

## Tyntesfield House - A Hispanic Tour > Ground Floor

based on preliminary work of the AHRC-UoW funded project 'The Hispanic-Anglosphere: transnational networks, global communities (late 18th– early 20th centuries)' in partnership with the National Trust.

**Bienvenidos!** Welcome to the country residence established in 1844 by William 'Guillermo' Gibbs (1790-1875) who was born in Madrid. He and his elder brother George Henry Gibbs (1785–1842) spent much of their youth working in their father's merchant business, Antony Gibbs & Sons in Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, London and Bristol exporting Spanish wine, fruit and other luxuries back to the UK and selling British goods to the Hispanic world. The Gibbs developed an extensive network of contacts across the global Spanish world (Iberia, the Americas and Spanish Asia) and as such became active members of a vibrant 'Hispanic-Anglosphere'.

### Garden Corridor :

Stained glass depicting several birds thought to be among those that produced guano in Peru. The Gibbs secured a monopoly of the British trade of guano in 1847 and, by the late 1850s it was said that guano profits had made William Gibbs the richest commoner in England.



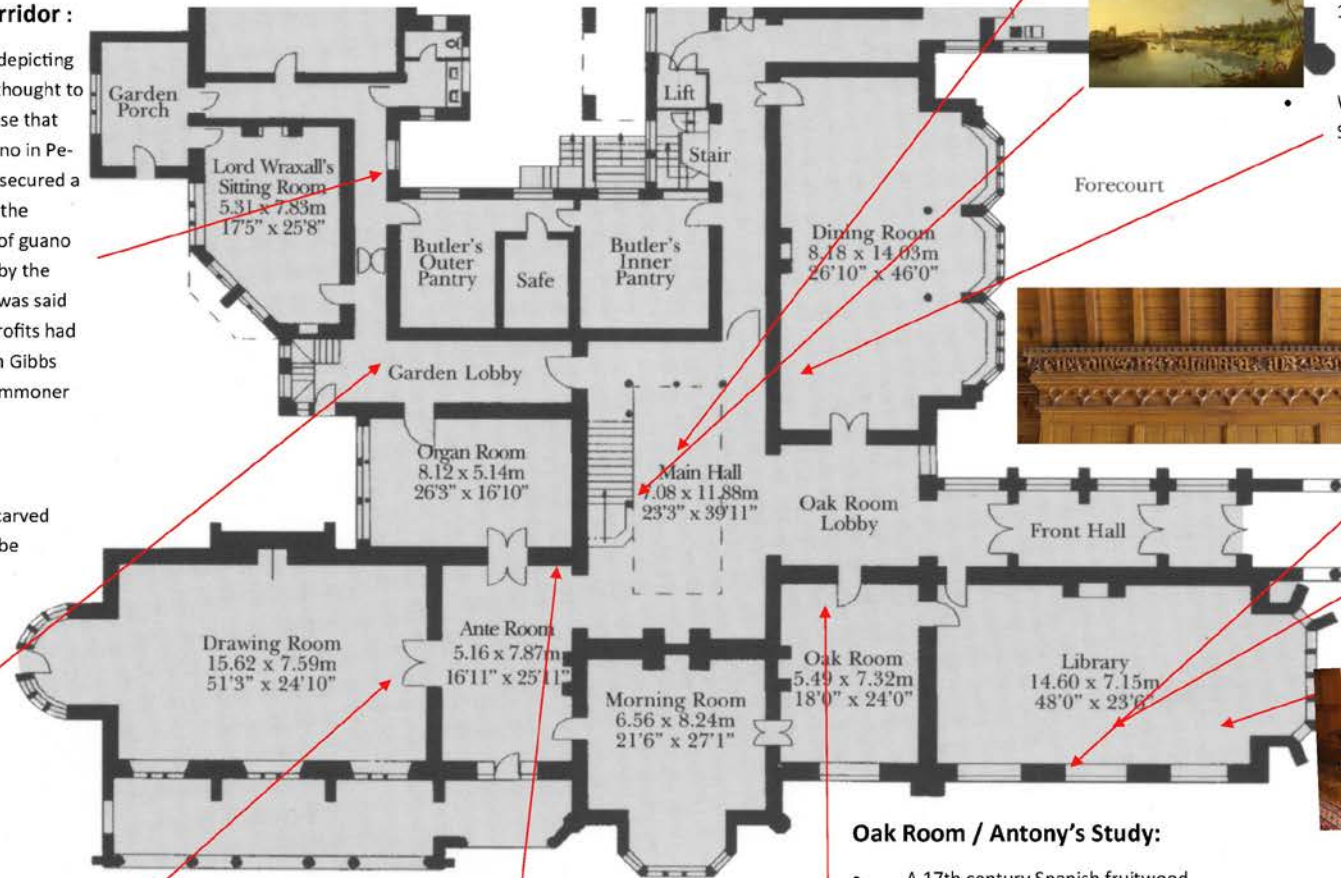
### Garden Lobby:

