School of Economic Studies

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH LEEDS. 1790 - 1914.

Part II.

Gazetteer  Key map of sites

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CONTAINS PULLOUTS
MAP A

Millgreen, Holbeck

Site 1 Union Corn Mill, Whitehall Road
2 Leeds Stone Crushing Works, Gelderd Road
3 Millgreen Corn Mill
4 Wellington Flax Mill
5 Millgreen Woollen Mill
6 Croydon Works, Sydenham Street
7 Star Works, Wortley Lane
8 Star Mill, Wortley Lane
9 Corn Mill, Wortley Lane
10 Oil and Grease Works, Springwell Road
11 Maenson's Clothing Works, Springwell Road
12 Springwell Clothing Works, Springwell Street
13 Ingram Clothing Works, Ingram Road
1. Union Mill. Built as a corn mill in 1831 (YI) by Jonathan Shackleton formerly of Millgreen Corn Mill (3) and owner of Star Mill (8) and other mills and maltings. Still used by the Shackleton's up to 1888 (YI) but sold off to a clothing manufacturer soon afterwards. (1890 25"OS - Union Mills: Clothing Factory). It was occupied by Mitchell, Walker and Crawford (clothing manufacturers) in 1906 (Kelly) and by 1910-11 (Robinson) had become Mitchell, Walker and Co (wholesale clothiers). Illustrations show the Whitehall Road front and the Gelderd Road front. There have been few changes, the chimney stack has been shortened and the hoisting gear housing and the luccam have been removed.

2. Leeds Stone Crushing Works. Founded by W.H. Baxter in 1879 (YI) and extended towards Millgreen since. Front door has dated stone (1879).

3. Millgreen Mill - Wellington Mill (4). These are undoubtedly the mills advertised to let in 1795¹ and also known as "Holbeck Water Mills". They were described as containing "4 scribbling machines, 2 carders and billies, and a willey. One pair of French stones, 1 pair grey stones, shelling mill, flour machine, drying kiln etc. Dwelling house, stable and other conveniences".

This mill would be the corn mill and flax mill. The other mill detailed would be Millgreen woollen mill (5) across the mill pond.

1. LM 6.11.1795
Both mills had a fire engine to pump back water in time of drought. There was room for 12 spinning jennies in the roof space and a dyehouse could be built to draw on the mill pond for water. Wm. Atkinson was the occupant at this date, but was bankrupt by 1804.¹ In 1809 Jonathan Shackleton took over the corn mill. It was advertised for sale in 1815² but Joseph Shackleton was the miller in 1822 (Baines). He had survived the wheat riots of the Luddites in 1812³ when his wife drove off the attackers whilst he was busy at his other mill nearer town. By 1826 (Parsons) J. Dawson was the miller and the mill was to let in 1829⁴ with Dawson as tenant and Francis Sowry, a woollen manufacturer, as the owner. The mill was powered by a 16' diameter breast wheel 7' wide with a 14' head of water. Inside were 2 pairs French stones, 1 pair grey stones, 1 pair shelling stones and a bean splitter, only an extra pair of stones added in over thirty years and no mention of the fire engine. The mill was re-advertised to let in 1833⁵ but no tenant was named. In 1834 (Baines and Newsome) the millers were Dyer and Jackson who were still in business in 1839 (Baines and Newsome). By 1845 (Williams) the mill was occupied by Bevers and Wightman, who were still there in 1853 (White). The Robinson family had taken over by 1866 (White WR) and Wightman had moved down the road to Holbeck Steam Mill (22). Robinsons were mainly maltsters and they are last recorded on the site in 1889 (Kelly WR).

¹. LM 4.6.1804 "4 stories high 18 h.p. engine" Atkinson insured his mill and engine in 1796 (R531/151896)
². LM 9.10.1815
³. Mayhall Annals August 1812
⁴. LM 26.9.1829
⁵. LM 9.3.1833
4. Wellington Mill. This is first mentioned by name in 1839 (Baines and Newsome) when Wm. Cornforth used it for flax spinning. By 1835 (White) he had been succeeded by another flax spinner, J. Morfitt, formerly of Prospect Terrace, Pontefract Lane (1845 Williams). The last record of this mill is of a boiler explosion in 1867 when Robinsons were in possession.²

5. Millgreen Mill. The details of this mill, listed in the advertisement noted above, included 5 carding machines and billies and 3 scribbling machines, in addition to the fire: engine to return water from the tail race to the pond above. The possible new occupant was John Grimshaw, scribbler and carder of wool, who insured the mill as joint mortgager with Elizabeth Dodgson in 1796 for £350.³ Whilst there is a suggestion (1807 Wilson) that Fisher and Nixon were at Millgreen there is more evidence to suggest that they were always downstream at Holbeck Mill.

1. Mayhall Annals 1867
2. Rivers Commission (1867)

P199 Wellington Mill, Wortley Lane

147 45 hands Senor: & Co.

(Misc.)

3. Sun CS 12/648553 (1796)

House and steam scribbling mill £160 (brick and slate)
Steam engine 50
Millwright's work 50
Carding and breaking engines etc. 50
Stock 40

£350

also Sun CS/381/559666 (1791)
"carding mill and house £400

Sun CS/29/699007
(1800) John Goodall, T. Crosland & J. Grimshaw millers water corn/ scribbling mill £150
Francis Sowry appears to have been in occupation in 1822
(Baines) as was T. Robinson also. By 1826 (Parsons)
Ripley & Ogle and P. Ripley & Sons were listed as scribbling
millers at Millgreen. The former were listed with Sowry, a
woollen manufacturer, in 1829 (Pigot), but from then on the
occupants were Ripley & Ogle and Robinson. P. Robinson was
in sole possession by 1853 (White) and his successor,
J.H. Robinson (Millgreen) Ltd., was still making cloth there
in 1914 (Kelly).¹

6. Croydon Works. Original site a maltkiln occupied by
S.G. & T. Walker in 1826 (Parsons). On the death of J. Smythe
(1840) the estate was bought by W. Walker for £4,500. The
maltkin seems to have been kept on by the family until after
1914 when Walker Bros. were at 36 Sydenham Street. The bulk
of the estate was sold by the Walker family in 1868 for
building. J. Catherall paid £40 for one part on which was
built the Croydon Works which were occupied by one of the
Walkers, George, as an engineering works, until after 1914.
Another plot went to R. Proctor for £73 and part was used by
Denison & Co., file cutting machine makers, in 1868. In
1889 part was occupied by Preston & Cooper, manufacturing
chemists, who remained here until after 1914. At one point
they traded as the Sydenham Fruit Preserving Company but later
reverted to the original business name of W. Preston,
drysalter (LCD 15436).

¹ Yorkshire Textile Directory 1917-8

J.H. Robinson (Mill Green) Ltd. (Woollen manufacturers)

Mill Green, Wellington Mills 72 looms
7. **Star Works**, Wortley Lane. Probably the site of the Star Foundry of Richard Cluderay "established 1815" (Advt. Jones 1863) machine maker, iron and brass founder etc. Between 1845 (Williams) and 1853 (White) it was C. & W. Cluderay and by 1863 (Jones) it was run by Charles Cluderay who lasted until 1875 (White) at least. By 1906 (Kelly) it had become Myers Bros., engineers and millwrights "Star Works", Wortley Lane. It was typical of the small family firm of millwrights that survived for nearly a century without much real growth in size.

8. **Star Mill**, Wortley Lane. The first reference to the site is a lease and release 24.7.1822 from Brown etc. to Jno. Shackleton, tenant of the malting, and miller at Millgreen (3). He mortgaged the property to a woollen merchant, R. Blesard for £4,000 at 2½% in 1839. The corn mill is referred to in the release granted to Mary Shackleton in 1846 and in 1854 the trustees of Jno. Shackleton mortgaged the mill to Blesard once again. The building shown on the plan of 1854 is a development of the mill shown on the 1847 OS. This dates from 1844 according to a cast iron lintel with the name of John Shackleton Wortley and W. Westwood & Sons, millwrights. The mill remained in the Shackleton family until 1901. In 1853 (White) it operated under R. Shackleton & Co. and from 1863 (Jones) until after 1866 (White) as J. Shackleton & Co., from then on it traded as the Star Mill Flour Co. until 1890. During the 1880s the firm advertised regularly in the Leeds Express. After 1890 it was known as the Star Maltkiln. The willow Brewery bought it in 1903 and ran it as a malting until 1939 when it was bought up then closed by Tetleys.²

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2. LCD 21937
9. **Corn Mill**, 20 Wortley Lane/Barleycorn Street, Dunderdale, a Holbeck clothier, sold the land to S. Dawson, a farmer-miller from Knox Mill, Nidderdale, in 1829. It opened as New Wortley Steam Mill, J. Dawson junior, in the same year (Pigot). By 1853 (White) the millers were R. & J. Barton who bought the mill from Dawson in 1866 for £725. They defaulted on their mortgage with the National Provincial Bank and the mill was sold to a clothier, J.W. Fielding, in 1888, who sold in turn to A. Sugden "that factory, formerly a corn mill" in 1890. The mill had become a jam factory. The North of England Jam Works, T. Sunderland, manager. (1889 Kelly WR) and Mr. Sunderland had taken over the business himself by 1906 (Kelly). Business must have flourished because he had moved out to Willoughby Crescent, Holbeck, by 1914 (Kelly) and traded as Sunderland Bros. on what was formerly a builder's yard.

10. **Oil & Grease Works**, Springwell Road/Whitehall Road. The dated gable 1892 of the grease refiners is still clearly visible. This site was a field until then. The business of T. Batt & Co. dates from 1851 and survived until after 1914 (Kelly).

11. **Maenson's Clothing Works**, Springwell Road. J. May & Sons, clothing manufacturers, opened a new factory in 1907 (dated door jambs) and this has since been extended twice to completely occupy the block (until then open land). The facing is in Burmantofts terra-cotta, with the more recent extensions in a matching red brick.

12. **Blackburn's Clothing Works**, Springwell Works, Springwell Street. This seems to have been built a little earlier than Maensons and was in use by 1906 (Kelly) by W. Blackburn, who still occupy the premises. It is possible that Blackburn's are successors to the woollen family who had mills on Holbeck Moor, now the site of the CWS Clothing Works (105).
13. Ingram Works, Ingram Road. This is first shown on the 1889-90 OS map as a clothing factory. It appears to have always been occupied by J. & W. Campbell, clothiers.
MAP B

Holbeck Lane - Water Lane

Site 14  New Mill, Holbeck Lane
15  Holbeck Mill, Holbeck Lane
16  Low Hall Mill, Low Hall Place, Holbeck Lane
17  Victoria Mills, Isle Lane
18  Union (Isle Lane) Mills, Isle Lane
19  Malting/Mineral Water Works, Ringrose Street
20  Malting, Kiln Yard, Balm Walk
21  Globe Foundry, Water Lane
22  Holbeck Steam Mill/Treble Clothing Works, Water Lane
23  Midland Junction Foundry/Springfield Mill, Water Lane
24  Clothing Works, Bath Road
New Mill. This site has seen much development, it straddles the tail goit of the Millgreen mill which flows into the Low Beck immediately east of the site. Some hundred yards downstream there was a weir to divert the flow into the Benyon Beck so that there was a good water supply for the boilers if not for a water wheel. The first record is in 1800 when S. W. and G. Longbottom and J. Bentley insured the machinery in their scribbling mill and the owners, J. Marshland and T. Lee, gents, insured the building with an engine. In 1801 the owner appears to have become V. Woodcock, scribbler. In 1817 (Baines) T. & B. and J. & J. Hogg, woollen merchants and manufacturers shared the mill. Only the first pair survived and they had a 30 h.p. Fenton engine (1824 Lindley). The freehold was for sale in 1829, it was described as a scribbling and fulling mill with 30 h.p. engine, a fireproof warehouse and leased until 1833 to T. & B. Hogg. They did not complete their lease, unfortunately they were bankrupted in 1831 but their estate was mainly cottages with weaving shops on Holbeck Moor, with water for a willey mill and only a warehouse near New Mill, on Wortley Lane. By 1839 (Baines and Newsome) New Mill had been enlarged and R. Nussey, merchant, shared it with J. Brownridge, cloth dresser.

1. Sun CS/31/699254 £500 Sun CS/31/699255 £1300 (engine £150) (1800)
2. Sun CS/38/713813 (1801)
3. LM 26.11.1829
4. LM 8.1.1831
Nussey was the son-in-law of Job Charnock, both from prominent merchant families, and with other mills elsewhere in the district. Because of this the mill is not listed again until 1863 (Jones) when it was occupied by J. Woodhouse, cloth manufacturer. The western end of the site had been built up to open on to Braithwaite Street. F. Braithwaite appears as a cropper in the 1807 Poll List for Holbeck, he may have been the same Braithwaite who was listed as a merchant in Meadow Lane (1798 Morris) and is certainly the one who had become a cloth dresser by 1817 (Baines). It most likely that he had workshops on the New Mill site and this end was listed as 10 Braithwaite Street from 1863, with G. Lockwood, cloth dresser, as occupant. Woodhouse continued in New Mill until after 1875 (White) and then it became S. Musgrave, who had left Armistead's in the end of the block in 1872 and by 1888 had built up a business employing 30 hands, 1000 spindles, 20 looms and 2 muleframes (VI 1888).

By that date he was sharing the mill with W. Pitchers, worsted maker. In 1866 (White) Lockwood had become Lockwood and Bentley and continued until 1890. Sharing the mill were also W. Armistead, cloth maker, a flock dresser, J. & T. Rangdale and J.W. Hainsworth, wool cloth maker. They were joined in 1906 (Kelly) by an engineer, Leadbetter & Cull. By 1910 the entire site was listed as Holbeck New Mills, Braithwaite Street (Robinson) and had become a clothing factory in multiple occupation.

1. Rivers Commission (1867)

P 199 142 Holbeck New Mills George Lockwood 80 cloth manufacturer/dresser

143 Holbeck New Mills Joseph Barrett 23 woollen manufacturers

144 Holbeck New Mills Walker and Chadwick 50 woollen manufacturers

2. Leeds City Archives: Hepworth Valuation Book 238 1889 p 101 - 110 Detailed description of 4 storey Cloth Finishing mill and Engineering Works for E. Weston - valued at £6000
15. Holbeck Mills. These are certainly the Fisher & Nixon mills begun in 1792/3. The mill was insured for £1650 in 1795 and for £8600 in 1808. The next recorded users of Holbeck Mill were the Willans. Since they had several mills they were always listed under their counting house in the town but it is likely that they took over after the end of the Napoleonic Wars. They had a 40 h.p. Fenton engine in 1824 (Lindley) and this was mentioned when the freehold was advertised for sale in 1829, with a lease to the Willans until the end of 1831. Peter Willans gave evidence that the mill was founded in 1793 and now had 70 h.p., employing 437 hands, 222 men, 45 women, the rest children. The fulling stocks worked day and night and the mill was lit by candles and oil lamps. Shortly afterwards Willans left and was replaced by Pearson & Sons, cloth dressers (1839 Baines and Newsome). They were joined by Kemp after 1845 and in 1848 Pearson and Kemp employed 200 men with 30 h.p.

2. Sun CS/3/651630 (1795)
   Warehouse and workshops (1st Cl) £700
   Steam Engine £100
   Stock in warehouse £600
   Cottages and houses £250
   £1650
3. Sun CS/81/822103 £8600 total (1808)
   RE 32A/157419 £1500
   RE 32A/160509 £999 machinery only (1800)
   Sun CS/59/763258 £6000 total (1804)
   Sun CS/66/784442 £18300 total (1806)
4. LM 28.11.1829
5. Factories Inquiry 1834 (41)
6. Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848 Rivers Commission (1867) p 199
   162 Pearson & Sons 150 hands
Pearson continued until after 1875 whilst William Kempe developed his own interest as a machine tool maker. They worked together until after 1871 but by 1874 the Kempe interest was dominant. After 1875 (White) Pearson was replaced by J. Fletcher until 1889 (Kelly WR). By 1906 (Kelly) J. Stead had replaced Kempe on the engineering side. In 1910/11 (Robinson) J. Hirst had become the cloth finisher, J. Stead & Co. were engineers still but there were other tenants in the mill, E. Glover specialising in the manufacture of firewood making machines and, probably a subsidiary, the AL Patent Firelighter Co. In 1914 (Kelly) the only tenants were Bean and Halliday, printers and the Lamura Co., flannel manufacturers. G. Lockwood, who was listed in the New Mill in 1863 appeared as a tenant in Holbeck Mill in 1853 (White).

