

The House

Mr Wood's Library

INTRODUCTION: THE PRODUCTIVE ESTATE

On 14th June 1622 the shrewd financier Sir Arthur Ingram bought the manor and estate of Temple Newsam from Ludovic Duke of Lennox for £12,000. He realised that land was one



Portrait of Sir Arthur Ingram, George Geldorp

of the safest investments in those troubled times. It yielded cash returns from rents, could be used as security for loans, and could become a status symbol and power base. Although Sir Arthur's descendants came to own as many as 16 estates in 4 different counties Temple Newsam always remained their principal asset.

Within 20 years the income from the estate of over 4,000 acres was about £1,200 pa. This comprised the rents from 31 tenanted farms, profits from leasing the deer park and grazing rights, and the income from the coal mines. By 1870 there were 69 tenants in 60 dwellings providing over £7,000 pa in rents. In addition, the value of timber felled that year was £1,400, and royalties from coal nearly £12,000.

1 Deed of Conveyance, 1622

14th June 1622. Seals of Ludovic Duke of Lennox, Lord Esme March, Lady Katherine March, Edmund Clough, Owen Hughes, Thomas Allen and William Bennett. Endorsed and signed by 31 tenants. (WYAS)

THE ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE

An estate's demesne (its parkland and home farm) was also intended to show the owner's good taste and prosperity. Sir

Bird's Eye View of Temple Newsam, engraving, c.1700
by Jan Kip after Leonard Knyff.





Map of the Town of Leeds..., by Joshua Thorpe (1819-21).

Arthur Ingram's French gardener Pierre Monjoye designed a series of terraces and parterres (complete with sculptures), with a walled garden for flowers and shrubs overlooked by a Banqueting House, gazebos and a fountain. Other enclosed spaces included a bowling green, kitchen gardens, with nurseries and orchards beyond. Two large gabled blocks (stables and offices) flanked an impressive forecourt while long straight avenues to the west and north led to a seemingly infinite horizon.

In the second decade of the 18th century Sir Arthur Ingram's great-grandsons created the mile-long East Avenue as a dramatic new axial approach. Henry 7th Viscount built some two and a half miles of brick walls in the 1740s enclosing much of the parkland to the west and north. New stables and offices were created, in effect framing the house.

But it was the leading landscape architect Capability Brown, working for the 9th Viscount and his wife in the 1760s, who brought about the most significant changes. Although his plans were never fully realised, his concept of a serene or 'picturesque' landscape – one which sought to imitate the pictures of the French 17th century artist Claude Lorraine – is still here today. During the 19th century Brown's landscape was allowed to mature and a new terrace and garden with small formal flower beds was created in front of the rebuilt South Wing.

A Prospect of Temple Newsam, by James Chapman.



View of Temple Newsam from the East, attributed to M.A. Rooker.

TEMPLE NEWSAM AND THE HON EDWARD WOOD (1904-1922)

After inheriting the estate from his aunt Mrs Meynell Ingram in 1904 Edward Wood was put under great pressure to develop the full economic potential of the estate.

In 1909 Leeds Corporation compulsorily purchased 610 acres of the estate at Knostrop for £149,644 for a new sewage plant. On the very edge of the park itself the new Temple Pit was sunk – part of the massive workings of the Waterloo Main Colliery – although the view from the house was carefully shielded by newly planted clumps of trees.

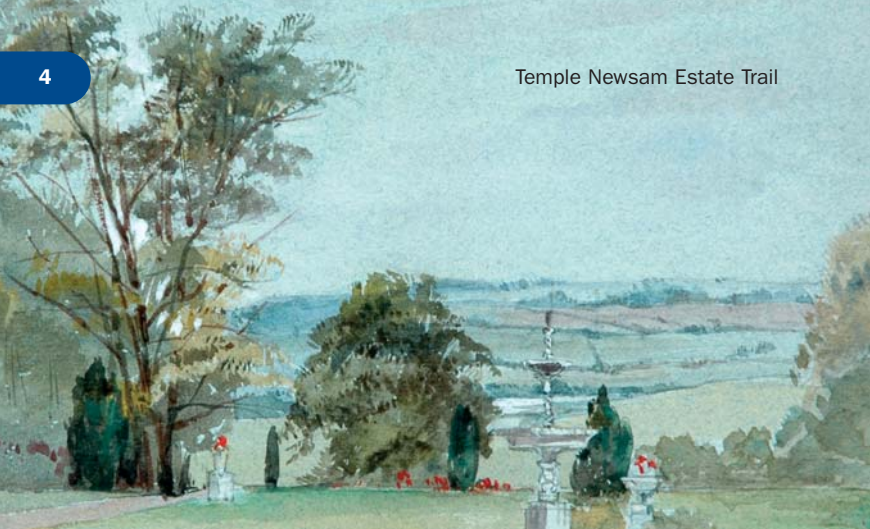
The aftermath of the First World War had a demoralising effect on the owners of country estates. In 1922 therefore, with his political career ahead of him, Edward Wood decided to sell the park and mansion to Leeds Corporation for a nominal sum. By placing important covenants over them, he ensured their preservation for the future.

2 Deed of Conveyance

Between the Hon E.F.L. Wood M.P. and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Leeds 18 September 1922. The City paid £35,000 for the mansion and 917 acres of park. (Legal and Democratic Services Dept.)

3 Lord Robert Cecil's Arbitration 1909

Between the Hon Edward Frederick Lindley Wood and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Leeds.



The South Garden, c.1875, watercolour by Mrs Meynell Ingram.

The Great Hall

ART AND NATURE: CHANGES OF THE 1790s

In 1796 Frances Lady Irwin wrote to her friend Lady Stafford, 'I amuse myself prodigiously for I have attacked a huge wing of Templenewsam...'. She was referring to the rebuilding of the south wing of the house that was at last in hand after over 30 years of planning. Robert Adam, James Wyatt, John Carr of York and Capability Brown had all provided designs, but a Leeds architect William Johnson was chosen.

To reflect a new more intimate relationship with nature the new



The Borghese Vase.

windows were taller, almost reaching to the floor and giving better views towards the river. A 'French window' was created, originally probably in the Terrace Room and later in its present location in the centre bay of the Great Hall, opening directly onto the new terrace overlooking the lawns and shrubs of the new garden. A copy of the famous Borghese Vase formed an aesthetic link between the gardens and the house.

4 Aleppo with Miss Brewster, Anglo-Flemish School early 18th century.

One of three horse paintings from Aldby Hall, Yorkshire. Bought 1960. (14.1/60)

5 The Borghese Vase

(Coadestone copy).

Recorded in the Great Hall in 1808.

6 Mother Neasham with Stephen Jefferson Up, Anglo-Flemish School, c.1727.

From Aldby Hall, Yorkshire. The painting records the winner of the Preston Races of 1727. Bought 1960. (14.2/60)



Aleppo with Miss Brewster (detail).