- A Spanish style upholstered carved walnut armchair believed to be 16th or 17th century.



### Drawing Room:

- Family motto in Spanish carved on doors leading from Ante Room to Drawing Room.
- Three painted terracotta (*barra*) Andalusian figures by José Cubero Gabardón (1818-1877) of Malaga, Spain (find them in display).



### Ante Room:

- A Spanish chestnut and walnut vargueno with fall front enclosing small drawers and two side cupboards.



### Oak Room / Antony's Study:

- A 17th century Spanish fruitwood inlaid walnut, ebony and parquetry table cabinet.

### Main Hall:

- The Mater Dolorosa*, believe to be from the studio of Bartolomé Esteban Murillo (Seville 1617 – Seville 1682).



A View of Seville from the Guadalquivir River by Manuel Barron y Carrillo (Seville 1814 -1884), 1846.



### Dining Room:

- Walls are decorated with paper imitating Spanish leather

### Library:

- Do not miss the Gibbs' family motto carved in the ceiling (also find it in the doors leading to the Drawing Room): **EN DIOS MI AMPARO Y ESPERANZA** – in God [I find] my refuge and hope.



- A Spanish leather three-leaf screen (*biombo*) painted in colours with exotic birds. The word *biombo* is a Hispanization of the Japanese *byōbu*, which can be translated as "protection from wind".



- A Spanish-style walnut and chestnut parcel gilt armchair, probably 17th century



In the bookshelves: look for a six volume edition of the *Don Quixote* by Cervantes published in Madrid, 1833 and also for a magnificent two volume 1863 edition in French.



## Tyntesfield House - A Hispanic Tour > First Floor

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(Many items were removed from display due to renovation work, but a few can be seen in the project's website: <http://hispanic-anglosphere.com/resources> )



### Clyst Lobby:

- Oil painting on canvas, *The Immaculate Conception* (after Murillo) by Alonso Miguel de Tovar (1678–1758). It is inspired on Murillo's *La Inmaculada del El Escorial* (1665) currently at the Prado museum in Madrid.

