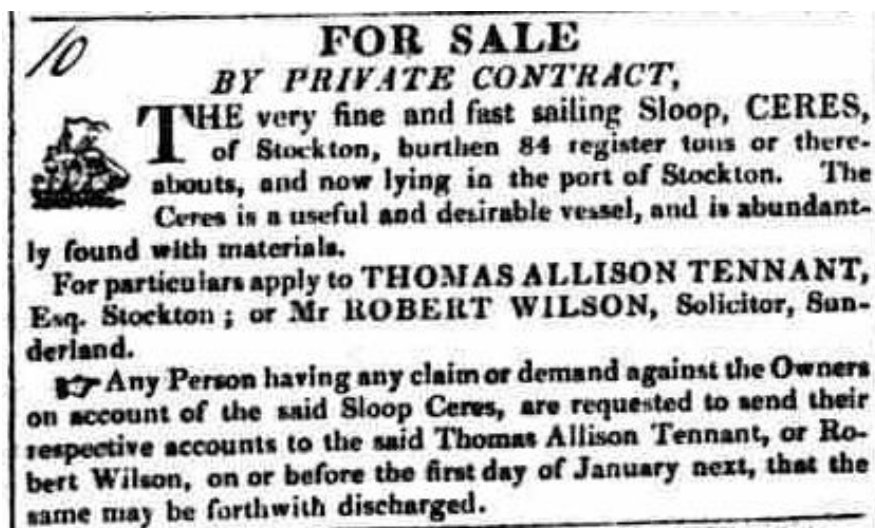


James Langley's association with Greatham is also seen as one of a number of individuals listed in the County Advertiser - Friday 01 September 1854 as owning or leasing land at Greatham as placing the game on the land under the management of Lord Vane and his Gamekeeper. J Langley Esquire appears in the 1858 Post Office Directory at Greatham. James Langley died in 1860, an obituary being placed in the Durham Chronicle dated 17<sup>th</sup> August 1860.

Looking at other parties related to the Langleys of 1 High Street, Stockton, The Durham County Advertiser dated 26<sup>th</sup> August 1820 records the marriage of Ann, the only daughter of Mr John Langley, ship owner to Thomas Allison Tennant.

**At Grove House, Greatham, 01h inst., suddenly, in his 81st year, James Langley, Esq. The deceased gentleman was much and deservedly respected, and endeared himself to all classes of the community by his urbanity, kindness, and hospitality, and his many public and private virtues will long survive.**





The 1828-1829 Pigot's Directory records Thomas Allison Tennant as a rope maker on Norton Road and the 1834 Pigot's Directory records Thomas Allison Tennant as a rope maker on High Street, Stockton. There is also evidence of Thomas selling ships, possibly due to his connection with his father in law, John Langley.

Thomas Allison Tennant is one of several locals petitioning for the extension of the railway between the Tees and the Coal District to the benefit of trade in the town, according to the Durham Chronicle of 19<sup>th</sup> April 1828.

As was the case of his father in-law before him, Thomas is evidently keen to exploit the possibilities offered by the river Tees as a means of swift transportation of goods to and from London. The Globe of 30<sup>th</sup> April 1836 sets out the background to the formation of the Thames and Tees Coal Trade Shipping Company, of which Tennant is a key stakeholder.

The Durham Chronicle 14<sup>th</sup> September 1838 contains a notice that indicates Thomas Allison Tennant had a prestigious role as a member of the Committee for the Stockton and Durham County Bank. The bank was opened in that year.

Figure 5 Durham County Advertiser 25<sup>th</sup> December 1824

The press of the time outlines the developing maritime trade in Stockton as a key driver for the establishment of an independent bank "sustained by native capital and directed by native hands".





# THE THAMES and TEES COAL TRADE SHIPPING COMPANY.

Capital £150,000, in Shares of 50l. each.

Deposit 5l. per share.

## PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Wm. Bedford, Esq., London	Thomas Allison Tennant, Esq., Stockton
James Daly, Esq., ditto	Robinson Watson, Esq., ditto
William Faith, Esq., ditto	Chas. Barrett, Esq., Darlington
John Chas. Ord, Esq., ditto	Robert Botcherby, Esq., ditto
William Wilks, Esq., Dartford	John Barr, Esq., Stokesley
Henry F. Wooller, Esq., ditto	Joseph Snaith Wooller, Esq., Wolsingham.
Thos. Jennett, Esq., Stockton	
Robert Lamb, Esq., ditto	
John Stagg, Esq., ditto	

**BANKERS**—Messrs. Ladbroke, Kingscote, and Co., London.

The Darlington District Banking Company, Darlington.

**SOLICITORS**—Thomas Browne, Esq., London.

George Allison, Esq., Darlington.

The Directors and Trustees to be hereafter named.

The increasing shipment of Coals from the port of the River Tees, consequent upon the extensive opening out of the valuable coal fields of the county of Durham, and the completion of the important Rail-roads of the Clarence and Hartlepool Companies, which in addition to the Stockton and Darlington line now communicate with the interior of the county, render the formation of this Shipping Company indispensable to the prosperity of the coal trade of the Port, and the prospects of profitable results to be derived from the undertaking highly encouraging to the Shareholders.

In the year 1826 the exportation of coals from the Port of the River Tees was 22,352 tons; in the year 1835 the exportation was 500,000 tons, of which about one-tenth part was carried in shipping belonging to the Port. This year the exportation will probably exceed 750,000 tons, and the necessity of an extension of collier shipping is therefore apparent. The small local Shipping Companies that have been established have realised large annual profits, but their capital and resources are quite inadequate to the growing coal trade of the Port.

The demand for the Tees Coals, from their excellent quality, is very great both in London and the outports. In 1833 the importation of Coals from the Port of Tees into London was 170,690 tons.

in 1834 ..... 221,971 do.

in 1835, above ..... 300,000 do.

and this year the augmentation will be again very considerable.

The arrangements made for the management of this Company by the Provisional Committee are such as they consider will give it the utmost efficiency and stability, and justify them in assuming on the calculations that the return of profits to the Shareholders will not be less than 20 per cent. per annum on the capital invested—more particularly as this Company will have the advantage of a leading connection with influential parties concerned in the important Collieries and Rail-roads of the district, as will give the shipping such a preference in the freighting and loading as no other Company can expect to obtain.

Applications with a respectable reference for the remainder of the Shares to be made, or the money paid, to the Bankers and Solicitors, or to the Secretary pro tem., at the Company's Office, 58, Lombard-street, where the estimates may be seen, and further par-



The bank failed in 1846. The Durham Chronicle dated 12<sup>th</sup> June 1846 reports the cessation of business and the transfer of accounts to the National Provincial Bank of England.

The advertisement for the sale of the building gives an insight into its interior features.

