

32 NORTON ROAD (PREVIOUSLY 6 HARDWICK TERRACE)



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

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

C 1861 PYBUS

Thomas Pybus, Grocer is recorded at 6 Hardwick Terrace in the 1861 Census with his wife Mary Jane and son. They also have a lodger, William H Broadhead who is a clerk to a shipbuilder.

After the death of Thomas, Mary moved to 15 Hardwick Terrace, recorded in the 1871 and 1881 Census as running a boarding house.

C 1871 HUNTLEY

Mary Huntley, a retired farmer is resident at 6 Hardwick Terrace according to the 1871 Census. She is living with her niece Annie Pratt and a servant. Huntley appears in the 1873 Directory as 'Private', meaning she was in receipt of private means. By 1881 Mary and Annie had moved to 6 Nelson Terrace. By this time Mary was 89 years old.

Mary's husband Richard Huntley farmed Red Barn farm at Seaton Carew, found there in the 1861 and 1881 Census with Mary and Ann.

C 1876 PATTISON

The 1876 Directory shows Trotter and Pattison upholsterers at 6 Hardwick Terrace with Annie S Trotter as the householder. In 1876 there was a dreadful event at 6 Hardwick Terrace. A young girl, Georgina Clark Pattison was murdered by her father. The father, John Pattison was known to have violent tendencies and was heard threatening his daughter by their neighbours, a Mrs Trotter and a Miss Trotter. Present at the scene was a lodger Fenwick Trotter. A brush was used to beat Georgina on the head causing a fracture to her skull. It was suggested that the lodger, Fenwick Trotter was accustomed to violence being meted out to Georgina.



ALLEGED MURDER AT STOCKTON.

A girl named Georgina Clark Pattison, 16 years of age, died at her home, No. 6, Hardwicke Terrace, Stockton, on Sunday morning, under suspicious circumstances. A post-mortem examination was ordered to be made on Monday, and immediately after this had been done, the deceased's father, John Pattison, a painter, was arrested by Inspector Bell, on suspicion of having caused the death of his daughter, on Tuesday morning. Mr. Coroner Settle opened an inquiry into the circumstances of the case at the New Police Station, Stockton.—The first witness called was Annie Sophia Trotter, widow of an upholsterer. She stated that on Saturday night about eleven o'clock, she was in company with the deceased in the High Street, where they parted. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, deceased came to her (witness's) house, No. 1, Hardwicke Terrace, to get some coals. Whilst talking to two men in the yard (they did not like to get the coals when a stranger was present), deceased's father came in in a passion, and told deceased to go home. Deceased went down into the kitchen to get the coals, and her father followed her, and witness, whilst standing at the top of the stairs, heard him say to deceased, "If you are not out of this house, and sharp, I will lift you." He then came upstairs, and was followed by deceased, who had the coals with her. Fearing Pattison would ill-treat his daughter, witness and her sister-in-law followed them in a short time. The shortness of the blind enabled them to see into the kitchen, and they saw Pattison, but not deceased. Pattison said, three or four times, "Georgina, get up," angrily, and deceased cried out each time as if in fear. Witness knocked at the door, and told Pattison that she would call the police if she heard any more noise. Mrs. Pattison told witness to hold her tongue. Witness and her sister-in-law then stood at the window about 10 minutes, when the gas was turned down very low, and something was put across the window, so that they could not see into the room. For about ten minutes the gas was turned on full again, and witness and her sister-in-law remained until about one o'clock on Sunday morning, when the gas was put out entirely, and all being quiet they went home. Deceased had complained to witness of the ill-treatment she received from her father. Pattison was a steady man, but of a most violent temper. He was sober on Saturday, but was unable to control his temper. Some time ago witness was not friendly with him, and he then did not like deceased to go to her house. Deceased made no reply when her father threatened her. Deceased was a steady and respectable girl.—Selina Sarah Trotter, sister-in-law to the last witness, gave corroborative evidence, and added that on Sunday morning about eight o'clock, her brother, Fenwick Trotter, who lives at the house of Mrs. Pattison, their sister and deceased's stepmother, came to No. 6, Hardwicke Terrace, and said Georgina was poorly, and asked witness to go along. She said she would go shortly, and he then said the girl was dead. She went in and saw the girl lying on the floor dead. Her father was sobbing and holding deceased's head on his knee. Witness asked Mrs. Pattison what had caused deceased's death, and she replied that her husband had never touched her. Deceased had shown witness marks on her legs which she said her father caused by kicking her.—Fenwick Trotter, a young man, said he lodged at Pattison's house. He was in when Pattison and deceased returned, and