The Dining Room

PRODUCE FOR THE HOUSE

The estate provided much of the everyday needs for the feeding of the household. The Home Farm supplied dairy produce, poultry, bacon, pork, beef and venison which could be stored

in the Ice House. The gardens provided vegetables, salad and fruit, sometimes for pickling or preserving in the Still Room. The wider estate provided huge quantities of game in season: partridge, pheasant, rabbit and hare, for hanging and preparing in the Game Larder. Fresh fish were provided from the lakes, tanks and ponds as well as from the river Aire. Ale and small beer were brewed in the Brew House and stored in the vast cellars under the south wing. Cut flowers for the house were grown in the walled garden.

The family took pride in sending gifts of estate produce to friends far and wide, as well as to needy retired employees on the estate. The pineapples produced in the Pine Houses from the late 18th century were especially prized.

Visitor Rooms

PEOPLE AT WORK: STEWARDS OR AGENTS

At the head of the estate hierarchy was the steward (later called the agent). Under him came the household staff, the clerk of works and the heads of the various departments.

His responsibilities remained remarkably similar for 300 years. John Matteson and his nephew who served Sir Arthur Ingram received all rents, negotiated leases for land and mines, supervised building work, and oversaw the smooth running of his household.

In the early 18th century, after the family lost a fortune in the South Sea Bubble in 1720, the steward faced enormous problems. There were huge charges over the property including a mortgage, jointured property (providing 'widow's pensions') for the three dowager Lady Irwins to manage; in addition to constant maintenance and rebuilding work.

Nevertheless the stewards often showed great loyalty. The Hopkinsons of Wakefield served for nearly 40 years; Samuel Keeling for 43 years. His daughter Elizabeth married his successor Michael Scholefield (who lived in the Manor House at Whitkirk) and served for over 50 years. Thomas Waterton, steward to the impecunious 6th Viscount, left his entire personal fortune to his master on his death in 1736.

In the early and mid 19th century three generations of the Leather family, civil engineers, surveyors and entrepreneurs,

Page from estate ledger, 1893.

1 st day of January to the 31 st December 1893.		PAYMENTS			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
		By amount brought forward						5	15	70
		Donations (continued)			13	6	9			19
March		Yorkshire College Agricultural Society			20					
		Royal Social Sports Club			4	4				
April		Monthly pensions	Jardens		2	16				
		" "	farm		2	8				
		St. Nicholas' quarters pension			2	10				
		" " "			2	10				
		" " "			2	10				



George Leather, agent
for Temple Newsam,
c.1826-61.

transformed the estate into an extremely profitable enterprise, developing the Waterloo Colliery (with the Fentons), adding more property to the portfolio and selling outlying parts for urban development.

The highly effective John Farrer of Oulton was appointed in 1887. He modernised the structure of the estate, rationalised the farming, and negotiated new terms for the leases of the coal mines. His successor Philip Marsden lived at the handsome Georgian house, The Grange, on Selby Road.

PEOPLE AT WORK: GAME KEEPERS

The rearing of birds for sport and maintaining a herd of deer has been a major activity on the estate since the 16th century. The 3rd Viscount's keeper at the time his portrait was painted in 1700 was Thomas Morkill, who was paid the generous salary of £8 pa. Later in the century Charles, the 9th Viscount was also a keen shot, introducing pheasants, and spending much time 'upon the moors' with his political friends (much to his wife's displeasure).

In the 19th century the family always spent the autumn shooting season at Temple Newsam. The Game Larder was built and a staff of keepers employed to rear pheasants, ward off poachers and supervise the shoots. The East Lodges (demolished 1946) was traditionally the home of the head keeper. At the Pheasantry nearby over 2,000 birds were reared each year. Partridges were also shot in great numbers, while the quantities of hare and rabbit were prodigious. Poachers were a constant threat, mainly coming in gangs by night from Leeds. They were deterred by spring guns and mantraps.



PEOPLE AT WORK: GARDENERS

A large staff of permanent and casual gardeners was required for servicing the elaborate gardens shown in the Birds Eye View of c.1700. Their pay in the mid 18th century was 1s a day for men, 5d for women (about the same as for coal mining at Colton or Halton).

The 1780s saw the development of the new walled garden with its hot houses and fire walls. These were now the domain of



Above: Gardeners at Temple Newsam, c.1910.

Right: A Gardener at Bramham Park, by George Garrard, c.1820s.



the Taylor family who served as head gardeners (the highest paid of all estate employees) for three generations. When the main hot house was destroyed in a storm in the early 19th century the elder Mr Taylor is said to have died of a broken heart. It was eventually rebuilt, together with a huge conservatory, and the youngest Mr Taylor even devised a way of drawing the smoke from the fire walls into a shared flue to escape from a chimney well away and out of sight.

By the late Victorian period the gardens had achieved maturity and were immaculately maintained by Robert Dawes and his staff.

PEOPLE AT WORK: HOME FARM

The Home Farm was the hub of much of the outdoor activity of the estate. Its purpose was to supply the house and estate with their everyday requirements of dairy and meat produce.

The bailiff would be responsible for a team of permanent staff and casual labourers would be hired as needed, for example for haymaking. In the late 18th century Mr Bywater, then bailiff, would take his surplus produce to sell at Leeds market once a week. He would buy new stock at the marts at York and Middleham. The farm never seems to have made a significant profit despite the sale of cattle and other produce, as well as frequent cash prizes at agricultural shows. Like a large number of home farms attached to country houses, its value to its owners was more intangible.

PEOPLE AT WORK: THE DEPARTMENTS

In the late 19th century different departments were set up to deal with the maintenance and improvement of every aspect of the estate: joiners and carpenters, bricklayers, drainers, plumbers and roadmen. An idea of some of the estate's activities can be seen with the 95 planning applications (mainly for improvements) over a 50 year period from 1876.

Supervising these teams was the clerk of works, the legendary James Tomlinson, who started work for the estate in 1849.



Lord Halifax and estate employees, 1922.

After 56 years 'Tommy' had become a fund of information about everything at Temple Newsam. As Francis Meynell recalled: *'He belonged to that house as if every nook and cranny in it belonged to him...'*

7 to 12 Six Portraits of Servants from Bramham Park, nos 7-11 by George Garrard (1760-1826), no 12 by John Widdas (1802-1858).

Bought 1998 with grants from the V&A/MGC Purchase Grant Fund, the Leeds Art Collections Fund, the Sir George Martin Trust, the Raymond Burton Charitable Trust, the Bigadier Hargreaves Charitable Trust and Leeds NADFAS (1998.0017).

- 7 John Pollock, house steward or butler.
- 8 Mrs Brown, housekeeper.
- 9 William Fox, coachman.
- 10 William Wright, gatekeeper.
- 11 A gardener.
- 12 A retired female servant.



