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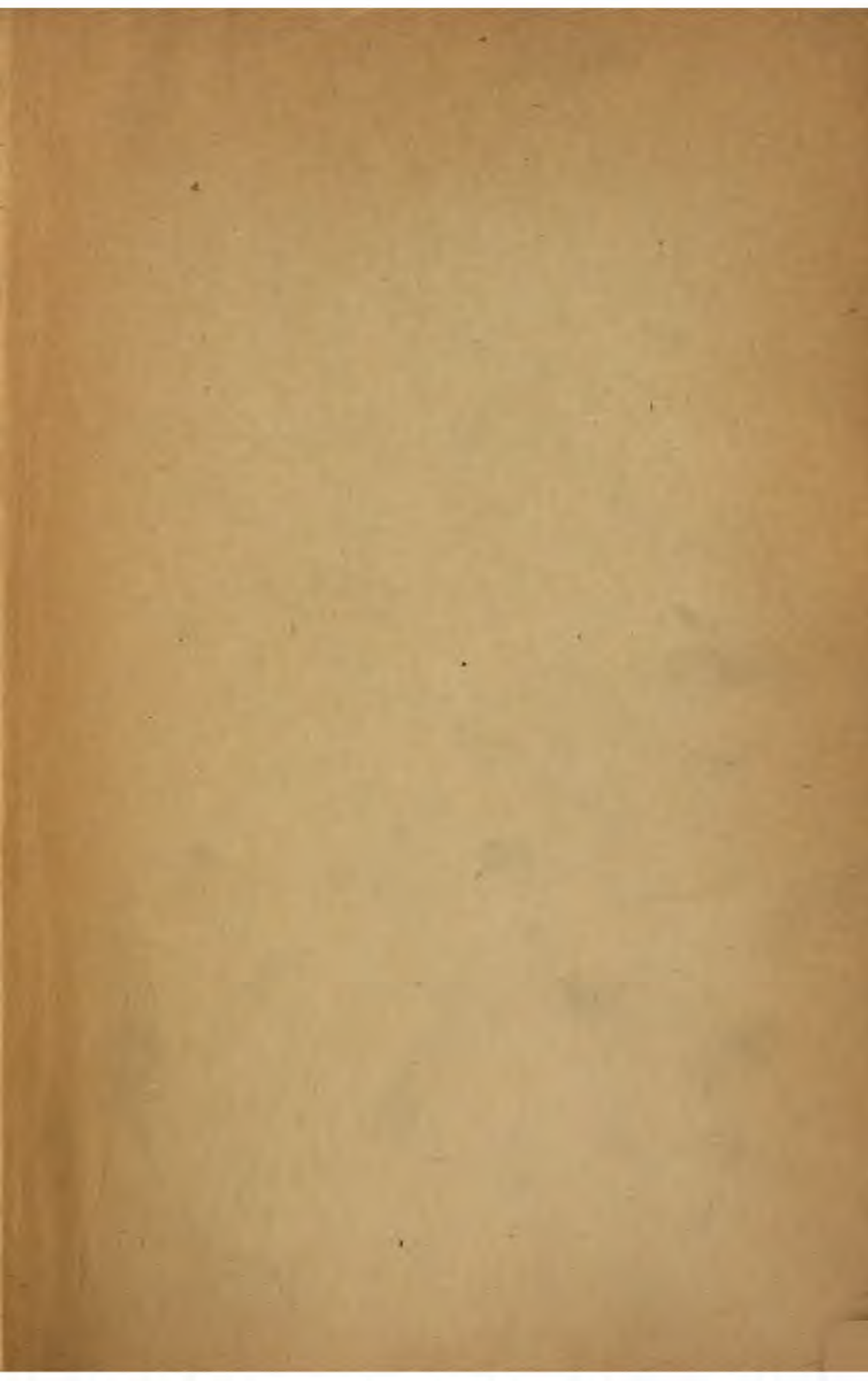


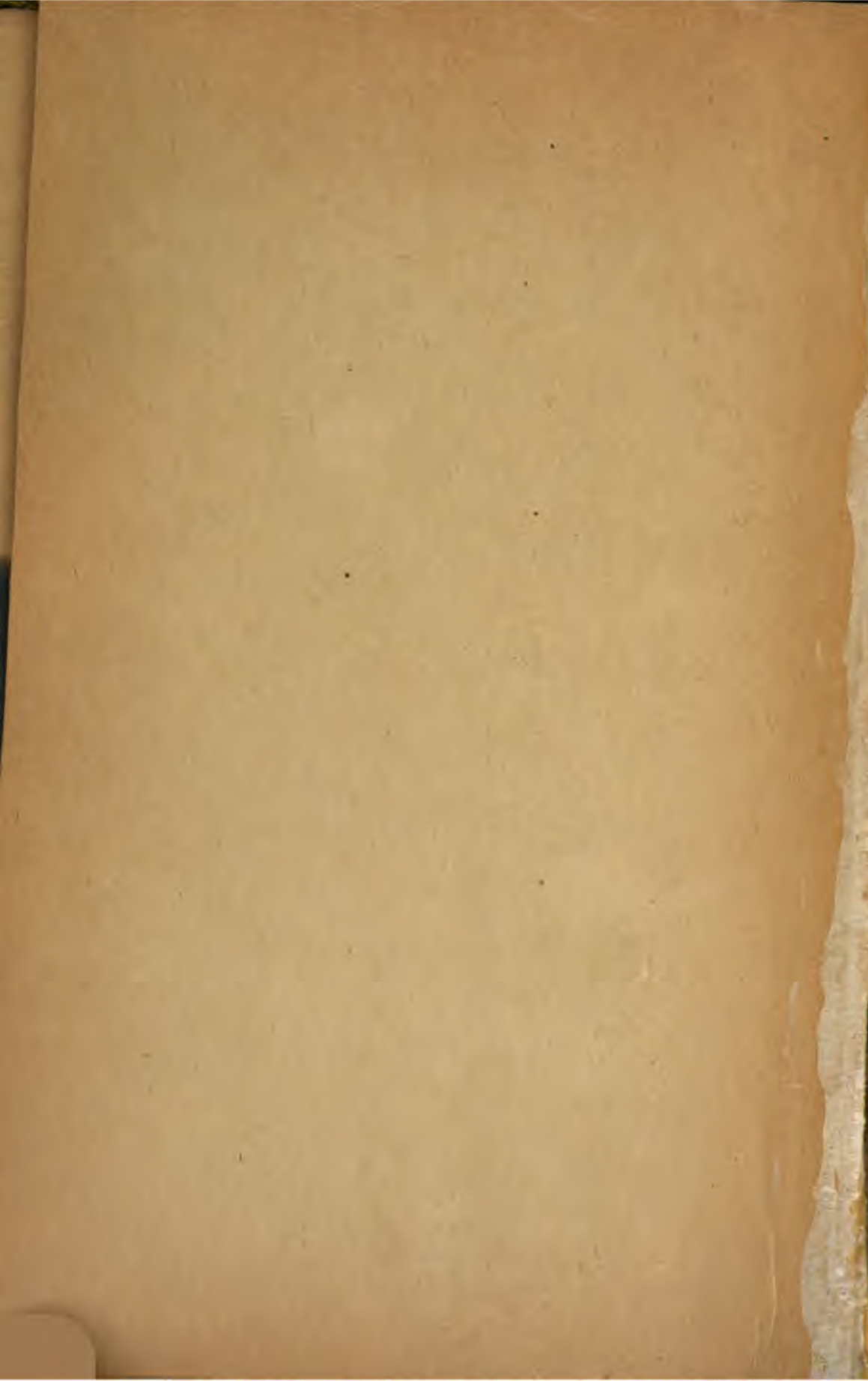
FROM THE GIFT OF

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR.

(Class of 1887)

OF BOSTON





THE
ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
Borough of Leeds,

DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY
JAMES WARDELL,

MEMBER OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND. AUTHOR OF THE LAYS OF EBOR, THE MUNICIPAL
HISTORY OF LEEDS, ETC.

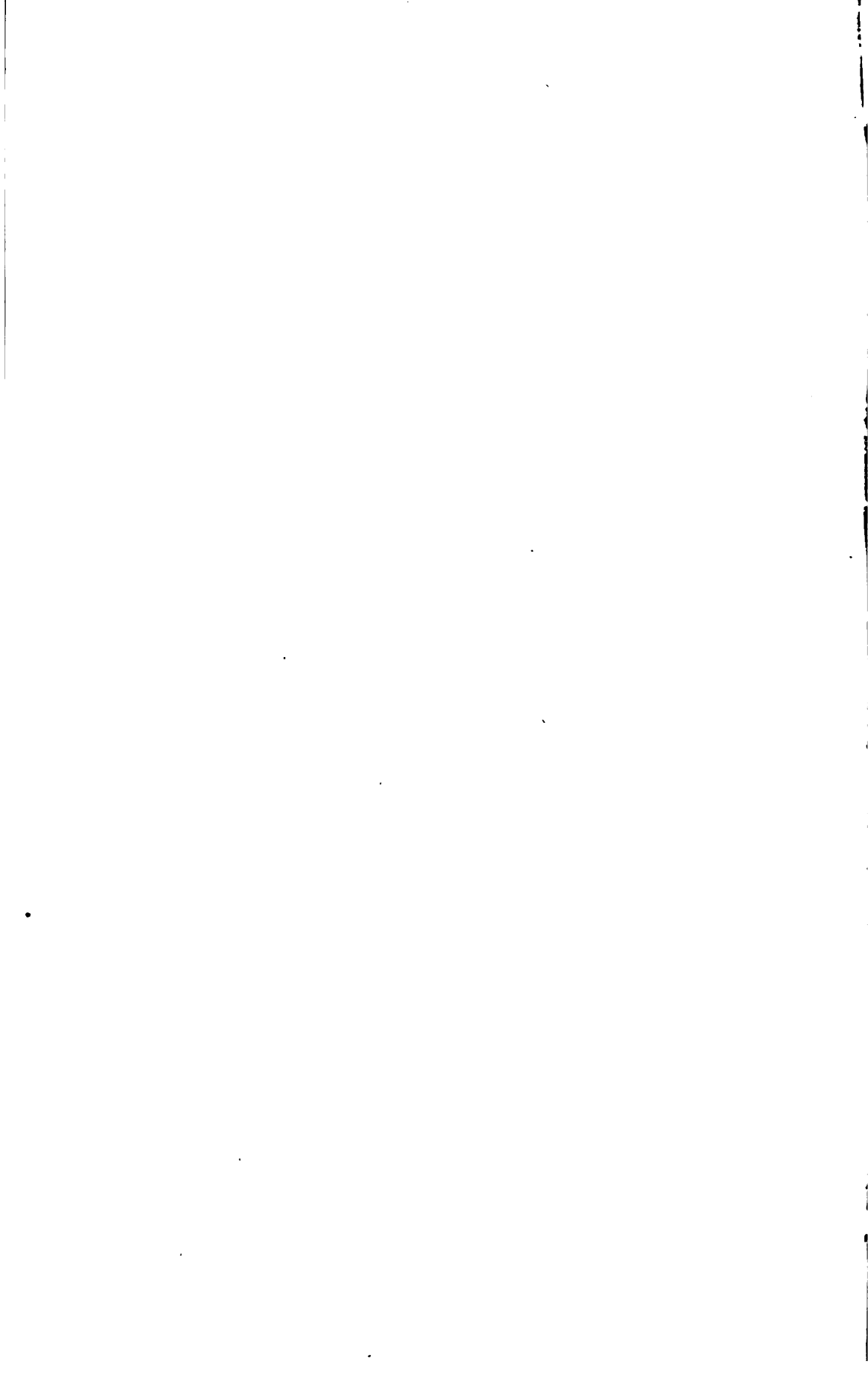


JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 35, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON;
MOXON AND WALKER, LEEDS.

MDCCLIII.

LARGE PAPER.

PRICE 12s.



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*Gift of
William Endicott*

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Preface.



THE author of a new work, in writing his preface, is generally expected to state the reasons which induced him to compile, and usher his volume into the world. Mine will be a tale soon told;—a love of antiquarian lore, in unison with a desire to rescue from oblivion the mouldering remains of past ages within this borough, induced me, by a diligent search, to discover, to classify, and to describe them, before the unsparing hand of time should sweep them away for ever. I could have wished that the task, brief as it is, had devolved upon other and more able hands, but as my desire in this respect has not been fulfilled, I trust that I need not tender any formal, or lengthened, apology for the step I have taken. It will be seen that I have strictly confined myself within the limits of the district upon whose antiquities I have attempted to throw the light of illustration; not from the idea that those existing immediately beyond such bounds, are either so few in number, or so unimportant in character, as not to be worthy of being placed on record; but in the hope that

the green terraces of Killingbeck, anciently swept by the chariots of the semi-barbarous and impetuous Britons; the late formidable, but now deserted, remains of Roman occupation at Adel; the more recent abode of Saxon royalty at Berwick, of early piety at Whitkirk, and of valour on the field of Winmoor, along with the vanished, but once resplendent, chivalry of the soldiers of the cross at Temple-Newsam, might find a more fitting pen to emblazon them in the pages of history.

The public generally, have been too apt, either to despise, or to treat with neglect, pursuits and works of this nature; but I trust that the period of intellectual darkness has at length passed, and that the science of archæology is now understood and appreciated; that such is the fact, may, I think, be inferred, from the founding of numerous institutes and societies for its culture and diffusion, not only in this, but in almost every kingdom of Europe, and in the United States of America, enumerating amongst their members the highest and most talented in the land. The study of this branch of literature teaches us that we are not merely creatures of yesterday;—that our nation is not of the last century;—but that ages ago, in the dim primeval period, the rude, but hardy inhabitants of this isle, roamed over its extensive plains and breezy mountains, enjoying a savage independence, and gaining a scanty subsistence by means of the chase;—that at length the lonely prows of the Phœnicæan traders touched our shores, mercantile transactions commenced, and the natives gradually but steadily advanced in the scale of civilization;

—and that subsequently the Roman galleys ploughed the deep, the pursuits of commerce became merged in the rage of war, and the “mistress of the world” enumerated amongst her possessions, the fertile provinces of Britain. From this time, the history of our island is recorded, but it is in characters of blood;—invaded and ravaged alike by Caledonians, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, and subsequently rent by long wars of succession, with other prolonged internal contests;—it appears for centuries, only as a wide and continuous battle-field. At length a brighter era dawns upon the view; numerous, and often unjust, prerogatives and customs, are either curtailed or abandoned; laws, framed in justice and equity, are passed and respected; and descending still lower, at last, is experienced the full enjoyment of that liberty, which has tended, under Divine Providence, to raise this country to its present proud and elevated position.

The preceding facts especially shew, that the “good old times” so often alluded to, were not such in reality; the antiquary and historian find them to be the sad reverse. The mind is too apt to dwell upon the gilded pomp and pageantry of the past, the bannered castle, the gay tournament, and the song of the minstrel; forgetting that right was almost universally overcome by might,—that the weak were generally oppressed by the strong; and, as a necessary consequence, that violence and lawlessness of every description stalked almost unchecked through the land. It will thus be seen that the pursuit of archæology enables us, by a comparison of past ages with the present, to estimate

properly the blessings we enjoy, to love our country, to value every privilege we possess, and infinitely to prefer the *modern period*, to any of anterior date, however glowing the description of it may be, either in the chronicled records of history, or the lighter and fabulous pages of romance.

In conclusion I have respectfully to request the kind indulgence of the antiquarian world, as well as that of the general reader, for any errors which may have incidentally occurred in preparing these pages for the press.

Portland-Crescent,

LEEDS, *1st July*, 1853.

I.

Silent are the lays which tell
Of the old Brigantian race;
Where they triumphed—where they fell;
Few the relics now we trace:
The camp upon the mountain's brow,
The trenches sweeping to the plain,
The barrow, where some chief lies low,—
Their lonely monuments remain.

British Period.



At what time this portion of country was first peopled, can never be correctly ascertained; that it must have been at a very early period, is sufficiently proved by the testimony of sacred history,¹ as well as by existing earth-works and grave-mounds, and the examination of the contents of the latter, in connection with the occasional discoveries of the plough, or the spade. The relics thus brought to light, consist chiefly of funeral urns, axes, arrow-heads, and other articles of stone, bearing the marks of an antiquity approaching to three thousand years. At a later period, this district was included in the kingdom of BRIGANTIA, whose inhabitants are reputed to have been the most numerous and warlike of the British tribes; the remains of their occupation,

¹ Genesis, chap. x., v. 5.

it is to be regretted, are very few, but among them the name of the river AIRE is to be placed, it being derived from *ara*, "slow," or *air*, "bright;" an instance that the mountains and rivers of a country, being the most important and permanent objects, generally retain their aboriginal designations.

LEEDS is thought to be the "*Cair Luitcoith*," or "city in the wood" of Nennius,² which, however, has not been generally acquiesced in, Lincoln being deemed by some antiquaries to be the place recorded by this historian; but, on impartially investigating the subject, and bearing in mind that there was an extensive forest here in the time of Bede,³ called by him "*sylva Elmete*," of which the oak, whose venerable remains yet adorn the township of Headingley, in all probability formed a part, the claim of Leeds to an existence antecedent to the ninth century will, I think, be allowed. It has not been without hesitation that I have ventured to dissent from Dr. Whitaker's derivation of the name⁴ of the town, as upon a previous occasion I thought he was correct,⁵ but further consideration has induced me to alter my opinion; and, after all, the learned Doctor thinks that this place has as fair a claim to the distinction here sought to be conferred upon it, as any other.⁶ The site of the "city in the wood" cannot now be precisely ascertained, but, if a conjecture may be hazarded, I should be inclined to place it in the vicinity of St. Peter's, or the parish church; for the towns or cities of the Britons were generally built in valleys, upon the margin of a stream or river, for the convenience of water, and security from winds;⁷ and this situation, from its lying between the river Aire and its tributary from Adel, would sufficiently possess those requirements, and exactly answer such a description. But wherever the "city" might be situate, traces of prior occupation were, until recently, observable on the summit of Quarry-

² Cap. lxvii. ³ Lib. II. cap. xiv. ⁴ *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 5. ⁵ *Municipal History of Leeds*, p. 11. ⁶ *Loidis and Elmete, Pref.* p. ix. ⁷ *Boothroyd's History of Pontefract*, p. 9.

hill, along the western edge of which ran an earthwork of considerable length and magnitude, and of semicircular form; this, therefore, would be a very strong position, and, when defended, in addition to the stream and marshy ground in front, after the manner of the Britons as described by Tacitus,⁸ would be effectually guarded, and offer to an invader an opposition of a most desperate character. A Roman origin *only*, is assigned to this place by Thoresby,⁹ and also by Dr. Whitaker;¹⁰ that it was *subsequently* occupied by the Romans is admitted; but that people, it is well known, frequently availed themselves of British sites, adapting and altering them to their own mode of castramentation.¹¹ This station has, I believe, been one of that description, and in this opinion I am in a great measure supported by that of Watson, the historian of Halifax.¹²

In the year 1745, a most interesting discovery occurred, of an urn containing ashes, calcined bones, and a stone axe perforated for a shaft, which were found by a carpenter at a depth of about two feet, on sinking a tenter post, in a field near to the top of Briggate, in Leeds. The urn was of rude formation, imperfectly baked, and ornamented after the usual manner of the Britons, with encircling rows of indentations; it measured about twelve inches in height, and was placed with its mouth upwards, having a cover, which was broken by the workman. The whole of these articles were taken possession of by Mr. Alderman Denison, the owner of the field, who resided near; their subsequent fate is unknown, and their loss as a local one is to be deplored; but fortunately small sketches of them were made at the time, which has enabled me to give the drawings contained in Plate I. These relics lay claim to an earlier date than even the "city" of Nennius, and have appertained to some warrior of the prehistoric period,

⁸ Ann. Lib. XII, cap. xxxv. ⁹ Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 104. ¹⁰ Loidis and Elmete, p. 2. ¹¹ Akerman's Archeological Index, p. 82. ¹² History of Halifax, p. 39.

whose simple, yet solemn funeral rites, were here performed, and in memory of whom the cairn, or the barrow was raised. On this place, where, three thousand years ago, nothing but the dark moorlands, or the gloomy forest met the eye, and where the heathen priest breathed his prayer over the last resting place of a chief of his tribe, what vicissitudes have occurred!—what changes have taken place!—the moorlands reclaimed—the forests gone—the lonely grave-mound of the ancient Briton swept away by the tide of civilization, and its site surrounded by the habitations of modern industry and commerce.