Comparisons of the plans of 1847 with current plans show very little change apart from some additions and extensions which might be expected.

16. Low Hall Mills, Holbeck Lane. This fireproof mill was built in 1827 for Titley, Tatham & Walker, flax spinners, to supplement their large mill at Water Hall (40). This mill had about half the capacity of the other. The power was from a 26 h.p. engine and the work force totalled 198, of whom 48 were men and 22 women. The partnership broke up before 1839 (Baines and Newsome) and the mill was run by E. & G. Tatham for some years until Edward Tatham died, probably in 1847. He was shown as the sole tenant in 1845 (Williams) and the previous year the brothers had advertised the mill to let without success. By 1848 the staff had increased to 220 but for the Tathams the end was near and the next listing is for W. Brooksbank, flax spinner, in 1853 (White).

2. Ibid 28.3.1874 serious fire damage at Kempe & Co.
3. Factories Inquiry 1834 (107)
4. LM 27.1.1844
5. Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848
After that it became a union cloth factory run by J. Whitehead (1875 White, 1889 Kelly) and then went into multiple occupation. The main mill now became a clothing factory, Liversidge & Cunningham (from 1906 Kelly onwards) with rooms let off to Lubelski & Co., clothiers, whose main works were at Hillidge Road (180), for two years. The County Sauce & pickle Co., were there for over a decade after 1914/11 (Robinson), Green & Smith, electrical engineers, moved in, as did a dripping maker, Mallinson (Yorks. Dripping) who became the Leeds Dripping Co. in 1914 (Kelly). By then Newby, Riley & Hartley were using the mill for clothing and M. Glover, the firewood machine maker had moved over from Holbeck Mills (15) and renamed his part the Holbeck Engineering Works.

Apart from the demolition of all except the base of a tall chimney there have been only two developments on the site, a range of two storey buildings backing onto Holbeck Mills and an extension in the form of a short wing at the end of the main mill.

17. **Victoria Mills, Isle Lane, Holbeck.** The first reference to this mill seems to be an offer for sale of a newly-erected Pulling and Scribbling Mill, with an adjoining corn mill, in 1803.\(^1\)

The corn mill was small, with only 2 pairs of stones and little else, but the main mill had 6 pairs stocks, 3 scribblers, 3 carders, 3 billies and a willey, all steam powered. It is not possible to identify a user until 1848\(^2\) when Richard Atkinson was employing 30 hands and 20 h.p. in cloth dressing. He was succeeded in 1854 by John Hiscox from Potterdale Mill (124), variously described as a cloth dresser or cassimere printer.\(^3\)

In 1875 (White) Thomas Boyd became a part-user along with Wood & Ramsden, dyers, but the Boyds took over the entire mill and considerably rebuilt it to 3 storeys and employed 240 hands (VI).

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1. **LM** 28.11.1803
2. **Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848**
3. **Rivers Commission (1867)** p 199 163
From 1889 (Kelly WR) the mills have been occupied by Thomas Boyd, cloth embosser and finishers, and W. & A. Boyd. The rebuilding is marked by chimneys. The original range with a short round chimney became an electrical engineers by 1908 (O.S.) and a square chimney has "Thos. Boyd" in white brick. An even larger square chimney is lettered "W. & A. Boyd Ltd."

18. Union Mills (later Isle Mills) Isle Lane, Holbeck. Peter Ripley & Son, woollen manufacturers, were listed at Union Mill, Holbeck in 1817 (Baines) and seemed to have kept an interest in the site for most of the century. There was a 24 h.p. Stirk engine for power in 1824 (Lindley) and as Ripley & Ogle they gave evidence to the 1834 Factories Inquiry but this has not survived in the records. In 1848¹ they employed 120 hands and were sharing the mill with Servant & Co in 1853 (White) by which time it had become known as Isle Mill. R. Ripley was listed as a spinner and J. Heeling as a fuller in 1866 (White WR). By 1875 R. Ripley was described as a wool cloth manufacturer and was sharing the mill with Ripley & Kempe. It seems that the Ripleys had joined up with Kempe from Holbeck Mill (15.) This illustrates the constant regrouping of partners to raise capital and the overflow into other premises when times were good. It will be noted the Ripleys were also listed at Millgreen Mill (5) in the 1820s.

19. Maltint/Mineral Water Works, Ringrose Street, Holbeck. Originally known as the Thomas Malthouse this maltkiln was owned by Len Foster from at least 1817 (Baines) and continued in his use until his death in 1853. Apart from the malthouse the site also included a warehouse and weaving shops. The estate passed to his daughter, the wife of G. Pearson of the nearby Holbeck Mills (15), and

¹ Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848
the malthouse was let to J.H. Robinson, when G. Pearson died and the estate was sold to Aspey, an oil merchant, in 1897 for £2615. Within the year Aspey sold out to B. Chapman for £3025. with a mortgage for £2200 from Jabez Woolley, brick maker, Chapman extended the malthouse and refurbished it as a mineral water works, spelling out the name and product in white brick on the new end wall. Chapman continued in business until after 1914 (Kelly) but in 1904 part of the site was sold by Woolley, the mortagor, to Ferguson, the builder. He in turn sold the warehouse to J.W. Preston as a furniture store in 1905.

20. Maltings, Kiln Yard, Salm Walk, Holbeck. Next to West End House, the home of Len Foster with the Thomas Malthouse in the grounds (19) was another maltkiln, described as being "behind the 'Friendly Inn'". It is shown on the 1847 O.S. map but no user is recorded before 1863 (Jones) when it was in the hands of Walker and Teasdale, maltsters. By 1866 (White WR) it was owned by Myers & Blakey and although it was listed as Myers & Collet in 1875 (White) the title deeds show that it was sold by Myers & Blakey to John Horner Robinson, maltster & cornmiller, who was bankrupt in 1892. He sold out to John Henry Robinson who continued in business until 1915. The Robinsons were corn millers and maltsters at Millgreen Mill (3) from 1866 onwards.

21. Globe Foundry, Water Lane, Holbeck, it seems that Newton, Taylor & Co. began as iron founders in a small way in Lands Court/Croft Street, and that they called their foundry 'The Globe Foundry' by 1839 (Baines & Newsome). By 1845 (Williams) they were at a new Globe Foundry in Water Lane. The only such foundry shown on the 1847 O.S. was off Water Lane on Globe Road and later listings

1. LCD 4871

2. Leeds City Archives. Hepper VB 270 pp 139 - 140 Valuation for B. Chapman. 2 malt kilns and stores £1812 - let at £110 p.a.

3. LCD 12412
give this as Newton, Taylors' foundry (32-3). The site on the corner of Bridge Road/Water Lane was open until c.1850 when Richard Kilburn set up a textile machine works as a development of his business as a millwright/machine maker (1853 White) in Holbeck Lane. In 1855 he took over the Hunslet Foundry (211) but remained in Holbeck until after 1866 (White WR). Meanwhile, on Globe Road, Newton & Co. had become W. Towler by 1888 (YI) and T.R. Harding was extending his Tower Works (33) so that Towler needed a new site and moved to Bridge Road corner and called this the Globe Foundry. William Towler remained there until recently, as an iron and steel foundry, specialising in crucible steel but as a general iron founder produced many fine cast iron covers for coal chutes.

22. Holbeck Steam Mill/Treble Clothing Works, Water Lane. A corn mill stood on this site in 1768¹ but from the location it cannot have been waterpowered. It was possibly the corn mill attached to Holbeck Forge.² By 1817 (Baines) there was a steam powered mill and T. Roberts was the miller, with a 18 h.p. Hird Dawson engine (Lindley 1824) for seed crushing as well as corn grinding. Roberts must have died about 1846, since Mrs. Roberts was in charge in 1848.³ In 1853 (White) J. Clough was the miller but he moved to a new corn mill alongside Harding's Tower Works (33), Globe Mill (32) before 1866 (White WR) and his place was taken by J. Wrightman, previously with Bevers at Millgreen Mill (3). J. Wright followed him by 1875 (White) and by 1889/90 (O.S.) the mill had been replaced by a clothing factory, Trebla Works, which was owned by John Holmes. Holmes moved to an old flax mill in Joseph Street (190) in 1912⁴ and the works were taken over by A. Hudson & Co. clothiers, formerly in the old Marshall Street Mills (29).

1. Leeds City Archives DB/M 139 Map of Holbeck 1786, plot 139
2. LM 4.6.1804 Holbeck Forge - John Sturges: Corn Mill 3 pairs stones
4. LCYB 1913
23. **Midland Junction Foundry**, Water Lane. This began as a flax machine-making business in 1793. Joshua Wordsworth was joined by Taylor in 1806 and building really began. The site was developed in the 1860s by the inclusion of the site of the adjoining Springfield Mill and the present front dates from 1868. In 1824 (Lindley) they used an 8 h.p. Fenton engine but as business prospered they needed more power and in 1848 they used 26 h.p. and employed 350. In the 1840s they changed over to the manufacture of wool machines and were involved, indirectly, in the dispute over the wool-combing patents of Lister and Donisthorpe. This old established textile-machine making firm became part of the Stone-Platt group and at the end of 1867 was absorbed by another member of the group, Prince-Smith, Keighley.

**Springfield Mill.** This is shown on the 1847 O.S. lying between the Midland Junction Foundry and the railway embankment. A building of the same size also appears on Fowlers 1831 map so it must be presumed that this flax mill is pre-1831. The only record of a user is in 1845 (Williams) when Beilby & Kaberry were listed there as flax spinners. W.H. Kaberry was listed at 8 Lands Court in 1839 (Baines and Newsome).

24. **Clothing Works**, 30 Bath Road, Holbeck. This small factory appears on the O.S. after 1900 and was occupied by Lawton & Co. clothiers, in 1906 and 7 (Kelly).

1. Holbeck SV Minutes 1848

2. Census Enumeration 1851 HO 107/2317 John Taylor machinemaker 109 boys, 255 men

3. Rivers Commission (1867) p 199 161 Midland Junction Foundry (150 hands) (iron)
MAP C

Marshall Mills, Water Lane - Manor Road - Sweet Street

Site 25 Water Lane Printing Works

26 Maltings, Brunswick Street

27 Marshall Mills A and B, Water Lane

Oakwood Chemical Works

Monkbridge Bobbin Works


29 Marshall Mills C, D, E, Marshall Street

30 Temple Mill and Offices, Marshall Street

31 Linen Works, Sweet Street West

32 Globe Foundry/Mill, Globe Road

33 Tower Works, Globe Road

34 Round Foundry/Victoria Foundry, Water Lane

Holbeck Steel Works

Atlas works

35 Campfield Roller Mill, Marshall Street

36 The People's Mill, Marshall Street

37 Sweet Street Foundry, Kidson Street

38 Lion Screw works, Siddal Street

39 Oil & Mustard Mills, Water Hall Mills, Water Lane

40 Water Hall Mills, Kaye Street, Water Lane

41 Hope Mills/Water Lane Mills, Water Lane

42 Atlas Works, Ingram Street

43 Perseverance Corn Mill, Ingram Street

44 Manor Road Foundry

45 Old Victoria Foundry/Manor Road Mills

46 Providence works, Manor Road

47 Victoria works, Victoria Road

48 Victoria Saw Mills, Victoria Road

49 Leeds-Liverpool Canal warehouses, Kaye Street
25. **Water Lane Printing Works.** Built since 1900 and occupied continuously by Knight & Foster, manufacturing stationers.

26. **Malting, Brunswick Street (formerly Derwent Street) Water Lane, Holbeck.** In 1817 (Baines) T. Skelton, maltster, lived across Water Lane in Water Lodge and owned several maltings including this one, which he is shown as still possessing in 1845 (Williams). William Naylor was operating it in 1851\(^1\) with a staff of 12 men and as Naylor & Co. it remained in the family until after 1914 (Kelly) together with three other maltkilns.

27. **Marshall's Mills (A & B)** Marshall moved down from Scotland Mill, Adel to the Water Lane site in 1791 and built Mill A and powered it with a Savery type engine to feed an overshot water wheel. This was replaced in 1792 by a Boulton & Watt 20 h.p. sun and planet gear rotative engine.\(^2\)

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1. Census Enumeration 1851 HO 107/2317
By 1793 the firm had changed from Marshall, Fenton & Dearlove to Marshall & Benyon and was working 900 spindles. Mill B was built in 1795, burnt down and rebuilt in 1796 and used a new Boulton & Watt 28 h.p. engine. There were no further developments on the north side of Water Lane, more land had been bought across the lane, and new warehouses etc., were built there after 1805. The first mill was demolished in 1837 and the 1791 warehouse was enlarged. When Marshall's closed down in 1886 this part of the site was split. Clearance of the site took place before this since a branch line was built in 1869 across the end of Mill B (demolished 1852) and the Hackling sheds. Where Mill B stood became, in a much smaller building, Bulmer & Crouchley, indigo merchants, "Oakwood Chemical Works" (1906 Kelly). The eastern part became G. & R. Mortimer, "Monkbridge Bobbin Works". There is some evidence to suggest that they came here in 1865-7 (YI) from Sovereign Street. The business began in 1793 in Farnley and moved out to Churwell in 1801. In 1829 Elizabeth Mortimer and her sons came to Lands Court Mill (58) until 1833 when she moved to School Close. Business was so good that the sons expanded trade and took up workshops in Sovereign Street and out at Knaresborough. When they settled at this site they employed nearly 200 men and used 56 h.p. for their machinery. 


Sun CS/30/69720 (1800) Marshall & Benyon mills machinery and stocks £3000

Sun CS/52/746727 (1802) Mills A & B £4100 and the same amount with Phoenix and RE.

2. LE 10.5.1884 'Peeps into Leeds Industries'

Rivers Commission (1867) p 199 145 Britannia: Mill, Holbeck Lane Benjamin Mortimer & Son 'corn mills 9 men'.

Erected in 1806 and 1817, still in use with multiple occupation since 1886. The warehouse is probably the earliest fireproof warehouse to survive in Leeds. The original design was altered about 1890 when the end of the workshops were demolished to make a road into the yard for improved access to Mill C. The reconstructed gable wall has windows and doors inserted.

29. Marshall Mills C, D and E. Mill C was erected in 1817 at right angles to Marshall Street, 5 storeys high; the section extending behind the line of the workshop block is 12 bays with a projecting staircase block of 2 bays in the centre. The chimney was a short stack above the roof on the SE corner. Mill D was built in 1826, 6 storeys high but shorter in depth with engines and boilerhouse at the west end. Mill E filled the gap between C and D in 1830 and follows the same design as Mill D. The ground floor has only half the number of windows of the upper floors and where there is a blank space the window above has an inverted brick arch beneath the sill to spread the load more evenly. This feature is not uncommon in Leeds.

With the end of the Marshall business in Leeds multiple occupation followed in the mills and other buildings. One of the first tenants was Arnott, Halliday & Co., in 1890, specialist printers who took Mill C until after 1920. The fireproof warehouse was renamed Barraclough's Mill by the tenant, Barraclough & Co., drysalters and wholesale druggists. Other tenants included T.K. Diggle, spice and rice merchant, Daisey (Headache Powder) Co., a laundry and clothing manufacturers. These included Albert Hudson, who moved to The Trebla works (22) in 1912 and S. Walton who stayed in Mill D until after 1914 (Kelly). In addition, T. Marshall & Co., shirt and costume makers, were tenants, but with no connections with the original owners.
The power of the engines used by the mills is difficult to assess, since the evidence is conflicting. A visitor from Dundee reporting on the Leeds flax industry stated that in 1821 Marshalls had 4 mills with 6 engines totalling 234 h.p. Lindley (1824) listed 5 engines. (There is the sort of variation in h.p. that is usual at this time and it seems that he omitted the Boulton & Watt 30 h.p. engine) A note in the press\(^1\) in 1829 mentions 4 mills, 275 h.p. and 1890 hands. Marshall's evidence to the Factories Inquiry 1834, is very detailed but claims Mill A as 1788, the date the business began at Adel. Five engines totalling 266 h.p. were noted and the staff was 1,234, a fall of nearly a third in a few years.\(^2\) Gas lighting was introduced in 1822 and it was also supplied to private houses etc., nearby.

