

RAMBLE INTO THE PAST
A WALK FROM MARTON TO GRIMSBY

MIDDLESBROUGH
HERITAGE
TRAILS



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PARK TO PARK

The growth of Middlesbrough from a tiny hamlet, population of only twenty five in 1801, to a world famous industrial town in only sixty years is one of exciting aspiration and formidable hard work.

Originally Middlesbrough or rather Mydilsburgh was just a small Priory at a crossing point on the River Tees. This was used by monks and pilgrims travelling from the great religious establishments of Whitby and Durham. For 400 years this was the peaceful pattern of life until Henry VIII put pay to that with his Act of Dissolution and by 1537 the Priory was closed. A small farm continued to exist, but the place was to remain remote and lonely until the 27th December 1830. On this day the Sunnyside locomotive rolled into the new Middlesbrough Railway Branch.

Under the leadership of the Quaker businessman, Joseph Pease, the new railway town of Middlesbrough was established to supply labour for the new coal port at Port Darlington. However it was not until the discovery of iron ore in the Cleveland Hills in 1850 by John Vaughan that the town grew into an unstoppable industrial giant. William Gladstone, the then Prime Minister, visiting in 1862 described the place as an Infant Hercules.

Middlesbrough may be a fairly new town, but the history of the surrounding area is much older. Just south of the town lies parkland that takes you on a walk into the past, including the story of the areas most famous son!

Here we have a circular walk that takes in Marton (Village on the Marsh) and goes on to the ancient Scandinavian village of Ormesby (Ormr's settlement). Stretching your legs along this route you can find out more about the industrial heritage of Nineteenth Century Middlesbrough, the Georgian splendor of Ormesby Hall and of course a certain Captain James Cook.



PARK TO PARK

3 STEWART PARK

This 120 acre green expanse has seen much change in its time. Henry Bolckow, business partner of John Vaughan, and also Middlesbrough's first mayor and MP, built a majestic mansion on the site of the previous grand house, built in 1786 by Bartholomew Rudd. The land and house were sold to Councillor Thomas Dortmund in 1923 who donated it for use as a public park which opened in 1928. The park celebrated 80 years of use in 2008.

www.waaremiddlesbrough.com/venue/stewart-park/

1 ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH MARTON

The original Church dates from the 12th Century, Norman period. Dedicated to St Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne who died in 687, the Church is most noted for being the place where on the 3rd November 1728 James Cook was baptised. More recently it is the resting place for many of Middlesbrough's early entrepreneurs Winterschladen, Newbould, Rudd, Brunton and Dixon. Both John Vaughan and Henry Bolckow, the first and most famous Iron Masters, are buried here too.

www.communicate.co.uk/ne/stcuthbertsmarton

2 MARTON

This medieval village was originally divided into two separate sections of East and West. During the nineteenth century this large agricultural parish stretched from what is now Longlands to Coulby Newham.

14 THE GROVE

This was home to many of Middlesbrough's prominent businessmen including Forbes, Hinton, Newbould and Winterschladen.

Please ensure you use the crossing when returning to St Cuthberts.

4 THE CAPTAIN COOK BIRTHPLACE MUSEUM

The museum opened in 1978. This place tells the story of Middlesbrough's and arguably one of England's most famous sons. The Museum is world famous and is well worth a visit if you have not done so before. Adjacent to the museum is the collande, which is all that remains of Marton Hall.

www.middlesbroughmuseums.co.uk

5 THE GRANITE VASE

Erected in 1858 by Henry Bolckow this is the area where James Cook was born on the 27th October 1728. The cottage was to be his home for the first 8 years of his life.

6 LADGATE LANE

This was an ancient route from the Pennines to Saltburn.

