Townscape Heritage Project Building Timeline

149 HIGH STREET







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 <u>Eleanor.blyth@stoctkon.gov.uk</u>.

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

BLAIR

George Young Blair was a prominent Stockton resident and the last to reside at 149 High Street before its conversion into Robinson's Department Store, a building that many Stockton residents today would recognise as Debenhams.

Career

Born in Scotland in 1824, Blair was a talented engineer and left Scotland to take up a position as manger of Palmer and Co. Engineering Works in Jarrow. He later moved to Stockton to manage the Engine Works of Messrs Fossick and Hackworth. Around 1861 he moved into number 149-150 High Street. Blair was involved in developing marine engines and became a partner in the company. Upon the retirement of Thomas Hackworth, Blair became the sole owner of the works.



Figure 1 Photocopy of a sketch of George Young Blair Preston Hall Museum

The Dominie Magazine featured a sketch of George Young Blair on 18 March 1875 shown in Figure 1.

Blair became very wealthy and purchased a country home in Hutton Rudby, however the family retained 149-150 High Street as their town home.



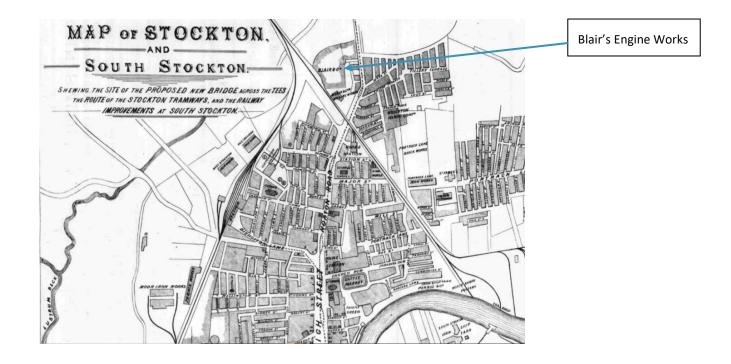


Figure 2 Map showing location of Blair's Engine Works: Stockton Herald 25th December 1880

Figure 2 shows the location of Blair's Engine Works as at December 1880

By 1881 the census shows that Blair was a Justice of the Peace to Durham and Managing Director of Blair and Co, employing 1,560 men and 320 boys.



Figure 3 Photograph of workmen leaving Blair's Engine Works, Summer 1900: Preston Hall Museum



Family Life

George Young Blair married 3 times and had 7 children. Unfortunately only 3 outlived him. He had 2 sons, George Young and John and a daughter, Agnes to his first wife Jane Thom. Jane died in 1861.

George married Margaret Borrie in 1862 and they had a son called Peter Borrie and 3 daughters Mary Young, Florence Jean and Margaret Amy. There followed a tragic series of deaths starting with two of his children to Jane. Agnes died in 1862, followed by John in 1865. His son George died in 1877, aged 22 years old. George's wife Margaret died in February 1888.

His son Peter died of typhoid at the family home on High Street in January 1891. Typhoid was prevalent in the area at the time. The Daily Gazette for Middlesbrough - Saturday 20 September 1890 reported that the disease had reach epidemic proportions and Middlesbrough hospital was overwhelmed with cases so would be unable to take cases from Stockton. Typhoid was very common, but little understood in the early part of the 19th century. By the time of Peter Blair's death there was a growing understanding of the importance of access to clean water and food as the main way of controlling this disease.

Blair's Final Years & Sale of 149 High Street

In 1899 at the age of 65 years George married Mary Ann Bower, a friend of his daughter. He died in 1894. After Blair's death, the house was put up for sale along with some of its contents. The advertisement gives us an intriguing glimpse of the layout of the house and its contents before it was changed into the first Robinson's building in Stockton. The house must have been of a substantial size. The sale advert tells us it was a sevenbedroom dwelling. The extensive list of contents includes 3 pianos and a 12- foot dining table.

The North-Eastern Gazette of 8th June 1895 announced the sale of the house and the transition into a commercial premises: "A Stockton Residence Sold- the residence of the late Mr G. Y. Blair, J.P, in Stockton Highstreet has been sold to Mssrs M Robinson and Co. of West Hartlepool, for £3,750. It will be converted into an extensive emporium for drapery and general furnishings. The head of the firm Mr M. Robinson, resides at East Hartlepool."