William Fox, coachman.

13 Sketch Map of Newsam Green c.1720. (WYAS)

14 'A Map of ye Commons belonging to the Lordship of Temple Newsam Bounded according to their Perambulation', c.1710. (WYAS)

15 'My Lord Edward's perambulation in 1708', written by John Ray, vicar of Whitkirk, with a list of boys who accompanied the party.

The perambulation was necessary in order to identify the boundaries of Lord Irwin's estate. (WYAS)



Stable men at Temple Newsam.

16 'A Plan of the Road from Temple Newsam to Selby Turnpike Road beyond the Church of White Church', c.1745. (WYAS)

17 'Jo: Roades account book of disbursements for & on a/c of Edward 4th Viscount Irwin 1702-1708'.

John Roades was Steward for the estates for 40 years from 1671. In addition to his onerous duties he was also an executor and trustee of the 3rd Viscount Irwin. (WYAS)

18 'A Particular of Severall Matters wherein I desire your Lordship's orders before your going to London'.

Addressed to the 3rd Viscount Irwin by John Roades, dated 'Xmas 1697'. (WYAS)

19 Lease of Park Farm, Colton, 2nd June 1733.

Agreement between Arthur 6th Viscount Irwin and Thomas Crosland, yeoman, for a lease of 148 acres for 21 years at £74 pa payable at Pentecost and St Martins. (WYAS)

20 Humble Petition from Henry Atkinson and Joseph Waite to Isabella Viscountess Irwin for immediate payment of bills, dated 29 August 1737. (WYAS)

21 'Terms and Conditions upon which Farms belonging to the Marquis of Hertford...are let'. (WYAS)

22 Housekeeper's Account Book 1797-1800.

The housekeeper at this time was a Mrs Hunt. (WYAS)

23 Farm Steward's Account Book 1795-1803.

The bailiff or farm steward at this time was George Dawson (up to 1798), thereafter Thomas Bywater. (WYAS)

24 Photograph of George Leather (1786-1870).

Steward of the Temple Newsam estate 1826-1861 when he was succeeded first by his son-in-law William Henry Leather and then by his grandson George Herbert Leather.

25 Photograph of John Farrer Esq, J.P., F.S.I.

Farrer succeeded as Agent in 1887. (WYAS)

26 Day Book of Bricklayers' Department, 26 May 1900 to 12 August 1904.

PEOPLE AT WORK: MINES AND MINERS

The coal reserves lying beneath the surface sandstones of the estate have always been one of the principal sources of its revenue. Twenty-one year leases with colliers survive from the

Map of coal workings under Temple Newsam park, c.1880-1920.



mid 17th century onwards authorising the development of pits at Halton, Whitkirk, Colton, Newsam Green, Skelton, Osmonthorpe and Thorpe Stapleton.

For much of the 18th century the estate operated its own pits at Halton, with the manager reporting direct to the steward or to Lord Irwin. A Newcomen engine was installed at Austhorpe as early as 1704 and at the Temple Newsam pits soon afterwards. At first the coal was sold at the pit gates to account customers and later it was also sent to Leeds and sold at the turnpike.

The revenues from coal fluctuated widely with pits becoming exhausted and new ones developed slowly and speculatively. By the early 19th more capital was needed to finance the deeper Middleton and Beeston seams. Hence the Waterloo Colliery was opened at Thorpe Stapleton in 1815 and leased to the Fentons. This massive complex survived until 1965. Across the river a model village known as Newmarket was built, connected to the colliery by a footbridge. There were rows of cottages facing a square, a school, a chapel and an inn.

Income to the estate from coal rents (from all the estates) continued to fluctuate widely: during the 1860s it averaged £12,000 pa; by the early 1890s it was about £15,000 pa.

27 G. Walker, The Collier, from *The Costumes of Yorkshire* (1814).

28 'Account of Coals Gotten and Wages Paid from 31st of July to and with the 11th of September in 1773'. (WYAS)

29 'An Abstract of the Account of Halton Coal mine with reference to the Pit Book from the 25th of March to the 22nd April [1775]'. (WYAS)

MINES: THE 20TH CENTURY

Mrs Meynell Ingram always refused to allow winding or head gear to be visible from the house. Soon after her death however her heir Edward Wood permitted the sinking of Temple Pit, on the very edge of the Park itself (between The Shrogs and Dawson's Wood).

Right: Edwin Spurr, a miner at Waterloo Main, c.1914.

Below: Ram pump in downcast shaft, Waterloo Main Colliery, 1938.



Open cast coal mining, 1940s.

New clumps of trees were planted to screen the worst effects from the house, including tramways and railway sidings.

The sale of Temple Newsam to Leeds in 1922 did not include the mineral rights. Deep mining continued under the park although it was forbidden under the mansion itself.

In 1943 the Ministry of Fuel and Power requisitioned one third of the estate for open cast mining. Seven sites were exploited to the south of the house almost entirely destroying Brown's landscape. One site reached within 100 yards of the South Terrace. It continued at the Gamblethorpe site as far as Dawson's Wood – in full view of the house – until 1987. The last open cast site on the former estate was at Skelton, close to the river, between 1990 and 1995 and prior to the building of the M1/A1 link road. The archaeological excavations made prior to this finally revealed the site of the original preceptory of the Knights Templar.

30 Coal Mining at Temple Newsam, Leeds by Effie Hummerston, c.1943.

Watercolour and gouache, given by the artist. (14. 165/73)

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

The revenue from the tenanted farms always made the largest contribution to the estate's income. In 1704 (a good year) there were 56 tenants on the Temple Newsam estate, paying rents amounting to just over £1,000 pa. The total rental from all the estates this year amounted to just under £7,000, which after expenses of £5,800 left a profit of £1,200.

Arrears of rents were always a problem, the biggest defaulters generally being the colliery lessees. Some rent rolls describe

Park Farm lease, 1733.



certain tenants (possibly retired employees) as 'poor', generally paying purely nominal sums for their small cottages, tenements and gardens.

From the 16th century onwards leases were generally for 21 years, and later had standard covenants on printed forms. These included details about manuring, types of crops to be planted, conversion of pasture to arable, tree planting and the usual requirement to keep one dog 'of his Lordship's liking'. In 1770 Arthur Young noted that rents at Temple Newsam 'run up to 50 shillings an acre, but average between 20 and 30 shillings...of wheat they get from 30 to 40 bushels per acre; of barley, four, five and six quarters'.

WHERE ELSE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?

The agricultural and coal rents from their 16 estates in 4 different counties were just one part of a whole portfolio of assets owned by the family. Sir Arthur Ingram's fortune had been based on his many financial and civil service activities. The family continued to seek out lucrative sinecures (highly paid government jobs requiring little if any work), and positions in the army, navy and at court. Both men and women dealt in stocks and shares, invested in turnpike trusts, bloodstock, and real estate, often being ferocious gamblers and buyers of lottery tickets.