**Marshall's Temple Mill and Offices.** The Temple Mill was commenced in 1840 and before the machinery was installed Marshall used it as a hall for a temperance tea. It seated 2,600 and was acclaimed as the largest hall in the land.\(^3\) The offices adjoining were completed in 1843. To quote Pevsner:

"Marshall Mills 1838-40, by Ignatius Bonomi. They are in the Egyptian style, made popular by Napoleon's campaign in 1798 .... Bonomi's immediate source at Leeds is supposed to have been the paintings of David Roberts, who had been in Egypt in 1838. Recessed entrance with 6 recessed Egyptian lotus columns, the spaces between them to half-way up filled in a la Dendera .... Internally it has iron columns and ceilings of shallow brick arches. Obelisk-shaped chimney."\(^4\)

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1. IM 28.11.1829


3. Mayhall Annals 9.6.1840

4. N. Pevsner 'Yorkshire, West Riding' pp 334-5
The overall size of the mill was 375' x 230' and there were 66 circular roof lights. The cast-iron columns served as drains for the flat roof, which was covered with turf and legend hath it that sheep were grazed on it. The net results of the additional mill was to increase the power to 400 h.p. and the staff to 1770.\(^1\) When the firm closed down this block was let to J. Rhodes, clothiers, who continued in the Temple Works until after 1920.

31. Linen Works, Sweet Street West. This was originally Marshall's power loom shed and was built in 1863. In the late 1870s Marshalls let this weaving shed and the Temple Mill off to Rhodes and Fox, linen weavers, who naturally bought their supplies of yarn from their landlord. When Marshalls closed down in 1886 Charles Fox & Son bought the Linen Works and continued weaving until 1916 with 200 looms. They traded as "successors to Marshall & Co., Leeds', and Carter Bros. & Co. Barnsley", Rhodes became clothiers.

32. Globe Mill/Foundry, Globe Road, Newton. Taylors Globe Foundry began in 1831 in Lands Court (58) and according to the title deeds they left in 1839 (LCD 18135) but there is no evidence of the Globe Foundry being on Globe Road before 1844.\(^2\) Newton, Taylors continued on the site employing 250 men until the 1860s when on the east side Harding began his mower Works (35) and after the original building of 1864 began to expand on to the Globe site of 2½ acres including "patent ovens" (1853 White), employing 100 men and 16 h.p. engine.\(^3\) Gradually Newton, Taylors moved over to a new Globe Foundry (2) but not before a corn mill, Globe Mill, had been built on the west side of the foundry. In 1875 (White) Reachman, Atkinson & Co., engineers, were listed at the Globe Foundry, Globe Road but W. Towler claimed the succession to Newton, Taylors by 1888 (YI) and also ownership

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\(^1\) Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848
\(^2\) Lt 9.3.1844 3" Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848
\(^3\) Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848
of the Wuff Patent Steam Trap Co. at the same address.
The Globe corn mill was occupied by J. Clough in 1866 (White)
and it was totally destroyed by fire the following year.¹ It was
rebuilt in a very pleasant red brick with a pantile roof.
Clough had come from Holbeck Steam Mill (22) and moved away, the
miller in 1875 (White) being S. Smith and in 1889 (Kelly) it was
Midgley & Bairstow, as the Globe Flour Mills (steam). The next
reference is in 1906 (Kelly) when the mill was in use by W.H. Turner,
cigar makers. This was an old-established Leeds firm, W.H. Turner
being a partner in Jacques & Nell's brewery (65) in 1840. They
continued as tobacco dealers and cigar makers until after 1914 (Kelly).

33. Tower Works. T.R. Harding began as a hackle and gill-pin maker
in Great Wilson Street in 1836² and moved to Globe Road in 1864.
The chimney, 1864, was modelled on the campanile of Verona, to
a design by Lockwood & Mawson, for boilers powering a 150 h.p.
'Corliss' engine built by Middleton's of Sheepscar, Leeds. As
business developed they could claim to be the largest makers of gill
combs in the country³ and the Globe Foundry site was taken over.
The works was doubled in size and a large tower built for a
ventilation system. At the same time the crown of the campanile
chimney was removed. The main entrance doors are worthy of a
civic hall and there are fine medallions on the face of the base
of the tower, built in 1900. Some of the old Globe Foundry
buildings have been retained, notably the chimney on the canal
bank. The name changed to T.R. Harding & Son in 1892 and at the
beginning of the century it was Harding, Richardson & Rhodes,
It is now Hardings (Leeds) Ltd.

34. Round Foundry, Water Lane, Matthew Murray, Marshall's gifted
mechanic set up as an engine maker at Millgreen in 1795 but
moved the following year to Water Lane.⁴ Fenton provided the

1. Mayhall Annals 27.6.1867 'J. Clough's cornmill totally
   destroyed by fire' (£10000)
2. Century's progress 1893 p.164
3. ibid
4. Lt 11.7.1796 'Murray & wood have opened a foundry
   in Water Lane
capital, Murray was the engineer, Wood the mechanic and Lister was a sleeping partner. The Round Foundry was built in 1802, but engines had been sold from 1796 and this caused Boulton & Watt some concern as through an intermediary they bought the field to the east of the foundry to prevent expansion. A gas plant was erected in 1819 which served the works and nearby streets. Jackson replaced Wood in the partnership in 1820 and Lindley (1824) noted that there were 4 engines in use, two of 10 h.p. and two of 6 h.p. In addition it was noted that Murray had supplied 77 engines totalling 1493 h.p. to local industries. Murray died in 1826 aged 61 and after a drawn-out struggle the firm closed in 1843. The plan is from a sale plan and the details from the sale notices. The eastern part of the site seems to have been developed first in 1802, the boiler shops and model shop were built between 1815 and 1830 and the erecting shop across the ginnel after 1831. The malt kiln is referred to in the Boulton & Watt MSS. They were anxious to find out Murray's casting methods, especially greensand casting, and sought to introduce one of their men to the Round Foundry as a spy. Another plan was to rent the malt kiln so that they could overlook the works easily. The employees re-opened the foundry in 1844 but without success and it was bought by Smith, Beacock & Tannett in 1855. The flax mill was bought by the Leeds Co-operative Society in 1848 for a new flour mill. Smith, Beacock & Tannett were

1. *LMS* 4.11.1848

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large erecting shop</td>
<td>72' x 72'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boring Mill</td>
<td>75' x 34'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grinding and Glazing house</td>
<td>58' x 12'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turning and Pitting room (over carpenters shops)</td>
<td>120' x 18'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round machine shop</td>
<td>27' diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 boilers, boiler shops, brass foundry, smiths shop, model shop, gas works, 2 gas holders, lime house, charcoal house, 3 stall stable, sawpit, malt kiln (let to T. Skelton), also planning machines, drills, boring engines, lathes, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Extract from Royal Exchange Insurance Company Policy Register.

Guildhall Library Ms.
Vol. 50
210456 Michaelmas Quarter 1804

Messrs. Fenton, Matthew Murray and David Wood, iron founders and
John Beckett, John Calverley & Christopher Beckett, bankers as
mortgagees, all of Leeds in the county of York.

On a circular building, lettered Q in the office plan, used
as a workshop and heated by steam, situate in Water Lane
near Leeds.

On utensils of trade therein 300
On two cottages near £100 each 200
On a stable & carthouse adj. near 100
On utensils & stock therein 60

All brick built & slated £2660

Warranted that there is no steam engine in, adjoining or connecting
with either of the above buildings. (Plan in the drawer)

210457

Messrs. Fenton, Matthew Murray and David Wood, of Leeds Co. of York
Iron founders and machine operators, as proprietors,
and William Hargreaves, and John Cave, of the same places as mortgagees.

On their iron foundry with 4 chambers over, used as a model
warehouse, lettered F 1000
On utensils & stock in trade therein 500
On the steam engine house adj. 50
On the steam engine therein 250

Warranted that the steam engine house be divided from the
iron foundry and chambers above by a brick wall carried to
& through the roof and that there be no connection between
the said buildings except by an aperture in the said wall
to admit a shaft.

On a building 4 stories high used as ...... shops and
machine shops, lettered B 800
On utensils of trade therein 500

......(illegible).......... 450

c.f. £4550
Another building used as machine shops with under chambers
brick .... fire proof, lettered H near 500
On utensils & stocks therein 500
Another engine house boiler makers shops and forge house adj.
lettered I, K, L and M 150
On the engine therein 350
Warranted that the engine house last mentioned and
another smaller engine house not ..... situate on the
other side of the building lettered H be each divided
from the said building by a brick wall carried to & through
the roof and that neither of the said steam engine houses
have any connexion with the said building lettered H than
by an aperture in the wall to admit a shaft.
All the said buildings are brick built and slated and situated
on Water Lane near Leeds.
Memo: The above letters refer only to the official plan.
formerly at the Victoria Foundry (54) on New Lane (by the Benyon Beck) from 1837, and it might be expected that they would rename the new premises, so that Murray's 'Round Foundry' became the 'Victoria Foundry' in 1862 (cast iron gate post, David Street)\(^1\) In 1872 the 'Round Foundry' - the 27' diameter machine shop, burnt down and a 3 storey fitting shop was built on the site. The 20 h.p. Murray engine was still in use in 1888 (YI). There was more rebuilding and the Old Foundry was replaced by a large workshop, facing on to Water Lane and David Street. This now carries a plaque commemerating Matthew Murray. The old Fitting-up Shop on the east side of Foundry Street remains but the office entrance on the corner of Foundry Street and Water Lane is dated 1870. Smith, Beacock & Tannett closed down in 1894 and the site was divided for multiple use. The new workshops became the Holbeck Steel Foundry of John Henry jr., Wildsmith & Co., and other users included a paint manufacturer, mineral water makers, electrical engineers (Atlas Works) and a clothing manufacturer.

35. Campfield Mill. Marshall Street. On the Round Foundry Sale Plan this is shown as Lot 7 and included the boring shop, erecting shop and, extending along the narrow path from Holbeck Village to Leeds Bridge, the carpenters' shop, with turning and fitting shop above, 120' long. There was a small building here before this 'mill' was built in the period 1831 to 1844, but this was completely demolished for the new workshops. After the closure of the Round Foundry it became a cloth mill and was occupied by T. Smith & Sons in 1863 (Jones) and M. Glover shared the use but it is not clear if he was a flax spinner or wool merchant.

\(^1\) Rivers Commission (1867) p.199 159 (Beeston Road Tannery)

Smith, Beacock & Tannett 600 iron works
The tenancy changed to Emmanuel & Co. wool extractors and in 1866 the mill was burnt down, the damage amounted to between £15 - 20000. The mill was rebuilt and relet to Emmanuel since they were still there in 1875 (White) but the property was sold by Lister to E.M. Stocker who leased it to Adolf Myers. One of the tenants was Crosby, Wilson & Co., millers, of Campfield Roller Mill. This must have been very uncomfortable for the Leeds Flour Mill Co-operative next door and they took over the lease in 1879. Wilson, Crosby were still there in 1889 (Kelly WR) but the Co-op bought the mill in 1891, and let it to a tenant for 14 years. Although the front bears the title 'Flour & Provender Mills' they were not used by the Leeds Society as such until after 1905. The front, demolished in 1969, dated from c.1840.

36. The People's Mill. Lot 5 on the Round Foundry sale plan lay next to Lot 7 and formed three sides of a square against the erecting shop. The wing by Marshall Street is marked 'flax mill' and it was bought by the Leeds Flour Mill Co-operative in 1848. The property was described as

'a substantial fireproof Mill (late Brown & Co.)

of 5 storeys, with 2 warehouses and a 30 h.p. engine.'

The cost of the mill and conversion amounted to over £12000. Extra machinery was installed in 1871 and 74, a new engine and boilers (40 h.p.) were put in in 1876 and the following year more machinery was added. In October 1881 the mill 'burnt down' and the Co-operative Insurance Co. paid out £4000 for the stock and £3000 for machinery, this suggests that the old mill was indeed fireproof, especially as it was reopened as a roller mill the following year. Before the fire the mill had 22 pairs of stones

1. Mayhail Annals 27.5.1866
2. IM 15.6.1844
and there were 3 boilers in the basement, the mill being 150' x 35' and 5 storeys high. The original date is unknown.\(^1\)

It is shown on the 1815 map and was used as a flax mill from 1820 at least by Brown & Co. (Co-op title deeds). Its position on the Benyon Beck suggests that it may have originally been water-powered but since there is a reference to Brown having a 12 h.p. engine it is more than likely that the site was chosen because it offered a water supply for flax spinning and the engine boiler. The Beck is shown on the sale plans as passing through what later became the entrance and under the far block; its old course and diversion caused by the building of Campfield Mill are also marked.

37. **Sweet Street Foundry**, Kidson Street, Holbeck. This foundry dates from c.1860; it is possible that it was the same site as that occupied by C. Sutcliffe, textile machine maker, 60 Sweet Street in 1853 (White). Since 1863 (Jones) it has been William Bywater, textile machine maker and machine tools. The title deeds of the conveyance from William Bywater to the limited company in 1907 (LCD 5248(1)) give no previous owners or other details. Presumably tenure for over thirty years was the reason for this lack of earlier evidence of title.

38. **Siddall Street works (Lion Screw works)**. This area was originally a farm of 60 acres, Holbeck Closes,\(^2\) which passed into the hands of William Browne in 1818. According to his notice in 1888 (YI) Luke Pool's "Lion Screw & Bolt works" was established in 1836 but the first directory listing was in 1845 (Williams) - Luke Pool, whitesmith and screw manufacturer. In conjunction with W. Bell he bought the land from William Browne in 1851\(^3\).

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1. Brown had a scribbling mill at Holbeck in 1790 (RE 20/119826 (1790))
2. LCD 4971
3. ibid
and continued to trade there as Luke Pool & Son until after 1914 (Kelly). In 1848 he employed 8 men and used 3 h.p.\(^1\) and by 1851 his staff had risen to 40.\(^2\) This suggests that the works was not built until 1851 since only two small buildings are shown on the site in 1847 (O.S. Map) Siddall Street was so new that it had not then been named.

**39. Oil & Mustard Mills, Waterhall Mills.** The earliest reference to this site is in 1798 (Morris) when J. Armistead, mustard makers was listed. It remained in the hands of J. & J. Armistead, seed crushers etc., until 1873, when it seems that a fire put an end to the business.\(^3\) Apart from the evidence of the 1815 F. & N. Giles map a letter head of 1811\(^4\) shows a 4 storey block with a central boiler house and chimney. In 1824 (Lindley) there was a 20 h.p. Fenton Engine in use and another letter head of the 1840s shows that a 4 storey and 3 storey wing had been added, as well as another boiler and chimney. The next occupants were Grisdales, tallow candle manufacturers, whose factory was illustrated in 1893\(^5\) and they continued until after 1914 (Kelly). There is a mention of them at 1 Dewsbury Road in 1875 (White) - this was more of a warehouse than a works. Armistead's were listed at Waterloo Mills, Hunslet (199) in 1866\(^6\) (White WR).

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1. Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848
2. Census Enumeration (1851) HO 107/2317
3. Mayhall Annals 25.9.1873 - 60 employees in 1861 Census Enumeration RG 9 Rate Book 1805 J. Armistead (tenant) mill £5
4. Leeds City Archives: Glover Collection A/33d
5. Century's Progress p.166
40. **Water Hall Mills, Water Lane/Kaye Street.** The name of the access street is significant, J. & J. Kaye were sack and canvas makers in Water Lane in 1806\(^1\) and J.W. & J. Kaye were listed as sacking makers in Water Lane in 1798 (Morris). This suggests that the evidence given by Titley, Tatham & Walker in 1834\(^2\) that the mill was built in 1788 as a flax mill was substantially correct, especially if by 'flax mill' a canvas manufactory is understood. At that date it is unlikely that power was used since Marshall was only just setting up at Adel and he was ahead of other flax spinners technically. The works probably included hand looms and possibly heckling and hand spinning. Wilsons, at Camp Hall, had been in the linen business since 1754. Titley, Tatham & Walker took over in 1808 as flax spinners.\(^3\) According to E.K. Scott\(^4\) they had a Fenton Engine installed in 1813 which ran until 1885. Lindley (1824) confirms that they had a Fenton Engine of 50 h.p. but this had been increased by 1829 when the firm employed 689 workers and used 90 h.p. There was a recession it seems by 1834 when only 50 + 20 h.p. was in use and the staff consisted of 447, including 112 men and 42 women. Business was also bad in 1848 when the 50 h.p. engines were reported to be standing.\(^5\) Between 1875 and 88 the firm moved to Victoria Flax Mills (168). The mill then housed a variety of small tradesmen.