Figure 2 Knaresborough Post - Saturday 20 May 1876

door, and told Pattison that she would call the police if she heard any more noise. Mrs. Pattison told witness to hold her tongue. Witness and her sister-in-law then stood at the window about 10 minutes, when the gas was turned down very low, and something was put across the window, so that they could not see into the room. For about ten minutes the gas was turned on full again, and witness and her sister-in-law remained until about one o'clock on Sunday morning, when the gas was put out entirely, and all being quiet they went home. Deceased had complained to witness of the ill-treatment she received from her father. Pattison was a steady man, but of a most violent temper. He was sober on Saturday, but was unable to control his temper. Some time ago witness was not friendly with him, and he then did not like deceased to go to her house. Deceased made no reply when her father threatened her. Deceased was a steady and respectable girl.—Selina Sarah Trotter, sister-in-law to the last witness, gave corroborative evidence, and added that on Sunday morning about eight o'clock, her brother, Fenwick Trotter, who lives at the house of Mrs. Pattison, their sister and deceased's stepmother, came to No. 6, Hardwicke Terrace, and said Georgina was poorly, and asked witness to go along. She said she would go shortly, and he then said the girl was dead. She went in and saw the girl lying on the floor dead. Her father was sobbing and holding deceased's head on his knee. Witness asked Mrs. Pattison what had caused deceased's death, and she replied that her husband had never touched her. Deceased had shown witness marks on her legs which she said her father caused by kicking her.—Fenwick Trotter, a young man, said he lodged at Pattison's house. He was in when Pattison and deceased returned, and was reading with his back to them. He heard a knock, and on getting up and looking round he saw deceased falling to the floor, and her father standing about two yards from her with a long brush [produced] in his hand. When she fell, Pattison said to deceased, "I will learn you to stay out." His sister (Mrs. Pattison) had gone to bed, but she came down stairs on hearing the noise.—By the jury: He did not say to Pattison, "Why have you struck the girl with that brush?" Pattison was very much enraged. Deceased complained that her head was hurt. Witness went to the girl and told her to get up. She then sat up on the floor, and witness went to bed. He saw no blood.—Two or three jurymen commented on witness's apathetic conduct, and said he appeared to be accustomed to such occurrences.—The inquiry was then adjourned until seven o'clock.—Dr. Watson produced deceased's skull in court. There was a fracture extending from one side to the other, and near the top was a large egg-shaped hole.—The prisoner was not present during the inquiry. In the afternoon he was brought before the magistrates, charged with causing the death of his daughter, and remanded until Thursday.

The adjourned inquiry into the death of Georgina Pattison was held on Tuesday night.—Mr. Watson described the fractures of the skull, and said they must have been caused by a severe blow with a blunt instrument. A brush was a likely thing to cause the injury.—Inspector Bell stated that he apprehended Pattison, and on charging him with wilfully murdering his daughter, he said, "Oh, no, no."—After deliberating in private for a few minutes, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against John Pattison," and censured Fenwick Trotter severely for his conduct.

On Thursday, the prisoner was brought up on remand, and committed for trial at the Assizes for manslaughter.