Wealthy heiresses married into the family. In the late 17th century Isabella Machel brought with her the Hills estate in Sussex and the two parliamentary seats of Horsham. Later Frances Shephard, the natural daughter of an East India Company director, arrived with £60,000 just at the moment when the family's fortunes were at their lowest.

By the time of Mrs Meynell Ingram's death in 1904 the Temple Newsam estate was yielding some £8,440 pa and was valued at £192,000. But this was now barely one tenth of her highly diversified capital assets which were estimated at just over £2,000,000.

WORKERS AT PLAY: THE COMMUNITY CELEBRATES

On occasions the whole estate community would come together to celebrate. These included great military and naval victories (Blenheim 1704, Copenhagen 1801) and other times of national

Tenants awaiting the arrival of the newly wedded Edward Wood and Lady Dorothy, 1909.



rejoicing such as George III's recovery in 1789 when Lady Irwin authorised the spending of over £110 for roasting oxen and released 1366 gallons of ale from her cellars.

Every Christmas there was a dance for the tenants and estate employees. By the late 19th century they were held in the Dining Room when Lady Mary Meynell would lead off the dancing with the clerk of works James Tomlinson. Young children from the estate would come to watch and stay over.

Events in the lives of the master and mistress would also be celebrated by the whole estate. Funerals in particular were occasions for the enormous consumption of drink and generous distribution of mementoes. When the heir returned from the Grand Tour, came of age, or brought home his new bride the horses would be unharnessed and the carriage drawn up to the house by the estate staff with much public display of affection.



Female domestic staff in their 'Sunday best', c.1910.

TIME OFF

Everyone worked at least a six-day week, and much of Sunday was taken up by church or chapel going. Unmarried indoor domestic staff might be given alternate Sundays off when they might visit relatives. For those who were not illiterate, reading matter was almost entirely scriptural. Otherwise there were simple domestic necessities and pastimes to attend to.

For men who were not teetotal there were the local public houses in which to drink: the Brown Cow, the Star and the Salutation Inns at Whitkirk, and the Cock

and Cushion at Halton. Servants who accompanied their master and mistress to London or Bath had many more opportunities for entertainment. For those left at home on board wages time might sometimes hang heavily on their hands. Despite its stigma, rates of illegitimacy were remarkably high.



Former 'Star Inn', corner of Colton and Selby Road.

Being close to the Leeds-Selby turnpike road meant that the estate was not particularly isolated although the cost of transport was expensive. By the late Victorian period the house staff might enjoy an occasional day trip to the seaside by train.

A SUPPORT SYSTEM

After a servant's marriage the couple would be given a cottage on the estate at a nominal rent, and be expected to stay for the rest of their lives. As there was no official retirement age, still less a pension scheme, employees continued to work until death or complete infirmity. There is strong evidence to suggest that their duties would be tailored to their physical abilities.



A retired female servant from Bramham Park, by John Widdas (12).

The Christian duties of a master or mistress towards their servants in their illness and old age were well understood. Sir Arthur Ingram had built and endowed the almshouses in York. On the estate, if staff became incapacitated they might be given a new job like a gatekeeper with minimal responsibilities. Medicines would be distributed by the mistress on her visits to the sick around the estate. Favoured personal servants in distress might even receive quarterly allowances, and their medical and funeral expenses paid for by their employers. Almost

everyone would receive a year's wages as a legacy on the death of their master or mistress.

1922: A PUBLIC DOMAIN

On 18th September 1922 the Hon Edward Wood formally conveyed the mansion and park of 917 acres to Leeds for a nominal £35,000. After a lengthy auction sale it was entirely denuded of its contents although many of the best paintings and furniture were removed by the family for use elsewhere.

The Temple Newsam Estates Committee now set aside 238 acres for 'public recreation ground purposes', the rest being given over to farming. New buildings were erected for a herd of dairy cows to provide milk for Leeds hospitals and schools. The walled garden was leased as a zoo, a new road and tramway built from

After luncheon, 18th September 1922.



Halton, and the Lord Irwin and Lady Dorothy golf courses laid out. The house was opened to visitors on October 19th 1923, with a team of attendants under the supervision of Mrs Pawson, the last housekeeper and her husband Edmund, the archivist who wrote the first guidebook. The number of visitors to the house on the first day was nearly 20,000.

31 **Poster design for Temple Newsam by W. D. Suddaby, 1928.**

Gouache, bought 1928. (884/28)

32 **Smoker's Cupboard, oak.** Inscribed 'Presented by his friends at Temple Newsam to Walter Dawes on the occasion of his retirement after 40 years of loyal service 10th July 1940'. Given by Andrew Garrett 2005. (2005.0063)

Books (all titles are recorded in the library at Temple Newsam at one time)

33 **Horse-hoeing Husbandry, or, An Essay on the principles of vegetation and tillage...** by Jethro Tull, third edition 1751.

Lent by the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds.

34 **The Manner of raising, ordering, and improving forest trees: with directions how to plant, make, and keep woods, avenues, lawns, hedges etc** by Moses Cook, 1724.

Lent by the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds.

35 **The Horseman and Traveller's Perfect Director and Pocket Farrier**, 1720. Inscribed by Francis Wood.

36 **The Law of Ejectments**, second edition 1713. Inscribed Mr Francis Wood, Barnsley.

37 **The Practice of Courts Leet and Courts Baron**, second edition 1702. Book plate of Henry Wood.

38 **An Essay towards a General History of Feudal Property**, by John Dalrymple, third edition 1763.

39 **The Country Justice: containing the practice of the Justices of the Peace out of their sessions**, by Michael Dalton, 1705.



Poster design for Temple Newsam by W. D. Suddaby, 1928.

Oak Passage

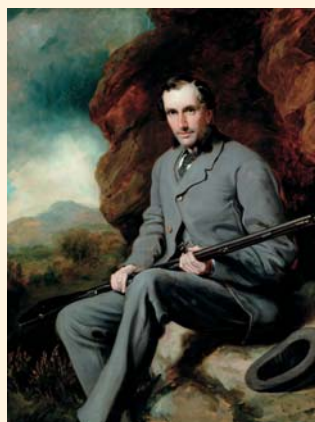
GENTLEMEN AT PLAY: SPORT

Sport has always been the principal leisure pursuit of English gentlemen on their country estates. At Temple Newsam this generally meant shooting, although hunting, horse racing, hare and rabbit coursing and cock fighting have all been popular at different times.

The portrait of Arthur 3rd Viscount Irwin shows him with an unwieldy long barrelled muzzle-loading gun, typical of the early 18th century. His hound is probably a pointer, perhaps one of the many which the tenants were obliged to maintain for his lordship's use.



Arthur, third Viscount Irwin,
by Leonard Knyff, 1700.