   - Rate Book 1790 Ben Kaye 'Factory' £15
   - 1795 new warehouse £2
   - 1805 James Kaye Warehouse and mill £36

2. *Factories Inquiry* 1834 (188)

3. *ibid*

4. E.K. Scott *'Matthew Murray'* (1928) p.75

5. Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848
   - Rivers Commission (1867) p.199 140
   - Titley, Tatham & Walker 250 flax spinners
41. Hope Mills (Water Lane Mills), Water Lane. Although there were some buildings on the site before 1831 the present buildings date from the later years of the decade when E. Briggs built a flax mill here. Previously the site had been called 'Buckram House' and undoubtedly was connected with John Wilson of Camp Hall (1754 - 1833) a linen and buckram manufacturer. A Buckram House, with drying-house and dye-house etc., leased to Wilson until the end of the year, was advertised in 1785 but the reference to a water supply and the canal suggest that this group of buildings were on either side of the Holbeck where it entered the river.¹ They were occupied until about 1853 (White) by Charles Dransfield who succeeded Wilson at Camp Hall. Edward Briggs began his business about 1836 and by 1845 it was so prosperous that he had taken over the Balm Mill (214) at Hunslet also. In the 1860s as Briggs & Co., Water Lane Mills became known as 'Hope Mills' and in the 1880s Briggs moved all their production to the enlarged Balm Mills leaving the Hope Mills to be taken over by Brown Bros., flax spinners. By the end of the century Brown Bros. had gone and multiple occupation had begun. F.A. Agnell, oil merchant, 'Hope Mills', A. Davis, varnish maker, 'Hope Works' and Wood Bros., tobacco manufacturers were all in possession in 1906 (Kelly). They were joined by a printer, H. Dawson and a cooper, M. Yeardley, in 1910-11 (Robinson) but by 1914 (Kelly) only Agnell and Davis remained. The buildings are substantially as built in c.1836, 3 and 4 storey blocks of brick forming a compact unit fronting onto Water Lane, with a square chimney of the period at the rear on the Front Row side.

42. Atlas Works, Ingram Street, Holbeck. The first reference to William Westwood in 1839 (Baines & Newsome) refers to him as a millwright with a yard on Meadow Lane. He rebuilt Star Mill (8) in [LL 21.6.1785]
1844 but it seems that it was only towards the end of his business life that he occupied a 'works' - the Atlas Iron works which he advertised in 1863 (Jones) with an illustration of a small steam engine. The emphasis was more on machine tools than millwright work and Westwood & Son were last listed in 1866 (White WR). Kitching Bros. engineers were listed in Crown Point Street in 1875 (White) but by 1889 (Kelly WR) they were in the Atlas Iron Works. By 1906 (Kelly) the works was occupied by Thomas Churton, Harding & Co. electrical engineers, who moved in the following year to the old Foundry (34). They were followed by Dabre Specialities who were manufacturing chemists, coffee extract and sauce makers.

43. Perseverance (Corn) Mill, Ingram Street, Holbeck. This mill probably dates from the same time as its neighbour, the Atlas Iron works, since both first appear in directories in the 1860s. T.W. Horsman, miller was there in 1866 (White WR) and lasted until after 1875 (Kelly) but by 1906 (Kelly) Mrs. Hannah Smith was the miller. It is perhaps a coincidence that in 1888 (VI) Maria Dobson, straw and corn dealer, Perseverance works, 70 - 74 Victoria Road advertised steam power - possibly there was some link whereby the corn dealer used the mill for grinding. Hannah Smith was still in Ingram Street until after 1910-11 (Robinson) but by then corn milling was mainly for animal feeds, not flour, and was followed by Culrosa & Sprotson, printers (1914 Kelly).
44. Manor Road Foundry. The earliest reference is to Nussey & Pilling, iron founders, Manor Road, in 1875 (White) but in 1878 it was taken over by Joseph Henry following the death of U. Nussey. An output of 100 tons per week was claimed and Henry's business prospered so that he took over other foundries in the area as well as the patterns used by Nichols, late of the Old Victoria Foundry. The firm survived until after 1914 (Kelly).

45. Old Victoria Foundry (Manor Road Mills). The original Victoria Foundry (54) was vacated by Beacock & Tannett when they bought the Round Foundry and it seems that when they called their new buildings the Victoria Foundry c.1862 the foundry on Manor Road became known as the Old Victoria and was occupied by Burnley, Nichols & Nichols in 1863 (Jones). The name was still used when the 1889/90 ordnance survey was undertaken but it is clear that it was already in use as a shoddy mill by Henry Ellis and Isaac Dogshun, blanket manufacturer, of South Accommodation Road (Kelly 1889). The latter was followed by Marsden Bros. cloth finishers, and as dyers, by 1910, they were members of the Yorkshire indigo, Scarlet & Colour Dyers group (Robinson). The buildings are unchanged.

1. LE 17.6.1884 'Local Celebrities' Joseph Henry b.1846 worked as heckler at Marshall's mills 1855-60. Apprentice moulder with Smith, Beacock & Tannett 1860-64 then with Nichols 1864-7 U.H. Taylor (Cyclops Foundry) 1867-73 Dyson & Towler 1873-4. Set up Quebec Foundry 1878.

2. Rivers Commission (1867) p.200 175 Victoria Road, Burnley & Nichols 100 iron workers. City Engineers (Factory Plan) Vol Ila labelled plan of William Nichols Iron Foundry, Manor Road, July 1875.

Based on drawings for new foundry building.
46. **Providence works**, Manor Road/Victoria Road/Back Row. This site divides into the Providence (Cart) Works facing Manor Road and the Victoria Wagon (Axle) Works (47). W. Ward, smith and farrier, began in 1861 across Victoria Road in Hills Yard (YI) and moved to Manor Road by 1888 (YI) where he operated as a wheelwright and smith, succeeding J. Hobson, wheelwright, Providence Works (1875 white). In 1866 (White WR) Hobson was listed on the other side of Back Row, on Stone Row. Ward changed completely over to cart making and continued on the site until after 1914 (Kelly).

47. **Victoria works**, Victoria Road. This site was developed when the Wilson trustees sold the land in 1863 (LCD 6400) Atkinson Bros. were the only users, first as the Victoria Axle Works (1875 White) and later as the Victoria Wagon Works (1889/90 O.S. and Kelly 1906). Most of the site is now taken by extensions to Crabtree-Hoe and on the corner is a new Globe Mills (A. Harrison, worsteds), but the previous building housed 70 looms.

48. **Victoria Saw Mills**, Victoria Road. This site is undoubtedly linked with the previous one. The earliest record is of ropewalks on Stone Row, used by J. Bond and W. Green in 1822 (Baines). M. Green & Sons, ropemakers, were in possession in 1839 (Baines & Newsome), but development really began when the Wilson trustees sold the land, or parts of it, in 1863. J. Atkinson is listed as a timber merchant on Victoria Road in 1853 (White) and this links with the wagon works (47). Certainly as the Victoria Saw Mills it was established by Robinson & Dixon in 1868 (YI) and in 1875 they were sharing the site with Wilson & Barker (White) - this probably represents the Wilson trustees retaining some control of

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1. *Rivers Commission* (1867) *Victoria Road* John Atkinson 80 hands *Saw Mills*
part of the land because in 1885 J.M. Hutchinson took over the Robinson & Dixon business, from across the river at Swinegate. Hutchinson leased part of the site from the Wilson trustees in 1904 (LCD 6400). The Back Row/Stone Row corner was a separate works - -.. Harker & Co, axletree makers, (White 1875) then spring makers (Kelly 1889) and they continued as tenants of the Wilson trustees under after 1930.

There is an apparent link between these last three sites, blacksmiths making the axles and springs then buying timber to build carts. There were several other cart builders in Leeds but the development of the motor lorry killed the business for most of them.

49. Leeds-Liverpool Canal Warehouse. The Leeds-Liverpool Canal was commenced in 1776 and completed in 1816. Richard Owen, engineer to the company advertised for tenders to build the warehouse at the end of 1776 and it was listed for rates by 1790. It was probably completed by 1780. The adjacent wooden crane is c.1845 and the office by the lock is dated 1822. Opposite the warehouse are dry and wet docks which were first used by Jas. Fletcher (1798 Baines) and then the Teall family, Henry until about 1850, then his son Edward until after 1873 (White). By 1889 (Kelly WR) W. Rider & Co. were listed as barge and boat builders until after 1914 (Kelly). Between the warehouse and Camp Hall the Holbeck entered the river and there was a cluster of buildings here forming Water Court, referred to previously as being used by John Wilson and later Charles Dransfield (p.22). These were affected by the building of the Victoria Bridge in 1841, when there was part demolition of Dransfield's 'Buckram House'. A new office was built by the Beck on the canal bank in 1882 (dated).

1. LI 5.11.1776 'to tender for building a warehouse near Buckram House, Leeds'. The canal was opened at Leeds in mid-1877 with celebrations in the Cloth Hall.

2. Leeds Archives Kate Books: 1790 Liverpool Canal warehouse £19 1795 . & stables £85 1805 & stables £85
MAP D

Victoria Road  Benyon Mills  Meadow Lane  Union Foundry

Site 50  Benyon Mills/Holbeck Mills

51  Victoria Marble works, west Riding File Works
52  Wilson's Screw & Axle works
53  Albert Sping works
54  Victoria Machine works, Victoria Foundry
55  Brass Foundry, Fleece Lane
56  Borough Mills
57  Camp Hall
58  Lands Court Mill, Globe Foundry, Croft Street Mill
59  Wilson Street Mill
60  Albert Screw works
61  Newsome's Grease works/Frogland Mungo Mill
62  Union Foundry/Mills
63  Yorkshire Crucible Steel Casting Foundry
64  Soho Foundry
65  Old Brewery/Meadow Maltings
The history of this important site may be summarised in three lines—

1803 Wrigglesworth sold the land to Thomas Benyon and others.
1863 Benyon's sold the mills to G. Hodgson.
1874 Hodgson sold out to Marshall & Pullen, who in turn sold it to T. Ibbotson & Co. (LGD 8585)

Thomas Benyon had been a partner of Marshall and with the capital he obtained by selling out his share to Marshall he began to build his own flax mill on Meadow Lane. His partners included his brother and J. Beckett and most important, Charles Bage, who designed the mill as a fire-proof structure. Fenton, Murray & Wood of the Round Foundry supplied all the cast-iron beams, roof trusses and window frames. They also supplied the 50 h.p. engine for power. The spinning sheds were finished in July 1804 and the building of weaving sheds commenced, to be completed in the next year. The heckling shops were extended in 1815 and in 1821 Brown of Dundee noted that there were two engines of 100 h.p. and 36 h.p. His informer had exaggerated since the more reliable Lindley (1824) gives them as being of 60 and 27 h.p. A gas works had been built in 1815 and there were 560 hands.¹ There seems to have been no further building but by 1848 there were 650 workers using 120 h.p.² In 1861 Benyon was bankrupt and paid out 10/- in the £ to his creditors (£35,248).³ The mills were bought by Hodgson, a cloth manufacturer, from Beeston Road, and in 1866 (White WR)⁴ he shared with Dogson & Co., flax spinners, (from Hope Mill (103))

1. Factories Inquiry 1834 (25) LM 28.11.1829
2. Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848
3. Mayhall Annals March 1861
4. Rivers Commission (1867) p.200 175 Benyon Mills
   Joseph Hodgson 70 cloth manufacturers/dressers

Cast-iron flanged beams 9' long, 12" deep, 1½" flanges.
Inverted arch foundations. Mill 157' x 36', 5 storeys high
Hackling shops 120' long, 4 storeys high.
the Holbeck Mills. Ibbotson took over in 1875 and rebuilt
the mills as woollen mill which they occupied until 1918. 1

51. Victoria Marble Works, also West Riding File Works. A piece of
the Benyon estate was leased in 1840 to W. Hall, joiner, who
bought the land from Maskell and Fullan in 1874 (LCD 8585/6899).
It included a joiners shop, steam engine etc., and was originally
leased for lives. Part was sold to the tenant, D. Wood, currier,
in 1892, and this became the file works at the turn of the
century, when it was occupied by G. Wilson & Co. (Leeds) Ltd.,
screw and bolt makers (1906 Kelly) and mainly by W. Handley & Son,
file makers (Kelly WR 1889) until after 1910 (Robinson). The
joiners had become stone works and advertised their ancestry in
1888 (YI) as beginning as Walsh & Lee, then G. & W. Lee, becoming
D. Hall in 1874 'Victoria Marble Works', stone and grindstone
works. As D. Hall & Son they continued until after 1914 (Kelly).

began here in 1851 and continued on the site until 1891 when they
moved further up Victoria Road to occupy a frontage which
included the Victoria Machine Works to the rear (54). 2 The premises
were then let to T. Dyson, cycle maker, who continued as the tenant
until after 1914 (Kelly). The building shows clearly that the
blacksmiths' hearths were built against the outer wall indicating
an open workshop layout. This may be contrasted with the individual
workshops surviving at Abbeydale, Sheffield, where the hearths are
on the party wall with the window on the right of the smith. Wilson
had served his apprenticeship in Sheffield and the layout of his
works shows the change in organisation in half a century despite
the persistence of the craftsman smith.

1. Yorks, Textile Directory 1917/18 Thomas Ibbotson Holbeck Mills
8300 spindles 150 looms
2. Rivers Commission (1867) p.200 174 Victoria Screw Works
George Wilson 26 iron workers

workers
53. **Albert Spriggs Works**, Hills Yard. These are marked on the 1889/90 map and were used by Hargreaves & Co., Hackle and Gill makers. They are listed more often at the adjacent Victoria Machine Works (54). Next to this works was a long narrow building which was the Victoria Brewery in 1889 (Kelly WR) occupied by E. Briggs, he was followed by G.W. Hackford in 1906-7 (Kelly) and in 1910-11 (Robinson) it was used by A. Silcock, mainly for malt.

54. **Victoria Machine Works and Victoria Foundry**, New Lane. The Victoria Foundry seems to have been started by Smith, Beacock and Tannett about 1837 and in 1848 they employed 180 men and 12 h.p. They bought the Round Foundry in 1855 (34) and it appears that the premises were taken over by Matthew Rhodes & Son, engineers and toolmakers since they advertised that they were a fairly new business in 1863 (Jones) at the New Lane Foundry, Meadow Lane. The next definite listing is in 1875 - the foundry no longer existed but close by was the Victoria Machine Works which appears to have been used by Hargreaves & Co., hackle and Gill makers (51). It is certain that by 1891 the premises were taken over by Wilson's sons. Trading as Wilson Bros., woodworking machine manufacturers, where they continued until recently, with a new office block on Victoria Road at the turn of the century, the other branch of the family continued to trade as G. Wilson, screw and axle makers, but over in Cross John Street (51). The works continued the tradition of the Victoria Screw works with hearths built against the outside walls, with chimneys between the windows and the centre left clear for other machinery and assembly purposes.

55. **Brass Foundry**, Fleece Lane. A foundry appears on the 1815 Giles Map, lying at the end of Fleece Lane in a bend of the Benyon Beck. It appears to have belonged, like most of this piece of land, to

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1. Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848
John Hill, with J. Wooler as the tenant. If this is so, Wooler's were a successful firm since they also owned the Albion Brass & Iron Works in Crown Point Road (1888). The foundry had been replaced by cottages by 1900 and the brass foundry of Sunderland & Broadbent (Kelly WR 1889) was open on Victoria Road, the adjacent site. The situation is not very clear since next to Wilson's original works (52) at the south end of Victoria Road is an arched entry with a plaque above "Centenary Buildings' 1839" and by the address could well be the entrance to Wooler's brass foundry, the numbers would fit this location and the site, significantly, backs on to Hill's yard.

56. Borough Mills, Great Wilson Street. The first mill building on this site dates from the early years of the nineteenth century. Smithson, Hayner & Ritchie were woollen merchants on Meadow Lane in 1798 (Morris) and by 1807 (Wilson) the firm had become Smithson, Oates & Co. The main building appears on the Giles Map with access from Fleece Lane and Smithsons Yard. Merchants did not need power for their business, but the next user was Stephen Mitchell, cloth dresser, in 1817 (Baines) of Fleece Yard. He shared the premises with J. North and J. Whitaker, both cloth dressers in 1822 (Baines) and by 1824 (Lindley) J. Young & Co., wool merchants (and cloth dressers - Parsons 1826) had an 18 h.p. Murray engine. When Great Wilson Street was made in 1839-40 this created a new frontage to this mill and there was, for a short time, a flax spinner, G. Smith in occupation (Williams 1845).
Smith was followed by J. Spray another flax spinner by 1866 (White WR) and he shared the mill with W.B. Kirk, cloth dresser. Kirk continued here with the name changed to Borough Mills until the end of the century and Spray was replaced by W. Nichols and Dixon & Butcher, cloth dressers, in 1875 (White). Nichols dropped out and Rhodes replaced Butcher in partnership with Dixon by 1889 (Kelly WR). The buildings had deteriorated and were replaced piece-meal by others so that the buildings, called the Borough Mills, which were used by A.R. Barker, wood turner, from 1900 onwards were not these used by Mitchell.