Figure 1 Morperth Herald - Saturday 20 May 1876



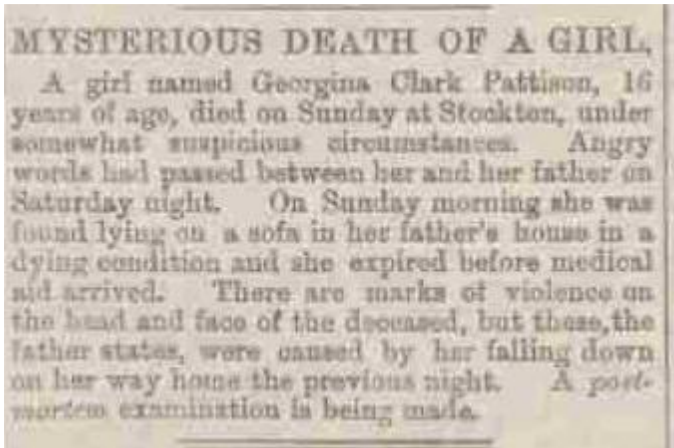


Figure 3 Edinburgh Evening News - Tuesday 16 May 1876

The Coroner’s Inquisition, however, was not the end of the story. The England and Wales Criminal Register records that John Pattison was acquitted of murder on 29th June 1876.

Accounts of the trial are interesting reading. It is stated that John Pattison pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of his daughter. It is also reported that

Georgina provoked her father. Witnesses gave character references on behalf of John Pattison.

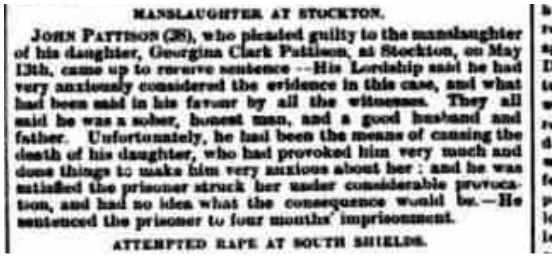


Figure 4 Durham County Advertiser - Friday 07 July 1876

The Northern Echo explains the thinking that led to a plea of guilty to a charge of manslaughter. Georgina had apparently been involved with a man and the blow dealt to her is deemed by the judge to be an act triggered out of fatherly protectiveness. One report in the refers to the defence being put forward that the actions were the result of fear that she would stray from the path of virtue.



John Pattison was sentenced to 4 months hard labour, leniency being implemented due to the provocation of finding his daughter with a man. This says much about the moral stands of the day and views about women and virtue.

Fenwick Trotter, the boarder at the Pattison house was the son of Annie Sophia Trotter and brother of Selina Sophia Trotter of 1 Hardwick Terrace.

The Daily Gazette for Middlesbrough - Tuesday 16 May 1876 reports that Selina stated John Pattison was the most violent man she had ever known.

more not to feel compassion for him.

THE STOCKTON MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

In the case of John Pattison (33), painter, who had pleaded not guilty to the charge of the manslaughter of Georgina Clark Pattison, at Stockton, 13th May, 1876,

Mr EDGE, for the prisoner, intimated his intention to withdraw his former plea, and plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter. Prisoner was committed by the Coroner on the charge of wilful murder, but his friend the counsel for the prosecution offered to take no evidence upon that charge.

Mr GAZEMAN, for the prosecution, said he did not desire to say anything in pressing the charge.

The jury, therefore, at the direction of His Lordship, found the prisoner not guilty of wilful murder.

Mr EDGE said that in taking this course he had experienced great anxiety, but after carefully examining the evidence he had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to resist a verdict of manslaughter.

His Lordship: You are quite right.

Mr EDGE, continuing, said he knew the facts of the case were before His Lordship in the depositions, but he should call some witnesses to character, who would speak to prisoner's uniform kind and faithful behaviour to his wife and children. He thought he could satisfy his lordship that on this unfortunate occasion, when prisoner used violence to his daughter, it was his anxiety for the welfare of the girl that caused him to forget himself. It was in the depositions that when the prisoner's wife drew his attention to the fact that his daughter hadn't returned, he went and found her in another part of the premises in a position that would irritate any father—with a stranger's arm around her.