Hugo Francis Meynell Ingram,
by Sir Francis Grant, 1867.

Capability Brown's designs for the landscape allowed plenty of cover for sport and for the new fashion for shooting flying birds. Pheasants were introduced into the estate in the late 1750s and Temple Newsam began to acquire a reputation as a great sporting estate. This culminated in the late Victorian age when there were large shooting parties every autumn.

40 A Greyhound and a Hare, signed by Leonard Knyff (1650-1722), inscribed and dated 'This Hare was Kild near Hunamby in ye County of york in the yeare 1697'.

Bought 1953.

41 Invoice from John Perfect, receipted 14th July 1732, for seeds etc for the kitchen garden. (WYAS)

42 'Garden Labourers Account from August the 13th to Sep the 8th 1759'.

Includes a payment to 'Richard Powell for ant eggs for the pheasants'. (WYAS)

43 Invoice for Pine Plants from John Wells of Bradford and William Hall of Heath, receipted 1st January 1761. (WYAS)

44 Letter and price list of 'our most curious and hardy shrubs and herbaceous plants', from James Gordon dated February 14th 1767. (WYAS)

45 Invoice from John Hairs, seedsman, fruiterer and florist, dated 14th March 1776. (WYAS)

46 Temple Newsam, anonymous print inscribed 'The Seat of Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram Esq (owner 1841-69).

Bought 1962. (7/62)

47 View of Temple Newsam from the East, by James Lambert (1725-88), c.1786.

Ink and wash on vellum, bought 1987. Bought from the Harding Fund with the aid of a government grant 1987. (85/2002)

48 View of Temple Newsam 'from the centre of the magnificent mansion', inscribed and dated 1854-5, 'Drawn and Coloured by Henrietta Maria Crompton, the figures by Herbert Crompton Herries...the Miss Meynell Ingrams going out to ride'. Watercolour. Bought with the aid of the LACF 2002. (85/2002)

49 A Prospect of Temple Newsam, signed by James Chapman, c.1745.

Oil on canvas, given by the Earl of Halifax 1948. (22.110/48)

50 View of Temple Newsam from the East, attributed to Michael Angelo Rooker (1743-1801). Oil on canvas, lent by the Earl of Halifax.

51 Bird's Eye View, engraving by Jan Kip after Leonard Knyff who was paid £10 for drawing 'a prospect of the hall' in 1699. Given by E. D. Pawson 1937. (25/37)

52 Temple Newsam from the South West, signed and dated Thos Taylor 1815.

Pen, ink and grey wash, bought with the aid of a grant from the Brigadier Hargreaves Trust 1990. (19/1990)

53 Temple Newsam from the South East, c.1864.

Pencil and watercolour on prepared paper, traditionally said to have been drawn by Georgiana Meynell Ingram as a present for her sister-in-law the Hon Emily Charlotte (nee Wood) at the time of her engagement to her brother Hugo Francis in 1864. Lent anonymously.

54 View of the Picture Gallery at Temple Newsam signed by John Fulleylove (1848-1908), after the lithograph in *The Magazine of Art* 14 June 1892.

Bought 2006. (2006.0012)

55 Visitors Book c.1841-c.1860.

56 Notes on the History of Temple Newsam compiled by Mrs West, housekeeper, c.1800. (WYAS)

57 Ephemera, including invitations to a tenants' reception 1907, the wedding reception of the Hon Edward Wood, 1909, table plan for luncheon and form of service 19th September 1922, etc.

Picture Gallery

LADIES AT WORK AND PLAY: NEEDLEWORK, METAMORPHOSIS AND THE FOREST OF MYTHOLOGY

The ladies of Temple Newsam were industrious needlewomen with much of their inspiration taken from nature. Perhaps their most impressive project was the 'needle worked border' for a large green serge carpet which covered the floor of the Picture Gallery worked between 1743-8. Its design is similar



to the cascading naturalistic flowers of the chairs and sofas worked in *petit point*. This was the final detail in a beautifully worked out iconographic programme for this superb room, the theme of which was metamorphosis in the forest of mythology.

58 Arthur, third Viscount Irwin, by Leonard Knyff (1650-1720).

Oil on canvas, painted in 1700 at a cost of £30. Given by the Earl of Halifax, 1948. (22.102/48)

Georgian Library

'THE SCENE ALWAYS ENCHANTS ME': CAPABILITY BROWN'S PROPOSALS

Within three months of marrying the wealthy heiress Frances Shephard in August 1758 Charles Ingram (later 9th Viscount Irwin) had contacted the most sought-after landscape architect of the day, Lancelot ('Capability') Brown.

Charles and Frances were anxious to create a completely new setting for the house to conform to their generation's ideals of beauty and nature. This involved making the house merge seamlessly with its landscape. Thus the old formal terraces, avenues and enclosed gardens were nearly all swept away. Instead, the park was made to resemble a luscious meadowland. Sheets of still water or lakes with gentle cascades were created. Clumps of trees were planted asymmetrically to enliven the views. Boundary belts of trees with serpentine carriage drives through them provided charming views of the house. Carefully placed garden buildings, including a 'temple', were built for relaxation or refreshment.

The inspiration behind this new approach was the French 17th century landscape artist Claude Lorraine. His pictures of

Pastoral Landscape by Claude Lorraine.



Frances Shephard (Viscountess Irwin) by Benjamin Wilson.

idealised landscapes bathed in glorious light were irresistible to the English who bought them in great numbers. By the middle of the early 18th century they had begun to alter their own parklands in deliberate imitation. Hence the style is sometimes called 'picturesque'. One of the most expensive paintings ever bought by Charles and Frances was their own *Pastoral Landscape* by Claude Lorraine.

A huge amount of work went forward for at least ten years up until 1770. Charles and Frances were personally involved at every stage. Charles was responsible for ordering many new varieties of plants and supervising the propagation of pineapples in new hothouses. Frances was a keen gardener and enjoyed the role of 'an old fashioned country gentlewoman' as she described herself. She busied herself with supervising much of the new planting (or 'Brownifications') and saw her new landscape as a metaphor for the good life, equating it to her treasured painting. 'I apply myself to my beautiful Claude where the scene always enchants me...'

59 Scale Model of Temple Newsam Park.

Based on Capability Brown's 'A Plan for the intended Alterations at Temple Newsam Yorkshire The Seat of Charles Ingram, Esq. By L. B. [Lancelot Brown] 1762'. Made 2006-7 by A. D. Modelmakers, Frome.

Capability Brown's 'Intended Alterations', 1762.



Stables, Farm & Gardens



Stable Courtyard

60 The Game Larder and Service Entrances (demolished 1953)

The single storey game larder was built in the early 19th century screening the park from the north or motor court. Because the level of the ground falls away towards the stables there was a small cobbled yard outside the west entrance of the dairy. This gave access to two nearly parallel underground passages running towards the basement area house. Thus servants and tradesmen could pass 'invisibly' between the service areas and the house.