**STOCKTON-ON-TEES.**  
**FIRST-RATE BUSINESS SITUATION,**  
**IN THE CENTRE OF THE MARKET PLACE.**  
**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,**  
 At Mr B. Murray's, the Black Lion Hotel, Stockton,  
 on Thursday the 10th Day of September, 1846, at 2  
 o'Clock in the Afternoon,  
 BY MR JAS. SMITH, AUCTIONEER,  
**A**LL that very commodious and substantially-  
 built FREEHOLD PROPERTY, lately occupi-  
 ed as the Stockton and Durham County Bank, eligibly  
 situated on the West Side of High Street, Stockton;  
 comprising, on the Ground Floor, the Bank Office and  
 Private Do.; large Dining Room; spacious Entrance  
 and Staircase; 2 good Kitchens containing excellent  
 Fixtures, &c. On the First Floor, excellent Drawing  
 Room; 4 Bed Rooms and Laundry; and on the Second  
 and Third Floors, are 4 good Bed Rooms, Dressing  
 Rooms, &c.  
 There are excellent Arched Cellars, containing a  
 large Stone Fire-proof Safe, &c., fit up on the most ap-  
 proved Plan, with private Entrance from the Bank Of-  
 fices.  
 Together with the Yard, Garden, Coach-house, Stable,  
 with Hay and Corn Lofts, excellent Pump with  
 good supply of Spring Water, Soft Water Tank, &c.  
 When it is observed that the above is in the Centre  
 of the Market Place, which is one of the most distin-  
 guished in the North of England—that it extends from  
 the High Street to the West Row—is in the Borough  
 —and peculiarly adapted and desirable for almost  
 any Business, it is unnecessary to enter into any re-  
 marks as to the Eligibility of the Situation, and exten-  
 sive Capabilities of this Property.  
 The Premises may be viewed on Application to the

Figure 6 Newcastle Courant 21st August 1846

**STOCKTON AND DURHAM COUNTY BANK.**

**CAPITAL £150,000.,**  
 IN 7,500 SHARES OF £20. EACH.  
 DEPOSIT £1. PER SHARE.

**PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.**  
 Messrs. THOMAS ALLISON TENNANT,  
 CHRISTOPHER LODGE,  
 JOHN STAGG,  
 ROBERT LAMB,  
 ANDREW SANDERS,  
 RALPH WARD JACKSON.

**THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE,** having  
 2,000 Shares remaining for disposal, will continue to  
 receive applications for them until the 15th day of Septem-  
 ber instant, when an allotment will take place.

Application for Shares to be made to the Provisional  
 Committee; or to Mr JONATHAN DREWRY, Sharebroker,  
 92, Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr OGDEN BROWN,  
 Sharebroker, Sunderland; Messrs. J. H. and G. RUSDALE,  
 Sharebrokers, Leeds; Mr JAMES GRAYSTON, Sharebroker,  
 York; Messrs. JOSEPH and WILLIAM HERON, Solicitors,  
 Princess Street, Manchester; or to Messrs. JACKSON and  
 SKINNER, Stockton, Solicitors to the Bank, from any of  
 whom Prospectuses and further information may be ob-  
 tained.

Committee Room, Stockton,  
 4th September, 1839.

**DR. SOLOMON'S CORDIAL BALM AN**

*Dartan*  
 at from  
 13s 6d; and re  
 from 5s to 6s; 1  
*Stockton, Sept*  
 our market this  
 the same as last  
 6d; and Oats 1  
*Barnardcastle*  
 Grain at our nu  
 prices:—White  
 and Oats 7s 8d  
*Sunderland, 1*  
 country was an  
 slowly at from  
 Wheat. 62s to 7  
 29s per qr.  
*Richmond, Sep*  
 our market to-d  
 to 4s 3d; Barley  
 per bushel.  
*Newcastle, Sep*  
 from the south,  
 qr, several satup  
 weather having  
 of this week, an  
 considerable fal  
 shewed anxiety  
 at a reduction of  
 Rye, Barley, and  
 unaltered. Oat  
 rivals during the  
 Rye, 30l qrs Bar  
 Beans, 48 qrs Pe  
 qrs Wheat.





STOCKTON AND DURHAM  
COUNTY BANK.

CAPITAL, £100,000, in 5000 SHARES of £20 each.  
DEPOSIT, £1. PER SHARE.

THE formation of a Joint Stock Bank in Stockton has originated in the conviction that this Town, and the populous and opulent District by which it is surrounded, possess an ample field for all legitimate Banking purposes; and, consequently, that the parties furnishing the means are best entitled to share the profits.

At present Stockton is dependent for its monetary arrangements upon the Agencies of other Banking Companies, which, to a great extent, absorb the gains, and abstract them from the Town. These Agencies, too, being conducted under instructions from the Parent Banks (one of which is 250 miles distant from Stockton) are necessarily restricted in their operations; and cannot be expected to afford that promptitude and efficiency in their banking transactions, which a local establishment, with concentrated means, can accomplish.

Another reason for a native establishment arises out of the great improvement which has recently taken place in the Coal Trade, and in the other departments of industry. That improvement has been largely indebted to the Stockton and Darlington, and Clarence Railways, which have opened accessible Ports of Shipment to the produce of the Mines, and to the various branches of Agriculture. The other Railways now in progress, or in contemplation, will facilitate the same rapid and economical inter-communication between the inland Towns and the Tees, and the other outlets of the Railways. This increase of productive industry, it is needless to add, requires to be met by a corresponding augmentation of banking facilities.

The maritime position of Stockton, which now attracts to its Port the produce of an extensive and valuable district of country, and has thereby added to the commercial wealth and importance of the Town, entitles it to the honourable distinction of having an independent Bank, sustained by native capital, and directed by native hands.

The beneficial principles and results of Joint Stock Banking Companies, under judicious administration, are now well understood and appreciated. Public opinion has unequivocally declared that no system of Banking can be sound, which does not afford an undoubted security for every pecuniary liability. This guarantee is obtained by the constitution of a Joint Stock Bank, which associates the responsibility of an unlimited number of partners, and ensures a paid-up capital, strictly devoted to banking purposes, which cannot be affected by the personal engagements of the partners. The management is entrusted to Directors elected by, and responsible to, the Proprietors, whose local knowledge and identification with the trade of the district enable them to administer its affairs with prudence and foresight.

In order to prevent the abuses consequent upon a large but ideal capital, and to ensure a sound constituency, the capital will be limited to a sum which careful calculation, based upon experience, has proved to be sufficient for creating public confidence, and carrying on a safe and remunerative business. Efficient provisions will be inserted in the deed of settlement for limiting the liability of the Shareholders amongst themselves to the amount of their respective subscriptions, and for the creation of an effective reserve fund to equalize dividends, and protect the bank in times of commercial pressure.

Application for Shares to be immediately forwarded to Mr. JONATHAN DREWRY, Sharebroker, 92, Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. JAMES GRAYSTON, Sharebroker, York; Messrs. J. and W. APPLETON, Sharebrokers, Stockton; or to

JACKSON and SKINNER,  
Solicitors, Stockton.

July, 1838.

The Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser 5<sup>th</sup> January 1839 shows the investment by Tennant and others in the development of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway and Dock.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL  
RAILWAY AND DOCK.—Capital, £150,000, in 3000  
Shares of £50 each. Deposit £10 per centum, as required by  
the Standing Orders of Parliament.

DIRECTORS:  
Henry Vansittart, Esq., Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland.  
Wm. Thomas Salvin, Esq., Croxall, Durham.  
Gerard Salvin, Esq., Mill Crook, York.  
Captain Robert Moses Dinsdale, Newsham Park, Yorkshire.  
Capt. George Edward Watts, R.N., Lamington Grange, Durham.  
Robert H. Rison, Esq., Rye, Yorkshire.  
Charles Barrett, Esq., Cockerton, Durham.  
Stephen Walton, Esq., Norton, Durham.  
Richard Dickson, Esq., Stockton-on-Tees.  
Thomas Allison Tennant, Esq., ditto.  
John Slaz, Esq., ditto.  
Mr. Guthbert Wigham, ditto.  
Mr. Robinson Watson, ditto.  
Mr. Andrew Sanders, ditto.