II.

Where is the iron power of Rome?
And where her legions' ordered march?
Her prows, which cleft the ocean's foam?
Her lofty and triumphal arch?
No more her galleys plough the deep,
Or distant regions own her sway;
Nations have risen from their sleep,
Dawned is freedom's cloudless day.

Roman Period.



THE standards of Rome first floated on our shores in the year B.C. 55; and, after long and arduous endeavours on the part of the British tribes to preserve their independence, the final conquest of the country was at length effected, when this district was included in the province of **MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS**.

The undoubted remains of a camp of this period were formerly distinctly visible on the site of previous British occupation at Quarry-hill, in LEEDS, called from that circumstance *North-burg*, and *Wall-flatt*. In Thoresby's time the trenches were remaining, and are described by him as being very deep;¹ about a century later, Dr. Whitaker stated that the central part remained, but that the lines of the trenches

¹ Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 104.

were almost wholly occupied by buildings;² at present the whole extensive area is laid out in streets, and covered with dwellings, the course of the western agger only being traceable by a break in the ground, about six feet deep; the edge of which is paved, and used as a footway between Charles-street and High-street. The ancient name of this military post is, however, unknown, and no information relating to it can be obtained from the itineraries; and it is remarkable that not a coin, inscription, or even a fragment of pottery has, that I am aware of, been discovered therein, to aid the researches of the antiquary. It may therefore be assumed, that the place was only used during a short period, and when abandoned, it has been so at leisure, for another and more favorable position; Dr. Whitaker, however, supposes that this nameless station, along with the camps at Castleshaw, in Saddleworth, Kirklees, and Kirkheaton, was formed on the line of march from Calcaria, (*Tadcaster*) to Mancunium, (*Manchester*) for the better accommodation of the troops;³ and the nearest and most direct route between those places, being through Leeds and Cambodunum, (*Slack*) such accommodation would not only be acceptable, but absolutely requisite; it being only doubtful whether the road came direct from Calcaria to Wall-flatt, or went first to Burgodunum (?) (*Adel*). There are no traces of a separate road pointing directly to this station, nearer than Bramham-moor, from which place one line ran to Legiolium, (*Castleford*) and another through Scarcroft, Wigton, and Alwoodley, to Burgodunum (?). There might have been a third line, by way of Berwick-in-Elmet, the camp at Scholes, and across Nevile-hills, to Leeds; but, the intervening country having been for so great a number of years under cultivation, any remains of that kind would, most likely, be destroyed. The Doctor, however, states that in his opinion, the road from Calcaria to Cambodunum, traversed the site of the present town in the

² Ducatus Leodiensis. *Note*, p. 104. ³ Loidis and Elmete, p. 375.

line of Briggate,⁴ and, if this were so, it would favor the idea of its going first to Burgodunum (?), from the main line on Bramham-moor, as before-mentioned. In this case it would, on proceeding southward, traverse the town, and cross the river in the manner stated, which is in some measure corroborated by the finding, nearly a century ago, of some ancient pavement, thought to be of this period, at a considerable depth in the old shambles, now included in Briggate. Whichever view of this subject be taken, it may be concluded that the camp at Wall-flatt, during its brief occupation, has been one of the kind denominated *castra stativa*, or a "standing camp," and has served to guard the ford across the Aire, in addition to affording a place of rest to the troops; but the dark seal of oblivion is placed upon its history; the ramparts on which the disciplined Roman kept his lonely watch, have vanished, and the site is now occupied by a numerous and industrious population. The historian of Halifax admits it to have been an ancient military station, but he could not learn that any Roman road went near it, and therefore doubted its belonging to that people. He says that from Kirklees northward to Leeds, he could find no traces of any road, nor any tradition relating to it;⁵ which is very possible, as the road through the town, from whatever quarter it came, not being a *principal*, but only a *vicinal* one, has from a variety of causes long ago perished; and he did not live to see the remains of the ford hereafter described, exposed to view. But whilst we remain in doubt as to whether the road to this station came from Calcaria, or Burgodunum (?), we are not left so as to the point where it crossed the river; this was a little to the east of the warehouse built by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, and was discovered in the year 1819, by the workmen employed in making a new dock, and who, during the progress of the works, found the remains of the *trajectus* still retaining its original solidity and hardness; it was at the same time

⁴ Loidis and Elmete, p. 88. ⁵ Watson's History of Halifax, p. 39.

ascertained, that the bed of the river had anciently been more to the south of its present course.

The other remains of Roman occupation in the borough, are, *Castle-hill*, in the township of FARNLEY, which, from its name, I think has been a post of some importance; but the vestiges thereof are almost, if not altogether, obliterated; *Tonwaldhaw-hill*, in the township of CHAPEL-ALLERTON, which is a site we may suppose not likely to be neglected, not only from its proximity to Burgodunum (?), but also from its lofty and commanding situation; it is also highly probable that a detachment of *Speculatores* would be stationed there, as it would then be a means of communication between the last mentioned station, and Wall-flatt, in Leeds. Not far distant is *Hawcaster-rig*, whose name, denoting the "hill-camp," sufficiently proves its origin, but as the place has long been used for agricultural purposes, no remains of castration are now visible. In the valley near thereto was a pottery, and Thoresby describes what he believes to have been the remains of furnaces, and heaps of *metae*; one of the latter being sixteen perches, and another about seventy-six paces, in circumference;⁶ those are not now to be found, they having been, as I suppose, levelled and thrown into the adjoining bog, on the enclosure of the moor. Next occur *Street-lane*, and *Street-houses*; the former being so designated from leading into the road from Calcaria to Burgodunum (?), and the latter from their proximity to it. The adjacent township of POTTER-NEWTON no doubt receives its name from this ancient pottery, and as having taken the place of the "old-town," which was dependent thereon.

What has been before stated in reference to discoveries of this period at Wall-flatt, will apply to the borough at large, with the exception of the following few and unimportant coins. In the year 1715, a quantity were found at Beeston, but nothing further about them is recorded; in 1774, a gold

⁶ Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 138.

one of Justinian, weighing twenty-one grains, was found at Osmondthorpe; in 1818, some copper coins were found in Wade-lane, in Leeds, believed to be Roman; they were too much corroded to be fully decyphered, but one of them appeared to be an Otho; in 1846, during the excavation for the erection of a house on the ridge of the hill above Battye-wood, at Headingley, a number of coins were discovered; they were contained in an urn, or earthenware vessel, which was broken by the workmen, and the coins privately disposed of by them; those which are hereafter described (Nos. 1 to 7) were all that could be recovered, and are in my possession. In the last mentioned year, three coins of Magnentius were found in a field at Burmantofts, in Leeds; two of them are in my possession, and are hereafter described (Nos. 8 and 9). The most legible of those coins are given in Plate II.

1. O. ABBAR . AVG . GER . P . M . T *The laureated head of Nero.*
R. *Defaced. (First brass.)*
2. O. *Defaced, but probably the head of Nero.*
R. *Winged Victory, holding a shield. In the field. s. c. (Second brass.)*
3. O. S . DOMIT . AVG . GER . M . COS . XIII *The laureated head of Domitian.*
R. FORTVNÆ *Fortune standing. In the field. s. c. (First brass.)*
4. O. ALAN . AVG . GER *The radiated head of Trajan.*
R. *Female seated. In the exergue. s. c. (Second brass.)*
5. O. IMP . CAES . NERVAE . TRAIANO . AVG . GER . DAC . P . M . TR . P . COS . V . P . P . *The laureated head of Trajan.*
R. S . P . Q . B . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI . *A captive seated on spoils, with a military trophy in front. In the exergue. s. c. (First brass.)*
6. O. NERVAE . TRAIANO . AVG . GER . DAC . P . M . TR *The laureated head of Trajan.*
R. S . P . Q . B . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI . *A female figure on the ground, holding a branch, and a wheel. In the exergue. VIA . TRAIANA . s. c. (First brass.)*

7. O. IMP. CAES. NERVAE. TRAIANO. AVG. GEB. DAC. P. M. TR. COS. VI. P. P. *The radiated head of Trajan.*
- R. FELICITAS. AVGVST. *Felicity standing. s. o. (Second brass.)*
8. O. D. N. MAGNENTIVS. P. P. AVG. *The head of Magnentius. In the field. I.*
- R. VICT. DD. NN. AVG. ET. CAES. *Two Victories standing, supporting a buckler inscribed with VOT. V. MVLT. X, and surmounted with the monogram of Christ. In the exergue (Third brass.)*
9. O. D. N. MAGNENTIVS. P. P. AVG. *The head of Magnentius. In the field. A.*
- R. GLORIA. ROMANORVM. *The emperor on horseback, about to pierce a kneeling captive, with broken spear and shield under him. In the exergue. B. P. L. G. (Third brass.)*

III.

Hark ! to yonder shout of war !
'Tis the Saxons' savage band ;—
Desolation spreads afar,
Carnage covers all the land.
At length a milder day is seen,
Emerging from that heathen night ;
Religion o'er our vallies green,
Pours her all-pervading light.

Saxon Period.



THE Saxon sword was first unsheathed in this country about A.D. 449, and a severe and protracted struggle led to the establishment of the Heptarchy. This district then formed part of the kingdom of DEIRA, afterwards incorporated into the powerful one of NORTHUMBRIA, and subsequently, with an adjacent territory of considerable extent, was included in "REGIONE LOIDIS" of the venerable Bede.¹

In the town of LEEDS are several streets, namely: *Brig-gate*, *Kirkgate*, *Lydgate*, *Mabgate*, and *Swinigate*, which clearly derive their origin from this period ; and the remainder of the townships and other places in the borough hereafter enumerated, (even including those which are not mentioned

¹ Lib. III. cap. xxiv.

in the Domesday survey, and which may consequently have received their names more recently,) are all derived from the common language of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers.

ALLESTON	<i>Alder</i> , a tree, and <i>ton</i> , town.
BEESTON	<i>Bede</i> , a proper name, and <i>ton</i> , town.
BRAMLEY	<i>Bram</i> , or <i>bramble</i> , a wild shrub, and <i>ley</i> , field.
BURLEY	<i>Bur</i> , a tree, and <i>ley</i> , field.
COLDOOTES	<i>Cold</i> , and <i>cotes</i> , houses.
COTTINGLEY	<i>Cot</i> , house, <i>ing</i> , meadow, and <i>ley</i> , field.
FARNLEY	<i>Fern</i> , a wild plant, and <i>ley</i> , field.
FARLEY	<i>Furze</i> , a wild plant, and <i>ley</i> , field.
GLEDEHOW	<i>Gled</i> , hawk, and <i>how</i> , hill.
GIPTON	<i>Gip</i> , a proper name, and <i>ton</i> , town.
HEADINGLEY	<i>Heath</i> , moor, <i>ing</i> , meadow, and <i>ley</i> , field.
HOLBECK	<i>Hol</i> , a low place, and <i>beck</i> , stream.
HUNSLY	<i>Hunde</i> , hound, and <i>lect</i> , a meeting.
KIRKSTALL	<i>Kirk</i> , church, and <i>stall</i> , place.
KNOWTHORPE	<i>Knowl</i> , the brow of a hill, and <i>thorpe</i> , village.
MEANWOOD	<i>Mense</i> , in common, and <i>wood</i> .
OSMONDTHORPE	<i>Osmond</i> , a proper name, and <i>thorpe</i> , village.
POTTER-NEWTON	<i>New-town</i> , near the pottery.
RODLEY	<i>Rood</i> , a cross, and <i>ley</i> , field.
SKELTON	<i>Skel</i> , water, and <i>ton</i> , town.
STANNINGLEY	<i>Stam</i> , stone, <i>ing</i> , meadow, and <i>ley</i> , field.
SWINNOW	<i>Swin</i> , swine, and <i>how</i> , hill.
TONWALDHAW	<i>Ton</i> , town, <i>wald</i> , wold, and <i>haw</i> , hill.
WEETWOOD	<i>Weet</i> , wet, or marshy, and <i>wood</i> .
WORTLEY	<i>Wort</i> , a wild plant, and <i>ley</i> , field.

It is recorded that there were at this time in LEEDS, (and doubtless on or near the site previously assigned to the British "city,") a church, with an officiating priest, a corn-mill, and consequently a small population.* The church, which would be of small dimensions, has long been swept away, and is only remembered in the pages of history; but during the progress of some repairs to the late fabric in the present century, the head of an ancient wheel-cross was found, which I attribute to this period. I also assign a like

* Bawdwen's Domesday Book, p. 127. Whitaker's Loidis and Elmets, p. 5.

antiquity to those old boundary marks, one of them called *Pawdmire-stone*, now lost, from its having been some years ago sunk below the pavement; and the other called *Grey-stone*, almost buried in the ground, on the Burley-road; although the tradition relating to the latter, connects it in some manner with the Danish camp at Giants'-hill, in Armley.

At *Gipton*, in the township of POTTER-NEWTON, are the almost obliterated remains of extensive earthworks, which Dr. Whitaker describes as "two interior trenches enclosing unequal spaces and both surrounded by an outer rampire,"³ and ascribes them to their proper origin. They were very apparent when Thoresby wrote; and, according to his description, consisted of two camps, or unequal spaces, surrounded with a rampart and a deep trench eighteen feet in breadth; the whole inclosure measuring about eighteen perches in length, and twelve perches in breadth; and adjoining was a small outwork, about four-and-a-half perches square; the first camp was about one hundred feet long, and sixty-six feet broad; and the second camp about one hundred and sixty-five feet square.⁴ Thoresby thought, but without sufficient authority, that these earthworks were formed during the war between Penda and Oswy, which resulted in the total defeat and death of the former on Winwidfield, or Win-moor, A.D. 655. I believe that the Winwaed of Bede, which proved so fatal to the routed army on this occasion, was the river Aire; Dr. Whitaker is, I think, decidedly in error in assigning this name to the Went;⁵ its distance from the field of battle, as well as its insignificance, entirely precludes the idea of its being the stream in question.

Harelow-hill, in the township of HEADINGLEY-CUM-BURLEY, appears to have been very strongly defended; there was existing upwards of a century ago, a triple entrenchment, one agger of which was fifteen feet deep.⁶ The remains of

³ Loidis and Elmete, p. 138. ⁴ Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 112. ⁵ Loidis and Elmete, p. 4. ⁶ Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 143.

these defences are yet visible, although a portion of the site has been planted with trees, from which circumstance it receives its modern designation of Battye-wood; the ancient name is evidently Saxon, meaning the "hill of the army." Of a similar derivation are the *Hare-hills*, in the township of POTTER-NEWTON.

Osmondthorpe, in the township of TEMPLE-NEWSAM, is allowed by antiquaries to be the "Villa Regia of Bede, in Regione Loidis." Here numerous remains of this period formerly existed, consisting of trenches, pavements, and causeways; and the names of fields, as the *Coney-shaw* and the *Coney-garth*, meaning the "king's wood" and the "king's field," make known their Saxon origin. From the tradition attached to this place, evidenced by an interesting fragment of ancient stained glass, representing a king, with a shield bearing the arms of the East-Anglian kingdom, lately in one of the windows of the old hall, it is concluded that Edwin, who was so hospitably entertained and restored to his throne by Redwald, king of the East-Angles, and whose exile and despondency are so minutely described by Bede, was the monarch who honored this place by his presence. He, however, fell with the flower of his army on Hatfield-chase, by the united forces of the heathen Penda, and his christian ally, Cadwalla, A.D. 633; and the sound of the harp, with the joyous revelry of the thanes, is no longer heard in the "Villa Regia;" its glory is now "a tale of the times of old."

IV.

The stormy clouds are gath'ring dark ;
Odin's followers, like a flood,—
Fierce—remorseless—guide the bark,
To incessant scenes of blood ;
Long their inroads fill with slaughter
Every valley, town, and plain ;—
Lastly, o'er the troubled water,
Beams the star of peace again.

Danish Period.



FEW vestiges of this period, which to a considerable extent is coeval with the last, are yet remaining in this district ; the name of the township of *ARMLEY*, meaning “the field of Arm,” or “Orm,” being clearly derived from some northern chieftain located there. At a place in this township, formerly called *Giants'-hill*, was an extensive earthwork ; which, from the description of it given by Thoresby,¹ I have no doubt was thrown up and used by the Danes, as a fort, or place of security, whence they might issue at leisure to lay waste and plunder the surrounding country. It must have been a very strong and advantageous post, the northern side thereof being defended by a high and precipitous hill, at the foot of which ran the river Aire ; like the other

¹ *Ducatus Leodiensis*. p. 195.

camp of this people, it was of circular form, measuring twenty perches in circumference; the rampart being about eighteen, or twenty feet high. These interesting remains have, however, been demolished, chiefly by the making of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The ancient boundary mark called *Grey-stone*, before alluded to, is in some measure connected with this place, from which, according to tradition, it was thrown to its present site, by a man of gigantic stature, whose finger marks are said to be yet deeply indented on its surface.

In that part of the township of BRAMLEY which adjoins to the village of Kirkstall, are some remains of earthworks, which, although very imperfect and nearly defaced, may, from the circular form of some of them, perhaps be attributed to this period. It will be perceived from this section, that the Danish occupation appears to have been limited to the south side of the river.

See the Norman lines advance,
 Fast is plied the deadly bow ;
 'Midst the crash of hostile lance,
 A nation's choice is lying low :—
 Then rose the cross with carving quaint,
 Likewise the church's arches dim ;
 And there in honor of each saint,
 Arose the pilgrim's holy hymn.

Norman Period.



UNDER this period, which commences with the memorable battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066, I think it is proper to recite the official notices and valuations of the townships and other places in the borough, as they occur in the Domesday survey ; for which purpose I have made use of the valuable translation of this ancient record by the Reverend William Bawdwen.

In **LEDES** [*Leeds*] ten carucates of land and six oxgangs to be taxed. Land to six ploughs. Seven Thanes held it in the time of King Edward for seven manors. Twenty-seven villanes and four sokemen and four bordars, have now there fourteen ploughs. There is a priest and a church, and a mill of four shillings, and ten acres of meadow. It has been valued at six pounds, now seven pounds.

In **HUNSLER** [*Hunslet*] six carucates of land to be taxed, where there may be three ploughs. The soke is in *Bestons* (Beeston). There are eight

villanes there having three ploughs, and six acres of meadow. Wood pasture five quarentens long, and four broad.

In **BESTONE** [*Beeston*] Turstan and Morfare had six carucates of land to be taxed, where there may be four ploughs. Ilbert now has it, and it is waste. Value in King Edward's time forty shillings. Wood pasture half a mile long, and half broad.

In **RISTONE** and **ERMELAI** [*Rigton and Armley*] Morfar and Archil had six carucates of land to be taxed, where there may be three ploughs. Ligulf now has it of Ilbert, and there are eight villanes there with three ploughs. Meadow six acres. Wood pasture half a mile long, and four quarentens broad. Value in King Edward's time twenty shillings, now ten shillings.

In **BRAMELEIA** [*Bramley*] Archil had four carucates of land to be taxed, and there may be two ploughs there. Ilbert now has it and it is waste. Wood pasture half a mile long, and half broad. Value in King Edward's time twenty shillings.