ROBINSON

On 28th April 1896 the Stockton North-Eastern Gazette announced the opening of Robinson's Emporium: *"Messers M. Robinson and Co., of the Manchester House and the Coliseum, West Hartlepool, being about to open new premise at Nos. 149 and 150, High-street Stockton, as a general drapery and complete house furnishing emporium, entertained a select company to dinner yesterday in the Royal Hotel. The premises were formerly the town residence of the late Mr G Y Blair, J.P (of the engine firm of Blair and Co Limited) possession of which was acquired last June. The house has been completely metamorphosed and the garden behind has been built up into a four-storeyed building, covering altogether*



673 square yards, while over 400 square yards of ground have been acquired for possible future extensions..."

The Hartlepool Northern Daily Mail - Wednesday 29 April 1896 describes a celebratory dinner at which Mr Robinson reflected on his humble beginnings 21 years previously in Hartlepool and the rapid expansion of his business. Mr Robinson describes the newly acquired High Street premises as being originally five storeys high. There are huge plate glass windows to the front of the building and along its entrance corridor which has a mirrored ceiling and a mosaic pavement. There are numerous electric lights.

Robinson's Structure & Décor

We are fortunate to have access to the original plans for the conversion of 149 High Street into Robinson's Store as well as to contemporary accounts that give an insight into its interior.



Figure 4 Plans for 149-150 High Street (Tees Archive)



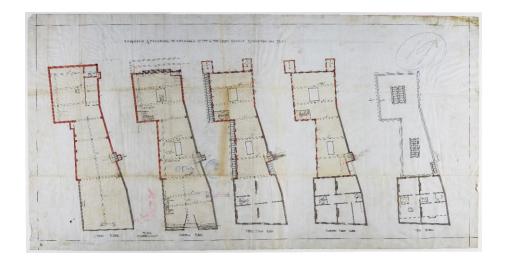


Figure 5 Floor Plan 149-150 High Street (Tees Archive)

The monumental scale of the redevelopment of Blair's former home is evident in a feature in the Northern Echo of 28th April 1896. The original building is said to have been comprised of 5 storeys including attics and basement. The writer marvels at the size of the new construction measuring 150 feet long and 50 feet wide which dwarfs the older building.

The writer provides a 'walking tour' of the building which gives valuable detail on its style, the technology used and the companies that were engaged its construction. Robinson's décor is described as sleek and bright with white-painted pine, white Lincrusta and mirrors. Lincrusta wallcovering, was first manufactured in 1877 and is still made today using the same technology and materials. It became immensely popular because it was attractive as well as washable and durable. Lincrusta designs were used in a wide range of contexts from royal homes to railway carriages, as well as notable buildings throughout the world, including The White House. Lincrusta is associated with quality and taste. Picked out in pink, blue and gold, it is used on Robinson's upper floors where the 'higher classes' of goods are displayed. The decorating was carried out by Messers Boanson and Sons of West Hartlepool.

We are told in the press that Blair's garden was removed to make way for a flat roofed extension which is accessible from the top floor. It is said to be the first of its type in the North East constructed of vulcanite and covered with sand and cobbles, giving the visitor the feeling of being by the seaside. The writer goes as far as to say that the view over Stockton from the roof may, in itself, become an attraction.

The Grand Opening

Robinson's grand opening took place on 29th April 1896. The Stockton store was known as the Coliseum like its Hartlepool counterpart. The Northern Guardian (Hartlepool) of Thursday 30th April 1896 Robinsons claims that, at 673 square yards and four storeys, the premises is the largest area covered by a drapery in the county, or even in the North of England.