With power to add to their number.

Bankers:—The Stockton and Durham County Banking Company.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Jackson and Skinner, Stockton-on-Tees; and Messrs. Bell and Steward, 39, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

Engineers:—Messrs. George Leather and Sons, Leeds.

The river Tees, at present the only outlet for the numerous and valuable collieries on the south western districts of the county of Durham, is, at all times, of difficult navigation; while the position of Hartlepool, on the contrary, presents extraordinary protection and facilities, ships being able to enter and quit that place with comparative ease and safety, in winters when not only the Tees, but all the other coal ports on the east coast, are closed.

It is, therefore, intended to construct a short and very easy line of railway, branching from the Clarence Railway in the township of Billingham, to communicate with a new dock to be formed in or adjoining the Slake, at Hartlepool. The land, requisite for the whole works, is secured; plans and sections have been lodged, and all other necessary steps taken to enable the company to obtain, in the ensuing session of parliament, an act of incorporation.

The following estimate, of income and expenditure, has been made upon due consideration of well ascertained data:—

COAL, 400,000 tons.	
Railway dues, 4d. per ton, per mile.....	£1000 0 0
Drop dues, at 14d. per ton.....	£2500 0 0
Wharfage dues, 2d. per ton.....	£3333 6 8
Harbour or ships dues, 2d. per ton.....	3333 6 8
Fish, 5000 tons.	
Railway dues, at 6d. per ton, per mile.....	1000 0 0
Passengers 5000, railway dues 1s. each way.....	5000 0 0
Merchandise, land sale coal, lead, stone, lime, manure, railway dues.....	1500 0 0
Expenses.....	£2666 13 4
Nett revenue.....	£2000 13 4

Applications for shares to be made on or before the 10th day of January next, to Mr. F. S. Stokes, 5, Tokenhouse-yard, and Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 64, Old Broad-street, stock brokers, London; Mr. Jonathan Dreury, sharebroker, 92, Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Thomas Johnson, sharebroker, York; Messrs. J. H. and G. Ridsdale, sharebrokers, Leeds; Messrs. CARDWELL and SONS, and Messrs. JONATHAN CARR and SON, share brokers, Manchester; Mr. Joseph King, share broker, Liverpool; or to Messrs. Jackson and Skinner, solicitors, Stockton-on-Tees; from any of whom may be obtained a prospectus detailing further particulars, and accompanied with an explanatory map.

Stockton-on-Tees, 23d December, 1838.

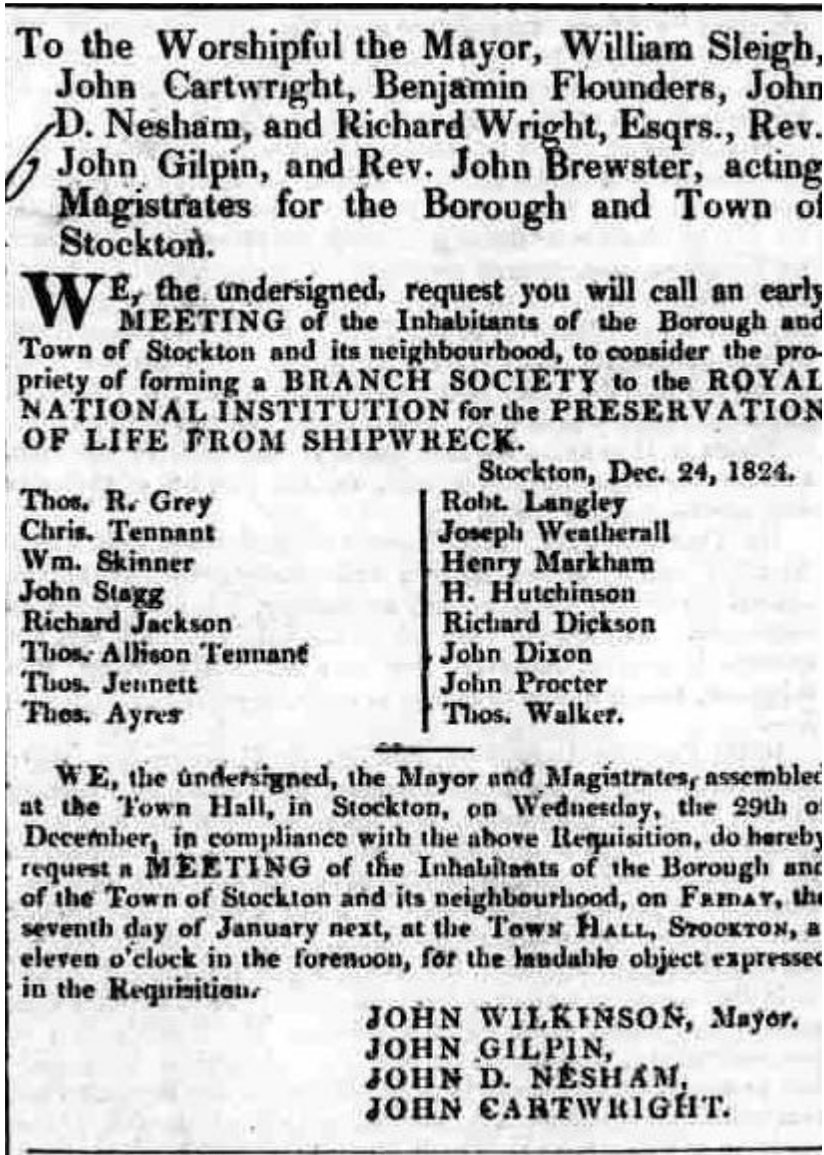
Thomas Allison Tennant is recorded as a prominent citizen of Stockton. Like his father in law he appends his name to a notice in the press

seeking assistance for mariners.

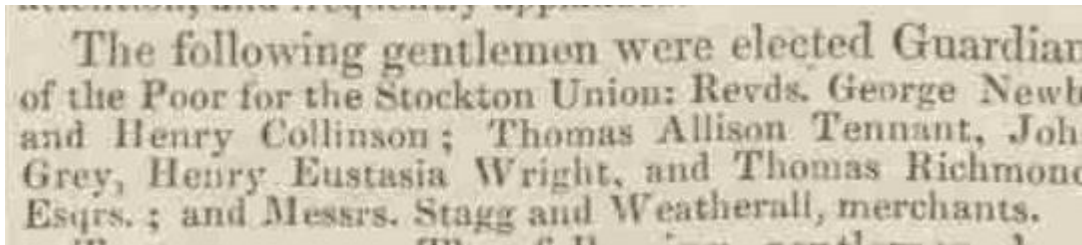
Durham  
Chronicle - Saturday 01  
January 1825







Tennant is also appointed to the Stockton Board of Guardians according to the Newcastle Journal of 6<sup>th</sup> April 1839.



The 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act grouped parishes into unions, jointly responsible for the administration of poor relief in their areas. The union was responsible for the



setting up and operation of a workhouse as the principal means of distributing poor relief. Each union was governed by a Board of Guardians.