In **HEDINGELEIA** [*Headingley*] seven carucates of land to be taxed. Land to three ploughs and a half. Two Thanes held it for two manors. There are there two villanes with one plough. It has been valued at forty shillings, now four pounds.

In **ALRETON** [*Allerton*] Glunier had six carucates of land to be taxed, where there may be three ploughs. Ilbert now has it, and it is waste. Value in King Edward's time forty shillings. Wood pasture one mile long and half broad.

CIPETUN [*Gipton*] included with *Colton*, out of the borough.

CALDECOTES [*Coldcotes*] two carucates.

OSSETORP [*Osmondthorpe*] four carucates.

SCRELTUNE [*Skelton*] three carucates.

It is most likely that the **CASTLE of LEEDS** was erected shortly after the accession of William I, by one of the Paganel family, who were feudatories of the powerful Anglo-Norman house of the De Lacies of Pontefract.¹ It occupied the site at present surrounded by the modern streets of Mill-hill, Bishopgate, and the western part of Boar-lane; and is recorded to have been besieged and taken by Stephen, in his march towards Scotland, A.D. 1139. It is also mentioned as the place of imprisonment of the dethroned Richard II, in the following quaint and oft-quoted extract from Hardyng's Chronicle :—

¹ Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 6.

The King then sent King Richard to Leeds,
 There to be kept surely in prison;
 From thence after to Spiering went he next,
 And to Knaresburgh after led was he,
 But to Pontefract last where he did die.

After this period, no further notice of the castle occurs; the time of its decay or demolition is unknown, and not a vestige of the fabric now remains. The like remark will apply to what I consider to have been its northern outpost, the tower near Lydgate; the foundation stones of which were found, many years ago, deeply embedded in the ground, during the formation of a reservoir for water.² If but a single fragment of this feudal fortress had been spared to our time, what associations would have encircled it! It would have been regarded with deep interest, not only as having been for a brief space the gloomy prison-house of one of England's ancient kings, but from being the scene of an event of greater importance, and one intimately connected with the commercial prosperity of the town, namely: the granting of a charter, conferring municipal privileges upon the inhabitants, by Maurice Paganel, the mesne lord of the fee.³ This act of trust and condescension on the part of the lord, occurred A.D. 1208, and such ceremonies being considered in those days of great importance, this would, in all probability, take place in the bannered hall of the castle, not only in the presence of the chief, surrounded by his friends and retainers, consisting of the beauty and chivalry of the district, but of a numerous assemblage of the townsmen, about to be elevated to the rank of burgesses; and, it may be presumed, that the occasion would be honored with all due and proper festivity.

The CHURCH now erected, would probably, owing to the increase of population within the parish, be of larger dimen-

² Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 34. ³ Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete, p. 7. Municipal History of Leeds, p. 14.

sions, and in every respect superior to its venerable predecessor; but no remains of any importance relating to it have been discovered. To this period, however, I attribute the beautiful, but mutilated, Cross represented in Plate III; it was found in fragments, in the walls of the belfrey and clerestory of the nave and chancel of the parish church, on its demolition in the year 1838. This interesting relic, no doubt, originally stood in the church-yard, and was broken in pieces and used as materials for repairs shortly after the reformation. A pagan, and consequently a very remote origin, is ascribed by some antiquaries to remains of this description, but I think without any sufficient authority. This cross, with the exception of the base, which is lost, is in the possession of the architect of the new church of St. Peter's, now resident in the metropolis; it is, in its present state, between nine and ten feet in height; and, being the only vestige of Early-Norman sculpture connected with the borough, it is to be deeply regretted that it should not have been placed on or near to its ancient site.

VI.

The cloister vast, the stately tower,
Rear their glories o'er the land;
One tenanted by priestly power,
The other by a ruthless band;—
But both alike are sunk in gloom,
While patriotic hearts rejoice;—
So may each evil meet its doom,
By an approving nation's voice.

Medieval Period.



HOSE monuments of the middle ages, so valuable to the historian and antiquary, are not so numerous, nor so varied in character, within this borough, as in other parts of the country; yet a few interesting relics are remaining; and as time, in connection with the march of improvement, is every year diminishing their number, or changing their features, a brief enumeration of them at least is desirable. The ecclesiastical edifices either now, or formerly existing, have the first claim to notice; and are as follow:—

THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, in LEEDS, otherwise THE PARISH CHURCH, had its origin in the Saxon period, being expressly mentioned in the Domesday survey, but no part thereof was, at the time of the demolition, of older date than the fourteenth century. It was given along with the

chapel at Holbeck, to the priory of the Holy Trinity at York, by Ralph Paganel, in the early part of the reign of William I, and formed part of the possessions of that monastery until the dissolution. Previously to that period, it contained several chantries, respectively dedicated to "THE HOLY TRINITY," "ST. MARY," or "OUR LADIES' SERVICE," "ST. CATHERINE THE VIRGIN AND MARTYR," and "JESU-GUILD." The following remains connected with the ancient edifice, are preserved in the present one:—A mutilated stone effigy of a knight, apparently of the fourteenth century, cross-legged, with sword and shield, and in chain armour, with plate knee-caps; this may probably be the statue mentioned by Dr. Whitaker, as having been placed in the Rockley chapel; the arms on the shield are *a bend embattled counter-embattled, between two bendlets*, (Plate IV.)—Monumental brasses, being the effigies and inscriptions of Sir John Langton, knight, and Euphemia his wife, (Plate V,) and John Langton, esquire, and Agnes his wife, (much worn and mutilated); and a chalice and inscription, for Thomas Clarell, one of the vicars of the parish (Plate VI, No. 1). The inscriptions are,

*Hic iacent Johannes Langton Miles & Eufemia uxor sua qui obiit
vicesimo quinto die Mensis Februarij anno dm Millesmo CCCC^o. quinquagesimo nono quor' animabus propicietur deus amen.*

*Hic iacent Johis Langton armiger filis & heres Johis Langton milit
& Agnes uxor ejus qui obierunt in festo sancte Lambertii Epi & Martiris
anno domino MCCC^o lxxij quor' anibus ppicietur deus . amen .*

*Ecce sub hoc lapide humat' dns Thomas Clarell quod hujs Eccleie be-
nabillis vicarius qui eandem pluribus' decorabit ornamet Cancellumq' eiusdem
noba historia fabricauit & 1^o die mes' marcij A^o dm. M^o CCCC lxxv. die
clausit extremu cul' aie ppiciet' deus ame .*

Of other sepulchral inscriptions, which existed previously to the reformation, the following only have been preserved; those now remaining are of comparatively modern date.

¹ Loidis and Elmets, p. 51.

Orate pro animabus Roberti Mauleberer, Armigeri, quondam Domini de Woodersome & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, qui obiit tertio Die mensis Julii, Anno Domini MCCCXLIII.

Orate pro animabus Henrici Kockley, Armigeri, & Agnetis uxoris ejus, qui obiit mensis Septembris, MDJJ.

Hic jacet Robertus Weston & Radulphus frater ejusdem, Filius Radulphi Weston, Armigeri, quorum animabus

Hic jacet Laurentius Towneley, generosus, qui obiit XV Die Aprilis, An^o. Dom. MDXXVIII, & Johanna uxor sua.

A few unimportant fragments of the ancient stained glass are only now remaining, chiefly consisting of an escutcheon, containing the heart, hands, and feet of our Saviour; a crowned female head (Plate VI, Nos. 2 and 3); and two sacred monograms. There existed formerly in one of the windows of the old fabric, the figures of Sir Christopher Danby, knight, and his lady, with armorial bearings, and this inscription:—

Orate pro animabus Christopherti Danby, militis, & Domine Margerie uxoris sue, ac filiorum & filie, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt, Anno Domini MDXXV.

and in another, the figures of Christopher Danby, esquire, his wife, three sons, and six daughters, with this inscription:—

Orate pro bono statu Christopherti Danby, Armigeri, & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, ac omnium liberorum eorundem, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt, MDXXV.

A monogram composed of the initials of our Saviour and the Virgin surmounted by a crown, cut in stone, and formerly in one of the chantries, is preserved in the modern anti-chapel. The Registers of this church commence in the year 1572; the following extracts from the burials are curious, and characteristic of the time:—

December, 1584.

Rychard Lumbye of the Chappilltoun, being a Papist, not comyng to the Church the space of xij^h years, being indyeted at the gen'all & peace Sessions vpo the statute, psuted as the of papistes, excommunicate, Dyed at

Chappiltoune the therd day of December, and was by hys kynfolk & neighbours brought towards the Churche to be buryed, but at the churche yerd gate stopped by the Vicar & Churchwardeners, the corps remaned till the tenthe day of the same moneth at night, & hys frends could not gett lycens to burye hym, going to York for yt purpose, hys said corps was in the night conveyed & buryed.

August, 1685.

John Thompson, Dying at hillous bancke, was excommund, and was brought into the chvrche yaerde and ther left in hys wynding shete, the fift day of August, and aft^r buryed by some of hys frends in the nettles vnd^r the Chvrcheing wall, out of the Com^a place of buryall.

THE CHANTRY OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, in LEEDS, was founded when the bridge was erected, immediately previous to, or early in, the reign of Edward III; but is first mentioned in a document of A.D. 1376. It was situate at the north-east end of the bridge, and after the dissolution was used as a private grammar school, subsequently as a warehouse, and finally demolished in the year 1760.

THE CHANTRY IN KIRKGATE, in LEEDS, was founded A.D. 1430, by Thomas Clarell, vicar of Leeds, and was situate below the old vicarage; but every vestige of it is gone, and the site included in that of Kirkgate market.

THE CHANTRY OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, in LEEDS, was founded A.D. 1470, by William Evers, vicar of Leeds, and was situate at the north-west corner of Briggate; the site is now occupied by shops.

THE CHANTRY OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, or THE NEW CHAPEL, in LEEDS, (called by the latter name to distinguish it from that of the same dedication on the bridge,) was founded by the "parochians," but at what period is unknown; it was situate at, or near to, the North-bar, and was purchased of the crown A.D. 1558, and used as a grammar school until the year 1624, when it was demolished. The new erection on its site was fitted up as a workhouse, to which use it is at the present time applied.

THE CHAPEL AT THE HEAD-ROW, in LEEDS; nothing further is known of this edifice than the record of its name in the registers of St. Peter's church; it appears to have been converted into a dwellinghouse, but the site thereof has been unknown for upwards of two centuries.

THE CHAPEL at HOLBECK is first mentioned, and was probably founded in the reign of William I. It was given by Ralph Paganel, along with the church at Leeds, to the priory of the Holy Trinity at York. It is now demolished, but the site is marked by a stone obelisk, and is inclosed in the burial ground attached to the new erection.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. HELEN, at HOLBECK, is supposed to have stood near to Sheep-bridge, with which, and a medicinal well of the same dedication, formerly in the neighbourhood, it may have been in some manner connected; but no remains thereof are existing.

THE CHANTRY OF ST. CATHERINE, at HOLBECK; the period of the foundation, and the site of this edifice, are alike unknown.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, at BEESTON, is believed to have been erected at a very early period. It has however been rebuilt, and the only remains of antiquity about the modern edifice are;—the east window, apparently of the time of Henry III, surmounted by the crowned monogram of the Virgin, of which a representation is given on the titlepage of this work; and some fragments of stained glass, consisting of a head of our Saviour, and another of the Virgin, (Plate VII); a mutilated figure of a saint, on one side of which is the following imperfect inscription,

..... per to mary you e me

and the arms of the families of Beeston, Mauleverer, and Nevile, all of which are also much mutilated; while those of Calverley, mentioned by Thoresby,^a are not now to be found.

^a Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 208.

THE CHANTRY, or CHAPEL, at FARNLEY, is supposed to have been founded by Sir William Harrington, knight, about A.D. 1417; but no remains thereof are at present existing, and the site is occupied by a modern erection.

THE CHAPEL, at CHAPEL-ALLERTON; the time of the foundation of this edifice is unknown, and a recent erection has displaced the original fabric.

THE MONASTERY OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, in HEADINGLEY, otherwise KIRKSTALL-ABBEY, was founded between A.D. 1147 and 1153, by Henry de Laci, baron of Pontefract, for monks of the Cistercian order; and after a long succession of abbots, attended with various vicissitudes of fortune, was dissolved in the year 1540. The architecture is of the transition from the Norman to the Early-English period, with considerable additions of later date. The arms are *Azure, three swords, their points in base, hilts and pommels or.* A seal of this monastery is recorded by Thoresby,³ but I do not know on what authority, and subsequently by Dr. Burton,⁴ to have borne the Virgin and Child, with the legend T. QVID . PATE VNA . VALET . The seal of Hugh de Mykelay, who was abbot between A.D. 1259 and 1262, and a counter-seal of the house, are given by Dr. Whitaker;⁵ the former consists of an abbot holding a crozier and a book, with the legend SIGILLVM . ABBATIS . DE KERKESTAL; and the latter, of a hand holding a crozier, in the field a star, with the legend CONTRA . SIGIL . DE . KIRKST..... (Plate VIII, Nos. 1 and 2). The site of this large and important abbey has never been cleared of the accumulated rubbish of centuries, and consequently only a few and unimportant inscriptions, or antiquities, have been discovered; of the former, the following is a brief enumeration:—a mutilated sepulchral slab inscribed

..... *Isopes* S

³ Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 166. ⁴ Monasticon Eboracense, p. 297. ⁵ History of Craven. *Miscellaneous plate*, p. 55.

and another, broken, having a cross and a sword incised thereon, (Plate VIII, Nos. 3 and 4); both these memorials of the ancient dead are yet remaining on the site; two others are recorded to have been found, in fragments, of which nothing more of the inscriptions was legible, than on one,

..... m'nachus hujus domus. A.D. MCCCXX.

and on the other,

..... Ricard

There is also a fractured stone moulding remaining, bearing the roman letter B, in high relief. The antiquities discovered consist of a chess-piece, formed from a tusk of the walrus, elaborately carved with figures and ornaments, a detailed account of which, accompanied by faithful representations, is given in the *Archæological Journal*;⁶ and also a number of square encaustic pavement tiles, of the usual patterns of the period, many of which occur in two colors, dark-red or brown, upon a yellow ground, and vice versâ; also others of alternate black and white colors, varying in size, some being triangular, and some of other shapes. These tiles are represented in one color only, on Plates IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and XV; and the greatest part of them are in my possession. Thoresby's museum contained many relics of a miscellaneous character, said to have belonged to this monastery; amongst which was a carving in alabaster, of the entombment of our Saviour, supposed to have been an altar-piece, and concealed at the dissolution; it is now lost.⁷ It is painful to witness the desecration, and the wilful damage, to which this venerable fabric has been subjected for upwards of three centuries, and at no period more so than the present, without any effort being made, either in accordance with the general features of the building, or even by an ordinary surveillance, to save it from the decay to which it is rapidly hastening. The wanton

⁶ Vol. vi, p. 170. ⁷ *Museum Thoresbyanum*, (1713,) p. 487 and 489.

ravages it has undergone, during the present year, if allowed to continue, will in a very short time, entirely destroy a pile which, on account of the associations connected with it, extending over a period of eight hundred years, is regarded alike with reverential feelings, not only by the antiquary and historian, but by every person of taste and education.

The ecclesiastical edifices now existing, are, (with the exception of the church of St. John the Evangelist, in Leeds, founded in the reign of Charles II,) of comparatively modern date, some of them have, however, been re-erected on ancient sites.

Of the HALLS, or mediæval mansions, formerly in the borough, there are but few remaining, none of which are in their original state; the majority being, from their subdivision into separate dwellings, and other causes, so far altered as to be scarcely discernible from the surrounding buildings. Those most deserving of notice, are in the township of LEEDS, namely:—RED-HALL, in which Charles I was for a brief period confined, when passing through the town, in the hands of the Scots; WADE-HALL, the head quarters of Marshal Wade, when a division of the royal troops encamped here, for a short time, during the rebellion in the reign of George II; and KNOWSTHORPE, or KNOSTROP-HALL, the residence of Adam Baynes, esquire, a captain in the army of the commonwealth, and the representative in parliament, for the town, during a portion of that period; there is also OSMONDTHORPE-HALL, in one of the windows of which was the fragment of stained glass mentioned by Thoresby⁸ and Dr. Whitaker,⁹ (the latter of whom refers it to the reign of Henry VII,) a description of which is previously given in the Saxon period, and a representation on Plate XVI. In the same window, was rudely drawn, or sketched, a coat of arms, in relation to which there occurs, in an old copy of the Ducatus, the following memorandum, in the handwriting of

⁸ Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 108. ⁹ Loidis and Elmete, p. 138.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, formerly the master of the grammar-school in Leeds.

6 Sept. 1789. I went to Osinthorp, & saw the Painted Glass as mentioned. Upon another pane, drawn with a diamond, a coat of Arms, 3 Bugle Horns. *Crest*, an Holly leaf. *Motto*, Facile queritur amor. Above is writ William Wyreley, 1598, which plainly shews that Mr. Wyreley, the Herald, as I take it, saw it.

These interesting pieces of glass are at present in the possession of Ben Cariss, esquire, of Chapel-Allerton.

It is to be regretted that the ancient CROSSES formerly existing in the borough, have been destroyed;—one of these stood in the Market-place; another by the road side, at the south end of Sheepscar-bridge, called *Killingbeck-cross* from being erected by either the abbot of Kirkstall, or the vicar of Leeds, of that name; and another on the old road leading from Kirkstall to Bramley, as is evidenced by the site bearing the name of *Stump-cross-stile*. This last-mentioned cross may perhaps have been connected in some manner or other with the abbey.

This town was visited by the plague in the year 1644, which swept away a considerable number of the inhabitants. There is yet remaining one of those stone troughs, known to antiquaries by the name of plague-troughs, or plague-stones; into which, when filled with water, the money of the town's people was dropped, to avoid the possibility of infection, when the country people brought provisions for sale. These were always at some distance from the place where the disease was raging; one is yet to be seen, built into the base of a wall, at the distance of about one mile and a quarter on the western side of the Chapel-Allerton road.