Drainage Plan, 1913 (detail).



Stable Courtyard with the Dairy in the foreground.

61 The Dairy was used for the making of butter and cheese and the preparation of milk and cream. The building probably dates from the 1780s and the same time as the walled garden and rebuilding of the south wing.

62 The Bake House, somewhat unusually, appears to have been located next to the Dairy in the northern part of this small building.

63 The Stable Courtyard was built in the 1740s, probably to the designs of the architect Daniel Garrett as one of a pair of new service buildings. Its twin (to the south east of the house) was demolished before the end of the 18th century. This block, with its associated buildings, came to provide space for all the domestic, stabling and Home Farm accommodation.

64 The Laundry

The Laundry occupied the L-shaped south and southwest corner of the Courtyard (now occupied by the café and its kitchens). It contained the Wash House, with sinks, duck boards for the floors, 'peggy tubs', scrubbing boards etc. Next to it was the Drying Room with its overhead horse rack and pulleys, a 7ft mangle with wood rollers, irons, iron boards, curling tongs etc. Nearby was the **Laundry Maids' Bedroom** and a **Sick Room**.

65 The Coach House occupied most of the southern half of the east section of the courtyard (now the Lady Hertford Conference Suite). Carriages would have entered the yard through the large arch from the Park and swept into the Coach House through the arched door (now glazed).

The Duke and Duchess of York in Mrs Meyrell Ingram's landau, 1894.



66 The Stables occupied most of the rest of the courtyard. The 1913 drainage plan shows boxes for 23 horses. Mounting steps can be seen on the west side.

67 The Saddle Rooms were situated in the two rooms flanking the northern arch (the present Shop and Reception). In 1869 their walls were covered in antlers and they housed a whole array of harnesses, halters, reins, collars, and whips.

68 The eight Servants' Bedrooms were on the upper floors and were for the unmarried male staff (footmen, grooms, gardeners, etc) while the female staff slept in the attics or 'dark rooms' inside the house.

69 The North Courtyard extension, together with a number of the buildings which now constitute the Home Farm, probably date from the 1760s and later. The **Fire Engine House**, containing the still-surviving pump inscribed 'Hadley and Son Long Acre...Irwin 1785', has been built here since at least 1902. There was also the **Boiler House** and **Lumber Room** on this site.

Home Farm

70 The Bailiff's House probably dates from the early 19th century. Adjoining it is the **Brew House** where beer and ale were produced before being taken for storage in the vast cellars under the south wing of the house. The 1869 inventory lists great numbers of tubs, pans, pipes, hoses and casks. The cellars at that time contained 3,800 gallons of ale and 2,200 gallons of beer. Close by were the **Blacksmith's** and **Plumber's Workshops**.



Detail from the Tithe Award Survey, 1847.

71 The Poultry Yard

The centrepiece of the Poultry Yard is the fine **Dovecote**. There are nesting holes for 1,200 breeding pairs and originally two lanterns in the roof allowed for light and air. A circular hole under

The Dovecote.



The Straw Yard or main farmyard, with the Great Barn.

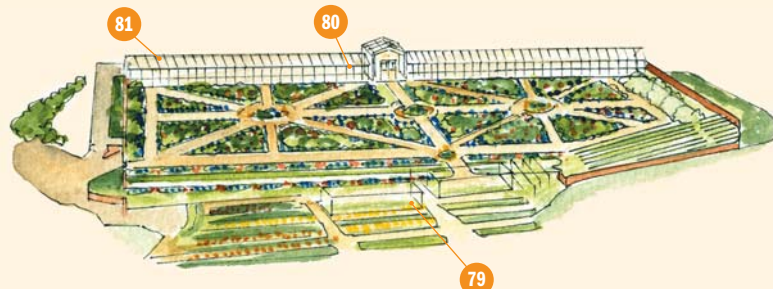
the central arch was the only means of access. The loft is supported by three arches – that to the north (left), with its original 'bull's eye' or crown glass window panes, contains a **Stonemason's Shop**, where one of the few surviving estate **boundary stones** is stored. The south arch (right) was a **Limeshed**.

72 The Great Barn

The date shown on the renewed cemented panel on the gable end is incorrect – a scratched inscription on a tie beam inside the building gives its correct date 1694. Almost all the materials used in its construction come from the estate itself. It is a perfect example of the way in which the landscape itself has, as it were, yielded up its buildings which merge together in harmony. The northern part of the barn was used as a slaughter house: cleavers, tumbrels and a beam weights and scales are all listed here in 1869.

73 The inventory of the **Straw Yard** (or main farm yard) in 1869 listed 12 draught horses, a bull, five milk cows, 29 heifers, nine pigs, 134 sheep and two lambs. Perhaps for the sake of convenience the herd of 125 deer were also included in the inventory here. Among the farm implements were two ploughs, harrows, a winnowing machine, turnip hoes and sundry spades and shovels.

74 In the **Wood Yard** was the **Carpenter's Shop** with everything required for jobs on a country house estate. Nearby was the saw pit but this fell into disuse when a stationary steam engine was built to power a saw mill.



The Gardens

Visitors now retrace their steps to leave the Farm area and take the sloping path towards the rhododendron and azalea gardens, established here by the mid 19th century. On the left are the **Sphinx Gates** **75**, designed by Capability Brown, based on a design by William Kent for Chiswick. They are said to have been hung in 1768 by John Smeaton, the great engineer from Austhorpe who was a friend of the family's.



A glass house, c.1910.

A long section of the ‘ha-ha’ ⁷⁶ is clearly visible here (and in other locations in the park). These sunken fences (in effect trenches) were necessary to keep animals – deer, sheep or cattle – away from the flower gardens or shrubberies and from the house itself. They were intended to be invisible from the house, and so successful were they that unsuspecting visitors were sometimes known to fall into them while amused onlookers would cry ‘ha-ha’.

The **Menagerie Ponds** ⁷⁷ appear on Capability Brown’s plan together with a large stretch of water to the south complete with an island, although this latter feature was never realised. The cascade with its ornamental garden and bridge possibly date from the early 19th century.

⁷⁸ The Walled Gardens

The walled gardens, used for the cultivation of vegetables, fruit and cut flowers for the house, were set up on this site in 1788.

The **pine houses** ⁷⁹ became famous for the cultivation of **pineapples** and seem to have been located just beyond the lowest part of the walled garden. Bills for the purchase of pine plants survive from as early as 1760.

Against the south facing wall of the upper part of the garden were the **glass houses** ⁸⁰. The original ones, dating from 1788, were destroyed in an immense storm in the very early 19th century, and they were not rebuilt until 1854. The present ones date from the early 1960s.

⁸¹ **The firewalls** are contemporary with the walled garden, and their operation, including their flues and one remaining chimney stack, can be seen at the back of the north wall (in the aster garden behind the present conservatory). They were essential to ripen the fruit and flowers of the glass houses.