Thomas Allison Tennant died aged 53 years on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1840. The Durham Chronicle 30<sup>th</sup> May 1840 records Thomas Allison Tennant as dying suddenly, “an eminent merchant and a valuable member of society whose loss will be severely felt, from the active part he had taken in promoting many important commercial and mining speculations.”

The story of the family continues with Ann and her children. On 9<sup>th</sup> February the Durham County Advertiser 1822 announced the birth of a daughter. Tragically, the same newspaper dated the 5<sup>th</sup> July 1823 records the loss of their daughter Jane. Thomas Allison Tennant was baptised on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1823 at Holy Trinity, Stockton and John Langley Tennant was baptised there on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1827 There is also a daughter Ann Tennant baptised 1829 and a son, James Hett Tennant baptised on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1835.

The Durham Chronicle dated 30th September 1842 contains an advertisement for the sale of a dwelling house and shop premises on Hartlepool High Street by order of the executors of Thomas Allison Tennant’s estate.

TO BE LET,  
And may be entered upon immediately.  
**ALL that ROPE and SAIL CLOTH MANUFACTORY**, in full Working Train, situated at STOCKTON-ON-TESSE, in the County of Durham, in which an extensive Business was for many Years carried on by the late Thomas Allison Tennant, Esquire. The Premises, which are now in the Occupation of John Campbell, Esquire, consist of a Range of Rope Walk, Warehouses, Weavers' Shops, Drying Stacks, Boiling and Bleaching Houses, Blacksmiths' Shop, Wapping, Hemming, and Calendering Rooms, and other Buildings.  
There is a Condensing Steam Engine, of Fourteen Horse Power, upon the Premises, by which the Machinery is worked; also Power and Hand Looms, Spinning, Drums, and other Machinery, for Winding, Wapping, and Twisting Yarn and Rope; Apparatus for Washing, Pressing, and Bleaching Yarn and Sail Cloth; and every other Convenience requisite for carrying on an extensive Trade.  
Parties having adequate Capital will find this a good Opportunity of establishing themselves in a Respectable and Profitable Business; and to each every Encouragement will be given. Apply to  
Messrs. BAYLEY and NEWBY, Solicitors,  
Stockton-on-Tees.  
Stockton-on-Tees, 11th November, 1842.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE & FIRE ASSURANCE TRUST and ANNUITY INST.**

The Newcastle Journal dated 2nd December 1843 and several other publications at the time record the sale of the Rope Factory in Stockton after the death of Thomas Allison Tennant. The premises was under occupation by Swales, Tennant and Laidler. The Tennant referenced is John Langley Tennant.

**HARTLEPOOL.**  
**TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, and of which due Notice will be given),  
*At the house of Mr Sotherton, innkeeper, in Hartlepool, in the County of Durham, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1842, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,*  
By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late Thomas Allison Tennant, Esq.,  
**IN THE FOLLOWING OR SUCH OTHER LOTS AS MAY BE AGREED UPON:—**  
(Mr JAMES SMITH, AUCTIONEER).  
**LOT 1.**—All that Capital MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the YARD and convenient OUT-BUILDINGS, lately occupied by Thomas Allison Tennant, Esq., deceased, and situated near the Town Walls of Hartlepool. All that other DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, fronting into High Street, in Hartlepool aforesaid, and now in the occupation of Mr Isaac Robinson, as Tenant. Together with the GARDEN, or PLEASURE GROUND, on the West side of the above Dwelling-house, and extending from the Town Walls aforesaid to High Street. The first-named Messuage, or Dwelling-house, contains, on the ground-floor, 2 Kitchens, Servants' Hall, 2 Pantries, Larder and Cellar. On the first floor, excellent Dining and Breakfast-rooms, 2 Lodging-rooms, and Store-rooms; and on the second floor, a handsome Drawing-room, 3 Lodging-rooms and Closets. The Dining and Drawing-rooms have bay windows, commanding a prospect of the harbour, Cleveland Hills and Tees Bay, and an extensive Sea View.  
Most Eligible BUILDING-GROUND, comprising 1,319 square yards.  
Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, consist of Building Sites in the centre of the Town of Hartlepool, presenting fronts, on the one side, to the High Street; and on the opposite side, to the Sea. These Lots afford an opportunity of rare occurrence to Speculators and Capitalists.  

Square Yds.	
Lot 2 contains	318
Lot 3	323
Lot 4 contains	349
Lot 5	343

Lot 4 includes the Dwelling-house fronting into the High Street aforesaid, and occupied by Mr Simms. The Dwelling-house occupied by Captain Smith, and the Warehouse behind, are comprehended in Lot 5.  
The Furniture in the Dwelling-house lately occupied by T. A. Tennant, Esq., deceased, may be taken at a valuation by the purchaser of Lot 1.  
Purchasers will be entitled to immediate possession of such of the Lots as are untenanted.  
The Premises may be viewed, on application to Mr WILLIAM GORDON, of Hartlepool, Builder.  
Plans, showing the arrangement of the different Lots, may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to the Auctioneer; or at the Office of  
Messrs. BAYLEY & NEWBY,  
SOLITORS, STOCKTON-ON-TEES.  
Stockton, Sept. 7th, 1842.





There are several advertisements for Tennant and Laidler Rope Makers in Stockton in the 1840s. The 1851 Hagar’s Directory refers to John Langley Tennant as a Patent Rope Maker.



Figure 7 Newcastle Journal 7<sup>th</sup> November 1846

By 1850 the company of Swales, Tennant and Laidler is dissolved, reported by the Perry's Bankrupt Gazette of 25th May 1850 to be due to debts by Tennant.

The demise of the company clearly had implications for each family, necessitating some ingenuity to reestablish themselves. The Whitby Gazette dated 15th October 1870 records the death of Robert Swales, printer and formerly of Spittal Bridge Ropery, Whitby. This obituary provides some clues as to the path taken by him after the dissolution of the partnership with John Langley Tennant. Robert Swales, Ropemaker, born in Stockton is recorded at Well Close Square, Ruswarp Whitby in the 1851 Census. He is found in the 1861 Census in Darlington as a bookseller and printer.

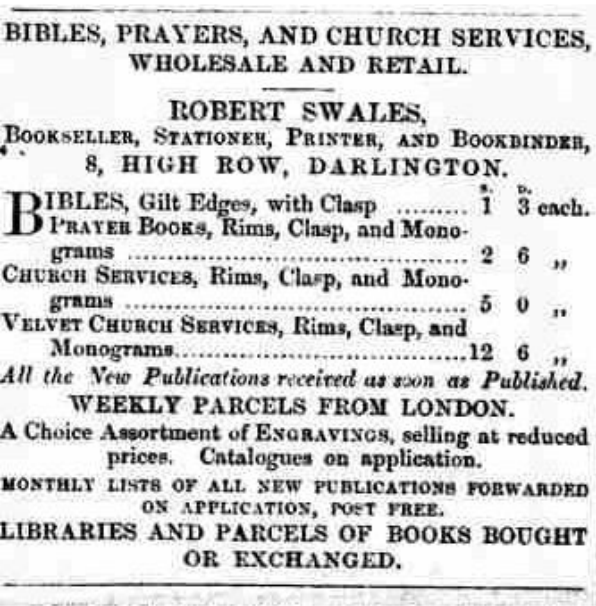


Figure 8 Durham Chronicle 21st July 1854

It is not clear what involvement, if any Thomas Allison Tennant had in his brother’s rope business but he clearly was in close contact with him in the mid 1800s. According to the 1841 Census Thomas Allison Tennant is a Colliery Viewer (manager), living in Hartlepool. By 1851 he is living with his mother Ann Tennant and his brother John, recorded at an unnumbered address on High Street Stockton. Ann is recorded as an Annuitant, indicating that she had independent financial means. She is living with her sons, Thomas, a Viewer and John. John is a Rope Maker, employing 6 boys and 2 men. In the 1861 Census Thomas and





John are railway clerks, residing as lodgers in Haffron Street, possibly reflecting the straitened circumstances after the failure of the rope business.