His Lordship: Yes, I know: there was very much to cause provocation.

Mr EDGE said that the prisoner had no doubt felt it his duty to take particular care of the deceased, as her own mother was dead. He would show that, with this single exception, prisoner had been a kind and indulgent father.

His Lordship said that he did not need any evidence to show that. Every witness that spoke of the prisoner in the depositions spoke to his good character. He saw that enough had occurred that night to make prisoner very anxious about his daughter and very angry. The unfortunate result of the blow was entirely unforeseen, and as regarded prisoner entirely an accident. He would also take into account that the girl's skull was very weak. His Lordship further stated that he would take for granted what everyone said in the depositions with regard to prisoner's character.

Mr EDGE: I ask you to deal as mercifully with the prisoner as you can.

His Lordship: You may be sure I shall. It was not an intentional injury at all. He struck her in a moment of passion, not having the least notion of the result of the blow. I will consider of it; let him go down for the present.

Prisoner was accordingly removed.

Figure 5 Northern Echo - Tuesday 04 July 1876



C 1881 WATSON

Watson, a plumber employing 2 boys is at 6 Hardwick Terrace with his wife Ruth and two children according to the 1881 Census. He also appears in the 1890 Directory. Thomas Brownless Watson was born in Stockton. His father, Charles Watson was a grocer in Farrer Street.

By 1891 Thomas B Watson has relocated to Westbourne Terrace Stockton. He is recorded there in the Census of that year and that of 1901.

There is an advert for Watson at Central Buildings in the Stockton Herald, South Durham and Cleveland Advertiser.

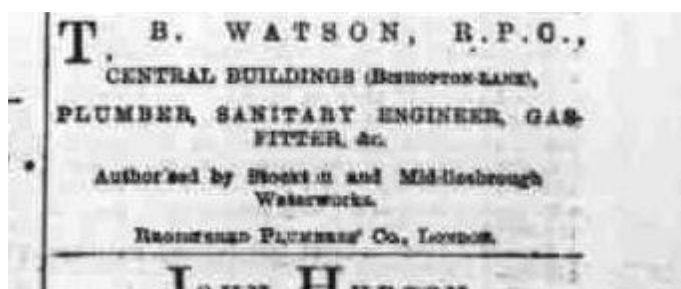


Figure 6 Stockton Herald, South Durham and Cleveland Advertiser - Saturday 31 December 1892

In 1911 the Watson family is found, still in Stockton, living in West End Terrace.

Thomas Brownless Watson was a prominent figure in Stockton, serving on the town council. In 1902 he was at the centre of a libel case that was reported in the Northern Weekly Gazette as drawing a large crowd into the court room.

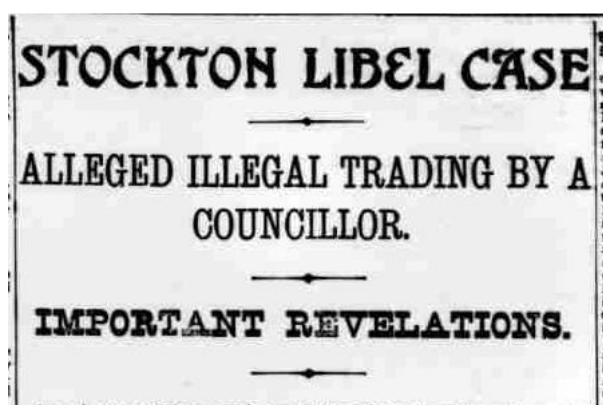


Figure 7 Northern Weekly Gazette - Saturday 15 November 1902

Thomas Brownless Watson was the plaintiff in the case. The account in the press described how Mr Watson had carried on his plumbing business in Stockton for 26 years. The defendant was a



former Minister at the Congregational Church, Mr G. S Ordish.