A number of querns, or ancient hand-mills for grinding corn, have been found at various places, within the borough: namely, one at Quarry-hill, and another at Woodhouse, in Leeds; two at Chapel-Allerton; one at Meanwood; one at

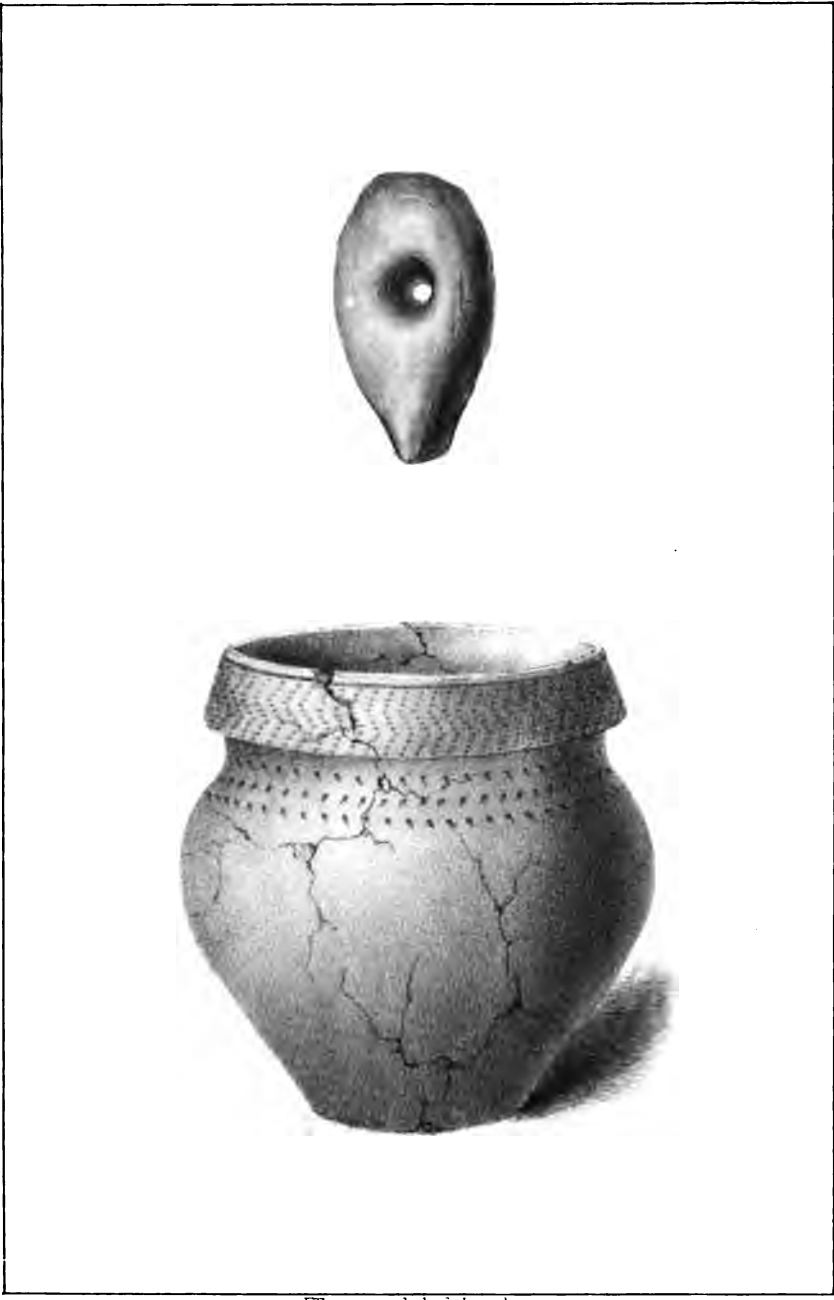
Gipton, and several at Weetwood ; some of these are in my possession.

There have been no coins of this period, of any particular importance, found in the borough ; but Thoresby, in the catalogue of his museum, records the discovery, in the year 1693, during the formation of a drain or sewer in the upper part of Kirkgate, in Leeds, of a number of pennies, chiefly of Edward I. In the present year, a similar discovery occurred, during the construction of a branch-drain, at the junction of Kirkgate and Briggate, consisting of a large number of groats, half-groats, and pennies, principally of Edward III and Richard II ; they were only in an indifferent state of preservation, and, like the others, have become dispersed amongst various collectors, and other persons, in the town and neighbourhood.

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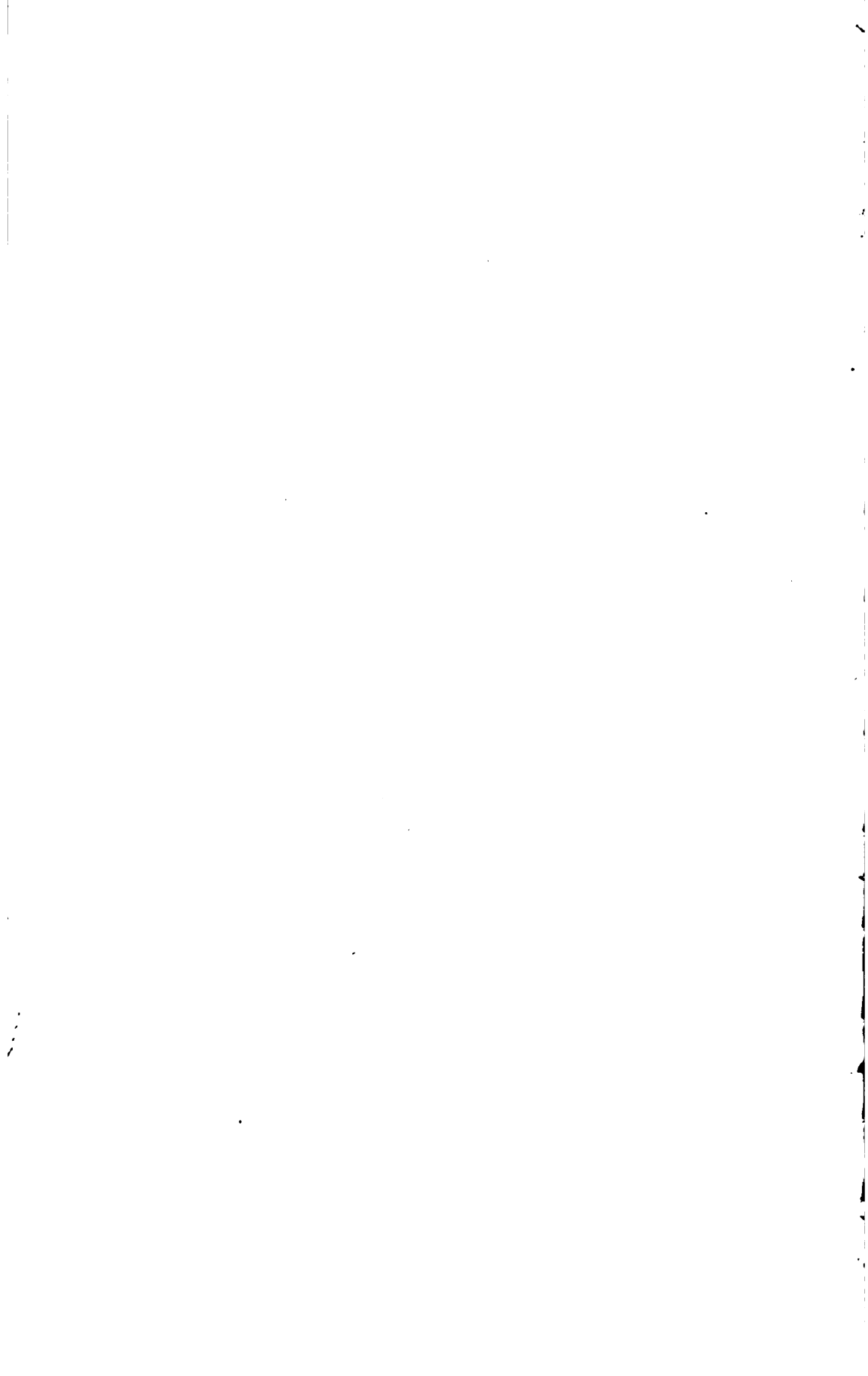
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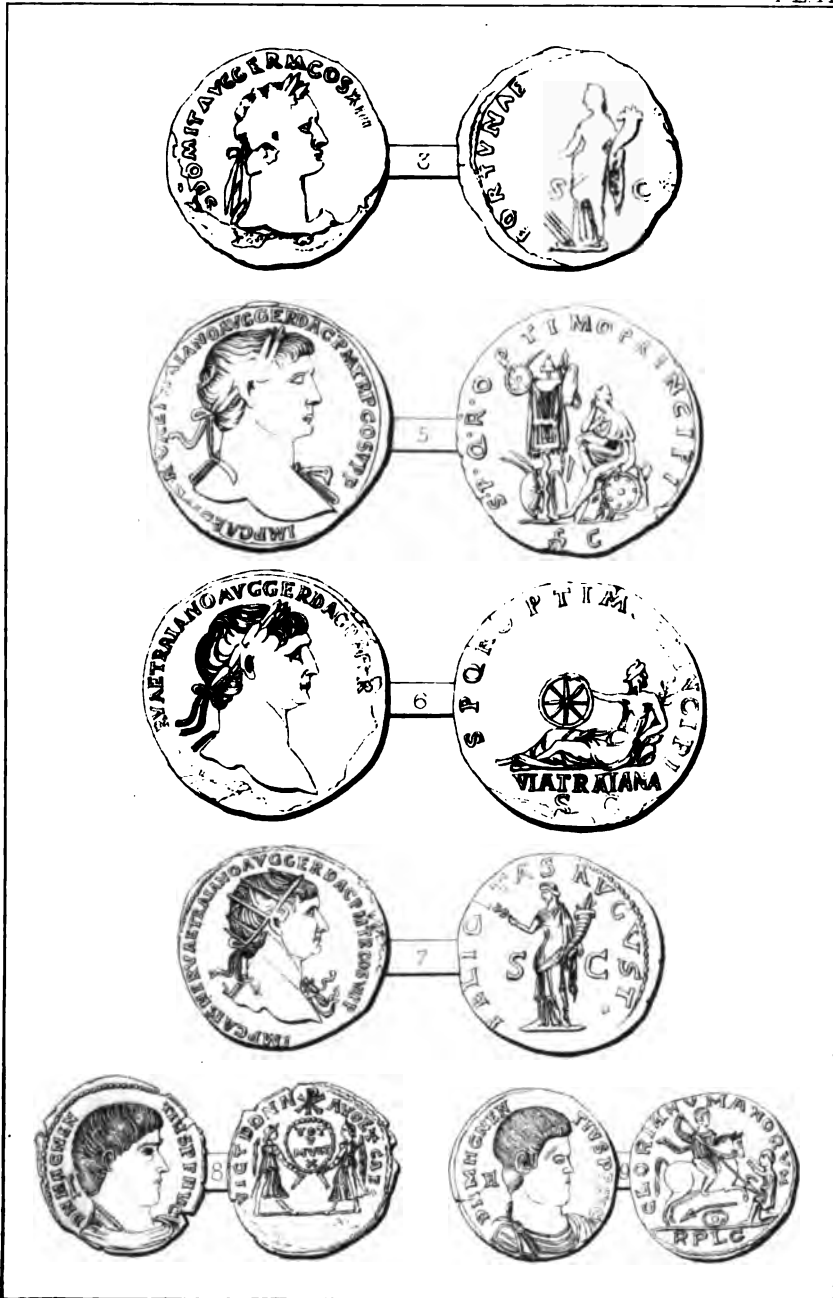
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Regione Loidis	11	Swinegate	11
Rodley	12	Swinnow	12
Roman camps	5, 7, 8	Sylva Elmete	2
—— coins	8	Tonwaldhaw-hill	8, 12
—— period	5	Villa Regia	14
—— pottery	8	Wade-hall	28
—— roads	6	Wall-flatt	5
—— trajectus	7	Weetwood	12
Saxon earthworks	13, 14	Wortley	12



Elmgworth, L. th. Leeds.

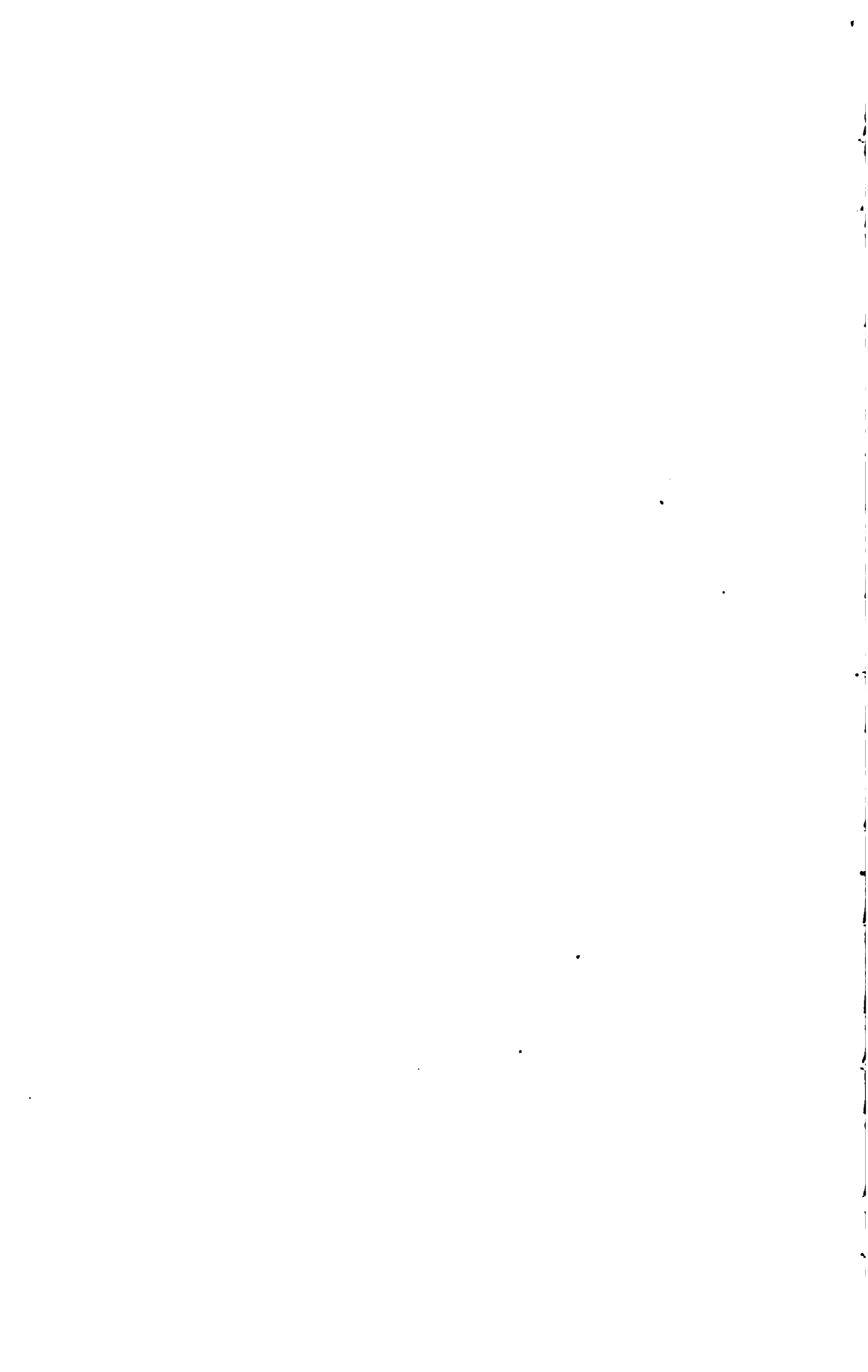
BRITISH AXE AND URN, FOUND AT LEEDS.

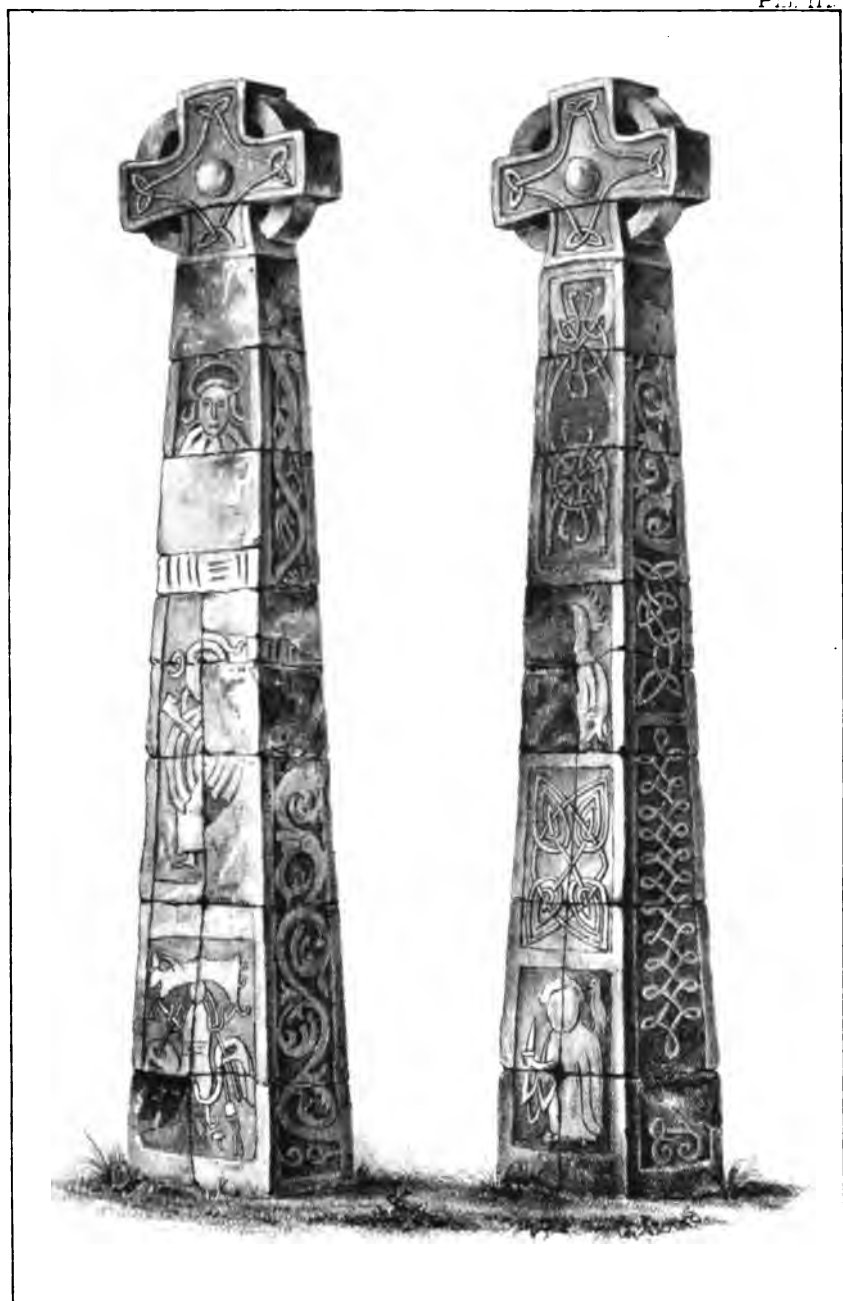




Eihngworth, Lith. Leeds.

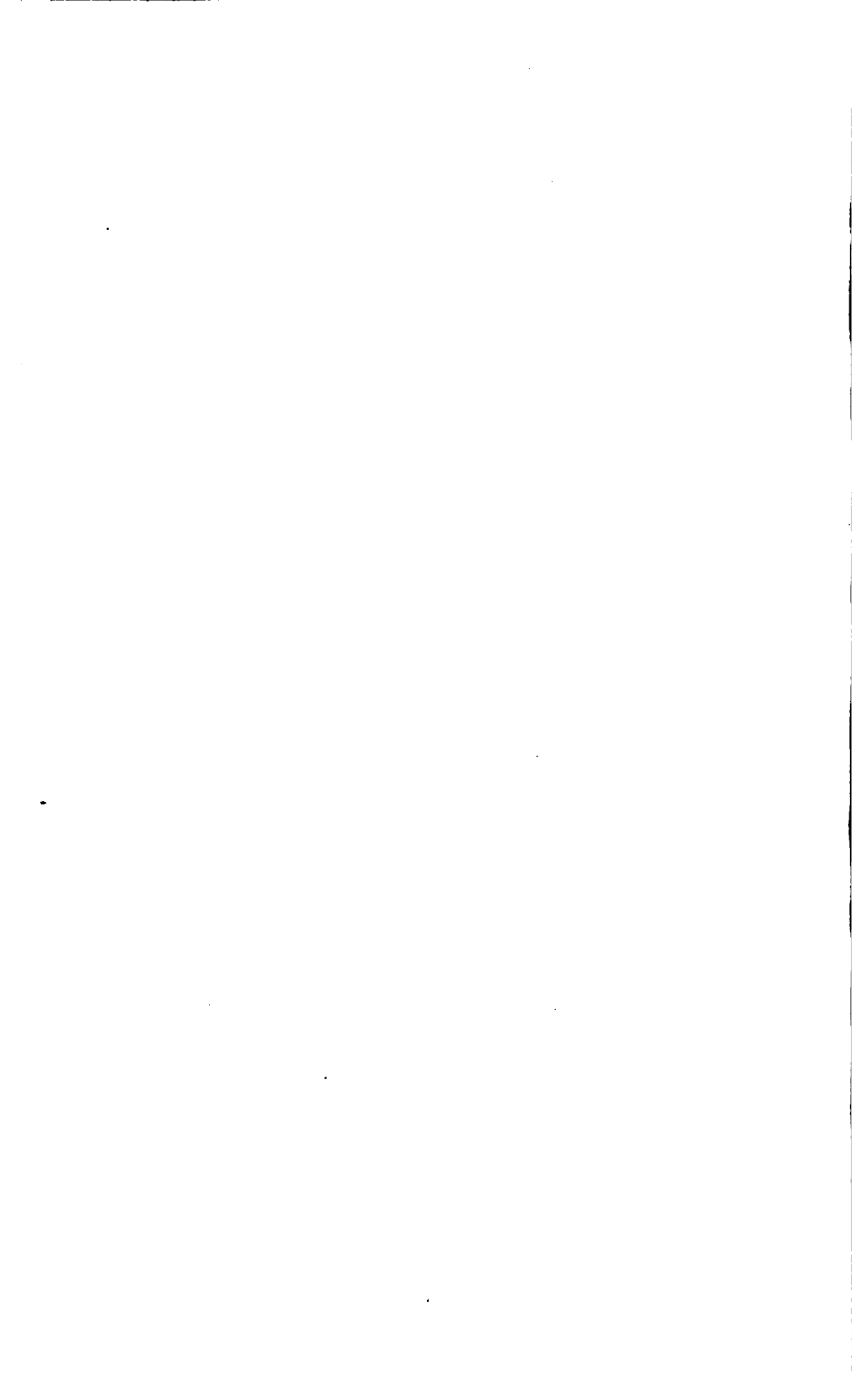
ROMAN COINS FOUND AT HEADINCLEY,
AND LEEDS.