According to the 1861 Census, Ann Tennant is lodging with Elizabeth Vale, also a widow of private means at a private house in the area of Acomb and Dringhouses, Yorkshire. Ann is recorded as a land and fund owner. It may be that Ann sought to distance herself from her son's failed venture.

In subsequent years Thomas appears to have created a new life. Thomas Allison Tennant, formerly of Stockton sailmaker, late of Brisbane Queensland died 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1863. Probate was granted 5<sup>th</sup> March 1877 to his brother James Hett Tennant. It seems that Thomas had taken an opportunity to travel to the New World. There is a land sale record for Queensland for the year of Thomas' death.

In the late 1700s to the mid 1800s Britain transported more than 160,000 convicts from its overcrowded prisons to the Australian colonies, forming the basis of the first migration from Europe to Australia. In addition to this enforced migration, free settlers and assisted immigrants also chose to migrate to Australia to exploit opportunities there. There were many advertisements in the local press.



## EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

### AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

**F**REE PASSAGES to NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, are granted by HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, in first-class ships, sailing at short intervals in succession during the year from London and Plymouth, to a limited number of persons strictly of the working class.

Persons selected in the North of England receive free passages from Newcastle and Hull to London.

The Emigrants most in request are Agricultural Labourers, Shepherds, and Female Domestic Servants and Dairymaids. A few Country Mechanics, such as Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, &c., are taken for each ship. Undoubted testimonials, both as to character and ability in calling and occupation, are indispensable.

At the date of the last advices, the demand for labour in these colonies was urgent, and the rate of wages considerably higher than in England. On the other hand, provisions were at a much lower rate, and clothing was about the same price as in this country.

On arrival in the colonies, the Emigrants are received by an officer of Government, who will give them information as to where they may obtain work; and they are at perfect liberty to engage themselves to any one willing to employ them, and to make their own bargain for wages. No repayment is required of any part of the expense of their passage out.

For further information apply to

Mr J. BERKELEY, jun., Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 Mr J. CHRISP, Alnwick.  
 Captain A. GRAVES, York.  
 Mr J. T. HORSEFALL, St. John's, Wakefield.  
 Mr J. OXLEY, Bradford.  
 Mr WATSON, Bellifax Grange, Pickering Marshes.  
 Captain HENRY WYNARD, West Rounton.  
 Mr JAMES HERVEY, 14, George Street, Halifax.  
 W. STEPHENSON, Esq., Lowgate, Hull.  
 Mr J. NEWMAN, Long Sutton.  
 Mr A. M. SERGEANT, Brigg.  
 Mr J. SMEDLEY, Sleaford.

By order of the Board,  
 S. WALCOT, Secretary.  
 Government Emigration Office, 9, Park Street,  
 Westminster, Feb., 1848.

Newcastle Guardian and  
Tyne Mercury 1st April  
1848



Ann Tennant, the mother of the 3 Tennant boys returns to continue her life in Stockton. The 1871 census records Ann Tennant living at 137 High Street, Stockton with Thomas Robinson a railway porter. His wife Hannah is a confectioner. Ann is recorded as a lodger, again referenced as an annuitant. Her son John Langley Tennant is with her. His occupation is recorded as retired. The Northern Echo 29th July 1870 refers to Mrs Hannah Robinson, confectioner providing refreshments at the castle Eden Agricultural Show luncheon.

We know that Ann Tennant, of Greatham but formerly of Stockton died on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1875. Her will was proved by Thomas Robinson, butcher of Stockton and William Ayre of Greatham, Farmer. Her son Thomas predeceased her. Thomas Allison Tennant had died in Australia in 1863. John Langely Tennant died in July 1875, a few months after his mother. This left only James.

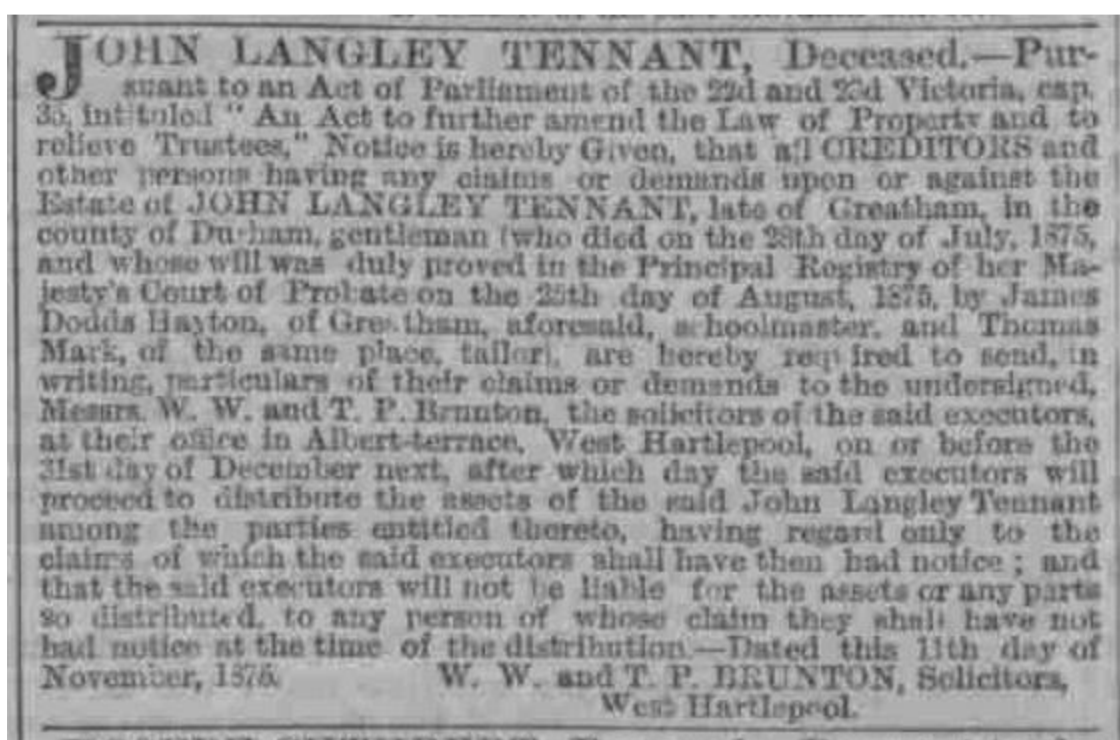


Figure 9 London Evening Standard 27th November 1875.