57. Camp Hall, Water Lane. John Wilson, linen merchant and buckram maker, was established at Camp Hall in 1754 with the aid of capital from the Arthington brewing family. He remained in business until 1833. Initially the business was based on hand loom weavers and used line spun by hand in a variety of places in the district. Wilson had a Murray 10 h.p. engine by 1824 (Lindley) probably used for spinning flax. Wilson was followed by Charles Dransfield but he was unable to make use of all the facilities and immediately advertised 4 h.p. and one or two rooms to let. Dransfield was later listed at Water Court, a corner of the Camp Hall site cut off by the construction of Victoria Bridge and Road, and Great Wilson Street in 1841 when certain paths were stopped on land belonging to R.B. Wilson and part of Dransfield's buckram house was demolished. It is possible the site became an iron foundry for a time, since in 1863

1. Rivers Commission (1867) p.200 171 Great Wilson Street W.B. Kirk 100 'iron workers'.

2. Leeds City Archives (W) ledgers etc., of John Wilson, linen manufacturer, Camp Hall 1754-1833.
   Sun CS/353/542509 John Wilson buckram manufacturer £400 (1788)
   Rate books 1790 £10 1795 £15 + £5 1805 £12 + £7
   buckram house warehouses

3. LM 2.2.1833 To Let 4 h.p. 1 or 2 rooms. Chas. Dransfield, Camp Hall.
James Smith was listed at the Camp Hall Foundry (Jones) and in 1868 H. Sands was sending accounts from that address. Nothing is certain after this since on later maps there appear to be houses on the site.

58. Lands Court Mill, Water Lane. The flax mill was built by Tom Land before 1815 (Giles Map) and was mentioned by Brown in 1821 as having an 18 h.p. engine. Lindley) gives this as a 16 h.p. Murray engine (1824). Land is not listed until 1822 (Baines) but appears to have been well established by then. Part of the mill was let off from 1829-33 to Elizabeth Mortimer & Sons, bobbin makers, who had moved in from Churwell and then, in search of bigger premises, moved on to School Close. In 1834 W.B. Holdsworth, flax spinner, stated that he had been there since 1821 and now owned the whole mill. 18 h.p. was let off for cloth dressing and he employed 68 hands, mostly young girls. At this stage it seems that Holdsworth was not using all the power, but the following year he moved to new large mills in Goodman Street (Victoria Mills (168)). He was succeeded by Whitley, Luty & Co., canvas manufacturers, (1853 white) who became T. Luty & Co., linen manufacturers, Lands Court Mill, by 1863 (Jones). Luty moved to a much larger mill, Castleton Mill, Armley Road and Lands Court became a shoddy mill, first of all for Wood Bros. (White 1875) and then at the turn of the century J.E. Marsland and Co. who continued there until the present time. It is an undistinguished brick building, three storeys high and eight bays long, with separate boiler house. Also in Lands Court and opening on to Croft Street was another mill, of which very little is known. S. Croft, builder, bought the land in 1815

1. Leeds City Archives WA/11/47 Receipted Bill from H. Sands 'Camp Hall Foundry'
2. Factories Inquiry 1834 (178)
3. Lindley (1824) W.B. Holdsworth, flax spinner 26 h.p. Pullan & Sons
4. Census Enumeration (1851) HO107/2317 Thomas Luty canvas & sacking maker 20 employees
from Wade Browne for £2,200 and used it for his yard, since he was listed in Water Lane in 1822 (Baines). The history of the site from the title deeds is brief: Croft mortgaged it for £4,000 in 1829 and the estate passed to Hudson on default in 1847. In 1860 Hudson sold out for £1,050 (of which £750 remained on mortgage) to Graham, it was described as 'a fire-proof mill formerly tenanted by Newton & Taylor'. The tenant, R. Wilson, bought out his landlord in 1903.\footnote{Newton & Taylor were iron founders, and they operated their Globe Foundry in Lands Court from 1834 until 1839, when they moved to arrive at Globe Road in 1844 (32). By 1864 (Jones) J. Scholas shared the Croft Street Bobbin Mill with a hackle and gillmaker, Wormald & Co. who had moved to Holbeck Moor Foundry (107), the Mint by 1906 (Kelly) by which time the bobbin mill had become a basket factory. The building is of 3 storeys and is 6 bays long with a boiler house at the south end with a square chimney. It appears to be a typical fire-proof mill of the period 1830-40 by the size and shape of the windows.}

\textbf{59. Wilson Street Mill.} This mill was built in 1830 when the trustees of the Friends' Meeting House noted that the Holbeck (i.e. Benyon Beck) was 4' wide and there was a new building alongside it, which was mortgaged the following year for £4,000. It appears that the mill was built by J. & W. Wilks on land bought by their father in 1784. On his death in 1805 J. Wilks and J. Wilson, of Camp Hall, inherited the land.\footnote{They let the mill to Biggs & Liddle (1834 Baines & Newsome) flax spinners and dressers, by 1839 this had become W. Liddle (1839 Baines & Newsome) but by 1841 it was let to Servant Sykes & Co. (LCD 18422) cloth dressers, who were listed in 1845 (Williams) as cloth}

1. LCD 18135
2. LCD 18422
dressers, Campfield. There was a second mill, new and unoccupied in 1841, and this seems to have been taken by Doggson & Mann, flax spinners/dressers (Williams 1845). The first mill was bought by T.R. Harding in 1853 for £1,300. Harding was one of Quaker trustees referred to in the 1830 deed and was a combing machine maker from Lille. He moved in 1864 to Globe Road and built the Tower Works there (33). The tenant when Harding bought the mill was G. Smith a cloth maker, who appears to have moved on to Borough Mills (56). Harding sold the old mill to F. & W. Firth, iron and steel merchants who redeveloped the site as an iron and steel stockyard. In 1914 they were taken over by Dunlop & Ranken, steel stockholders. The remaining mill was tenanted by J. Sellers & Co., cloth dressers, in 1853 (White) who was succeeded by Ellis & Lumb by 1863 (Jones) the firm continued, changing its name to W. Lumb by 1889 (Kelly WR)¹ but by the end of the century cloth dressing had ceased and there were several occupants. These included Ben Morton & Sons, file makers from the Crown Works, the Leeds Stamping Co., T. Ellison, brass founder and Newsum & Co. (Corrugated Boiler Works) engineers (Kelly 1906-7). All these were replaced by 1914 (Kelly) by the Spensal Screw & Bolt Co.

The development of this site, with two mills on either bank of the Benyon Beck and served by the new Wilson Street show the importance of a water supply and the effect of the building of Victoria Bridge in 1837-9 in opening up new roads and thus giving access to sites which were some distance from existing roads like Great Wilson Street.

¹. Rivers Commission (1867) p.200 170 Great Wilson Street

Ellis & Lumb 90 cloth manufacturers.
60. **Albert Screw works, Fleece Lane.** In 1845 Samuel Stead & Co. were listed as whitesmiths & boiler makers in Grey Walk (Williams) but the Albert Screw works of Banks & Stead were founded in 1864 (YI) and traded as Banks, Stead & Goodison in 1866 (White WR). The name does not appear until 1875 (White) when it was Banks & Stead and their name is in white brick on the water tower which dominates the building. It would seem that there was extensive rebuilding at this time. At the turn of the century the firm became the Kirby Banks Screw Co. and continued in this style until recently when the buildings were demolished.

61. **Newsome's Grease works, 1 Dewsbury Road.** The first reference to this site is as a rag warehouse on the 1847 U.S. map possibly used by John Kirk, a cloth dresser who was active in the area from 1839 (Baines & Newsome) until 1853 (Whit). The latter lists 1 Dewsbury Road as being occupied by Sarah Dovenor, a canvas maker and Kirk was in Meadow Lane nearby. The rag warehouse seems to have been demolished in 1866 when an explosion wrecked the premises,\(^1\) which were owned by Matthias Shaw and known as the Frogland Mungo works. Dauber & Grisdale, tallow chandlers, appear in 1875 (White), as Grisdales they were at Water Hall in 1888 (39). They were followed by T.H. Newsome, oil and tallow merchants (founded, 1878 YI) who used the 'oil extraction works' (1889 O.S.) as stores after 1900 when they acquired larger works on Canning Street (121) (Kelly 1906-7) and by 1910 (Robinson) the premises were used by R. Mills & Sons, boot manufacturers.

\(^1\) Mayhall 27.3.1866 Boiler explosion at Frogland Mungo Mills, 26 injured, engine house, boiler shed and 2 rag grinding mills almost entirely demolished - parts were blown 150 yards away into Hills Yard. The engine was 40 h.p.
Union Foundry, Dewsbury Road. The site belonged to the manor of Leeds and was held by copyhold until 1837. The copyhold was transferred by Rachel Milnes to Maclea & March in 1826 and conveyed to them freehold as indicated. According to the evidence given by Maclea to the Factories Inquiry the partners began business in 1825 as iron/brass founders and flax machine makers. They had a 6 h.p. Murray engine for power and employed 82, of whom 63 were men. The fitting up shop had been enlarged in 1831 so that by 1847 (O.S. Map) the works were laid out in the form of a courtyard surrounded by two storey workshops, with a reservoir some distance behind. It might be mentioned that Maclea was married to a younger daughter of Matthew Murray and both had been trained at the Round Foundry. In 1887 half of the reservoir was sold to allow extensions to be made to the Corporation Gas Works and the business was wound up in 1889 after the partners had died. It was probably at its peak between 1850 and 1870 and employed 310 men with 30 h.p. In 1851 they employed 211 men (Census Enumeration) and in 1861 it had risen to 244. The foundry gear was listed when it closed. In the foundry were 2 engines and boilers and 3 strong oak cranes. There was an iron crane and goliaths in the loam foundry and box yard. In addition there was a 'drop' for breaking metal and a blowing fan. The premises were bought by Rawson for £23,535 from the executors. (He owned a shoddy mill much higher up Dewsbury Road) and was possibly responsible for some rebuilding on the south side of the yard, where there is a break in the building line by the entrance arch and there is a fine octagonal

1. LCD 565 and 21332 (- in addition Forbes & Groves, packing machine makers (later Forgrove & Co) began here in 1906)
2. Factories Inquiry 1834 (36)
3. Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848
tower stairblock in the yard. The chimneys indicate the
former smiths shop of the foundry. The buildings were
renamed Union Mills and let to several tenants. Rawson
mortgaged the property in 1903 and the tenants included,
G. Glover, gas meter manufacturers; Banks & Moores, printers;
B. Eastwood, wholesale clothiers; Chas Russell, printer;
J.M. Siddell, roller blind makers; These were joined by
others, Kirk, Preston & Co. Drysalters (see also Crydon Works
(6)) and Carvers, furniture removers, who used part of the
foundry as a repository. (Kelly 1906 and 7) Simpson & Sands,
nail makers, occupied most of the north block from 1910 onwards
(Robinson 1910-11, Kelly 1914).

63. Yorks. Crucible Steel Casting Foundry, 30 Dewsbury Road. This
small site included two works. The older being Hanley Atkinson
brass founder, who began about 1858 (Jones 1863) and boasted a
Crossley gas engine. They were succeeded by J. Chadwick & Co.
in 1876 (1888 YI) who remained until after 1914 (Kelly).
Catton & Co. were next door trading as the Yorks. Crucible
Steel Casting Foundry by 1888 (YI) and were also at Black Bull
Street (96). By 1906 they had vacated the foundry and it was
operated by E. Craven. (Kelly), some years later it became the
Textile Machine Co.

64. Soho Foundry, Meadow Lane/Provost Street. The site is part of a
block which seems to have been an early nucleus for industrial
development in Holbeck, next to the Meadow Lane Brewery (65)
of Jaques & Nell. The area involved included a maltkiln, iron
foundry, machine shop, brass foundry and dyehouse.¹ The earliest
reference is in 1785 when John Dibb built a mustard mill and a
maltkiln 'next to the Old Brewery.'² Dibb was followed by John Jubb,
millwright and machine maker, by 1791³ and he was perhaps one of

¹. LCD 43 & 10313
². Li 16.8.1785
³. Li 29.11.1791
the best known Leeds millwrights of his day. Apart from making machinery he also was employed to install Boulton & Watt steam engines in the district. 1 Jobb is last mentioned in 1817 (Baines) and J. & J. Froctor (tenants of J. Froctor) were assessed for rates of £26 for their flax and turning mills and brass and iron foundry in 1823. 2 This mill and foundry were advertised to let in 1833. 3 It seems that the next tenant was Zebulon Stirk, of York Street, a steam engine maker who in Lindley's list (1824) supplied more engines than Boulton & Watt in the town. By 1845 (Williams) the foundry was tenanted by W. Linley, brass founder, who had progressed from being a brazier and tinsmith thirty years earlier (Baines 1817). The site seems to have been redeveloped. G.J. Ainsley an iron founder, had bought part of the site from Jaques in 1825 and this Ainsley foundry was sold by the executors of D.W. Nell, the brewer, to R. Horsfall, brass founder, in 1876. Leeds Corporation bought the site in 1877 but it seems that an iron foundry continued to operate on a part of the site since they had a tenant, F.T. Varey, in 1900. Behind the brewery W. Marsden set up a new Soho Foundry in 1863. To illustrate the complex of foundries and mills on the site Jones (1863) lists W. Marsden, W.E. Frost, both iron and brass founders; Joseph Ellison, millwright, and J. Deardon, machine tool manufacturer. All had Soho Foundry as their address. Henry R. Marsden was in control of the stone breaking machinery making; he was Mayor of Leeds in 1873-4 and 1874-5, dying in 1876. 'Their main product, 'Blake's Stone Crusher' was described and illustrated in Griffith's 'Guide to the Iron Trade' 1873 (p.152). The firm is still in business on this site.

1. LI 2.6.1794 John Jubb, millwright, 'Wants 3 journeymen, makes scribbling & carding machines also thrashing machines.'
2. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 (587)
3. LM 19.1.1833 'Capacious mill to let with engine, also iron & brass foundry, apply to Jaques & Nell, Meadow Lane.'
The Old Brewery, Meadow Lane. This was the first common brewery in Leeds, being founded in 1756 with an output of 50 quarts per week (≈ 10,000 barrels annually). This was raised to 80 quarts by 1863. The great chemist Joseph Priestley lived next door and possibly was inspired by the foam of carbon dioxide produced during fermentation of the wort. The brewery and 5 closes of land were advertised for sale in 1781 but from the deeds (LCD 43) it would appear that the tenant bought the freehold. T.G. Jaques bought the brewery from H. Denison, a prominent local landowner, in 1786, when it was listed as Jaques & Co. By 1817 (Baines) it was Jaques & Nell, but indentures of 1822 named the partners as Jaques, Armitage, Underwood and Shackleton (the Holbeck maltster and miller). T. & G. Jaques obtained a mortgage from Lord Stourton in 1824 but in 1834 D.W. Nell paid £1,350 for the Jaques interest. Nevertheless Jaques was still listed as a partner in 1840. Meanwhile in 1837 Nell mortgaged the brewery for £4000 and in addition to Jaques & Nell, W. Turner, tobacco manufacturer (previously noted at Globe Mill (32)) was a partner. By 1853 the brewery traded as Ben Nell & Co. and on his death was operated by trustees until 1872 when it was bought by G. Kitchen, a maltster. Kitchen is listed at the Old Brewery Yard in 1875 (White C.D.) but an easement of 1874 shows the Old Brewery occupied by J.H. Robinson, another well known maltster of Holbeck. Tetleys bought out Kitchen in 1889 and by this time the place was solely used as a maltings. As the Meadow Malting it was illustrated in Barnard's Noted Breweries in 1891 which suggests that on Nell's death brewing ceased. This was a horizontal type brewery which was never rebuilt on 'Tower' lines like others were in the 1860s.

