

HISTORY OF TEMPLE NEWSHAM

YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND

TEMPLE NEWSHAM, is a Tudor-Jacobean house in Leeds, West Yorkshire, England, with grounds landscaped by the famous landscape architect, CAPABILITY BROWN. The Estate lends its name to the Temple Newsam Electoral Ward of LEEDS CITY COUNCIL, in which it is situated, and lies to the east of the City, just south of Halton Moor, Halton, Whitkirk and Colton.



HISTORY (1066 to 1520)

In the **DOMESDAY BOOK** of 1086 the Manor is listed as *Neuhusam* (meaning new houses) and was held by **ILBERT De LACY** and his sons. **Before the Norman Conquest of 1066** it had been held by **Dunstan** and **Glunier**, Anglo-Saxon Thanes. **In about 1155, HENRY DE LACY** gave it to the **Knights Templar**, who built **Temple Newsam Preceptory** on a site, near the present house. **The Templars farmed the Estate very efficiently, with 1,100 animals.**



In 1307 the TEMPLARS were suppressed, and EDWARD II granted the Manor to SIR ROBERT HOLLAND who held it until 1323 when he was deprived of his Estates. The Templars tried to retake the Estate but they were forced to surrender and in 1327 it was granted to MARY De St. POL, THE COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, who held the manor for 50 years.

In 1377, by Royal decree, the Estate reverted to PHILIP D'ARCY, 4th. BARON D'ARCY De KNAYTH (1341–1398). It then passed through several members of the D'Arcy family, until it was inherited by the 21-year old THOMAS, LORD D'ARCY in 1488.

Between 1500 and 1520 a Tudor Manor house, known as TEMPLE NEWSAM HOUSE, was built on the site. It has also been spelled "Newsham" in the past.

In 1537, THOMAS, LORD D'ARCY was executed for the part he played in the **PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE** and the property was seized by the Crown.

The **PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE** was a popular revolt beginning in Yorkshire in October 1536, before spreading to other parts of Northern England including Cumberland, Northumberland, and north Lancashire, under the leadership of **ROBERT ASKE**. The "**most serious of all Tudor period rebellions**", it was a protest against **Henry VIII's** break with the **Catholic Church**, the dissolution of the lesser monasteries, and the unpopular policies of the King's chief minister, **Thomas Cromwell**, as well as other specific political, social, and economic grievances.

Following the suppression of the short-lived **Lincolnshire Rising of 1536**, the traditional historical view portrays the Pilgrimage as "**a spontaneous mass protest of the conservative elements in the North of England angry with the religious upheavals instigated by King Henry VIII**". Historians have observed that there were contributing economic factors.



In 1544 **HENRY VIII** gave it to his niece Lady **MARGARET DOUGLAS** (Countess of Lennox), and she lived there with her husband **MATTHEW STEWART**, 4th. Earl of Lennox. Their son **HENRY STUART**, Lord Darnley, who was born in the house in 1545 and educated there, married **MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS**, by whom he was the father of **KING JAMES VI of SCOTLAND** also named **KING JAMES I of ENGLAND**.





The following portrait of HENRY STUART and his brother was probably intended to represent the interior of TEMPLE NEWSHAM despite being based on a print of an ideal interior. Following the marriage in 1565, Temple Newsam was seized by QUEEN ELIZABETH I and was managed by an Agent.



An "oil on panel" painting from 1563 by Hans Eworth of HENRY STUART and his brother CHARLES STUART in a grand interior based on a print by Hans Vreedman de Vries which may reflect Temple Newsam's Great Chamber.

In 1609, KING JAMES I, successor to Elizabeth, granted the estate to his Franco-Scottish second cousin LUDOVIC STEWART, 2ND DUKE OF LENNOX (1574–1624), who was a favourite of the King and given many titles and estates, including farmland and coal mines in the local area. Despite his opportunities, Ludovic was in constant debt and he mortgaged the Estate in 1614 for the sum of £9,000 (around £860,000 in today's money).

In 1622, Lennox began the sale of the Estate to Sir Arthur Ingram (c. 1565 – 1642), a Yorkshire-born London merchant, civil servant, investor in colonial ventures and arms dealer, for £12,000, which he paid in two instalments, the last in July 1624, after Lennox's death.

During the next 20 years the Mansion was rebuilt, incorporating some of the previous house in the West Wing. The North and South wings were rebuilt and the east wing was demolished after a bad fire in 1635. Arthur Ingram's son, also called Arthur, inherited the Estate with its debts and continued the building and renovation work.

Six months after CHARLES I was beheaded in 1649, ARTHUR INGRAM the younger was declared delinquent and he compounded his Estates and retired to Temple Newsham.