The 1851 Census shows James Tennant, of Stockton, Thomas and Ann's youngest son at school in Richmond. In the 1861 Census he is found as an officer aged 24 years at 45<sup>th</sup> North Camp Aldershot. The press chronicles his progress and his difficulties. In 1857 James' promotion to Ensign – the lowest officer rank- by purchase is recorded in the Jersey Independent and Daily Telegraph 9th December 1857. In 1860 James is promoted to Lieutenant without purchase according to the London Gazette 6<sup>th</sup> November. In 1866 there follows the purchase of the rank of Captain as reported by The Army and Navy Gazette of 5<sup>th</sup> May of that year. This was a common practice whereby an officer's commission was bought.

In 1868 a discipline matter where Captain James Hett Tennant was alleged to have been absent without leave was concluded with a reduction in rank.





Mr. Garland should have been inserted in place of Garland.

**45TH REGIMENT.** The general court-martial which recently assembled at Chatham garrison, under the presidency of Colonel J. L. A. Simmons, C.B., Royal Engineers, for the trial of Captain James Hett Tennant, of this regiment, on the charge of having, when in command of a detachment at the Isle of Grain, Chatham, absented himself without leave from the 6th of October to the 21st of December, has been dissolved, and Captain Tennant ordered to resume garrison duty. He has been reduced to the bottom of the list of captains, thereby losing three steps.

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In the 1881 Census James Hett Tennant is in Marylebone, London with his wife, living on income from rents. Likewise, in the 1891 Census he is in London, recorded as living off his own means.

James Hett Tennant of 7 Upper Montagu Square Middlesex, Gentleman died on 19<sup>th</sup> March 1893 at 16 Argyle Square London, leaving effects of £72. 4s and 4d to his widow Marie Maud Alice Tennant.

C 1851 INMAN

The 1851 Census records Matilda Inman, landed proprietor as resident at 1 High Street with her sister, Elizabeth, son Matthew and a servant. She was born as Matilda Morey in 1812 in North Marden Sussex. She married Matthew Inman in Fareham, Hampshire in 1837. The Oxford University and City Herald dated 19<sup>th</sup> August 1837 reports that the groom, Matthew Inman was the son of the Reverend James Inman of Saint John's College, Cambridge, formerly professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College. James Inman was a renowned for his authorship of Nautical Tables and for his expertise in war ship design. He was from Yorkshire, having attended Sedbergh school. Matilda's father was Richard Morey of Portchester.

The 1861 Census shows that Matilda Inman moved to Lowthorpe, Yorkshire, residing at Saint Martin's Church. She is described as a landed proprietor. She is resident with the curate George Carey her brother in law and her sister Elizabeth. The marriage of Elizabeth Friend Morey, the fifth daughter of the late Richard Morey Esquire is recorded in the Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser of Saturday 5th February 1853. Elizabeth Morey Matilda's sister had been recorded in the 1851 Census with Matilda 10 years previously at 1 High Street. The move from Stockton appears to have been prompted by Matilda's sister's marriage.

Matilda's husband, Matthew Inman featured in a list of the injured in San Sebastian Spain in 1836. The list of the wounded and an account of an attack on the British maritime force. The siege of San Sebastian took place during the Carlist Civil Wars, so

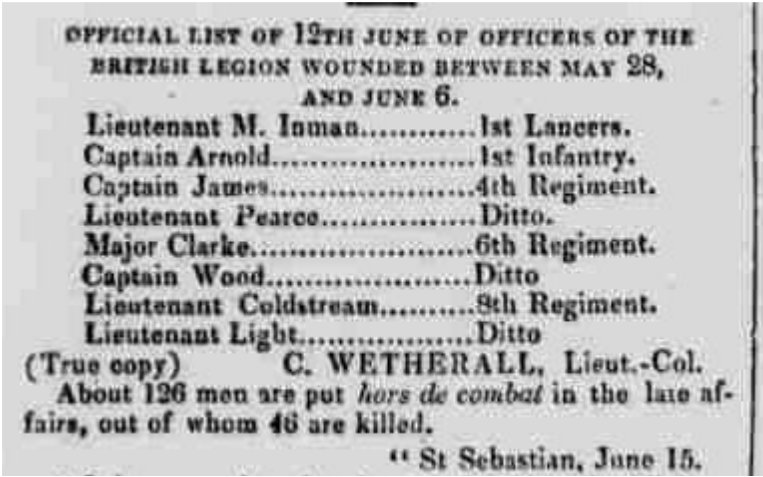


Figure 10 Official List: Caledonian Mercury 23rd June 1836



called because of the conflict between the Carlistas- the conservative supporters of the late king's brother and the Liberales, the progressive supporters of the regent, Maria Christina. The military force was sent to Spain to support the Liberals. There are some graphic accounts of Matthew leading an attack against the Carlistas in the Dublin Evening Post dated 31st March 1836. An account of Matthew's role was sent to his father Dr Inman according to the Naval and Military Gazette 9<sup>th</sup> April 1836.

Matthew survived and there is an account in the Evening Chronicle 4<sup>th</sup> of July 1836 of his return to the 1<sup>st</sup> Lancers after sick leave due to injury in battle. The order of San Fernando was awarded to Matthew Inman for his gallantry.

It is not known why Matilda and her son take up residence on Stockton High street or why Matthew does not appear in any of the Census records with Matilda. The Moreys appear to have made links with Yorkshire through marriage. Mary Caroline, Matilda's sister and Richard's third daughter is married in Portchester to the Reverend Jas. Sabben of York on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1840 according to the Leeds Intelligencer of 28<sup>th</sup> March 1840. Though born in Portsmouth, Sabben's work as a clergyman took him North. In the 1841 Census he is at Fulford Ambo, Yorkshire with Mary Caroline. The 1851 and 1861 Census show James Sabben is rector of the Church of St Dennis, York. By 1871 he is resident at the vicarage in Mardon with Moxby, also Yorkshire. Also Matthew's father originated in the region.

The Durham Chronicle dated 30<sup>th</sup> April 1852 contains an advertisement for sale by auction of effects relating to a Mrs Inman from 16 Church Row, Stockton in consequence of her leaving Stockton. This may be our Matilda Inman as the date would tally with the occupation of 1 High Street with its subsequent tenants but the connection with Church Row, if any is not known.

By 1861 Matilda's son Matthew is no longer recorded living with his mother who is in Lowthorpe.. Census records for that year show a Matthew Inman aged 18 ½, born in Portchester on board HM ship Nemesis. This is likely to be Matilda's son. The Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette 26<sup>th</sup> August 1865 records Matthew's dismissal from the navy.



The Yorkshire Gazette dated 6<sup>th</sup> May 1865 reports the death of Matilda Inman at her sister Elizabeth and her husband the Reverend Carey's address in Bridlington on 22<sup>nd</sup> April that year. There is no reference to her husband Matthew, indeed records show the death of a Matthew Inman in 1889 but it is not clear whether this Matilda's husband.