1. LI 6.12.1763
2. LM 6.11.1781
3. Leeds City Archives, Hepper Collection VB 238 1889 'late G. Kitchen 8 kilns 197 qrs. valued at £693 0' — bought by Tetleys for £5700.
MAP E

Meadow Lane  Hunslet Lane  Wilson Street

Site 66  Meadow Lane Sawmill

67  Trafalgar Mill/Works
68  Perseverance Mill/Trafalgar Iron Foundry
69  Albert Works/Providence Works/Airedale Works
70/1 4-24 Great Wilson Street, Excel Works (14-16)
      Falcon Confectionery Works (10-12)

72  Goodman's Buildings
73  Coulgate's Tannery
74  Yorkshire Brass & Copper Works
75  Filtrate Works
66. Meadow Lane Sawmill, Meadow Lane. This began asCroft's building yard and he bought the land from Wade Browne in 1815. The builder's yard became, in time, a sawmill and timber yard, eventually becoming a scrap iron dealer's headquarters. Next to the yard is a chapel, the site of Tom Paine Hall, in the basement of an old Music Hall. This was used from 1755 until 1790 by the cloth makers who were excluded from the White and Coloured Cloth Halls because they had not served a regular apprenticeship to the trade. The Music Hall was replaced by Wesley Chapel c.1815.

67. Trafalgar Mill, Meadow Lane. As already noted this mill was part of the Charnock property. Its origin may be traced to 'new erected workshops on the west end of Charnock's croft', certainly there was a building there in 1815 and the mill is mentioned by name in 1822 (Baines) when Charles Charnock was stated to be a woollen yarn manufacturer. By 1824 Lindley describes him as a flax manufacturer with a 14 h.p. Murray engine. The mill was let to J. Wilkinson in 1830. In the 1824s there were flax dressers in a small mill in Jack Lane (117) and as Boyle, Gill & Co. they rented this mill in 1840. In 1847 there was a strike against the reduction of wages here. This was the year in which John Charnock died and the trustees re-let the mill to J. Wilkinson now of Hunslet flax mill (174). He did not move in until much later as Boyle, Gill & Co.'s machinery was not put up for sale until 1853 and the tenant was described as 'Boyle, Gill's assignees' (White). They were bankrupt and Wilkinson was the major creditor. Richard Hussey

1. LCD 15658 Charles Charnock's Will 31.1.1794
2. Mayhall Annals May 1847... and at other mills in Hunslet.
3. Leeds City Archives DB/5/94 Bill of Sale 1853
took control and let the mill to Alexander Patterson, tow spinner, in 1865.¹ For this tenant (formerly of Marsh Lane) 2 new Cornish boilers were installed to replace the old ones. They were to provide steam for 50 h.p. and the rent was fixed at £200 per annum + 10 per cent of the cost of the new boilers annually, Patterson² was joined in 1866 (White WR) by B. Smith, flax dresser, and this is the last mention of flax spinning here, by 1875 (White) Patterson was at a new mill, Joseph Street, Hunslet (189). Scaife Shaw, chair manufacturer, claimed to have been on the site since 1864 (YI 1888) and it seems that the mill was demolished and replaced by the Trafalgar Works, a cabinet factory, occupied by G. Farrar in 1906/7 (Kelly) and then Peter Boschi, picture frame maker (Robinson 1910-11). By 1914 it housed the offices of the Leeds City Clothing Club (Kelly).

68. **perseverance Mill**, Meadow Lane. This site and Trafalgar Mill are part of the same estate of Charles Charnock, woollen merchant, who died in 1794. His successor was his son, who traded as C. Charnock & Son in 1798 (Morris) but soon in his own name, John Charnock (Wilson 1807). From being a merchant he progressed to manufacturing and built a dressing mill. Charnock's interests moved to flax and he had built Trafalgar Mill in 1825 (LCD 15658). perseverance Mill was let for cloth dressing to A. Kershaw & Co., by 1839 (Baines & Newsome). A. & T.W. Kershaw were the tenants when John Charnock died in 1847 and the property passed to Richard Nussey, who had married Charnock's daughter Mary. Nussey was of an old established woollen merchant family but did not take over the use of this mill for his own purposes. The tenant after 1851 was G. Balmforth and then from 1859 until 1864 it was let to

1. Leeds City Archives DB5/94

Rivers Commission (1871) p.105 A. Patterson & Son hemp and tow spinners Trafalgar Mill 126 hands k.v. £200 produce 600 tons valued £2500 50 h.p. 1200 tons coal
John Richardson, cloth dresser. There is a complete inventory of the machinery in 1859 with endorsements of 1864 with, inter alia, a 16 h.p. engine and a 20 h.p. wagon boiler. In 1867 the dyehouse was let to George Brook, cloth finisher and dyer, described as a tenant of 6 gigs in the Perseverance Mill, late B. Musgrave. Brook leased the entire mill in 1870 and the machinery was insured for £1,200 in 1872. It was described as brick and slate and not working. The mill appears to have been closed before 1889 and became the Trafalgar Iron works, occupied by J. J. Gillam, engineers, and J. Bowling, iron founder (1889 Kelly WR). Gillam's claimed to have been founded in 1860 but they cannot have occupied all the mill. They may have been part users, however, since the abstract of title of 1825 (LCD 15659) included a brass foundry, shovel makers shop, mill, engine house, forge, boiler house and steam engine. For practical purposes Gillam's continued at the Trafalgar Foundry until recently. It was a jumble of two and three storey blocks 'of brick and slate'.

69. Albert Works, Lees Yard, Meadow Lane. There is a cluster of small works in Lees Yard, some of which date from 1788 at the latest. W. Geldert, builder (cabinet maker and patent mangles) was here in 1822 (Baines). The next occupant with certainty was Benjamin Morton, file manufacturer, Providence Works, Lees Yard (Jones 1863) who later moved to 34a Great Wilson Street (59).

1. Leeds City Archives, DB 104 (summary)

Burling room, Brushing room, with 2 brushing mills, screw press etc. No. 1 cutting room, brushing mill, dry beating gig, 3 'perpetuals' (for cutting the raised surface smooth - croppers shears) No. 2 Cutting room 2 'perpetuals', 2 Lewis machines (similar to 'perpetuals') press shop, 4 hydraulic presses, Gig House, 8 raising gigs, wet brushing house, raising gig, wet brushing mill, dry house, cooling room, Hand raising room, warehouse, Dyehouse, 5 dye vats and cisterns, Counting House, Engine House, Stable, Yard.

2. Sun CS/357/550886 (1788) R. & W. Lee, merchants, new warehouse, etc. off Hunslet Lane £400 stock etc. £2,200
From after 1875 the Albert Works was used by John Mark & Co. woodcutting machine makers, (YI 1888). This firm survived until 1900 and was succeeded by D. Ripley & Son, Engineers Pattern Makers. In an adjacent building, about 1876, Verity Bros. began to make window fittings in brass (YI 1888) and this became E. Verity (Manufacturing) Co., engineers. By 1906 (Kelly), Lees Yard, was reduced to a workshop and the firm, now whole-sale ironmongers, operated from headquarters in Call Lane. Part of this building was used from 1889 (Kelly WR) by B. & J. Dockray, tobacco manufacturers, and by 1910 their workshops were called the Airedale Works.

70/71. Wilson Street, north side, opposite Christchurch. This consists of a total of ten sites, 4 - 24 Great Wilson Street, and the land was owned by Micklethwait. Starting from the Hunslet Lane end, on the corner of Kidacre Street was a twine works of Stone & Co. Previously they had been used as a flag and bunting works by J. Kirk. Before 1900 No. 4 Wilson Street, had been occupied by a brass founder, Joseph Whitely. Next door, along Kidacre Street was Kirk's flag and bunting works. One was 4 Wilson Street, the other was 4 Kidacre Street. 6 Kidacre Street was a brass foundry belonging to Joseph Whitely, whose only claim to fame lies on the polished plate at the base of a replica of Cleopatra's Needle in the Leeds Art Gallery, which states that he was involved in getting the original to London in 1882, an enterprise in which he was associated with Leatham's, the Quaker flour millers at York.

8 Wilson Street was part of a close used as a tentercroft by Nicholson and Craven in 1800. When Micklethwait sold it to Fell, a builder, in 1854 it was tenanted by Wood & Baldwin, ironmongers, so there was some building on the site by that date.
In 1901 Fell sold the place to J.H. Atkinson with a mortgage of £1200. Atkinson, described as an 'animal trap maker' shared the premises with W. Baldwin, who had changed from ironmonger to builder (1906 Kelly). It is possible that previously Atkinson had been connected with Jrocter's Wireworks (descended from Varley of Low Road (206)) who at the end of the century had moved from Hunslet to The Calls and are stated to have had premises also in Wilson Street. 10 & 12 were the Falcon Confectionery Works. The site was sold by Micklethwait in 1841 to Walker & Co., corn merchants: They in due course sold it to Sheard, a flax waste dealer, so it seems that at this stage the building was a store. In 1895 G. Aspey, oil merchant, bought it as an investment (see also Chapman's Mineral Water Works (19)) and let it to the Ridge Ceres Co., manufacturing confectioners, until after 1918. 14 & 16 were the Excel Works an engineering establishment normally with two users. W.B. Leachman is the earliest tenant, from 1889 onwards, making presses for cloth mills. At the turn of the century Leachman shared with Franklin & Isaacson, who made paraffin generators. By 1910/11 (Robinson) this had become the relapone vil Engine Co., the small works was crowded by the added presence of Hattersley, Rickard & Co., textile machine makers, who were listed in 1853 (Williams) as Hattersly & Jackson, spindle and fly makers, Kirkstall Road. 18 Wilson Street seems to have been a late infilling, it is only recorded after 1900 as an 'iron foundry' and in 1910-11 (Robinson) it was used by H. Richardson, Art Metal Workers. Number Twenty and twenty-two was a brass foundry owned by J. Lindley, a plumber who moved Here

1. LCD 16109
2. LCD 15352
in 1893, having begun business nearby in 1850. Next door, 24, was another brass foundry, this time that of Rose & Parkin, founded in 1875 according to the sign and still there until the premises were demolished in 1968. This row of small works emphasises the small scale of many firms in the district. Rose & Parkin's foundry had a frontage of some twelve feet, a depth of thirty feet and was two storeys high, with the upper floor only lit by skylights.

72. Goodman's Buildings, Kidacre Street/Wilson Street/Hunslet Lane. There were buildings belonging to the Goodman family on this site before 1815 and premises such as would be used by a woollen merchant, store sheds, etc., are shown with little change up to 1847 (O.S.) Benjamin Goodman's family were wool staplers, merchants and factors and the firm survived until 1866 (White). After that date there is a gap and the next reference is to H. Conyers, leather merchants, in 1889 (Kelly). Conyers had begun as curriers in Bridge End in 1863 (Jones) and moved to Water Lane in 1866 (White) where their business still operated in 1875. As curriers they were engaged in the preparation of leather rather than the actual tanning. They were more concerned with factoring than manufacturing. By 1910-11 (Robinson) they had added boot making to their activities and the site was marked as a leather works on the 1908 O.S. The business closed down in 1912 and the premises were taken over by Gibbon & Demaine, underwear manufacturers by 1914 (Kelly).

73. Coultate's Tannery, whitechapel Yard, Hunslet Lane. The building was the first Congregationalist Chapel in Leeds, the White Chapel, built in 1758. By 1817 it had become a tannery owned by John Coultate, who remained until 1863 (Jones). In 1866 the business was operated by T. Hawkesworth, who was also trading from
the main leather mart, the South Market, close by. At the
turn of the century the old chapel ceased to be a tannery
and was shared by an iron merchant, A.W. Calvert, and a mail
cart manufacturer, J.W. Wilson (Kelly 1906). These had been
replaced by C.C. Silcock, a ladder maker (Whitechapel Ladder
Works) and D. Withers, chain and hame maker by 1910-11
(Robinson). There was hardly any change in the structure of
the old White Chapel. The tan pits were out in the yard and the
six sided projecting bay which was a feature of the chapel
remained until the building was demolished in 1971.

74. Yorkshire Brass and Copper Works, South Terrace/South Brooke Street.
This was first developed as three separate sites which in time
became completely occupied by the brass foundry, run by Heptons.
William Hepton began business as a brass founder in Salem Place
in 1853 (White) but from 1863 (Jones) he was at the junction of
South Brooke Street with Hunslet Lane and South Terrace forming
the remaining boundary. By 1889 (Kelly WR) the firm had become
W. Hepton & Son, Yorkshire Brass and Copper Works. Their only
claim to distinction is that they, with Kitsons the engineering
firm, built a 16' diameter mash tun for Tetley's in 1875. No
doubt their proximity to the brewery meant that they had many
orders for piping and other fittings from Tetley's which are
unrecorded. Next door, in the 1860s (Jones 1863 and White WR 1866)
was Addyman & Son, hackle and gill makers and next to them on
South Terrace was the Atlas Works of B. Brownfoot, engineers
(Jones 1863) who were succeeded by 1889 (Kelly WR) by E. Bean.
By 1890 (O.S.) the entire site was in Hepton's occupation.

75. Riltrate Works, Junction Street/Kidacre Street. The firm of Joys
was founded by Edward Joy (1789 - 1862). His father David
(1747 - 1810) had developed the crushing of rape and linseed
for oil by 1789 and Edward and William set up at Crown Point Oil Mill in 1807, they moved to Thwaite Mills in 1821 and in 1840 the partnership was dissolved, William moved to a site in Bowman Lane before moving to a larger oil mill at Hull. Edward bought a warehouse from George Goodman, the woollen merchant, and as E. Joy & Sons, the Filtrate Oil works has been there since. The building appears to be of an indeterminate date but is most likely from c.1890. Some of the early copper boilers were still in use until recently. The firm is interesting since it illustrates the development of oil milling initially for lamp oil and the reclamation of wool grease for use as a lubricant and then, with the introduction of paraffin for lamps, a concentration of the refining of oils and greases for lubricants. One of their earliest customers was George Stephenson, who used Joy's oils for the Rocket.

1. Leeds City Archives: Hepworth Valuation Book 229 (1889)
Sketch of Joy's Oil Works. Cake warehouse 42' x 21' 48' x 20'
4 storey block - ground floor oil seed crushing 40' x 20'
93' x 30'
1st floor and mezzanine office and small store
2nd floor store for 240 tons of seeds
3rd floor store for 240 tons of seeds
Boiler shed 23' x 20' Boiler House 39' x 28' Engine House 30' x 11'
Oil Store 37' x 22' 3 Lancashire boilers 30 years old 40 h.p.
horizontal Carrett Marshall engine worked at 80 h.p.

2. U.A. Joy 'A memoir .... 5 generations of the name of Joy'
Leeds N.D.
MAP F

Hunslet Lane  Tetley's Brewery  Chadwick Street

Site 76  Tetley's Brewery

77  Stone Yard
78  Porteus' Engineering Works
79  Maltings, Crown Point Road
80  Soap Works
81  Arthington's Brewery
82  Yorkshire Glass Works
83  Crown Works
84  Albion Foundry
85  Globe Iron Works
86  47 Hunslet Road
87  Prospect Sawmills
88  Sheaf Works
89  Railway Works
90  Syke's Malthouse
91  Waide's Cooperage
92  Crown Works
93  Timber Yard, Black Bull Street
94  Providence Works
95  Hunslet Sawmills
96  New Dock Foundry/Yorkshire Steel Foundry
97  New Dock Sawmills
98  New Dock Wagon Works
99  Yorkshire Steel Foundry
100  Leeds Pail and Fram Works
101  Crown Oil Works
102  Maltkiln, Chadwick Street
103  Hope(Globe) Mills, Globe Cabinet Works
The Brewery, Hunslet Road. The history of brewing in Salem place goes back to about 1786 when William Sykes began business. The Salem Congregational Chapel is dated 1791 so this dates Salem Place accurately. Sykes's brewery was rated at £22 the following year, which indicates that it was a very small brewery (c.f. Arthington's Brewery (81) rated at £100 in 1791): ¹

An invoice of 1796 describes the brewery as being 'opposite Bradling's Coal Staithes' - an important factor in its location since the brewing process consumed substantial amounts of coal. In 1823 Joshua Tetley, a maltster from Armley, paid a premium of £409 and an annual rent of £170 for Sykes brewery and the expansion began soon afterwards. The first phase of development was from 1853-5 when 2 large coppers, 14' diameter were installed with steam heating, the existing four were direct fired boilers. For cooling the liquor there were 2 Riley refrigerators. In 1851 Tetleys were the largest brewery in Yorkshire and employed 38. ² Francis Tetley bought the freehold from the Sykes-ward estate in 1864 and the second phase of expansion began. The old brewery became the square room and in 1866 the cellar stone room was built, the hop store rebuilt. Land adjacent was bought from the Blayds-Calverley estate and No. 5 mash tun (15' diameter) was cast by Kitsons, then No. 6 (16' diameter) was built by Heptons and kitsons, large copper hopbacks replaced the old wooden ones and the Riley refrigerators were increased to deal with the extra output. By 1891 they employed 400 out of 836 brewery workers in the town. The bottling plant was opened in 1892 and a new bottling store built on the site of the old gateway in 1894. The business was incorporated in 1897 and continued to expand. By 1905 the original maltkiln and

1. RE 42/181873 Wm. Sykes, brewer, £2380 in total (1801)
2. Census Enumeration 1851 HO 107/2317
office on Waterloo Street were replaced and by 1913 all that was left of William Sykes brewery was the counter and private office. The rebuilding changed a horizontal brewery into a modern tower unit using the Yorkshire square system. Most of this has either been replaced since 1960 or is hidden by later developments, but the description in Barnard's Noted Breweries (1891) is full and in addition the 1860 brewhouse is illustrated.