Wingworth, East Leeds

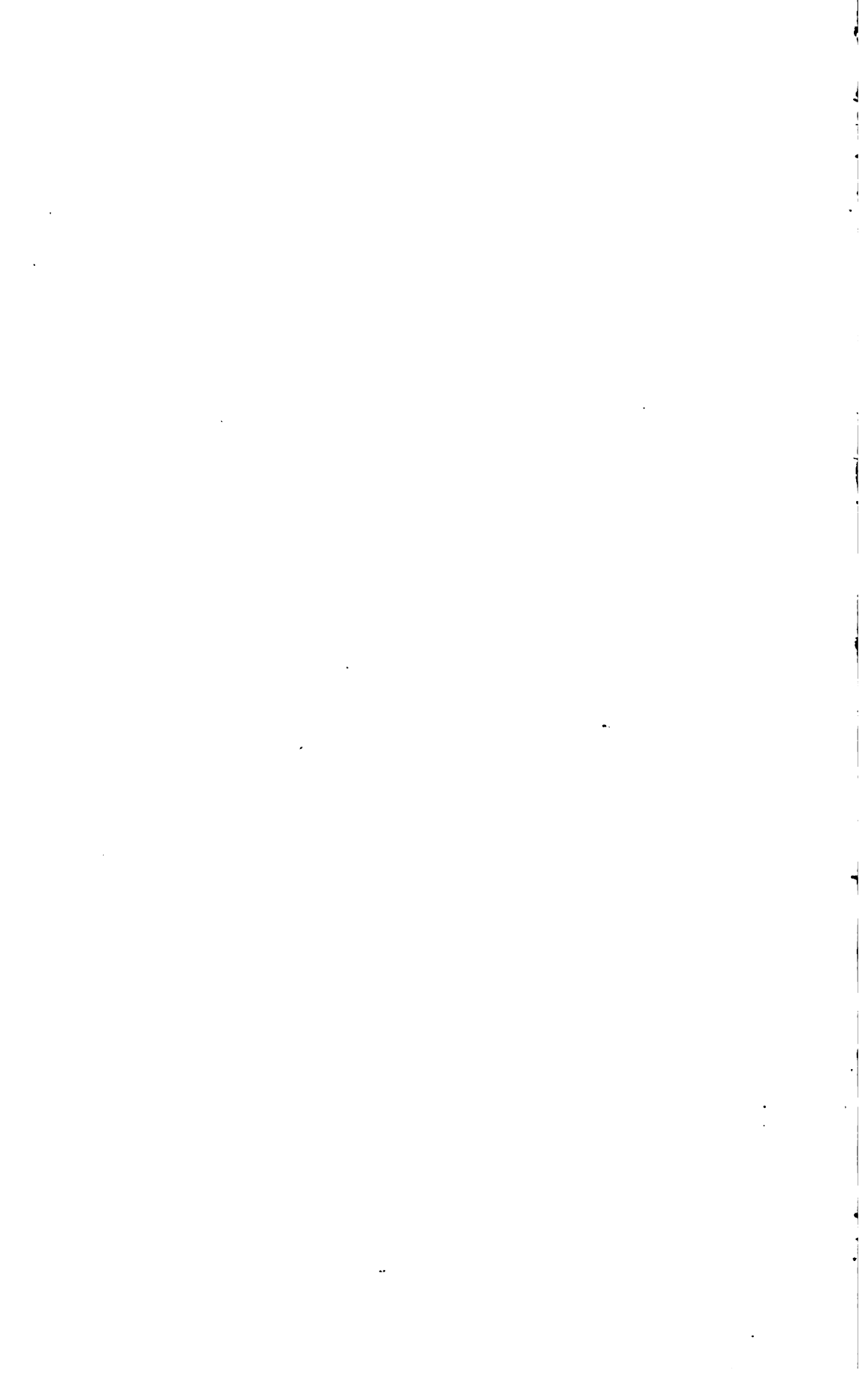
NORMAN CROSS, FOUND AT LEEDS.

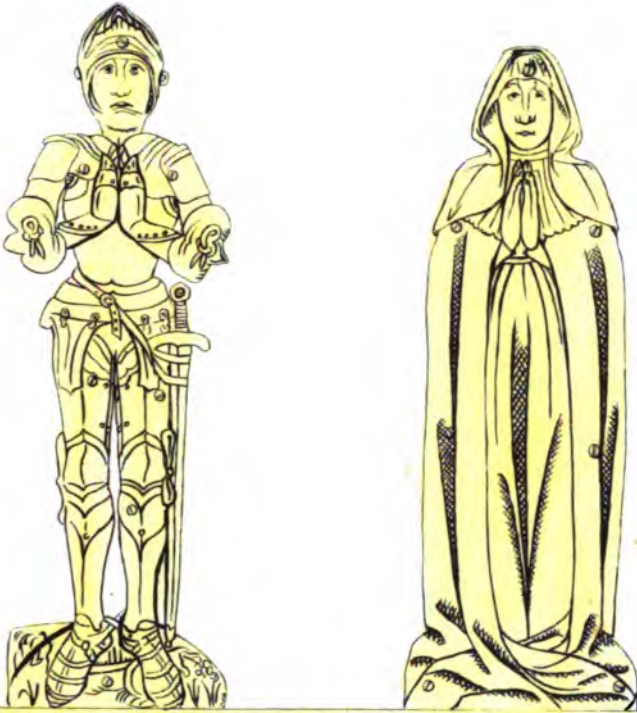




Ellingworth, Lith Leeds.

EFFIGY IN ST PETER'S CHURCH, LEEDS.



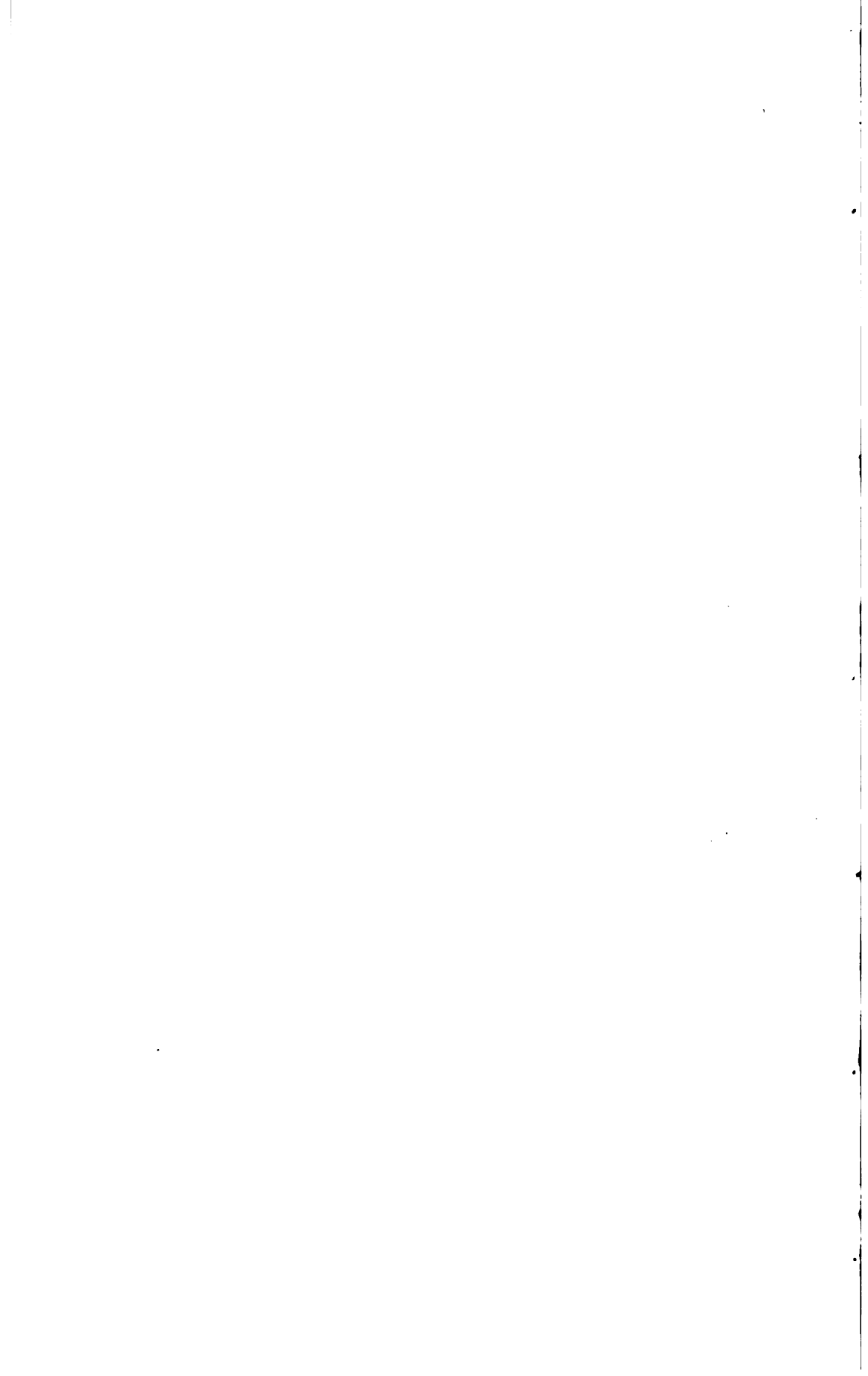


Hic iacet Johannes Langton miles & Eufemia uxor sua qui obiit
 die quinta die mensis february anno dñi millesimo CCC
 quinquagesimo nono quoz animabus propicietur deus amen

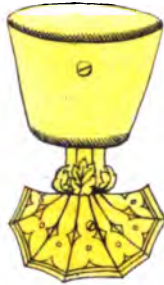
Scale 1th

Eltingworth, Lith. Leeds.

**BRASS OF SIR JOHN LANCTON, KNT, AND EUFEMIA HIS WIFE,
IN ST PETER'S CHURCH, LEEDS.**



1



Ece sub hoc lapide humat dñs S̄ thomas clarell quod huj⁹
 Ercie venabilis vicarius qui eandem plurib⁹ decessit omnimod⁹
 Saurellomq; eundem nova historia fabricavit ⁊ i die m̄ḡi marci
 Adm̄ m̄ 1553 die clausit eternū cur̄ aīe ꝑꝑic̄iet̄ drus aīe