Matthew Inman senior was born on 14<sup>th</sup> March 1814 in Hampshire. Matthew and Matilda's son Matthew Inman was born in Portchester in 1842. Whilst Matthew is known to have spent some of his early childhood at 1 High Street, Stockton with Matilda, records show

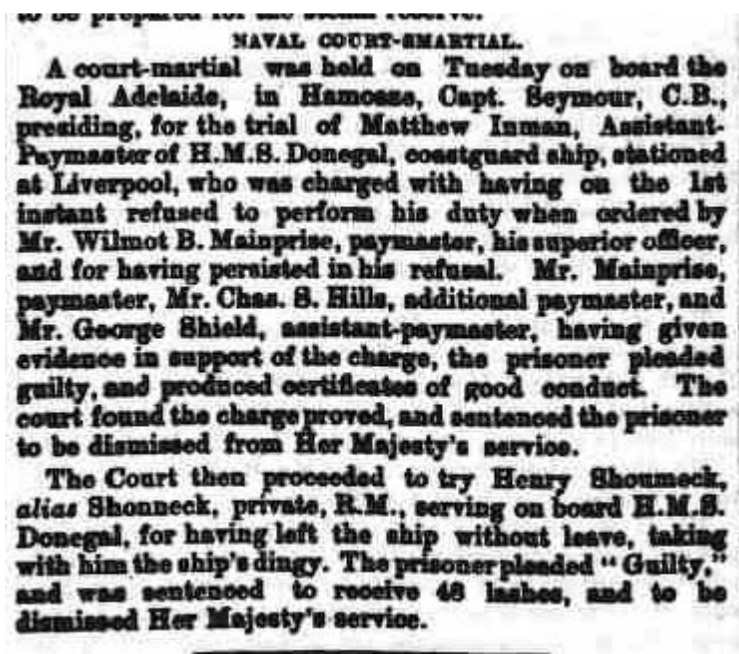




he moved back to Hampshire. There is a record in the 1861 Census of Matthew Inman on board HM Ship Nemesis as clerk aged 18 ½. T

James Inman had a son, the Reverend J.W Inman, Matthew junior's uncle was head of a military school, preparing pupils for army and navy service according to the Army and Navy Gazette January 28<sup>th</sup> 1860. It is likely that Matthew followed that route into the Navy. In the summer of 1847 the Reverend Inman had faced court proceedings that were widely reported in the press for the excessive punishment inflicted on a pupil at Grantham School where he was head teacher. According to the press the verdict of 'Guilty' was tempered with a recommendation for mercy. The England and Wales Criminal register 1791- 1891 confirms there was a case of assault heard on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1847. The Stamford Mercury 28th May 1847 contains a statement from the committee formed in order to take measures to rectify abuses. The lack of credibility at Grantham School presumably prompted the Reverend to return to Hampshire.

The Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette - Saturday 26 August 1865 recounts the circumstances that led to Matthew Inman's dismissal from the navy. The incident may possibly be related to the death of his mother just a short time before.



According to the 1881 Census, Matthew is a painter /artist lodging at an address in Mount Pleasant, Liverpool. The National Probate Calendar 1903 states that Matthew Inman, formerly of 1c Leece Street Liverpool died at the Liverpool Workhouse on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1886. It is recorded that he left his effects to Rose White Morey. The circumstances of his residency at the workhouse are not known.

The Moreys were relatives on Matthew's mother Matilda's side. Rose White Morey is found in the 1851 Census in Stockton at Albert Place at the home of Henry her brother in law and her sister Agnes Barnes. Agnes , fourth daughter of the late Richard Marden Morey was married to Harry Barnes, Solicitor in Hampshire in August 1839. Rose is recorded in that census as a landed proprietor. Rose was Matthew Inman's aunt. The death of Mr Richard Marden Morey, Yeoman is reported in the Hampshire Telegraph of 7<sup>th</sup> May 1827. Born in 1826, Rose was only an infant when her father died.



### C 1858 HOPKINSON

The 1841 Census -which is prior to her occupation of 1 High Street- shows Sarah Hopkinson, is a widow. By the 1851 census she has moved again and is a Grocer. At some point after this she takes up residence at 1 High Street. According to the 1858 Post Office Directory, Sarah Hopkinson is keeping a Lodging House at this location.

The 1858 Post Office Directory also records James Austin Waddington Professor of Music at 1 High Street so it is feasible that he was a lodger there. By 1861 Sarah has left 1 High Street and is a housekeeper in Bishopton Road, Stockton. James Waddington, Professor of Music is recorded as the head of the household living there with his wife. It appears that Sarah has been engaged by the couple to work for them at that address.

### C 1860 BROWN

It is believed that 1 High Street was occupied during the period 1860-61 by Edith & Ann Brown, Milliners & Dress makers

### C 1861 MATTHEWMAN

Isabella Matthewman is recorded at 1 High Street in the 1861 Census. She is stated to be a Boarding House Keeper, residing there with her daughters who are milliners, a government school teacher and a school pupil. There are 2 lodgers at the address. Isabella was the widow of Alexander Matthewman, a Master Mariner who died at sea in October 1849. Before living at 1 High Street, Isabella was resident at 1 King Street.

### C 1855 OAKES

The first record of the premises as a public house is in the period 1855-56 where it is referred to as the Lambton Castle Hotel under Mr Oakes.

### C 1864 SUDRON

In 1864 the premises was under the occupation of M Sudron.

### C 1865 MATTHEWMAN

In 1865 there is reference to MJ & M Matthewman, Milliners & Dress makers and thereafter in 1868, Mrs M Matthewman. It is possible the Matthewman family were on the upper floors.

### C 1871 LAMBTON CASTLE: HAMMOND

The 1871 Census records 1 High Street as being a public house, the Lambton Castle Inn. Robert Hammond is in residence with his wife, Margaret. Slaters 1876 Directory records the premises under Robert Hammond. Robert Hammond's presence is evident in advertisements for events at the premises dating back to 1873.

Robert Hammond met an untimely death. The Daily Gazette for Middlesborough 7th January 1879 records an inquest into his death after he was found drowned. A witness George Icton stated he had been to the Blue Post Inn with Hammond and they had refreshments together. Whilst in the Inn, the deceased gave him his watch to get it repaired and also a cigar holder for safe keeping. They left at eleven o'clock in the company of a Mr Walton, a builder. They were "quite sober" and the deceased "appeared to be in good mental and bodily health and was hearty and jocular."

Hammond walked a few yards behind





Walton and Iceton. After they had gone some distance on the way home they suddenly missed Hammond. It was assumed that Hammond had gone home. The witness saw nothing further of him till his body was picked up in the Tees on Saturday. It was concluded that there was no evidence to show how he came to drown, though there was reference to a letter from his wife addressed from Ushaw Farm stating the gas bill had been received and needed paying “otherwise the creditors would take him.”

It may be that Hammond had marital and financial difficulties. The witness states that Hammond attended Carlisle Races in June and had not returned to Stockton for nine weeks and returned to find he was no longer Landlord of the Lambton Inn. The headline in the Newcastle Courant, Friday 10 January 1879 and the Durham Country Advertiser of the same day give the same account but report the event as a suspected suicide.

#### C 1879 W FARTHING

W Farthing is recorded at the Lambton Castle Inn in the Postal Directory 1879. William Farthing, publican is recorded at the premises with his wife and children and a general servant in the 1881 Census.

By the 1891 Census William Farthing and his wife Ann have retired and are living with their son Joseph who is Innkeeper at the Albion Inn.

#### C 1881 TONER

Nicholas Edward Toner took over from William Farthing from 1881 to 1887.