77. **Stone Yard**, South Brooke Street/Hunslet Road. This was the original yard of William Nicholson and Soh, building contractors; William Nicholson came to Leeds from Swaledale in 1822 and set up his own in 1839 on land south of Tetley's brewery. The site really developed about 1841 when South Brooke Street was laid out as part of the development which followed the building of Crown Point Bridge (5 Vic. cap xxvi 1840). There was little of industrial importance on the site except that the 1847 O.S. shows a chimney which suggests that a power saw was in use. Nicholson's became established as 'quality' builders and specialised in banks and bonded stores. The firm remained here until after 1907 but c. 1888 took over the Prospect Saw Mills (87) which is now their main works, the yard on South Brooke Street being more and more used for stone work for preparing masonry for prestige buildings.

78. **Porteus Engineering works**, South Brooke Street/Hunslet Road.

The first development on this site was late in the 1880s when J.B. Watson set up as an engineer here. By the turn of the century it had become George Porteus's works, basically millwrights but specialising in corn mill machinery and maltmills. The firm advertised in the Leeds Chamber of Commerce Year Book from 1913 onwards as George Porteus (Leeds) Ltd. Leeds Bridge Works. More recently they have moved to Hunslet Lane.

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1. *J. Tetley & Sons Ltd. 'Reviewing a Century of Progress 1823 - 1923'*

also material supplied by Clifford Lackey, PRO at Tetleys.
changed rather than that the brewery expanded and then declined. Robert inherited the brewery in 1827 and whilst the Quakers had embraced temperance from the start they had always accepted beer from Arthington for their refreshment until, following a powerful sermon on the evils of all forms of alcohol, they stove in the cask and poured it down the drain. Robert went home and closed the brewery down and in the end the site was bought by the Midland Railway when they extended the station. The brewery was closed in 1850 and the family fortunes used in the Indian mission field.

The Midland Railway came to Hunslet in 1839 - 40 and an imposing terminal was built which lasted over forty years. In 1888 the station was rebuilt by Nicholson of South Brooke Street (77) at a cost of £17000 and later formed the main goods depot for the industrial traffic of Leeds.

82. Glass Works. This appears to have been the Yorkshire Glass Works of W. Dawson (later Foster & Dawson) which began in 1879 and lasted until after 1893. There was a 4 h.p. gas engine for cutting and polishing glass so that the business did not actually make glass as did so many others in the district.

83. Crown Works, Hunslet Lane. There is little evidence about this site, it is another of the many small engineering works in which the area abounds. It was the Universal Machine Co. in 1914 (Kelly) and before then is somewhat of a mystery. In 1863 (Jones) Jonathan Morton & Sons, were advertising their machine tools with an engraving of the "Crown Works Unslet Road". Morton was a very mobile operator, in 1845 (Williams) he was in Union Place, Leathley Lane, in 1863 (White) he was listed.

1. A.M. Chirguris 'Arthington's Millions' 1935
2. 'A Century's Progress in Commerce' 1893
79. Malting, Crown Point Road. The original malthouse almost certainly belonged to Arthington's Brewery (81) and so probably dated from about 1763. The ground plan appears unchanged but there has been rebuilding since Arthington's closed down in 1855. It was taken over by W. Harrison & Sons, maltsters, by 1866 (White WR) who were succeeded by J. & H. Hick in 1875 (White). After 1900 it was used by a bedding manufacturer, William Wheeler, the end of the building on Hunslet Lane being let off to B. Clarke & Nephew, oil merchants, in 1906 (Robinson) and to Crewe & Co. ladder and truck makers (Kelly 1906-7). There was a fine example of an iron crane which may have been mid-nineteenth century in origin.

80. Soap Works, Hunslet Road. This site was a house and garden for most of the nineteenth century but after 1863 it became a timber yard used by T. Williamson (White WR 1866). It remained as a timber yard for thirty years and then on part of the site a school was built and at the turn of the century the remainder became Job Day & Sons, soap works. (Kelly 1914). The situation is not very clear since the firm is best known for making light cars and packing machinery at Ellerby Lane. The site has been redeveloped as an engineering works by George Porteus & Son (78).

81. Arthington's Brewery, Hunslet Lane. This was the second oldest common brewery in Leeds, being founded in 1763. In the Hunslet rate assessments for that year the house and brewery were rated at £20. Thomas Arthington died in 17941 and the business was taken over by his son James.2 it was always known by the family name so that in the rate book of 1791 it was described as rated at £100, with Thomas as owner occupier but by 18233 under H. Arthington it was rated at £26. 10.0 which suggests that the rating valuation

1. & 2. Lt 24.11.1794 and 15.12.1794
3. Hunslet rate Book 1823 686
north of the river and by 1875 J. Morton & Sons were at the
Crown Works in Leathley Road.

84. Albion Foundry, 13 Crown Point Road. It is possible that the
first industrial use of this site was by J. Webster, wireworker,
about 1863 (Jones). By 1866 (White WR) it was occupied by
W. Jackson, machine tool maker, formerly of Olive Branch
Works, Meadow Lane (Jones 1863). He was followed at an unknown
date by J. Wooler, of the brass foundry in Fleece Lane (55) who
in turn sold the foundry to J. Ellison, engineer, (YI). Ellison
had previously been in Meadow Lane at the Soho Foundry (64) as
a millwright. By 1906 (Kelly) Ellison had moved on to 34a Great
Wilson Street (59). He was followed at the Albion Brass & Iron
Works by J.W. & T. Connolly, tyre manufacturers (Robinson
1910-11, Kelly 1914).

The earliest reference is to Hutton & Macdonald, engineers, Prospect
works, Crown Point Road/Cudbear Street in 1875 (White). This firm
were at the Prospect works in Hunslet Lane (Jones 1865) and
Hunslet Road (White WR 1866). By 1889 (Kelly WR) it had become
the Globe Iron Works of J. Green & Nephew formerly of 12-14
Water Lane (Globe Works) and previously known as Green &
Jackson (White 1853). Judging by the cast iron cover on the wall
in Cudbear Street bearing their name they probably built the
present works. They stayed until about 1911 when they moved to
47 Hunslet Road (66) and in their advertisement in Kelly 1914
claimed to have started in 1846. The site was shared with
William Waide & Sons, coopers founded in 1840 (YI). Waide's
also had premises in South Brooke Street and supplied Tetleys
with barrels as well as making patent churns etc. It is

1. Rivers Commission (1867) p. 200, 169. Globe Works, Water Lane,
Joseph Green, 30 iron workers
possible that there was some link with Nicholson since they began in South Brooke Street and extended to the saw mill behind the Globe Iron Works (87). From the evidence of directories it seems that Waides only moved to this site when Green & Nephew rebuilt the foundry c.1889. (see also 91)

86. 47 Hunslet Road. Little is known about this site prior to 1912, when it became the works of J. Green & Nephew, formerly of the Globe Iron Works. The situation is confused since the 1861 Census Enumeration lists Joseph Green, Globe Works, Hunslet Lane as employing 14 men.

87. Prospect Saw Mill. As already noted (77) William Nicholson, builder and contractor, set up his own business in 1839 in South Brooke Street and appears to have developed the Prospect Saw Mill site about 1888 (YI) when they are first listed here. It has become their main works and specialises in joinery. The Cudbear Street Site is dominated by a tall brick tower with their name picked out in white brick.

88. Sheaf Works, Sheaf Street/Cudbear Street/Hunslet Lane. Until the turn of the century, this was an engineering works - Jonas Yates & Sons, founded in 1879 (YI) and possessing a 20 h.p. engine. The firm had begun in South Brooke Street some six years earlier as Yates & Berry (White 1875). From engineering Yates moved into the manufacture of boiler compounds and moved to a new site, 60 Jack Lane, and the Sheaf works was taken over by J.E. Harlow & Son, confectionery manufacturers from 1906 (Kelly). Occupying a tapering corner site the works is of 8 bays, the ground floor being lofty and well lighted by round beaded windows and the upper floor having similar windows of half the height.
89. Railway works, Butterfly Street. Over the entrance at the corner of Butterfly Street and Hunslet Road is a badly eroded tablet with the date 1914. This dates the existing building but the firm, Whitley Partners Ltd., have been on this site since 1890. Previously they had begun further down Hunslet Road, near Vine Street (White 1875) and then moved to opposite the present site in 1889 (Kelly WR). They are described as brass founders and engineers, specialising in the making of valves etc.

90. Sykes's Malthouse, Crown Point Road. The original malthouse dated from 1781 so that it ante-dates William Sykes's opening of the Brewery by a few years. As far as is known it was owned by Sykes and the tenancy went with the brewery to Joshua Tetley in 1823. The malting remained until after 1930 but was used only for storage after 1866. The site was bought in 1864 from the Sykes-ward estate and a new large malting built along the Crown Point Road frontage. This is still in use.

91. Waide's Cooperage, Crown Point Road/Cudbear Street. The entire frontage to South Brooke Street, from Crown Point Road to Black Bull Street, is shown as the Yorkshire Foundry on the 1889 U.S. and the eastern part of the site later became the Crown works. William Waide & Sons, coopers, established in South Brooke Street in 1840 (Y1) expanded to this site about 1888 and called it the Cudbear Street Saw mill. They have continued there since. The only feature of note on the building is a bell bracket on the wall facing the yard. This building dates from about 1900.

92. Crown works, South Brooke Street/Black Bull Street. This is shown on the 1889 U.S. as the main building of the Yorkshire Foundry and as such was occupied by Embleton, Mackenzie & Walton, engineers, until the turn of the century. By 1906 (Kelly) it was
the Crown works of Oldroyd, founded in 1848 in white Horse Yard and moving to the Crown works in 1873. (Y1 1888). Oldroyd's continued here until after 1914 (Kelly). The buildings have been extensively altered, with new door ways and windows but the cast iron 'fender' on the main workshop door is dated 1865.

93. Timber Yard, Black Bull Street. This cannot be dated precisely but has been used by Illingworth Ingham as a part of their complex of timber yards and saw mills which cluster round the Aire & Calder New Dock. It is well placed for delivery by canal or rail. It is post-1840.

94. Providence Works, Cudbear Street. The earliest references to the site are in 1798 (Morris) when it was the warehouse etc. of Charles, William and Fountaine Brown, woollen merchants. The building was enlarged in the 1830s. It was probably the mill "to let" in 1829¹ but it ceased to be a mill and became a dye works. John Marshall was one of the leading dyestuff producers in Leeds and in 1834 (Baines & Newsome) claimed to have been at Providence Works since 1820. The firm continued, as Cudbear manufacturers and then manufacturing chemists and the site was continually developed as a chemical works. At the turn of the century it became Clemons, Marshall & Carbet, a founder member of the Yorkshire Dyeware Co., Cudbear Street and Orchella Place are direct references to the organic dyestuffs made by Marshall and these streets were registered in 1862.

95. Hunslet Saw Mills, Black Bull Street/South Brooke Street. These began in 1888 as Hebblethwaite, Locking & Co. until they were taken over at the turn of the century by Illingworth Ingham & Co. For a short time (1906-7) the saw mill also served J.Owen & Sons.

¹. LM 26.9.1829 'Cloth finishing mill to let' 3 storeys high, 12/13 h.p. engine .... near Greys Walk & Hunslet Lane.
96. Yorkshire Steel Foundry, Black Bull Place. This seems to have been the first works of Catton & Co., steel casters, begun about 1873 (Y1). It is closely associated with Catton's other works lower down Black Bull Street and appears to be little changed structurally. Both these sites were originally the New Dock Foundry of James Bray. The Aire & Calder New Dock was built in 1842 and with the building of Crown Point Bridge in 1842-42 this part of Hunslet was opened up for development. The castings for the bridge were supplied by Bray so it would seems that he opened his foundry about 1838 and developed the business as iron and brass founders and machinery makers. Bray died in 18731 but had already effectively left the business. From 1855 (White) it was listed as Bray, Waddington & Co. and John Waddington employed 500 in the New Dock Ironworks in 18612. It appears that the firm closed down following Bray's death since Catton's began that year on the site.

97. New Dock Saw Mills, Chadwick Street. Little is known of the history of this site. It seems to have always been used by Illingworth Ingham, dating from c.1880.

98. New Dock Wagon Works, Black Bull Street. The earliest reference here is J. Swihburn, cart maker, in 1875 (White). It was apparently taken over by the Atkinson family of Victoria Road (Victoria works - 47) and from about 1900 Joseph Atkinson was listed here.

2. Census enumeration 1861 RG 9
99. **Yorkshire Steel Foundry**, Black Bull Street; Originally, before 1890, this was a store for Catton's and seems to have been used by them since 1876. By 1900 it had become part of the crucible steel casting foundry, possibly a development on leaving the Dewsbury Road Foundry (119). The frontage is an ornate red brick office block, apparently from about 1910.

100. **Leeds Pail & Pram Works**, Black Bull Street. This block is well documented. The firm began as Simpson's in Whitehouse Street (143) and moved to Black Bull Street in 1871 where there was steady development of the one acre site. 130 men were employed and the premises included a saw mill, engine house, blacksmiths shop with an 'oliver' (tilt hammer) for forging axles. Fawcett joined the business in 1864 and it continued as Simpson, Fawcett & Co. until after 1914.

101. **Crown Oil Works**, Chadwick Street. This stone building looks older than it is. It dates from 1861 and has been associated with B. Clarke & Son, Leeds Grease Works, of Crown Point Oil Mill, across the bridge, all the time.

102. **Maltkln**, Chadwick Street. This is a very late development, belonging to Joshua Tetley and was probably built about 1866, for H. Dobson (Kelly 1889).

103. **Hope (Globe) Mill**, Norfolk Street. This is first recorded as Dickens & Barraclough's Hope Mill in 1839. It was a worsted mill until about 1850 and then it became a flax mill making rope and twine for Dodgson & Co. (White 1853) who moved on to Benyons Mill (50) (White WR 1866) and the mill became the Globe Mill of C.B. Dobson, flax spinners. By 1875 (White) multiple occupation had begun. W. Coutts kept the main mill as rope and twine makers, S. Bentley & Son, mungo manufacturers, S. Bentley & Son, mungo manufacturers,

1. **LE 14.4.1883 'Peeps into Leeds industry' - the largest perambulator makers in the U.K. and the world. Output 10500 prams.**
used some of the buildings and Simpson, Fawcett & Co. were in their corner and called it Globe works (100). By 1889 (Kelly) T. Briggs, of the prominent flax spinning family (see 41 and 214) was in the Globe Twine Mill and in turn was succeeded by William Waites, Son & Atkinson, bleachers, linen manufacturers and twine spinners, until 1912. In addition to the Globe Mill they had other mills near Ripon, at Pateley Bridge, Clayton West and Manchester. The remainder of the mill became the Globe Cabinet works of Victor Lightman about 1900, having begun in a small way in Ella Street in 1887. The Hope Mill building is typical of the early textile mills and the style is distinctive, a narrow 3 storey building with a bell turret at the north end, the chimneys are rather short and circular. The main block is 12 bays with a two storey extension to the boiler house of 4 bays.