The Victorian Head Gardener’s House, built for Arthur Taylor, sometime after 1847, can be seen close behind the walled garden.



The firewalls.

The Villages

Colton

In 1975 the estate village of Colton and 440 acres were finally sold by Lord Halifax to Leeds City Council.

In the early Middle Ages the Manor was held by the Knights Templar, with their preceptory at Skelton, closer to the river, and it was they who developed the local economy of mixed arable farming, pasture and meadow. The village became increasingly depopulated after Lord Darcy’s enclosure of the park in the early 16th century. The remaining houses were demolished or modernised as cottages or tenanted farm buildings.

⁸² Park Farm dates

from about 1731 and replaced the mediaeval Colton Hall. A new 21 year lease was signed on 2nd June 1733 with Thomas Crosland, yeoman, for a total of 148 acres at £74 pa. The farm was one of the largest



on the Temple Newsam estate and the Croslands were still tenants here (and at Newsam Green) in 1847. By then Edward Crosland was renting 152 acres or 22 fields; 40 were used for pasture, 10 as meadow and the rest in arable cultivation.

⁸³ **Park Road, Colton** is the ancient village street of Colton, probably named after the coal found near to the surface and recorded here in Domesday Book of 1086. Excavations have revealed foundations of timber framed houses at the southern end of Park Road behind Park Farm (on the west side). Ridge and furrow earthworks can be seen in the field to the east.

Detail from the Tithe Award Survey, 1847.





Park Road, Colton, c.1900. (Leodis)

After Park Farm, on the east side of the road, the substantial **Park House** was unoccupied in 1847. Behind it the three Park Farm Cottages were let to a Thomas West for £4 pa.

Beech House some hundred yards further north was occupied in 1847 by the Head Gardener, Arthur Taylor, before his new house was built for him behind the Walled Garden. He was the third generation from the same family to have occupied this important post.

On the opposite side of the road some 100 yards north **The Poplars (East View)** in 1847) was let to a John Jackson, together with 36 acres and Colton Pit to which he had access from the rear of the property.

Further north, on the east side lies **Village Gardens** described as **Hall Garth** in a survey of 1323, meaning a hall yard or enclosure. Features in the adjoining fields suggest foundations for timber buildings.

Park Road Farmhouse (Rose Cottage) in 1847) towards the end of the road on the east side, was let to a Sarah Judson, together with seven acres of pasture and meadow.

The pretty house on the corner of Park Road with Meynell Road was divided into three tenements lived in by Isaac Hardwick, Hannah Bedford, and Richard Saddler.

Opposite is the **Methodist Chapel** ⁸⁴, originally established here in 1832 although meetings had been held in private houses for over 50 years. Methodism became an essential part of the



New Row, Colton, c.1900. (Leodis)



The Board School, School Lane, Colton, c.1900. (Leodis)

culture of 19th century coal miners and a new chapel was built in 1867. It was demolished in 1988 and a new chapel opened the following year. When the Methodist chapel was built in Halton in 1810 Lady Hertford presented the magnificent pulpit from the Jacobean chapel in the house which had been converted into a kitchen in the 1790s.

In Meynell Road, on the north side close to the Methodist Chapel is **Princess Farm** (originally Princes Farm), followed by **Colton Lodge**, and **Rose Cottage**. Beyond, on the south side lies **Holly Tree Farm**, in 1847 let to John Croswaite with just four acres. He was also a tenant of other land elsewhere on the estate as well as being the landlord of the Brown Cow public house at Whitkirk. **Holly House Farm** nearby, with 22 acres of pasture and meadow and 4 acres of arable was let to a Joseph Ward. On the opposite side of the road is the timber structure (1922) of the **Colton Institute** ⁸⁵ (founded in the 1890s), a focal point in the social life of the village.

The **Board School**, to the east of School Lane, was opened in 1876 for the education of 82 children of the miners, estate workers and farm labourers. Mrs Meynell Ingram's agent William Henry Leather was the first chairman. The new Temple Newsam - Colton Primary School was opened in 1993 further to the north on the east side of the road. Opposite are the **Cricket and Football Grounds** bought from Lord Halifax in 1924 and 1929 respectively.

The land opposite was **Colton Common** ⁸⁶, enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1820 when the land was divided between those claiming rights over it, and the present field system came into effect. Those without any enforceable rights were given allotments (to the south of the present Cricket Ground). Other substantial areas of common land here included The Leys (behind the Methodist Church) and Bitch Daughter Field (south of the School). At the easternmost extremity of the Common, beyond the present retail park, stands Colton or **Swillington Mill** ⁸⁷ just outside the boundary of the historic estate.

Returning down School Lane and briefly turning up Colton Road East the terrace of 19th century miners' cottages known as **New Row** is seen set back from the road. Opposite is **Yew Tree Farm**, another historic tenanted farm.

Turning back onto Meynell Road the visitor passes the Methodist Chapel, past the site of **Colton Pit** ⁸⁸, part of Waterloo Main Colliery, on the left.

Whitkirk

The pedestrianised **Colton Road** leads westwards towards Whitkirk. It traverses some ancient pre-Enclosure fields which give their names to the present streets: Cranewells and Kirkfield to the south, and Northfields (between here and Selby Road). At the point where it meets the tarmac road to Temple Newsam there was once the 'Purlin Gate'.



Colton Road, Whitkirk, c.1900. (Leodis)

On the east side of Colton Road in Whitkirk is the **Manor House** ⁸⁹, with early 16th century origins. It was here that the manorial courts were held, the Court Leet and Court Baron. These settled minor criminal offences, saw to the general oversight of the village community, and most importantly acted as a registry for land holdings, leases and rentals.

Further north, the stone **building with a central arch** (originally pedimented) opposite the churchyard was formerly the entrance and stabling for The Grange on Selby Road. Adjoining it were farm buildings and a small market garden to the rear.



On the same (eastern) side of the road, beyond the rendered cottages and former workshops, is a **brick cottage** with a tablet with a Templar's Cross inscribed T G and dated 1732. This indicates that the tenant claimed exemption from the duty to have his corn milled at the King's Mill in Leeds, a privilege inherited from the Knights Templar.

The Manor House, Whitkirk, c.1900. (Leodis)



Another house on Selby Road has a similar tablet inscribed T W 1744, and formerly there were other old properties in Leeds with the same feature.

For much of the 19th century the present **corner shop** ⁹⁰ was a public house, known alternately as The Star or The Salutation Inn, becoming a grocer's shop by the end of the century.

The Leeds and Selby Turnpike Trust was set up in 1741, responsible for the upkeep of the new road (now the A63) with revenues collected from the keepers at the toll bars. The nearest was at Halton Dial which charged one shilling for a conveyance into Leeds (a regular expense for the Farm Bailiff on his weekly visits to market).