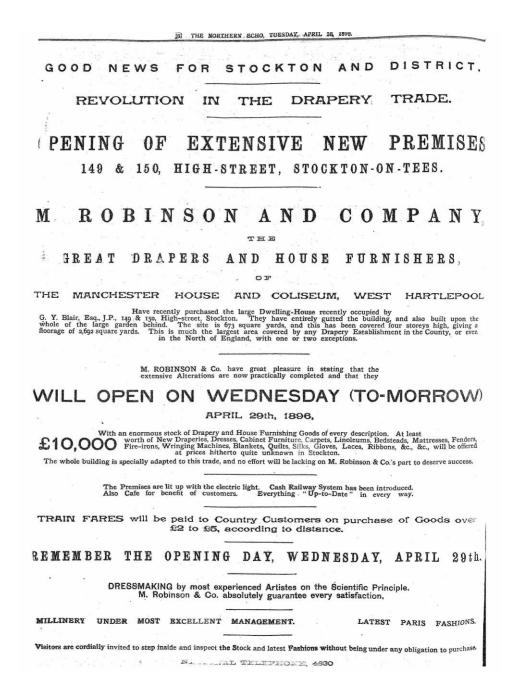


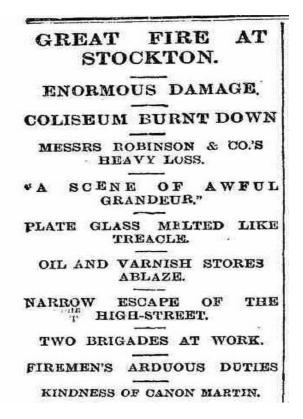
Figure 6 Robinson's Opening Northern Echo April 28 1896

A Devastating Fire

In December 1899, a terrible fire ravaged the Robinson building. It must have been a dreadful sight. It was reported that the plate glass windows melted like treacle. The press reported that the vulcanite flat roof (mentioned previously as a key feature of the building) was particularly combustible. There was also damage to some of the nearby buildings, notably Armstrong's Painter and Decorators and Clarke's Chemists as well as two dwellings.



The Reverend Martin, living at the vicarage next door offered support, as did many locals.



A New Coliseum

Robinson's quickly proposed a temporary building be erected in Wellington Street, a proposal that initiated considerable debate- understandably, perhaps about measures to reduce the risk of fire. By May 1901 the temporary building at Wellington Street- 'The Temporary Coliseum' - was for sale by auction, the new premises on High Street having been completed by building contractor Mr. Harry Smith of Stockton.

The new building – the building we know today as the former Debenhams- was reported to be even bigger than the original, with 6 floors including the basement. The structure is described as a steel skeleton encased in plaster. The sketch of the building frontage from 1901 is still recognisable today. Customers would find a range of goods including cloth, china, clothing and carpets on the ground floor. The

ground floor also contained a saw-mill at the rear facing onto East Street. There is reference to the presence of cabinet makers, polishers and upholsterers at the rear of the building, reflecting an increase in this area of business.

The upper floors offer a range of goods but also fitting rooms, a café, gentleman's smoking rooms and lavatory facilities for both ladies and gentlemen. Even after public conveniences were popularised after the Great Exhibition of 1851 where flushing toilets were available for a small fee, public conveniences for women were a rarity. In 1889 a women's convenience opened at Piccadilly Circus, in the heart of London's West End shopping district. The availability

of conveniences in



GLOBE

proximity to fashionable department stores made business sense as this meant prosperous middle-class women could spend more time browsing and spending. Large stores like Robinsons followed this example, providing facilities so that ladies did not have to leave the store.

Unsurprisingly, after recent events it is stated in descriptions of the store that there is a sprinkler system in case of fire. It is also noted that the cash railway system of the original building has been replaced by a compressed air cash transport system. The shop is heated by radiators and there is a sophisticated lighting system with fail safes so that no area of the store can be plunged into darkness.





Figure 7 Robinson's Coronation Shopping Week: North Eastern Daily Gazette 9th June 1901



The scale of Robinson's store meant it was a prominent feature of the High Street. This 1911 sketch gives an impression of the extent of the building.



Figure 8 Robinson's: North Eastern Daily Gazette 9th June 1911



Here is a selection of photographs are sketches of Robinson's over the years.

This photograph shows the later Robinson's building decked out for a celebration.



These articles in the Northern Daily Mail shows the different branches of Robinson's across Teeside in 1907.









The Later Years

Robinson & Co. Draper remained recorded in the Ward's Directory until 1938-1939. After the death of Matthias Robinson in 1929, his sons took over the running of the business with his son Cyril running the Stockton branch until he retired. The Stockton branch was then run by Lionel, Matthias' grandson. Debenhams acquired Robinson's stores in 1962 but traded under the Robinson name (Newcastle journal 29 September 1962).



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