Scale 8th



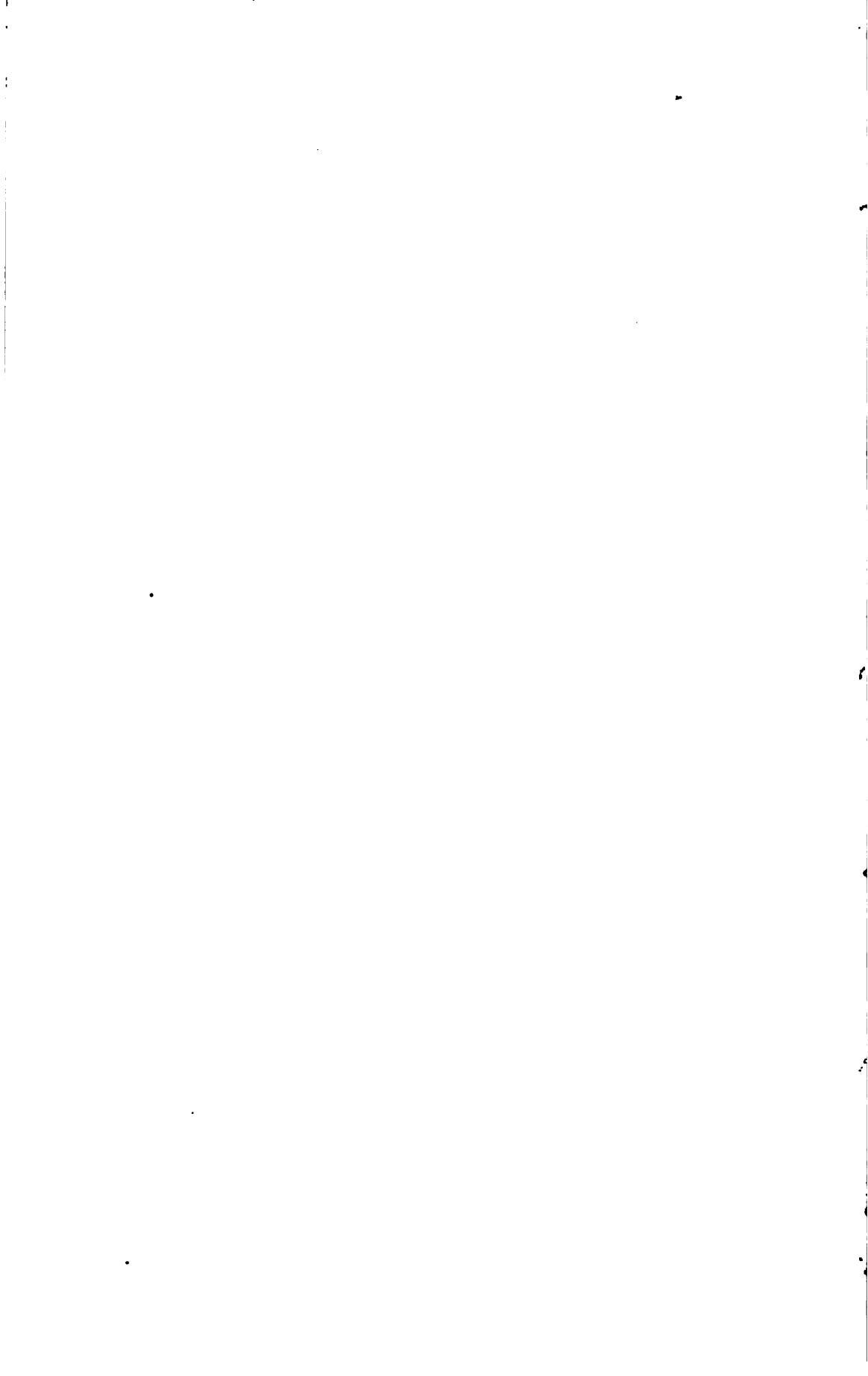
2



3

Ellingworth Lith. Leeds

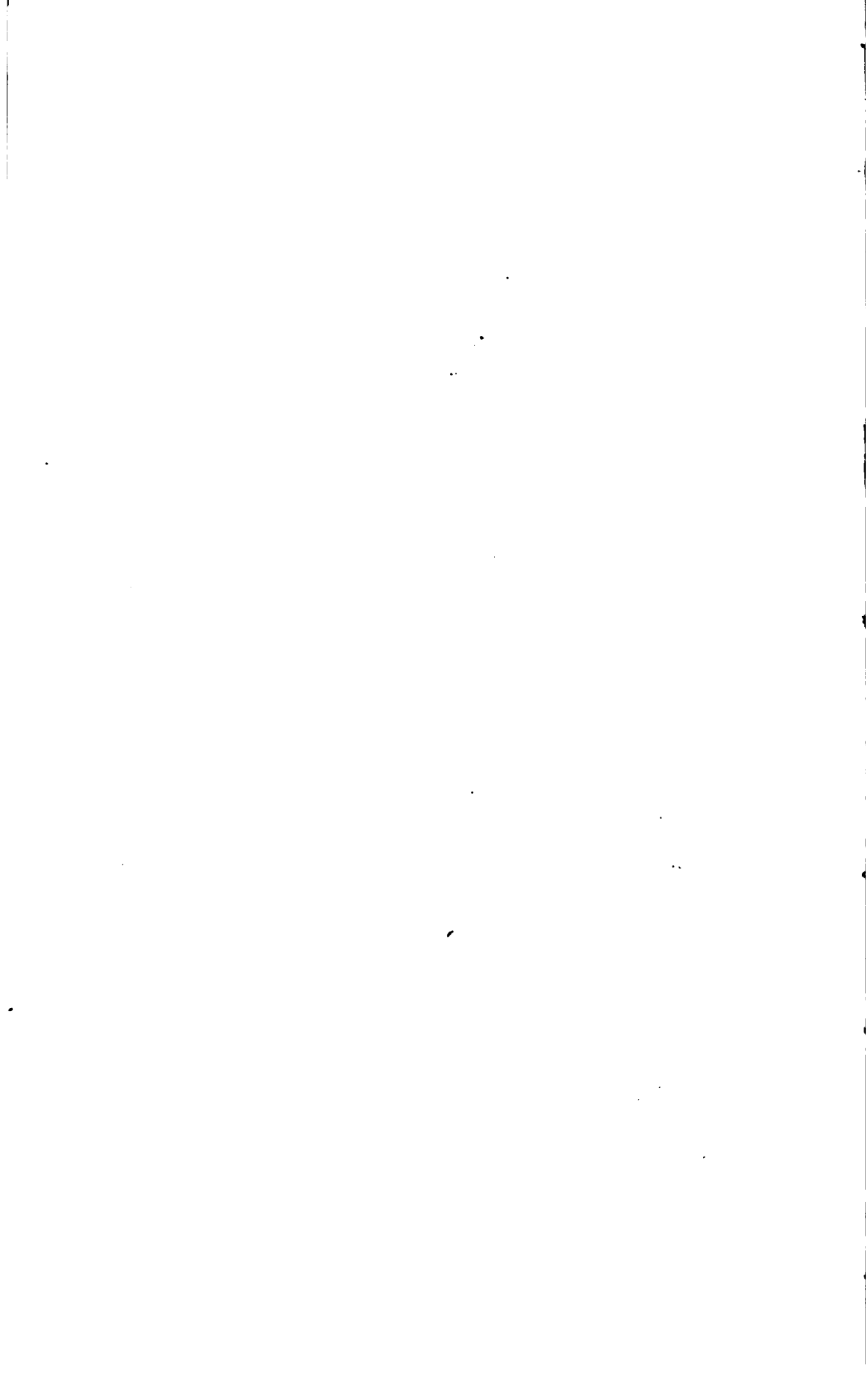
**BRASS OF THOMAS CLARELL; AND STAINED GLASS,
 IN ST PETER'S CHURCH, LEEDS.**

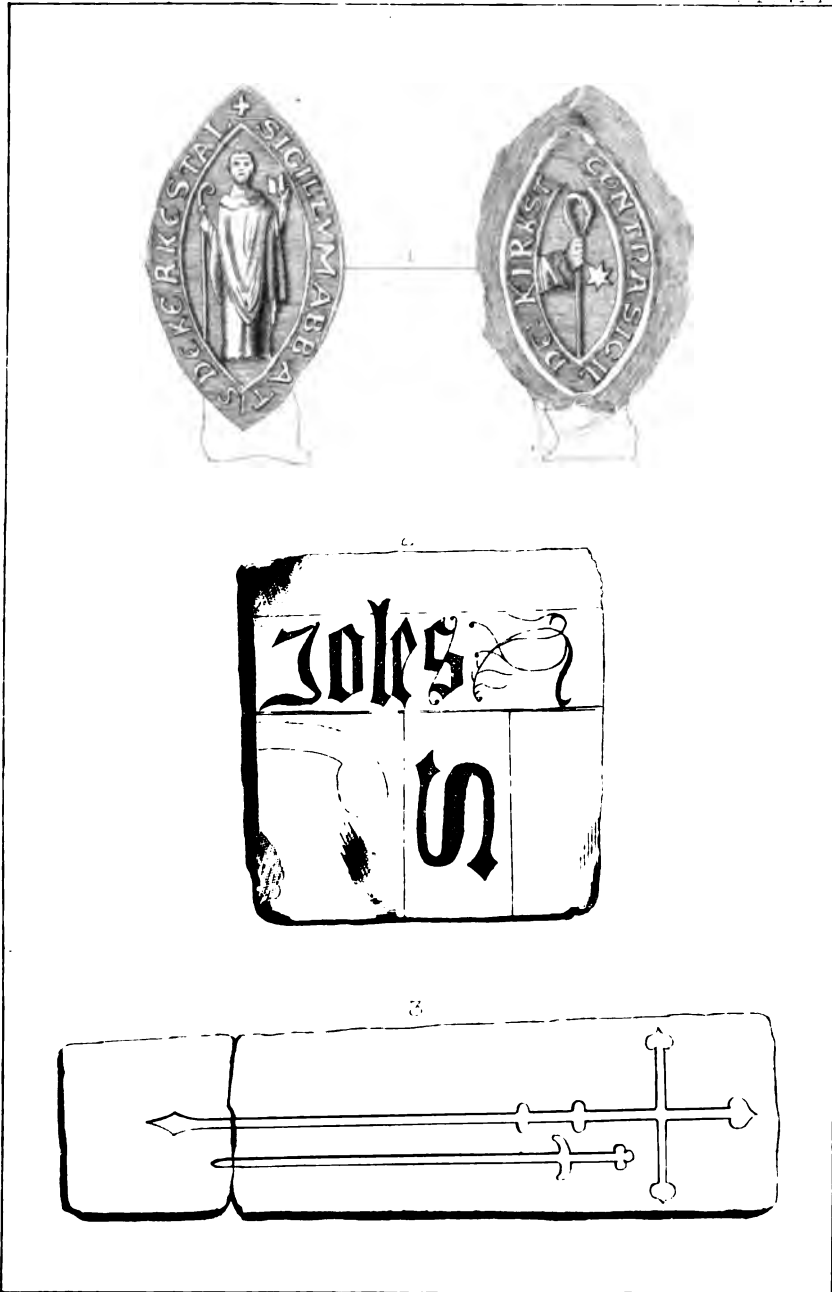




Flagworth Ltd Leeds

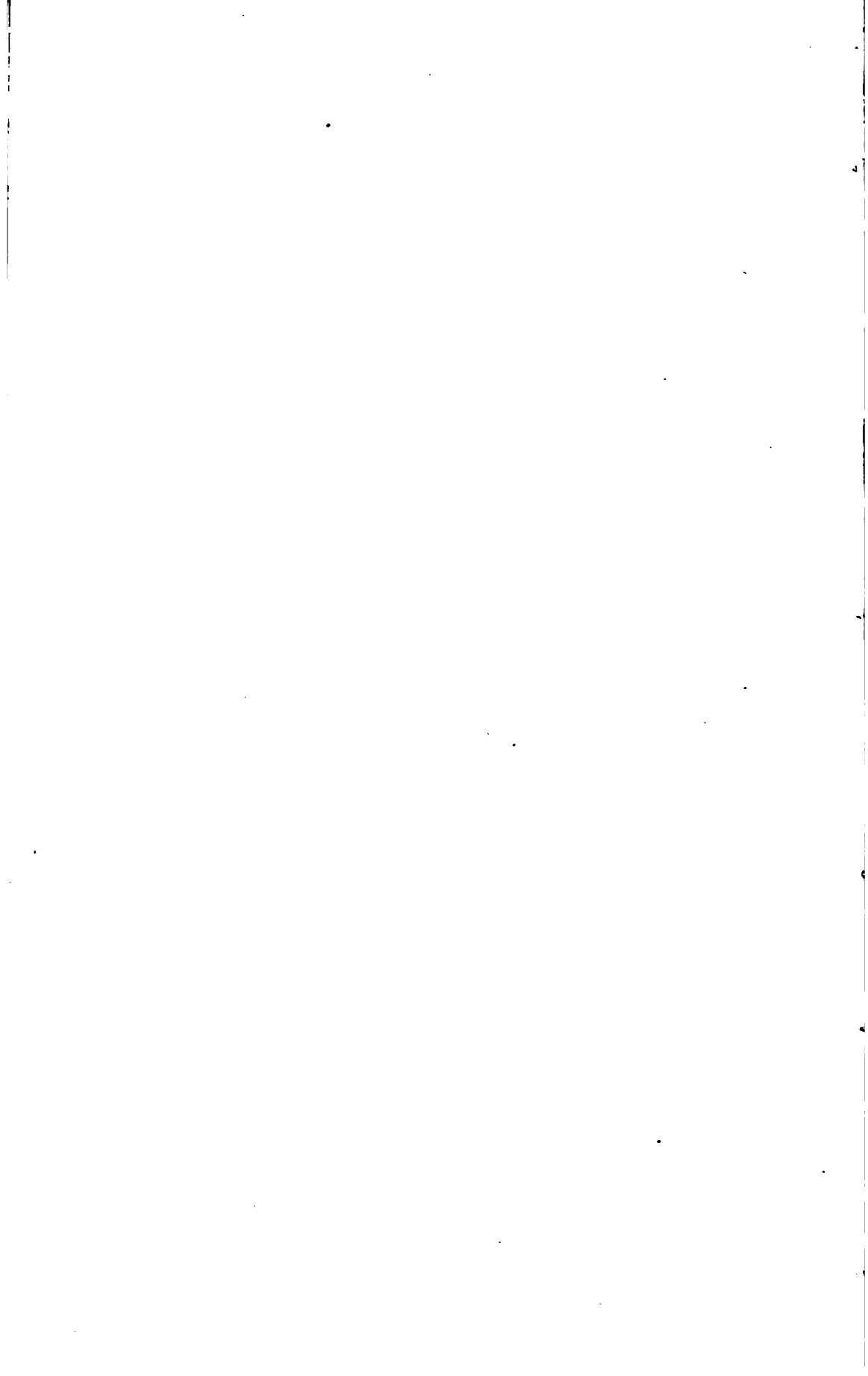
STAINED GLASS IN ST MARY'S CHAPEL, BEESTON.





Engraved in Lead

SEALS, AND SEPULCHRAL SLABS, KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

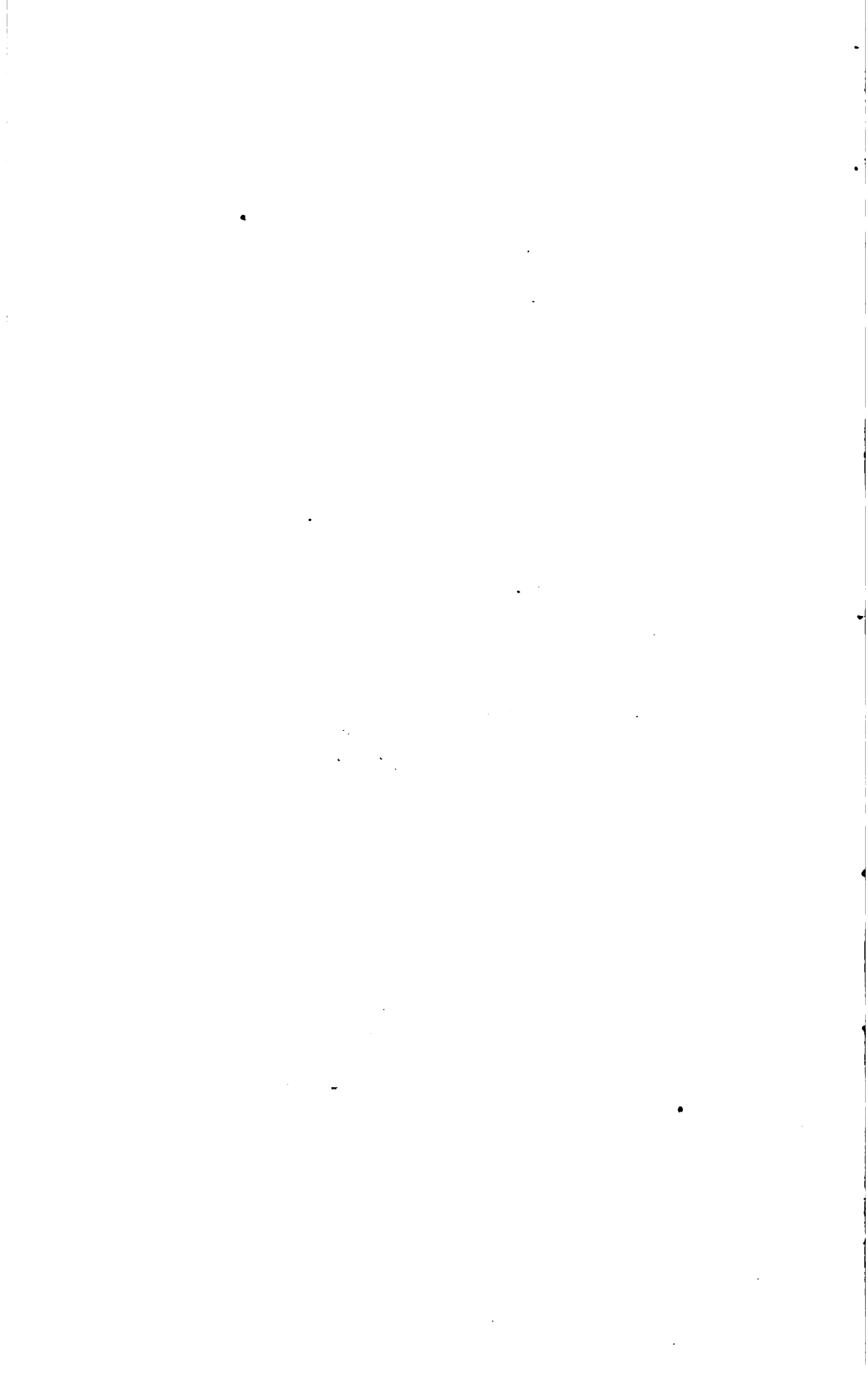




+

Ellingworth and Co. Leeds

ENCAUSTIC TILES, FROM KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

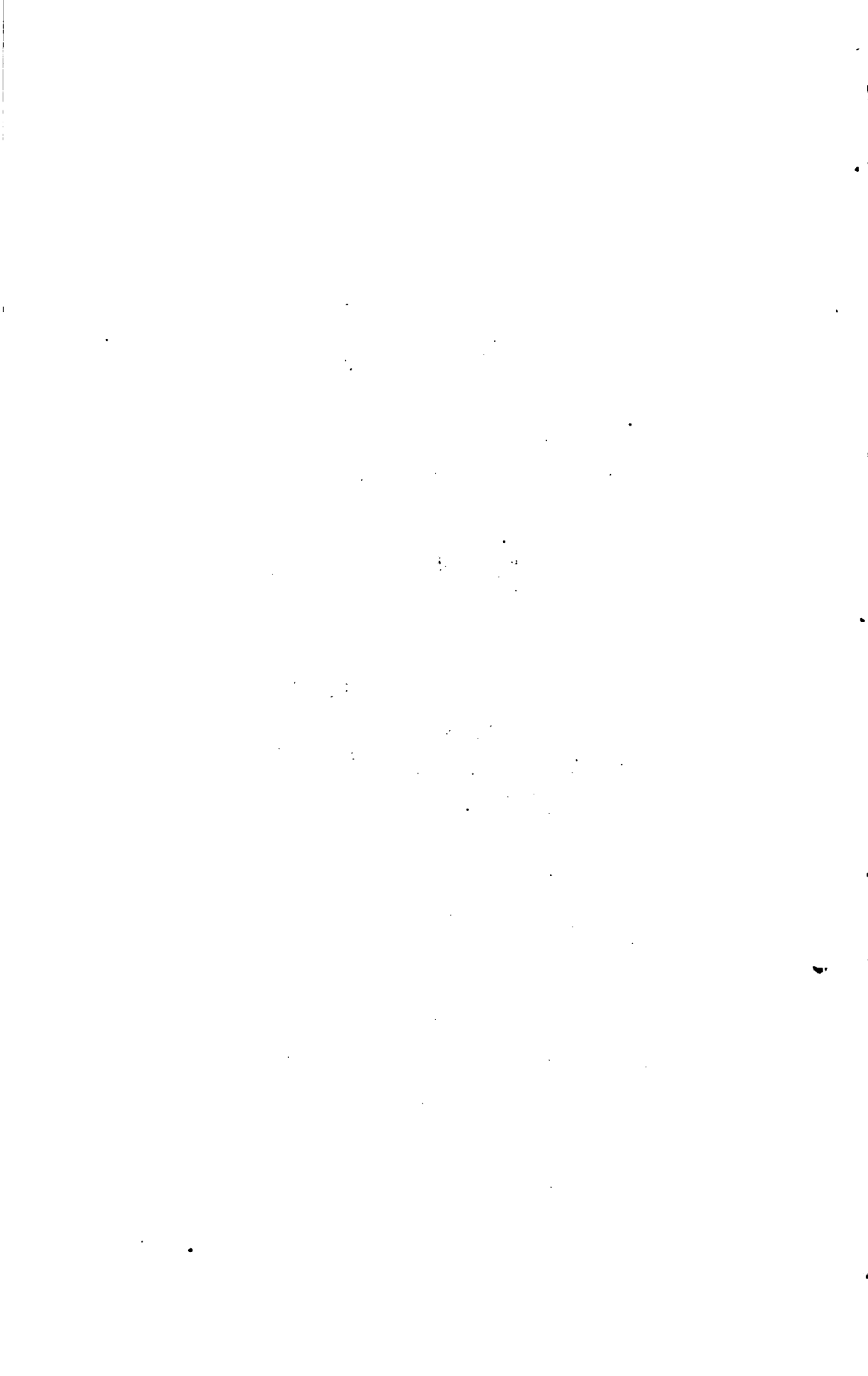




3

Elthamworth, York, Leeds

ENCAUSTIC TILES, FROM KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

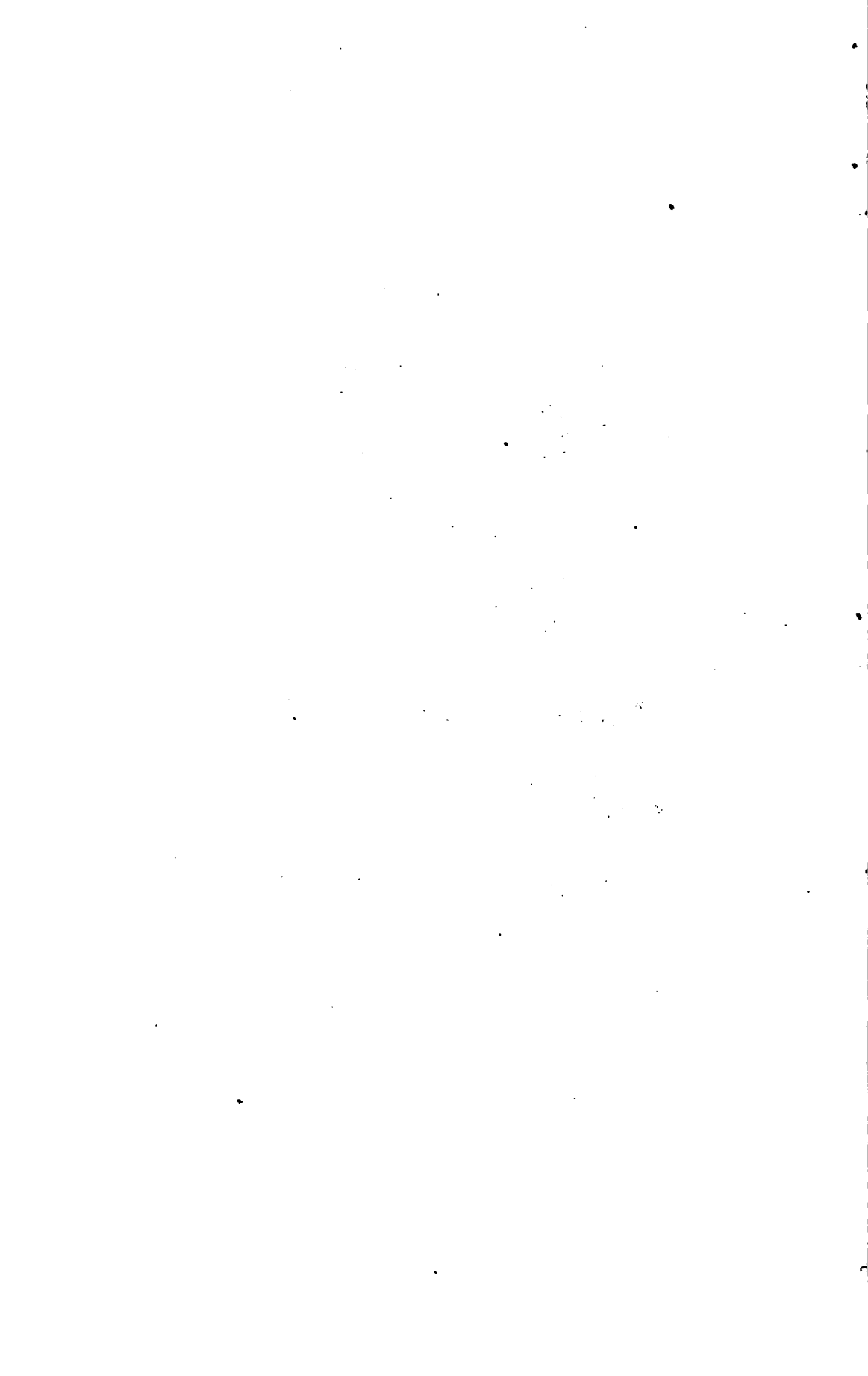


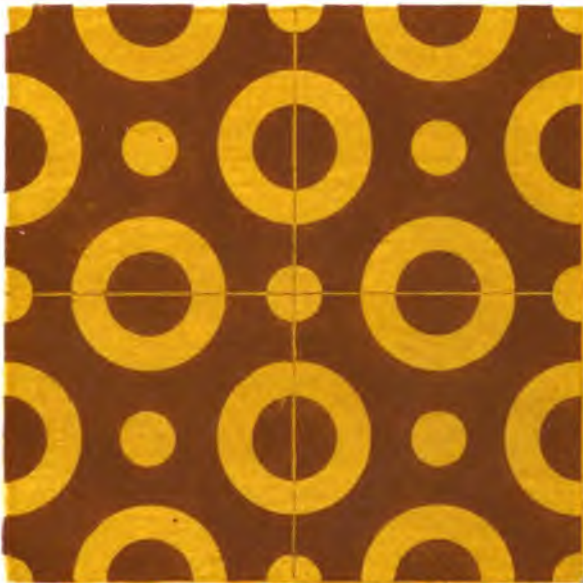
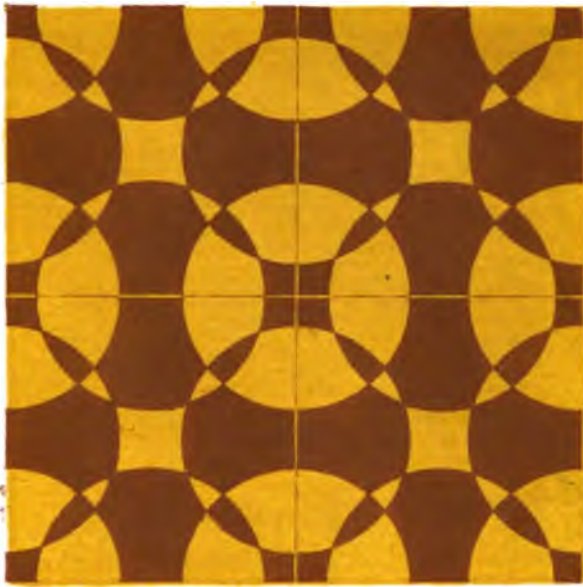