The large white house set behind railings known as **The Grange** ⁹¹ was built for the Powell family, substantial yeoman farmers, in the early 19th century but was subsequently bought by the Meynell Ingrams. By 1906 it had become the residence of the agent (as the steward was now known) Philip Marsden, formerly sub-agent to John Farrer who had taken over in 1887.



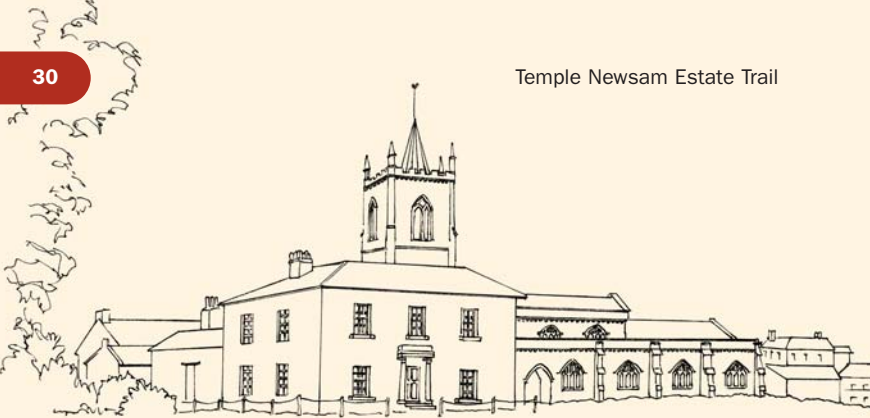
On the northern side of the road **Hollyshaw Lane** ⁹² was developed for housing from the 1890s. On the eastern side was the Prince Arthur Pit operating between 1850 and c.1896. Further north is the site of Lord Darcy's **Hospital** (or almshouses) and his **Free Grammar School** established before 1521.

On the western side of the road the present **hotel** is on the site of the former **Auction Market** established here in 1905. Prior to this date it was the site of the Whitkirk Cricket Club, which was then evacuated to its present site to the west of the church and leased from the estate from 1907.

The **Brown Cow** ⁹³ was established here in the 18th century for travellers on the Turnpike Road. It became the meeting place of the manorial courts in the later 19th century and the present building erected in 1941 by the architect Sydney Kitson, a friend of the family and the co-author of the first guide book to Temple Newsam.

The fine medieval **Parish Church of St Mary** ⁹⁴ has been described often. Mrs Meynell Ingram purchased the advowson [the right to appoint the vicar] from Trinity College Cambridge in 1898 when she appointed Gerald Sharp (later Archbishop of Brisbane). Several of the incumbents augmented their small income as





St. Mary's Church with the 1823 Vicarage, from the south west.

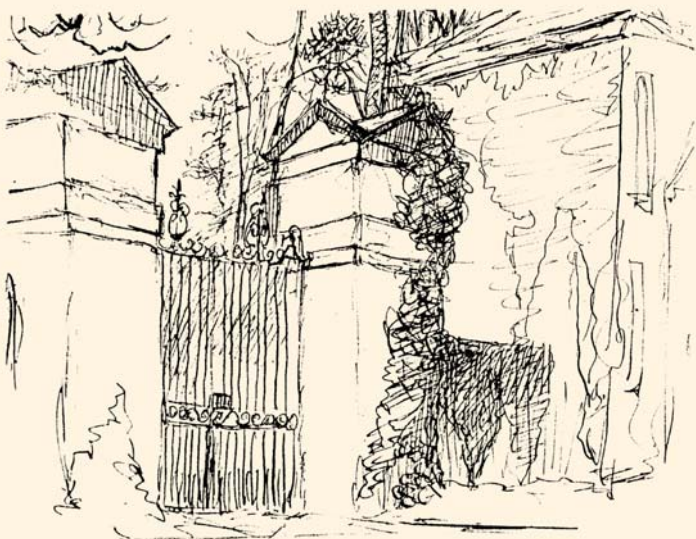
chaplains to the household at Temple Newsam. The family provided silver for the altar, erected monuments and hatchments, and their vault is located under the chancel.

A new **Vicarage** ⁹⁵ was erected south and west of the church in 1823 replacing an earlier one to the north. The present vicarage was erected in 1972.

Glebe House ⁹⁶ on the corner of Colton and Selby Road was built c.1825 as the house of the village schoolmaster. Schoolmasters are recorded in Whitkirk from the early 17th century, but especially after 1702 when a Richard Brooke of Killingbeck provided an annuity of £10 for a master to teach six poor boys. The vestry clerk and 'dames' also taught other children in their homes. In 1825 a new school for boys and girls was built here by public subscription (Lady Hertford providing 15% of the funds), together with the adjoining schoolmaster's house. An earlier school building became the Girls' Sunday School for a short period before it was demolished so as to enlarge the churchyard. A broken stone lintel inscribed **...DAY SCHOOL** can be seen in a wall close to the pavement. The boys' and girls' school was demolished in 1863.

By this time the **National School** ⁹⁷ (now **Temple Newsam-Halton Primary School**) off the Selby Road at Halton had become the principal place for education in the village. It opened in 1842 when Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram donated the land, and his aunt Lady William Gordon gave a generous sum together with stone from her quarry at Halton.

The North Gate, 1861.



Visitors now return along Colton Road towards the park and eventually join the tarmac path in the playing field to the west. This large field was originally divided into several smaller ones and there were at least two old coal pits here and shown on the 1870 Ordnance Survey map.

The North Lodges ⁹⁸ were built by Henry 7th Viscount Irwin c.1742 perhaps to the design of Sir Andrew Fountaine. They form part of his campaign to enclose much of the park with a brick wall ⁹⁹ of two and a half miles perimeter. Over 1,250,000 bricks were made on the estate 1740-42 for this project. The



George Hearne and family, c.1910.

lodges were extended in 1910 for the growing family of George Hearne, the butler.

To the west lies the **North Plantation** and the Beech Walk.

Until c.1910 visitors arriving via the North Lodges would have taken the drive to the east (left) and approached the house and stables via the Sphinx Gates. The drive through the **Elm Walk** ¹⁰⁰ (now planted with sycamores) remained a green lane until c.1910 when cars needed

a more direct approach to a new Motor Court outside the north entrance to the house. The two stone pillars at the end are said to have been taken from the old racecourse on Newsam Green. In 1923 the new road from Halton had been completed and the tram service established which lasted until 1959.





The Park

¹⁰¹ to ¹¹³ historic features in **The Park** – see maps inside the back cover.

Leeds City Council gratefully acknowledges the help of John Gilleghan MBE, the East Leeds Historical and Archaeological Society and all the volunteers associated with this project.

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-  **Stables, Farm and Gardens Tour (1 hour)**
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-  **Other historic features in the Park**

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Colton and Whitkirk

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