1650 to 1900

After the death of Arthur the Younger's eldest son, Thomas, in 1660, Temple Newsham was inherited by Arthur's second son, HENRY INGRAM, 1st Viscount of Irvine (created a Peer of Scotland as Baron Ingram and Viscount of Irvine in 1661 - although the family used the English form "Irwin").

In 1661, HENRY INGRAM married LADY ESSEX MONTAGU, daughter of Edward Montagu, 2nd Earl of Manchester, a favourite of KING CHARLES II. The Estate then passed through Henry's two sons and five grandsons, the last being Henry Ingram, 7th Viscount of Irvine. The 4th Viscount brought back paintings from his Grand Tour of 1704-1707.

Extant receipts from 1692 show that women as well as men were employed to work the Estate in haymaking.

In 1712, WILLIAM ETTY designed a new approach to the house, with a bridge and ponds.

In 1714, TEMPLE NEWSHAM was inherited by RICHARD INGRAM, the 5th Viscount, and his wife Ann who spent a vast fortune furnishing the house and creating the East Avenue.

Between 1738 and 1746, **HENRY INGRAM**, 7th Viscount of Irvine remodelled the west and north wings of the house, creating new bedrooms and dressing rooms and a Picture Gallery.

The painting (shown below) in Leeds City Art Gallery by Philippe Mercier of c. 1745 shows Henry and his wife standing in front of Temple Newsham House.



In the 1760s, **CHARLES INGRAM**, 9th Viscount of Irvine, employed **CAPABILITY BROWN** to re-landscape the park on the insistence of his wife, **Frances Shephard**, daughter of Samuel Shephard. Reflecting her interest in pastoral landscape design, **Frances** is depicted as a shepherdess in a portrait by Benjamin Wilson at Temple Newsam. Both Frances and Charles were actively involved in the design and implementation.

Some aspects of **BROWN'S** plan depicted in paintings by **James Chapman** and **Michael Angelo Rooker** were never completed such as a large lake near the house. Extant financial records show that in 1759 women as well as men were employed as garden labourers.

After CHARLES INGRAM died in 1778, Frances rebuilt the south wing in 1796; she lived at Temple Newsam until her death in 1807. Charles and Frances's eldest daughter **Isabella Ingram**, (Marchioness of Hertford) (d.1834) who inherited Temple Newsam, was the **mistress of the Prince of Wales (later King George IV)** from 1806 to 1819. In 1806, George visited Temple Newsam and presented Isabella with Chinese wallpaper, which she hung in the small Drawing Room next to the Great Hall in around 1820, embellished with cut out birds from Audobon's *The Birds of America* (now worth £7.5 million).

FRANCES, Lady Hertford inherited the house in 1807; after her husband died in 1822 she spent the season in London, and the rest of the time at Temple Newsam where she involved herself in charitable works including distributing food and clothing to the local people. She allowed the servants to hold an annual supper and ball at Temple Newsam.

During the last years of her life, the canal, railway and roads encroached on the estate as well as coal mining; and she dealt with the companies setting these up. In 1820 the novelist **Sir Walter Scott** published *Ivanhoe* featuring a **Templar preceptory named Temple Stowe**, believed to have been modelled on Temple Newsam; the name is preserved in local road names such as **Templestowe Crescent**.

At her death in 1834, **ISABELLA INGRAM** left **TEMPLE NEWSHAM** to her widowed sister, **Frances Ingram Shephard**, wife of **Lord William Gordon**, who died in 1841.

In 1841 the Estate was inherited by HUGO CHARLES MEYNELL INGRAM (d. 1869), son of Elizabeth Ingram, sister of Frances Ingram (Lady Gordon), who made no alterations to the estate.

In 1868, the PRINCE OF WALES stayed at TEMPLE NEWSHAM during his visit to LEEDS to open the Fine Art Exhibition in the New Infirmary; temporary triumphal arches were erected on the estate.

Following HUGO CHARLES'S death, his son HUGO MEYNELL-INGRAM (d.1871) inherited Temple Newsham; two years later, at his death, his wife **EMILY MEYNELL INGRAM** (d.1904) inherited the estate. **Emily spent a large part of her widowhood at Temple Newsham;** she developed it considerably by replacing the sash windows and remodelling the dining room, great staircase and Lord Darnley's room.

EMILY bequeathed Temple Newsham to her nephew EDWARD WOOD, 1st Earl of Halifax.

20TH CENTURY

In 1909, 610 acres (2.5 km²) of the Estate at KNOSTROP were compulsorily purchased by LEEDS CORPORATION to build a SEWAGE SLUDGE TREATMENT PLANT.



DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1914–17) the South Wing of the house was turned into a hospital by Edward Wood and his wife Dorothy.

Edward Wood fought in France as part of the Yorkshire Hussars, whilst Dorothy oversaw the running of the hospital as part of the Mayors War Committee.