#### C 1890 WRIGHT

The 1890 Trade Directory records George Wright at the premises and the 1891 Census shows George Wright, his wife, sons and servant at the Lambton Castle Inn.  
Sleightholme

The 1894 Directory records Number 1 High Street as the Lambton Castle Inn under R.D Sleightholme

#### C 1896 BONNER

By 1896 the premises is under A Bonner

#### C 1899 FOXALL

By 1899 is under J Foxall

#### C 1898 CHRISP & SON

The 1898-1899 Ward's Directory records J Chrisp & Son as owners with the premises managed by A Bonner.

The 1899 Ordnance Survey Map records the premises as a public house.

The 1900-1901 Ward's Directory records the Innkeeper as J Chrisp and Son and the manager as J Foxall.

The 1901 Census records George Wood Russell as manager. He resides at the premises with his wife, his sister-in-law, his children and niece. The 1902-1903 and 1904-1905 Ward's Directory records J Chrisp and Son with G Russell as manager. The 1906-1907 Ward's Directory shows ownership still with Chrisp and Son and the manager is T.R Smith.

In the 1908- 1909  
Wards Directory the  
Lambton Castle is



recorded at 1 High Street but there are no details of management or occupants.

1900-05 (Owners J Crisp & Sons.)

## C 1902 RUSSELL

G Russell is licensee from 1902-05

## C 1906 SMITH

By 1906 TR Smith is at the property.

## C 1910 WATT

The Ward's Directories from 1910-1911 through to the 1914- 1915 edition record the Lambton Castle Inn as owned by The North Eastern Breweries Ltd with W.M Watt as manager.

The 1911 Census finds William Montague Watt at the Lambton Castle Inn. He is the hotel manager and resides there with his wife Edith and his daughter and a servant. The premises is stated to be a 7 room property. William Watt is in the 1914 Trade Directory at the address.

William Montague Watt signed up for service in the army on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1915, aged 37 years . At the time of his attestation he was manager of the Lambton Castle Hotel, Stockton. The Great War, or World War I began in July 1914 and went on to claim the lives of 16 million people.

By the end of 1915, the war had already brought Zeppelin Raids, unrestricted warfare on merchant shipping, the start of trench warfare and the deployment of gas at the battle of Ypres.

William was no doubt aware of the impetus to show support to the war locally. Stockton, as elsewhere experienced a rush of recruits in response to a new scheme initiated by Lord Derby to increase numbers. Lord Derby was appointed Director-General of Recruitment in 1915. Under the Derby scheme men could give their voluntary 'assent' to being called up if necessary; the government in turn promised to call up married men last. The Derby Scheme did not produce enough men to fulfil army recruitment demands and consequently was superseded by conscription.

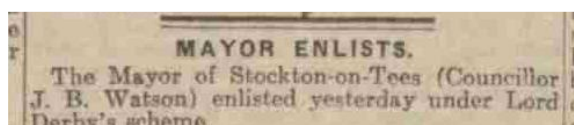


Figure 11 Mayor Enlists: Dundee Courier (3rd December 1915)

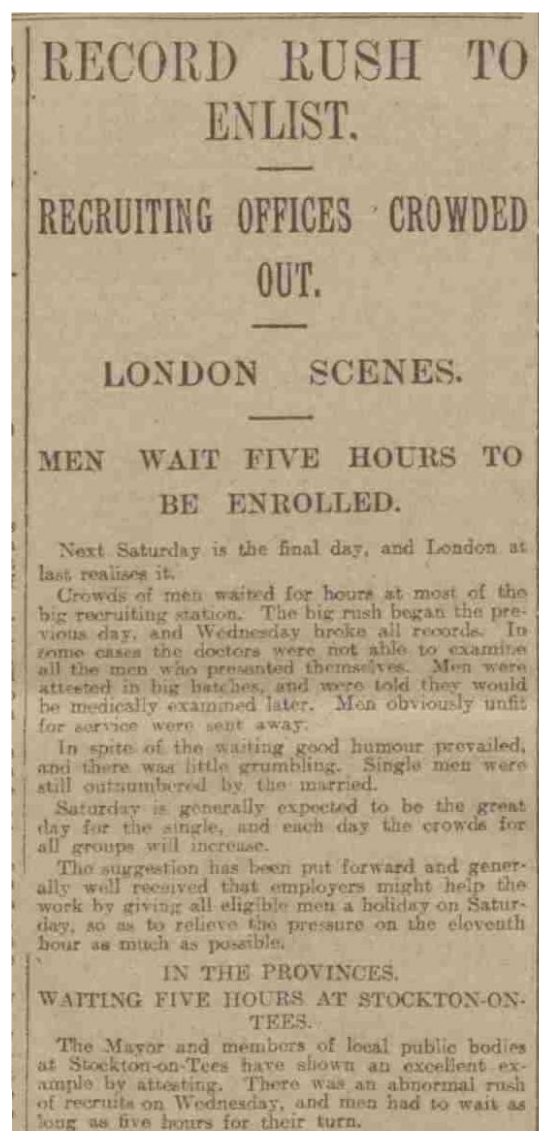


Figure 12 Western Gazette 10<sup>th</sup> December 1915





This enlistment accounts for the change of management to Mr J Lacey who is in the role for the remainder of the war.

The public meeting which STOCKTON was held at Stockton last RECRUITING. evening should do much to encourage recruiting still more. The able speech which the Town Clerk (Mr T. Downey) gave explanatory of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme, left no doubt in the minds of the large audience as to what was proposed, whilst the address of the borough member, Alderman Samuel, which followed, made the present state of affairs clear. He did not paint the war picture in those bright colours which sanguine people are wont to do, but gave a true account of how matters stood with the Allies, and what would be the consequences if a sufficient number of men were not forthcoming for voluntary service. Sir Frank Brown, too, gave the meeting much food for reflection. Stockton and Thornaby have so far done well in recruiting, but there is still room to do more, and the appeal was made to every man of military age, whether married or single, and no matter what his occupation may be, to be come attested this week.

Figure 13 Daily Gazette for Middlesbrough 6<sup>th</sup> December 1915

## C 1911 LACEY

James Lacey features in the 1911 Census as a Billard Room Manager living in Shaftsbury Terrace Thornaby. He is likely to be the J Lacey who subsequently worked at the Lambton Castle Inn. He would have been in his 50s when the war broke out.

James Lacey is reported to have been the Billiard Champion of Stockton, playing an exhibition match against William Maughan the amateur champion of the North East in according to the Northern Echo 23<sup>rd</sup> November 1894.

The 1917-1918, 1921-1922 Ward's Directory records J Lacey as manager of the Lambton Castle Inn.

## C 1924 BRIDGES

1924-1925 Ward's Directory records the manager as R Bridges for the North Eastern Breweries.

## C 1926 MERCHANT

The 1926- 1927 Ward's Directory records J Smith as the manager. The 1928-1928 shows H.H Merchant as manager.

## C 1930 SCRIVEN

The 1930-1931 Ward's Directory records J.H Scriven at the address.



## C 1932 CARROLL

The 1932- 1933 Ward's Directory records F. G Carroll at the address.

## C 1934 LLOYD

A.R Lloyd is at The Lambton Castle Inn from the 1934-1935 to 1938-1939 Ward's Directory. A.R Lloyd is resident at the address according to the 1939 Register.

## C 1958 BOYLE

T Boyle is at the premises in 1958

The Curtis Directory 1955- 1956 records the Lambton Castle Hotel as manager by Albert R Llyod.