2

Wingworth Lith Leeds

ENCAUSTIC TILES, FROM KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

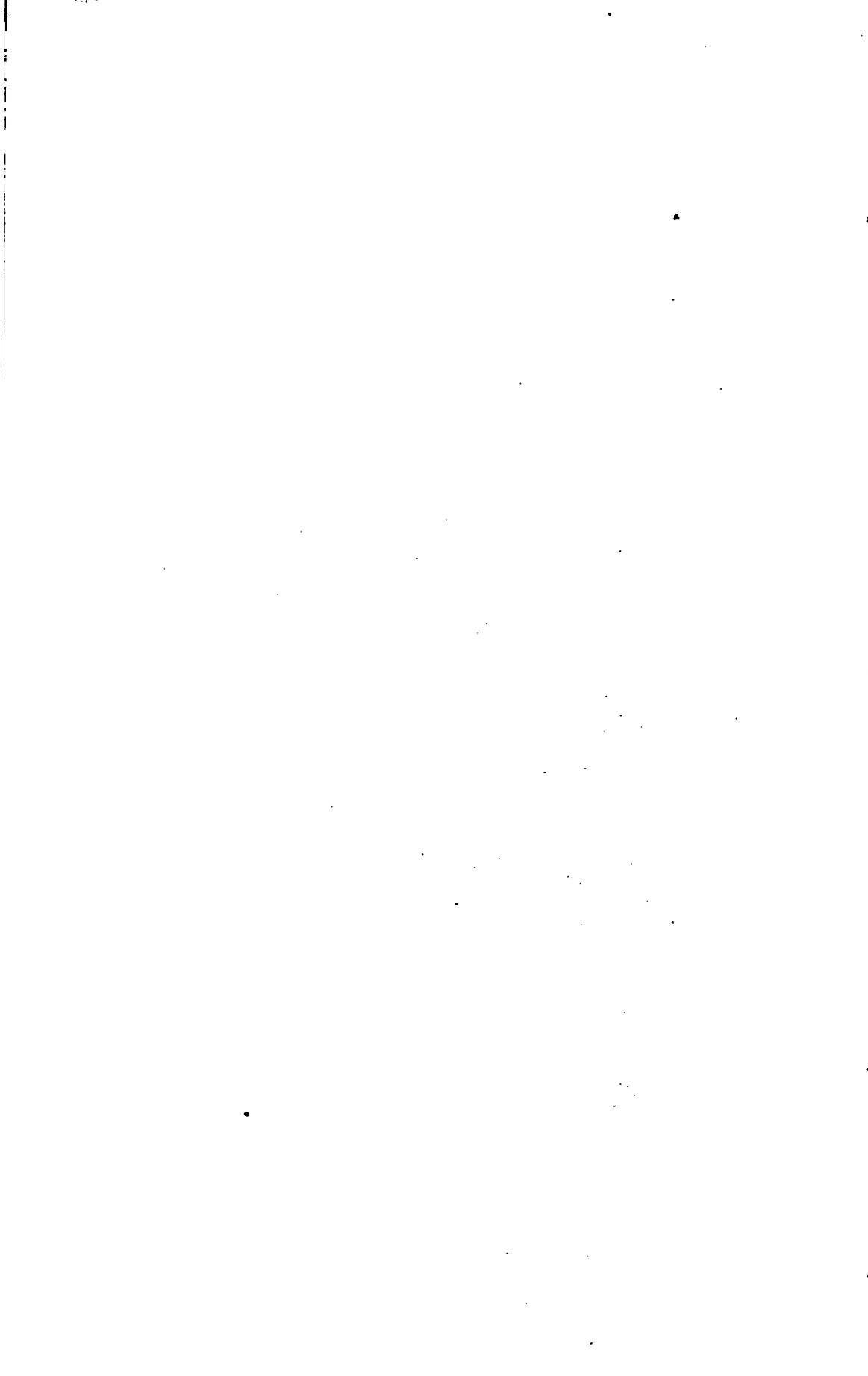


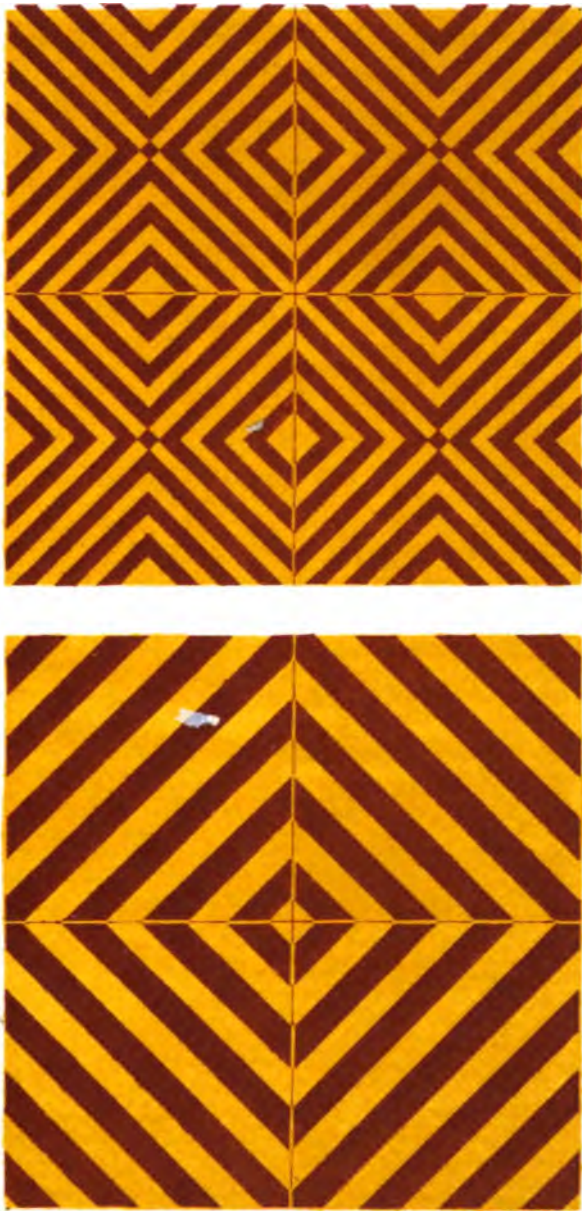


8

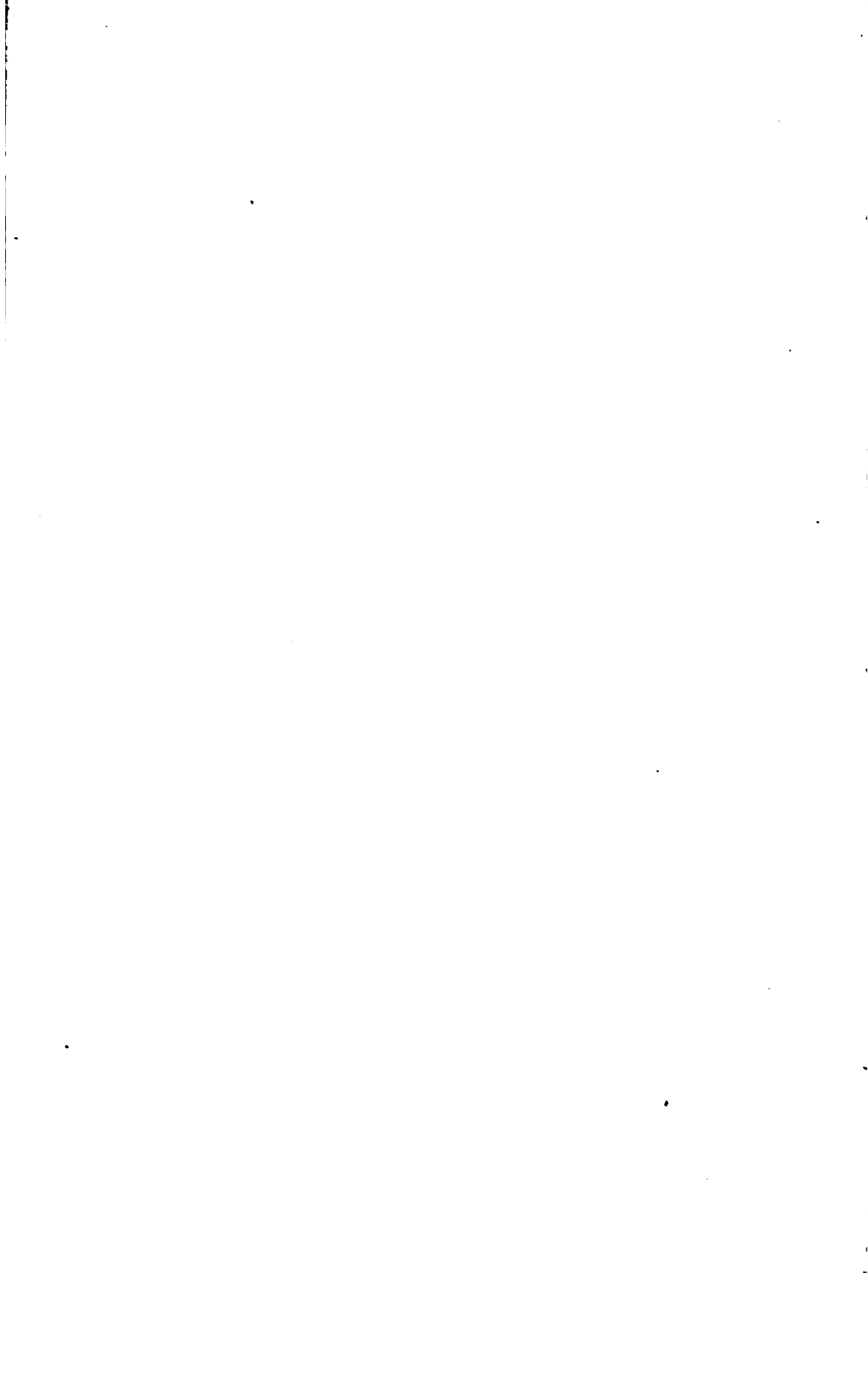
Edingworth's Book of Hours

ENCAUSTIC TILES, FROM KIRKSTALL ABBEY





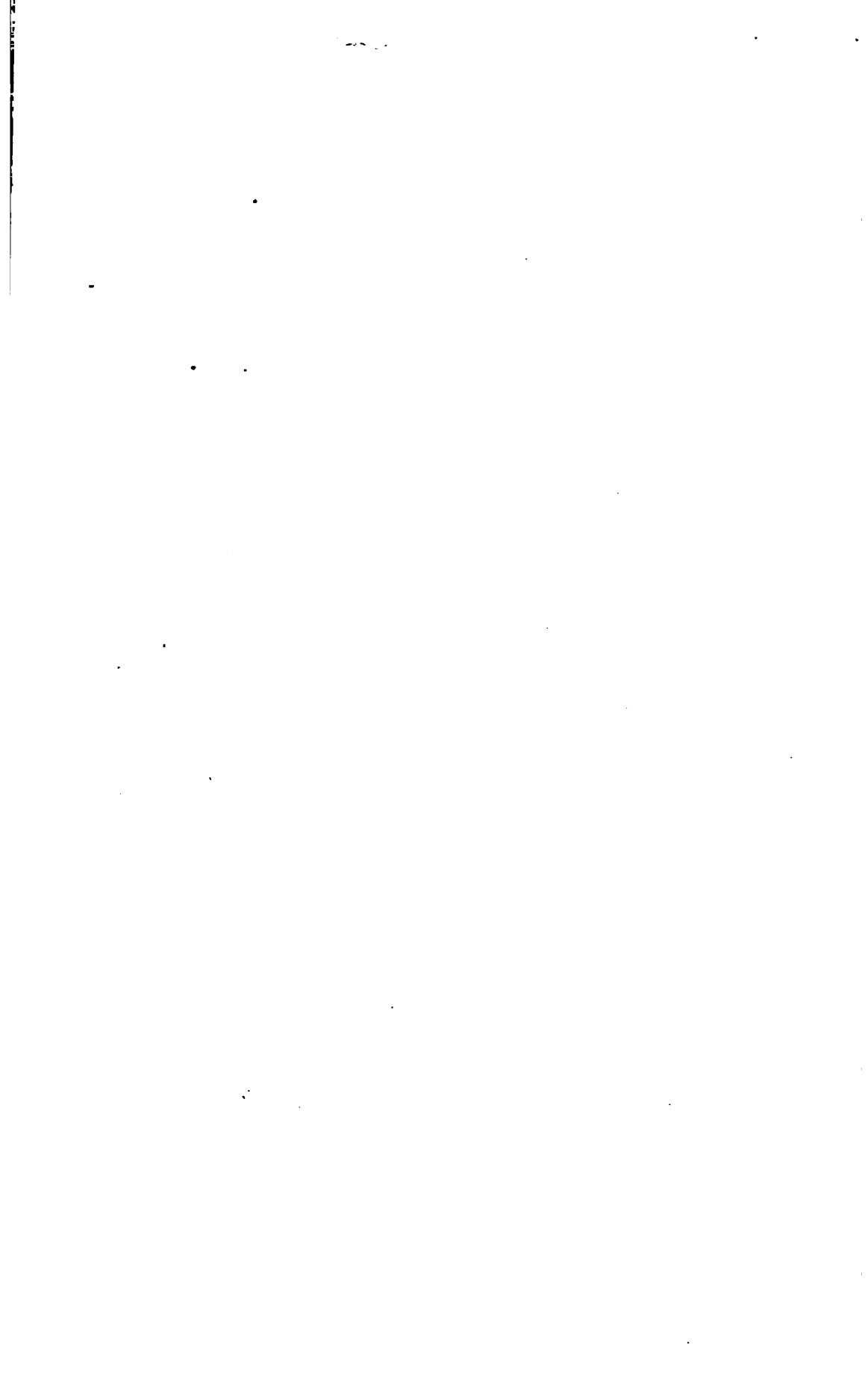
ENCAUSTIC TILES. FROM KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

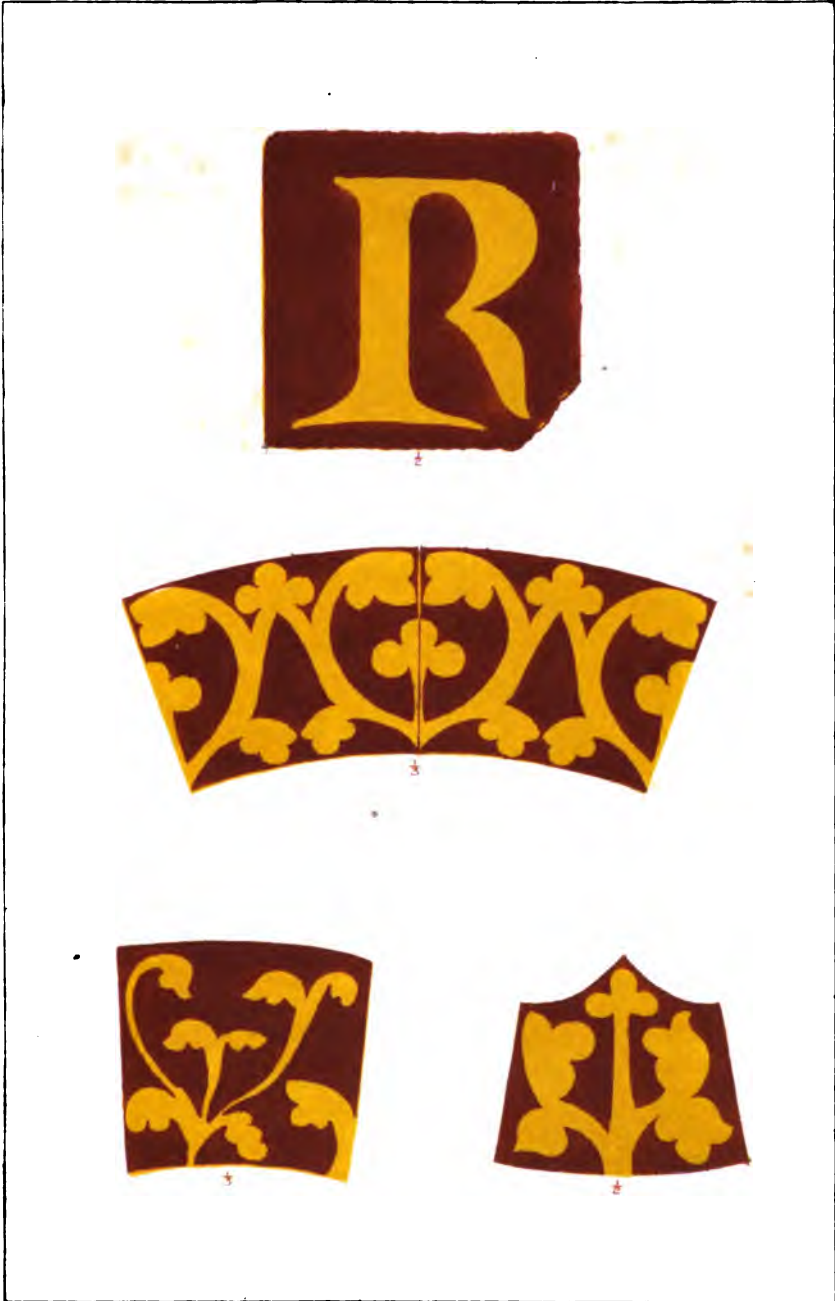




Encaustic Tiles from Kirkstall Abbey

ENCAUSTIC TILES. FROM KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

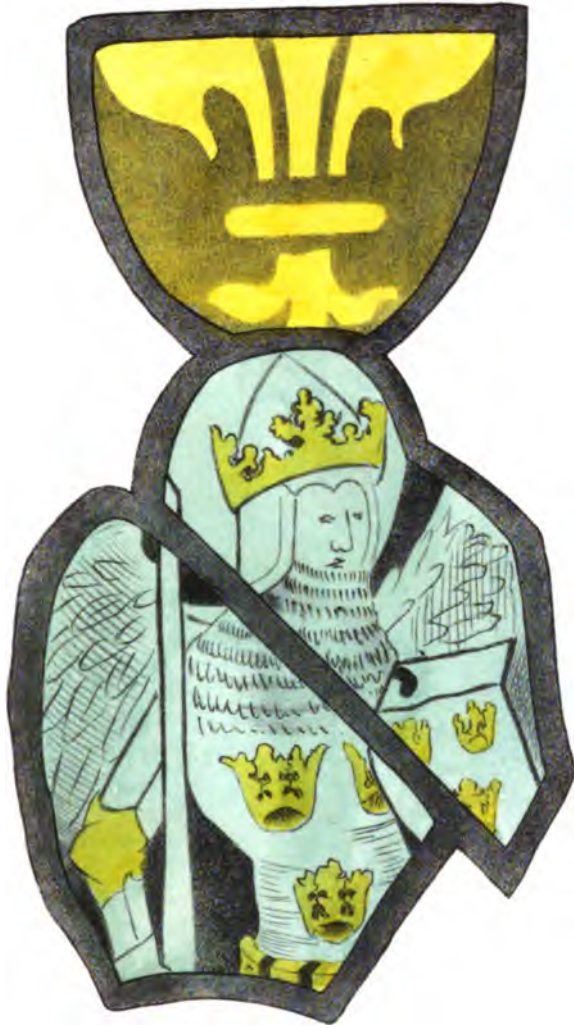




Etching by the artist.