Please use the Pelican Crossing

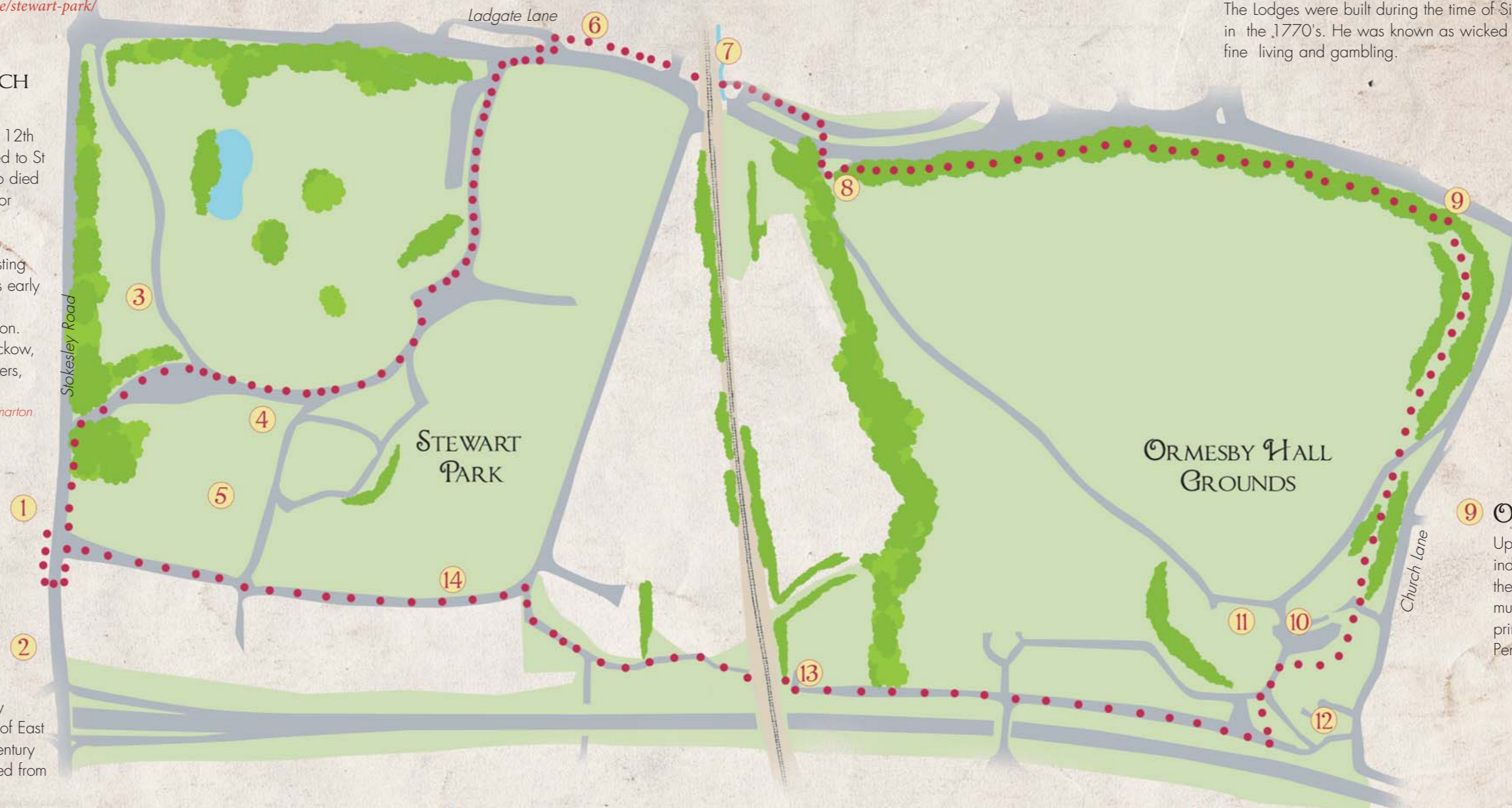
7 ORMESBY BECK

Ormesby Beck is one of five important becks in Middlesbrough that flow into the River Tees. Beck is the Viking word for stream.

Please be extremely careful when crossing the road.

8 THE LODGES

The Lodges were built during the time of Sir James Pennyman, 6th Baronet, in the 1770's. He was known as wicked Sir James because of his love for fine living and gambling.



9 ORMESBY

Up until Middlesbrough's explosive industrial growth in the mid 1850's the parish stretched as far as the mud-flats of the River Tees. Its last principle landowning family was the Pennyman family.

12 ST CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, ORMESBY

It is thought a church has existed on this site for over 1,000 years. The current church was completely restored to its original Norman style in 1874. The old Ormesby vicarage was once considered to be the oldest house in Yorkshire.

13 RAILWAY UNDERPASS

The railway line originally built to link Middlesbrough to Guisborough (the ancient capital of Cleveland) in 1854. It now serves as one of the gateways to the North York Moors. During the Victorian period, Middlesbrough was at the cutting edge of railway expansion. As we mentioned earlier it was the railways that really helped Middlesbrough develop as a town. The rail line that came to Middlesbrough was part of the famous Stockton to Darlington line which in 1825 saw the worlds first steam powered train. Middlesbrough was, in fact, the worlds first railway created town.

10 STABLES & CLOCK

The stable was built in 1772 again by wicked Sir James. He adored horses and the betting that went with them!

11 ORMESBY HALL

This was built in 1740's on the site of a much earlier house built in 1600 (part of which still survives in the east wing) by James Pennyman. The last Pennyman to live here, James Beaumont Worsley Pennyman and his wife, Elizabeth, donated the estate to the National Trust in 1961. Both James and Elizabeth were passionate about the plight of those less fortunate and worked tirelessly (particularly during the Great Depression of the 1930's) to alleviate the hardship of the poor. The Hall and land now owned by the National Trust stands as a splendid example of Georgian architecture.

www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/wormesbyhall