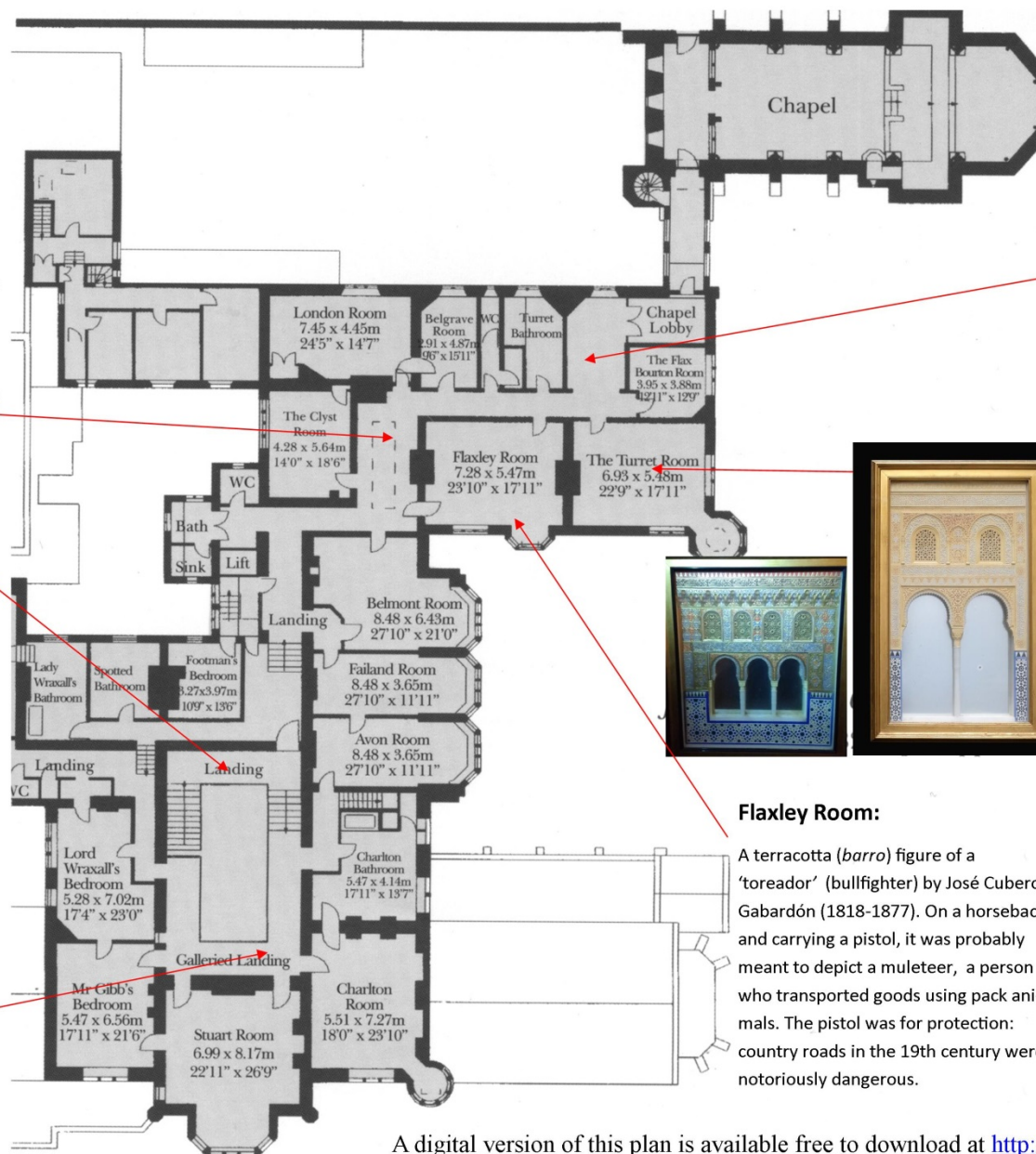


### Landing:

- St Lawrence with his gridiron* at the top of the main staircase was for long attributed to Zurbarán but it is likely to have been the work of his colleague Juan Luis Zambrano of Cordoba (1598–1639) and dates to around 1630. It was purchased in 1853 for William Gibbs by the British consul in Andalusia Manuel Williams who in turn had acquired it from Don Francisco Romero Balmaseda, a merchant of Seville.



- A Spanish Walnut, Giltwood and Polychrome decorated Chest, 19th century.



### Chapel Lobby:

- Oil painting on canvas, *The Immaculate Conception* (after Murillo) by Alonso Miguel de Tovar (1678–1758). It is inspired on Murillo's *La Inmaculada del El Escorial* (1665) currently at the Prado museum in Madrid.



### Turret Room:

- Two Spanish School 'Alhambra' relief models with inset mirrors, stucco and alabaster.



### Flaxley Room:

A terracotta (*barro*) figure of a 'toreador' (bullfighter) by José Cubero Gabardón (1818–1877). On a horseback and carrying a pistol, it was probably meant to depict a muleteer, a person who transported goods using pack animals. The pistol was for protection: country roads in the 19th century were notoriously dangerous.



A digital version of this plan is available free to download at <http://hispanic-anglosphere.com/resources>