In 1922, EDWARD WOOD sold the Park and House to LEEDS CORPORATION for a nominal sum, placing covenants over them to ensure their preservation for the future.

On 19 October 1923, TEMPLE NEWSHAM was opened to the Public along with a Golf Course.

In the Derby Daily Telegraph newspaper, TEMPLE NEWSHAM was compared to HAMPTON COURT. Despite many people visiting the house and using the golf course, the Corporation lost money during the first decade mostly due to poor farming practices.

In July 1932, the GREAT YORKSHIRE SHOW was held at TEMPLE NEWSHAM and was a great success.



PREPARATIONS FOR WAR were made as early as April 1939, and in August, small items were being packed up for storage.

In September 1939, TEMPLE NEWSHAM was closed to the public and items were moved there for storage from Leeds City Art Gallery. It was decided that objects would be displayed, and the house was officially reopened in November 1939, when it was again likened to Hampton Court in the Press.

ARCHITECTURE



ENTRANCE PORCH 17TH. CENTURY



CENTRE OF TEMPLE NEWSHAM WEST FRONT

Remains of the early 16th Century House were retained in the new building, including the brickwork and bay windows in the centre of the west front.

The plan of the new House was a conservative E-shape. The Long Gallery and Entrance Hall in the south wing followed **Elizabethan** and early **Jacobean** styles. The Entrance Porch has Classical columns but they are of **Flemish** design, rather than following correct **Italian** design. **There are Tudor doorways and timber-work in the cellars**, which are largely Tudor in date. Tudor features have also been discovered beneath later layers of decoration, including **Lord D'Arcy's Family Crest** scratched into the plaster in the Blue Damask room.

An inventory of 1565 indicates that the Hall, Great Chamber (later the Dining Room), Gallery and Chapel (later the Kitchen) were probably where they are now. There is a Tudor doorway in the north wing which was probably the entrance to the original chapel.^[40] In the 17th century, the south and north wings were rebuilt and the east wing demolished, replaced by a low wall with an arched gateway, giving the house a fashionable 'half-H' appearance.

It is possible that the man who made plans for the alteration was Bernard Dinninghof of York. There is also some resemblance to designs by **Inigo Jones**. Round the top of the House, letters appear in a balustrade, declaring the piety and loyalty of **Sir Arthur Ingram**:

“ALL GLORY AND PRAISE BE GIVEN TO GOD THE FATHER THE SON AND HOLY GHOST ON HIGH PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN HONOUR AND TRUE ALLEGIANCE TO OUR GRACIOUS KING LOVING AFFECTION AMONGST HIS SUBJECTS HEALTH AND PLENTY BE WITHIN THIS HOUSE.”

The Chapel in the North Wing retains some 17th Century features, such as armorial stained glass, probably by Henry Gyles and a carved wooden pulpit by Thomas Ventris, made around 1636, with geometric patterns, pilasters and friezes. The walls had panels of Old Testament figures, painted by John Carleton.

An inventory dated 1667 records that the House had 66 rooms and 11 outhouses.

An engraving by Kip and Knyff dated 1699 is an accurate representation of the House, showing the varying height of the House and some buildings that were later demolished, including the arched gateway flanked by two small lodges and a detached garden building dating from the mid 1670s.

In 1718, the Steward of Temple Newsham suggested an underground service passage to link the North and South wings and the 5th Viscount agreed.¹ This tunnel linked the original Kitchens in the South Wing to the rest of the house.

In 1738, HENRY INGRAM, 7th Viscount Irwin wrote to his mother describing the neglected state of the House with windows coming away and cracked brickwork.

The house was almost entirely remodelled by Henry. He wanted to follow **Palladian design** and used craftsmen from York to do so. He widened the Gallery, improved the ceiling and windows and created additional rooms. The Gallery, completed around 1746, has fine Rococo carvings with over-mantle paintings of classical scenes by Antonio Joli. There are also elaborate gilded Rococo ornamental candle holders. **The Gallery ceiling has detailed stucco work including a medallion of King George I.** The ceilings in the new Saloon and Library, made from the old Long Gallery, were decorated by Thomas Perritt and Joseph Rose.

The door-cases are elaborately carved, probably by Richard Fisher. Two chimney pieces in the Saloon were based on designs by William Kent. The distinctive sphinx gate piers by Lancelot Brown constructed in 1768 were based on designs published by Lord Burlington in 1738 and used at Chiswick. The main rooms in the West Wing were redecorated and the windows were replaced with sliding sash windows.

A large pedimented Stable Block was built to the North of the house. A painting by Mercier of around 1749, also shows a planned block to the South and a low wall connecting the North and South wings which were never completed.