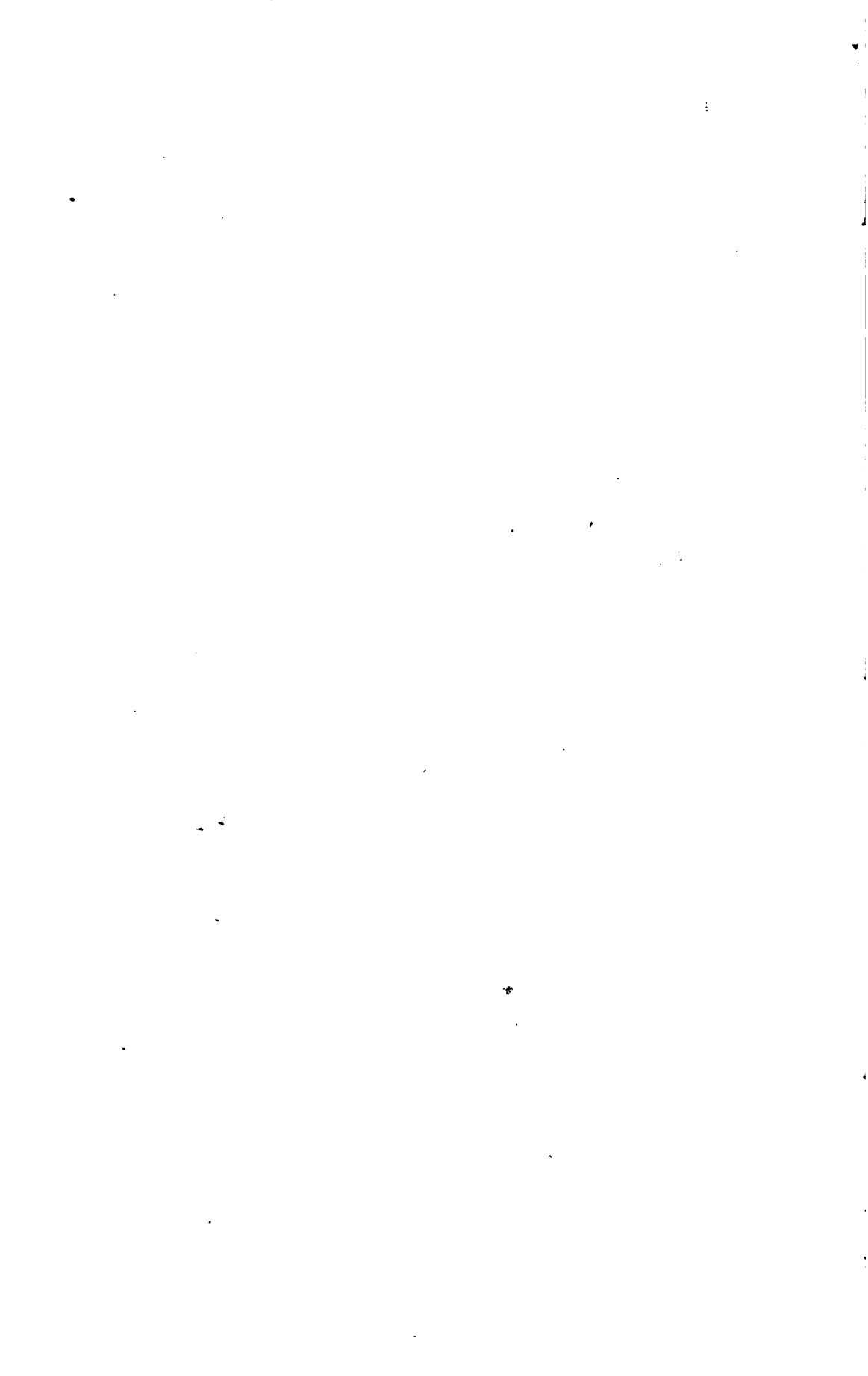
ENCAUSTIC TILES, FROM KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

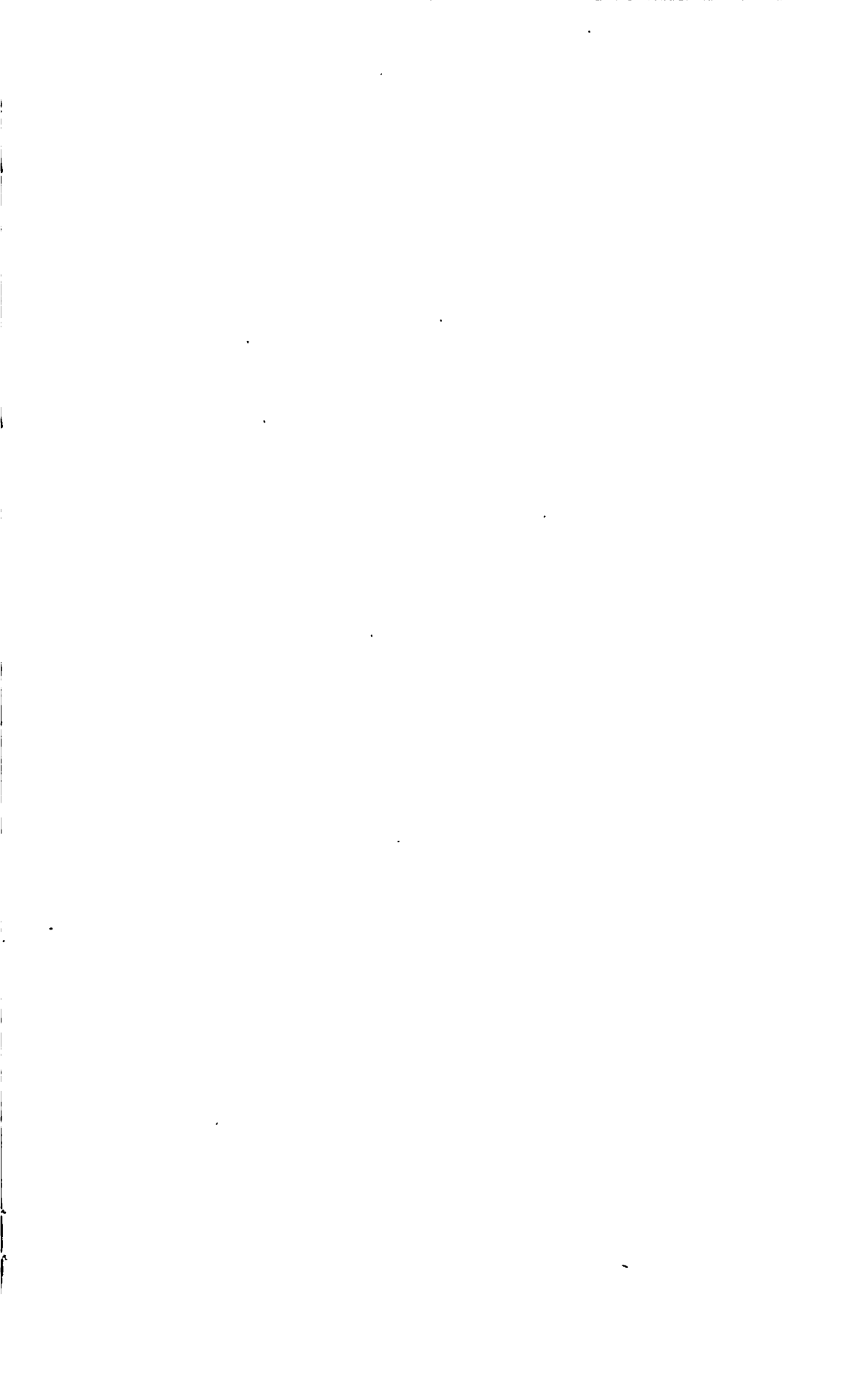




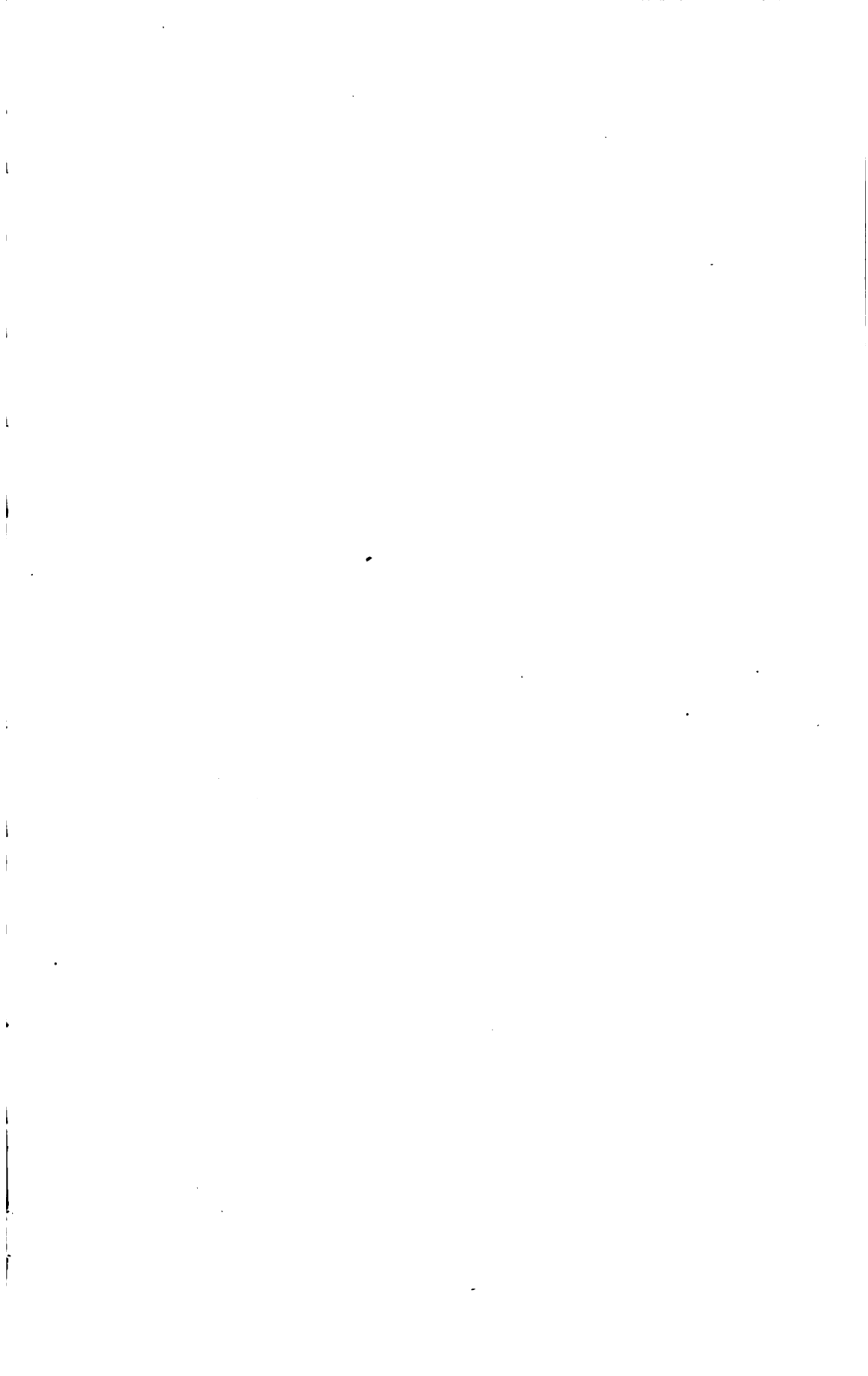
Edinburgh, 18th Century

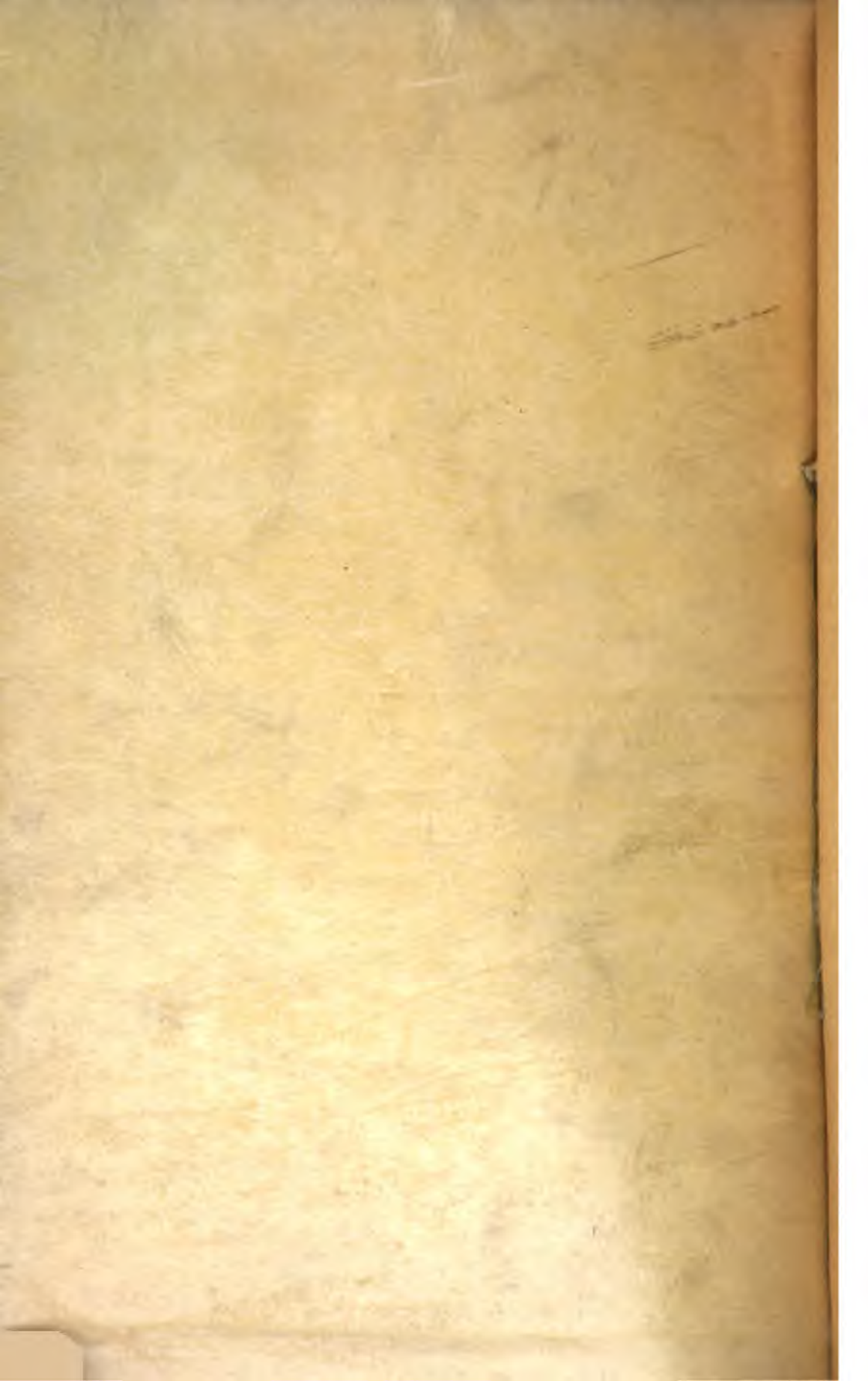
STAINED GLASS, FROM OSMONDTHORPE HALL.

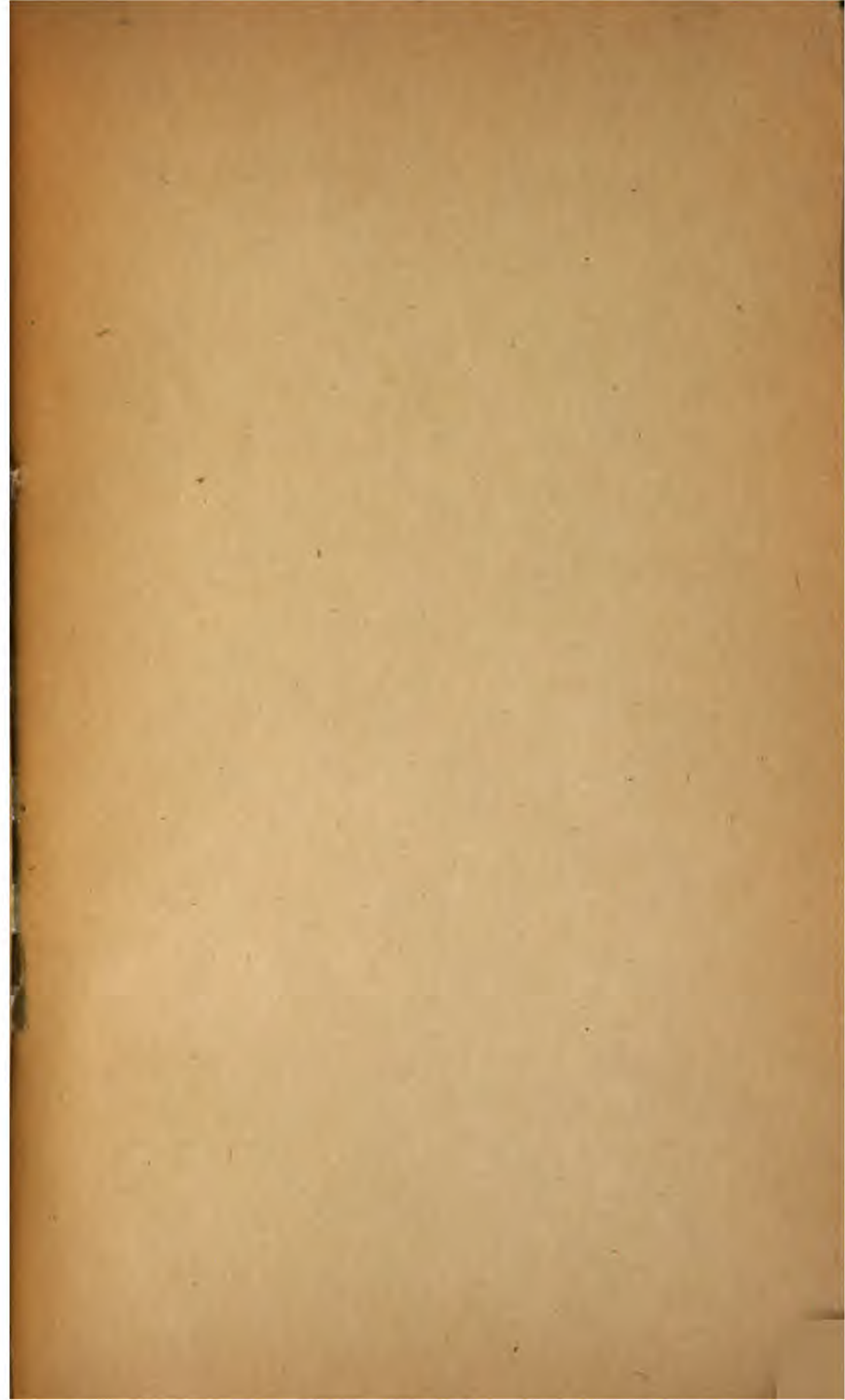














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