It was outlined that in his role as a councillor Mr Watson served on the Gas Committee, the Gas Works being the property of the Town Council and run by that committee. Mr Watson and Mr Ordish stood against each other in the local council election. It was alleged that prior to the election Mr Ordish had printed and distributed leaflets that suggested that he had used Gas Works employees in his own business at tax payer's expense. There followed allegations about Watson's abuse of power on the Sanitary Committee, resulting in premises that he had an interest in being paved. The jury found in favour of Mr Watson and awarded £175 damages.

Thomas Brownless Watson died on 14th July 1914 and Ruth on 6th April 1924.

The business carried on. The Hartlepool Northern Daily Mail - Monday 07 April 1930 contains a notice of the death of Henry Carter Watson the eldest child of Thomas and Ruth. It indicates that Henry had followed his father into the plumbing business, becoming Managing Director. He was a member of Stockton's Town Council and a founder member of the Rotary Club as well as a Freemason.

The Northern Weekly Gazette - Saturday 15 November 1902 contains a notice of patent applications including one by Edwin Liddle and Henry Carter Watson, of Central Buildings, for improvements to an electrical switch device.



C 1891 BRAMHAM

Benjamin Bramham, Watchmaker and Jeweller is recorded in the 1891 Census at 6 Hardwick Terrace, Norton Road and also features there in the 1894 Directory.



Figure 8 Stockton Herald, South Durham and Cleveland Advertiser - Saturday 26 July 1890

C 1901 STEPHENSON

Mary Ann Stephenson, a widow, is recorded at the address in the 1901 Census. She is living with her two sons and daughter. Her eldest son Frederick is an upholsterer. The Stockton Herald, South Durham and Cleveland Advertiser - Saturday 08 June 1901 contains a submission to a childrens' page by Connie Stephenson of 6 Hardwick Terrace.

In the 1891 Census Mary Ann Stephenson was living in Norton with her husband John and their children. He was a Corn Commission Agent.

Mary is found in the 1911 Census with her sons Frederick Stephenson, an upholsterer and William Wilson Stephenson, a newspaper reporter, along with her grand-daughter Ivy Violet Yoland Crooks.



C 1911 METCALFE

The 1911 Census records Ernest Morton Metcalfe, auctioneer and ironmonger at 6 Hardwick Terrace. The 1914 Directory records Metcalfe and Thompson at the property.

In 1901 the Metcalfes are recorded at number 10 Hardwick Terrace.

There is a report of a fire at a premises occupied by E.M Metcalfe on Shotton Terrace, Yarm Lane in the Stockton Herald, South Durham and Cleveland Advertiser - Saturday 12 February 1916. It was reported that several fine antiques were destroyed.

In 1939 Ernest M Metcalfe is residing in Essex, working as a hardware dealer according to the England and Wales Register.

Ernest was the son of Charles Metcalfe, also an auctioneer who occupied 11 Hardwick Terrace until his unfortunate death after being hit by a train in 1904.

C 1914 BROADBENT

The next occupant of 6 Hardwick Terrace moved to the address in 1914. The Daily Gazette for Middlesbrough - Tuesday 30 June 1914 records the transfer of the business of Mrs Broadbent, Wardrobe Dealer from 19 Bishopton Lane to 6 Hardwick Terrace. A Wardrobe Dealer sold second-hand clothes. The 1901 Census confirms that Mary Broadbent was resident at 19 Bishopton Lane at that time. Previously, Mary Broadbent is recorded in the 1891 Census as Dealer in Clothes at Union Square. A report of a theft from the premises also indicates her presence there back in 1887 (Stockton Herald, South Durham and Cleveland Advertiser - Saturday 16 July 1887).

C 1925 SIVE

The Directories record Sive, furniture dealer at the address from 1925 to 1938. Louis Sive, furniture dealer is recorded living in Dundas Street in the 1939 England and Wales register. There are adverts for a money lender called Louis Sive at 3 Hardwick Terrace in 1914/15.