In 1796, FRANCES SHEPHEARD employed a Mr Johnson to alter and reface the South Wing in a style which tried to copy that of Sir Arthur Ingram's original house. Her approach was a departure from the designs for the wing commissioned by her dead husband from **John Carr** and **Robert Adam**, as well as the landscaping by **CAPABILITY BROWN** who was also consulted about rebuilding the South Wing. The wing was made **two storeys high** throughout with a suite of reception rooms on the Ground Floor with State Bedchambers above.

In the 1790s, the Kitchens were moved to the North Wing and the original Kitchen became a **brushing room** where servants brushed down nobles returning from hunting parties.

At the end of the 19th Century, **EMILY MEYNELL INGRAM** replaced the sash windows with stone mullions and leaded lights and rebuilt the North Porch adding the **Meynell Ingram Coat of Arms** over the doorway. She redecorated several rooms and had the great Oak Staircase installed. The Dining Room, Great Staircase and Lord Darnley's room were remodelled in Elizabethan style.

In 1877, **EMILY MEYNELL INGRAM** converted the Library at the East end of the Gallery into a Chapel.

COAL MINING ON THE ESTATE

Estate records show the existence of **COAL PITS** in and around the Park in the 17th. Century and **Bell Wood to the south of the House would have had bell pits for coal extraction.**

A Colliery at HALTON VILLAGE was leased to a number of different individuals from 1660 through to at least the 1790s. The leases generally required the leaseholder to supply coals to **TEMPLE NEWSHAM** House.

In 1815, WILLIAM FENTON, one of the 'Coal Kings' of Yorkshire, began the sinking of a mine shaft on the Estate at THORPE STAPLETON. The colliery was named **WATERLOO** to commemorate the famous battle of that year. **WATERLOO COLLIERY** was operated as a Royalty Concession with contracted 'rents' for coal extracted going to the **TEMPLE NEWSHAM** landowner.

WILLIAM FENTON also had a Village built for his workers on land between the **River Aire** and the **Aire and Calder navigation.** The Village was initially called *Newmarket* but then became *Irwin Square* on ordnance survey maps and *Ingram Place* on Census Lists, but it was commonly simply known as **Waterloo.**

The Yorkshire, Lancashire and England cricketer **ALBERT WARD** was born here in 1865.

The Village had two rows of Cottages and a School Building. It was connected to the Colliery by a wooden footbridge over the river. Deep coal mining on the Estate ended with the closure of the **TEMPLE PIT** of **WATERLOO MAIN COLLIERY** in 1968.



OPENCAST MINING on the Estate began in May 1942. Seven sites were exploited to the South of the House almost entirely destroying **CAPABILITY BROWN'S** landscape. One site reached within 330 feet (100 m) of the South Terrace. It continued at the **GAMBLETHORPE** site as far as **Dawson's Wood**, in full view of the House, until 1987. **No trace of the opencast mine remains now as the parkland was re-landscaped.**

In 2019 there was a temporary Exhibition about Coal Mining at TEMPLE NEWSHAM which was called 'BLOT ON THE LANDSCAPE'.

HOUSE AND ESTATE TODAY

The House and Estate are owned by LEEDS CITY COUNCIL and open to the public.

The house has undergone substantial restoration to its exterior. There is an established Programme of restoring rooms back to known previous configurations, reversing the numerous intrusive installations and modifications that took place during the building's "art museum" phase.

The wider Estate is made up of WOODS (the second largest part of the **FOREST OF LEEDS**).

There are sporting facilities for **football, golf, running, cycling, horse-riding and orienteering.**





There is an innovative children's playground opened in 2011 which caters for both disabled and able-bodied children. *Pegasus Wood*, to the south of the House, commemorates **Veterans of the Normandy Landing at Pegasus Bridge in 1944**.

The *HOME FARM*, open to the public, has a barn built in 1694 and is the largest working rare breeds farm in Europe, and only one of 16 nationally approved by the **RARE BREEDS SURVIVAL TRUST**. Cattle Breeds include **Gloucester, Kerry, Irish Moiled, Red Poll, White Park, British White, Beef Shorthorn, Vaynol and Belted Galloway**; Sheep Breeds include **Kerry Hill; White-faced Woodland and Portland**; and **Golden Guernsey goats**.

The farm was targeted by arsonists twice in 2011 with damage caused to buildings, and some animals killed.

There are extensive **Gardens**, with a celebrated **Rhododendron Walk** and six national Plant Collections: **Aster novi-belgii (Michaelmas daisies), Phlox paniculata, Delphinium elatum (Cultivars), Solenostemon scutellarioides (sys. Coleus blumei), Primula auricula and Chrysanthemum (Charm and Cascade cultivars)**.

Within the *Walled Garden* there are 800 yards of herbaceous borders.