The area between Waterloo Street and the river, from Bridge End to Crown Point Bridge, presents great difficulties in location of sites with any precision in the early part of the nineteenth century. Cossins' Plan of Leeds 1725, shows Bowman Lane, Simpson, Fold, Dovers Croft and Pithill. By 1815 F. & N. Giles & Nettlem showed changes especially to the east. A group of yards and alleys replaced Dovers Croft, Cooper's & Kendall Courts and Kendall Street. Opposite Crown Point was the large dyeworks of Chadwick, with Chadwick's Yard immediately to the south. Into this area intruded the Aire & Calder Navigation with a complex of wharves docks and warehouses, from 1818 onwards. These developments can be summarised from the Aire & Calder records. In the Simpson's Fold area a dock was built to hold 18 boats, between 1818-1820, at a cost of £9000. In

1. Yorks Evening Post 19.4.1968 'These Men Made Leeds' (7)

Victor Lightman JP (1859-1928) 'Moved to Hunslet where he built his own great furniture factory.'
1823 a further £3000 was spent on demolishing cottages and erecting warehouses, weighbridge and walls to enclose the site. In 1825 the old warehouses on the north bank were replaced by a fine large warehouse off The Calls and the salvaged materials used for a new warehouse on the south side of the dock. At the same time plans were made for another new dock, but it was not until 1840 that the land was bought from Chadwick.\(^1\) New Dock was built in 1840 and extended in 1880. The massive investment in dock facilities in the area was of vital importance to the development of the area south of the river as an industrial centre. The New Dock was the main timber dock and so there arose a large number of saw mills in the vicinity, a parallel to the Surrey Docks in London in many ways. Industrial development preceded the docks in Simpson's Fold however. There were many merchants with this address in 1798 (Morris), 3 staplers, 3 woollen merchants (including J. Nixon of Fisher & Nixon), a stuff merchant, 2 cloth dressers, a cassimere printer, a rag merchant and John Gladhill, draysalter. His premises, a warehouse, were assessed at £26 in 1790. There was also a raff merchant, John Kendall, first assessed in 1795 (5) which suggests the dating of Kendall Street.\(^2\) By 1807 (Wilson) there were 4 stalilers, of whom John Uddy and George Wilkinson had survived from the previous list. John Stocks, rag merchant, was still there, as was Gledhill's draysaltery. New firms included Samuel Coates, teazle merchant, Geldard & Servant, joiners and Nathaniel Prior, brass founder. Kendall's raff business was in the hands of William Lawrence, who occupied Kendall's property and also part of a wharf and 'shop' belonging to the Aire and Calder Navigation Co. Nathaniel Prior appears in

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1. Aire & Calder Navigation Records ACN 1.9 Minutes and Accounts 
   Engineers' Reports. 1818-1830. 
2. LCD 6448 Kendall Street: 1793.
the rating list as a brass founder but in fact was an iron founder. The Leeds Bridge Foundry of Prior & Warwick opened in Simpson's Fold in 1801, and closed down in 1807. it was equipped with an Iron 'throw' for boring and turning as well as a cupola furnace for melting the iron for castings. There were three rooms on the first storey, each 60' x 30' and the foundry was 46' square. Adjoining was a cotton mill, four storeys high, brick built, 83' x 34'. From the description cast iron pillars and window frames, it would seem to have been fire-proof. There was a 10 h.p. engine fed by two boilers but this was so placed as to be usable by either the cotton mill or the iron works. The 1805 rating list shows Prior as having a tenant, Musgrave & Co., so it would appear that this was the mill which burned down in 1806. The development of the dock led to the building of a flax mill on the site 'Simpson's Fold Mill, 22 Dock Street'. This was the property of Micklethwaite, and let to Grimshaw, Brady & Robinson, flax spinners. In 1798 (Morris) S. & W. Grimshaw, flax dressers, were at Bridge End, by 1822 (Baines) they were listed at 61 Meadow Lane and Richard Holdsworth, flax spinner, was in Simpson's Fold, Lindley in 1824 stated that Holdsworth had a 26 h.p. Murray engine and Grimshaw a 4 h.p. Murray engine. Parsons (1826) listed S. & T. Robinson at 22a Dock Street, but Pigot (1829) has the tenant as Grimshaw, Brady & Robinson of Dock Street. This firm closed down here in 1830 apparently moving

1. LM 21.9.1801.
2. LM 23.2.1807 and 6.4.1807
Sun CS 69/788561 Musgrave & Gatiliff, cotton spinners, £4000 (1805)
Mayhall Annals 1806 Musgrave's cotton mill in Simpson's Fold burned down.
4. Aire & Calder Navigation Act 1 Geo IV c. 39
to Marshall Street (Parsons & White). 1 The next user was Smith & Stabler, formerly of Hunslet Moorside (Pigot 1829). Like other mills, two users was a common practice so that by 1845 (Williams) T. Lupton and J. Coxon both were listed as flax spinners here. By 1863 (Jones) T. Holroyd, flax spinner, was sharing with W. Lynd, oil manufacturer, and in 1866 (White & R) W. Gray had replaced Holroyd. By 1875 (White) W.E. Kenworthy, oil extractor, had joined Lynd. These two continued until after 1914. Kenworthy began business in 1842 and moved to Fleece Lane in 1853. Lynd, now soap makers as well as oil refiners, 'Bowman Lane Mills, 3 storey mill established in 1848' (YI 1888). This also confirms the connection with the site of Grimshaw, and that G. Grimshaw was founded in 1783 but not on this site. In 1888 (YI) Harston & Co., mineral water makers, were sharing the premises with the two oil refiners.

On Dock Street itself there was a worsted spinning mill built about 1830. In the 1834 Factories Inquiry, Hindes & Dereham were the occupants. They employed 331, of whom 21 were men, 60 women and the remainder were children. To the existing 20 h.p. engine another of 30 h.p. had been added. This mill is possibly the one referred to in the Leeds Mercury 2 in 1830.

1. LM 28.11.1829 Grimshaw & Brady, flax spinners, 28 h.p. 200 hands
   LM 22.1.1831 To let, flax mill in Bowman Lane. Late Brady & Co. 23 h.p. engine 1500 line and tow spindles, etc.
   LM 5.3.1831 Sale of flax machinery, Simpsons Fold Mill, 22 Dock Street, including Brunswick patent smoke burner.

2. LM 20.2.1830 To let, newly erected 4 storey building 80' x 60' Simpson Fold - River Aire. Steam power will be provided.
Hindes & Patchett, worsted spinners, were listed in 1822 (Baines) at Meadow Lane, by 1826 (Parsons) they were also at Water Lane and this continued until about 1830 when it became Hindes & Dereham with 4 Water Lane and 105 Meadow Lane as their addresses. The last record was in 1839 (Baines & Newsome) when they were listed at 117 Meadow Lane. Despite this lack of mention of the Dock Street mill the sale notice in 1845\(^1\) clearly indicates that this was their mill. The buyer was John Neill, a paper maker, and John Neill & Co. lasted until about 1890 (Kelly \(WR\)).

W. Lynd, the oil merchant extended his business steadily and by 1866 he was listed on Dock Street next to Neills.

Further along the river bank from the Aire & Calder dock was a timber yard and then Medleys Yard. Medley was an oil merchant at Crown Point Oil Mill, across the river, from about 1816 until 1838 and used the yard as a store. It does not appear to have been used other than as a wharf and warehouse. Next to Medleys Yard was Oates Yard which was used for boat building and was mentioned in the Aire & Calder Engineers' Accounts. This was built over and became warehouses. The keystone of the door arch bears the date 1866, when it was opened as a depot for a carrier to Goole & Hull.

**Chadwick's Dye House, Bowman Lane.** William & Joseph Chadwick began business before 1788. Joseph was assessed for £15 in 1795 but a dye house is not mentioned until 1805\(^2\) when he was rated at £38, the largest after the two canal companies. In 1807 (Morris) it had become Joseph and Son. The son took over

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1. LM 4.1.1845 For sale: former worsted mill of Hindes & Dereham, etc.

2. Sun CS/4u/715916. William Chadwick - dyehouse, fulling and ware mill, steam engine, etc. £2700 (1801)
   Sun CS/353/542513 - Joseph Chadwick dyer £1200 (1788)
Key:
1. Burk Dye House
2. Little Pan House
3. Pan House
4. Blue Dye House
5. Black Dye House
6. Cloth Washing House
7. Indigo Stove & Old Scouring House
8. Dyeware Store
9. Offices
10. Stables
11. Wool Washing Warehouse
12. Leather Warehouse

C = Chimney. Under Crown Point Bridge were 2 boiler houses, engine house, stripping room, lime room.
by 1817 (Baines) and the firm was Charles Chadwick until the end of the 1830s. Lindley (1824) records that they had a 30 h.p. engine by N. Strong, an otherwise unknown maker in the list.

The site was affected by the building of Crown Point Bridge in 1840, by which time the business had become J. & W. Chadwick. In 1860 W. Kitchen took over the premises and continued there, becoming a branch of the Yorkshire Indigo Dyers in 1910, under the title of Bowman Lane Dye works. It is possible that the initial capital for Chadwick's dye works came from the dissolution of a partnership, T. Chadwick, W. Chadwick and James Walker, cloth glossers, in 1795 (Leeds Intelligencer 28.12.1795).

Kitchen's suggests that the dye works began in 1788 (VI).

The part of the works to the east of the bridge became the Clarence Oil works of D.W. MacCarthy Ltd., about 1900. This firm of oil merchants can be traced back to about 1866 (White WR) in a warehouse on the Aire & Calder Dock, Dock Street. Chadwick's own house, at the junction of Crown Point Road and Black Bull Street, is still standing and is now a listed building.

MAP G

Clarence Road  Sayner's Dyehouse  Victoria Chemical Works

Site 104  Sayner's Dyehouse/Victoria Chemical works
Sayners Dyehouse and Victoria Chemical Works, New Dock Road (= Clarence Road). This was at first another timber yard with good access to the river and the New Dock of the Aire & Calder Navigation Co. The first recorded user was B. Jackson, timber merchant (Williams 1845) but in 1847 it became William Armitage. A chemical works was added on the 4 acre site, probably in 1850 since Mayhall recorded the new chimney blowing down in a gale on September 7th.

According to Wesley North, who followed Armitage & Co. in 1880, there was a Murray beam engine which was used until the 1890s. (YI 1888) with the help of new boilers and a more modern engine. If this were correct then it seems that a second-hand Murray engine had been bought. Wesley North & Co. continued at the Victoria Works until recently but from 1906 (Kelly) part of the works was used by the British Economical washing Machine Co. Ltd. Despite the name the Victoria Works seem to have been mainly a timber or joinery works rather than a chemical factory. Part of the site was originally Sayner's Dyehouse. This started in 1792 as a dyehouse and developed into a finishing mill. The development was piecemeal. There was no engine in 1797 but a scribbling and fulling mill were added in 1813 powered by a 20 h.p. Fenton engine (Lindley 1824).

2. Factories Inquiry (1834) Vol. 1 c(37) 38 men employed.
3. RE/32A/155476 Sayner's Dyehouse £1200 'no engine' (1797)
By 1823 a gig mill had been added and the deyhouse etc. was rated at £63. Business was poor by 1830, John Sayner had several tenants, G. Sayner and M. Moss, woollen manufacturers, Senton & Turner and J.B. Wilshire, cloth dressers and John Sayner, senior, calendere (parsons & white 1830). Sayner's were advertising vacant rooms with power again in 1833. The business gradually declined and John Sayner was last recorded there in 1845 (Williams).

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1823.

5. LM 23.2.1833
MAP H

The Mint    Lane End Holbeck Moor

Site 105 Holbeck Moor Mill, New Mill/Albert Mill
106 Malting, Ambler's Yard
107 Holbeck Moor Foundry
108 Holbeck Moor Pottery
109 Lane End Pottery
110 Hunslet Hall Pottery/Victoria Pottery
Holbeck Moor Mill and New Mill, Holbeck Moor. The Mint. When Holbeck was a township of clothiers close to Leeds, before 1800, there was a mill on Holbeck Moor near to the toll house on the Elland Road, Beeston Bar. This scribbling and slubbing mill was advertised for sale, with steam engine, in 1798.1 In 1817 Benjamin Blackburn & Son, merchants, were at Beeston Bar, Holbeck (Baines). The mill is shown on the map of Holbeck of that date2 and Blackburms were described in 1822 (Baines) as woollen manufacturers and scribbling millers, Beeston Bar. Ben Blackburn was the owner of weaving chambers, press shop and counting house in the detached part of Hunslet parish which is on Holbeck Moor, in 18233 and Lindley stated that they had a 16 h.p. Murray engine. Apart from the suggestion of a sub tenant in 1830 (Parsons & White) J. Naylor & Son, woollen manufacturers, Blackburms continued to work the mill until 1844.4 The mill was still empty in 1848 and it is not recorded afterwards.5 Very close to Holbeck Moor Mill was another woollen mill, which seems to have begun about 1820 as L. & C. Croisdale, no engine is mentioned by Lindley so it is possible that this small mill lacked an engine until after 1824. By 1826 (Parsons) it had become Lot Croisdale & Son and in the 1830s it was Croisdale Bros. New Mill, Holbeck Moor. In 18485 they used 10 h.p. and a staff of 25. By 1875 the premises had become the Albert Mill of a cloth manufacturer, J.M. Whitaker. Both sites were included in the GWS clothing factory which was established about 1900 at The Mint.

1. LI 10.9.1798 Possibly Glover, Lister & Roper Sun CS38/715822 (1801) Total value £1900.
2. Leeds City Archives DB/M 150 Map of Holbeck (1817)
3. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 532
4. LM 25.5.1844 'Mill for sale, formerly S. Blackburn & Son.'
5. Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848
106. Malting, Amblers Yard, Mint, Holbeck. This small maltkiln was listed first in 1817 (Baines) as belonging to W. Ambler, maltster. It remained in his possession until after 1845 (Williams) and then passed into the hands of W. Walker, a well-known Holbeck maltster. It soon passed out of use and became a workshop for J. Stead, cloth engineer and brass founder, in 1875 (White).

107. Holbeck Moor Foundry, Mint., Elland Road. This began in 1853 since the first reference is in an addendum to White's Directory of that year. It was J. & S. Beaumont, iron founders, Holbeck Moor. By 1863 it had become J. Dawson, millwright and machine maker. Dawson moved on to Wilson Street by 1866 (White WR) (56) but was replaced by J. Smith, machine tool maker, Moor Foundry, Elland Road. Smith was followed by C. Wormald, hackle and gill maker, who came from Croft Street Mill (58). Apart from a name change to H. Wormald & Son the first has remained there since.

108. Holbeck Moor Pottery, Creskell Street, Elland Road. This pottery began when most of the others were finished. The site was open field in 1847 and the first mention is in 1853 (White) when T. Kay was the potter. He was joined by his son in the 1870s. and this small pottery, one kiln only, remained in the family until about 1900. All references after then are to W. Green and the nature of the business was indicated in Robinson (1910/11) Holbeck Pottery (garden pots) The Mint.

109. Lane End Pottery, Elland Road. (common earthenware). This again was not one of the great Leeds potteries but it continued in use for over a century, it was begun by J. Clarke about 1817 (Baines) and became F. Russell from between 1834 (Baines & Newsome) and 1860 - the Russells were owners of the larger Meadow Lane Pottery from 1809 until circa 1880. By 1875 (White) Sykes & Dickinson had taken over Lane End Pottery and it remained in the family until 1910/11 (Robinson) when
Miss Dickinson owned it and the tenant was L.R. Richmond, a builder. By 1914 it was operating as Crossley & Co. earthenware manufacturers.

110. Victoria Pottery, Beeston Road. According to Towner¹ this pottery began as Dennison's in 1769, certainly by 1807 it was in the hands of Thomas Cartledge (Wilson) and was substantial enough to give him a vote. The pottery, with 2 kilns, was rated at 6 gns. in 1823.² Thomas Cartledge was succeeded by his widow Elizabeth (Baines & Newsome 1834) and by 1845 (Williams) it had become Leather & Wardle. It was not known as the Victoria Pottery until 1845, previously it had been called Hunslet Hall Pottery, the pottery there being known as Petty's. In 1853 (White) it was owned by W. Jepson and John Mills was at Petty's (Hunslet Hall) but by 1863 John Mills had bought Victoria and sold Hunslet Hall to Crossley. J. Mills & Son were still in business in 1866 (White WR) but the pottery closed down and was built over (Charmouth Street etc.,) in the 1870s.

¹. D.C. Towner 'The Leeds Pottery' (1963)
². Hunslet Rate Book 1823 496.
Map I

Elland Road Dewsbury Road

Site 111 Meadow Lane Pottery/Quebec Foundry
112 Corn Mill, Meadow Lane
113 Quebec Foundry/Works/Mills
113 Engineering Works, Charmouth Street
115 Ainsley's Iron Foundry
116 Maltkiln, Charlotte Street
117 Jack Lane Mills
118 Well House Foundry
119 30 Dewsbury Road
120 30a Dewsbury Road
121 Highfield Chemical Works/Canning Street Oil Works
122 Maltkiln, Dewsbury Road
123 Perseverance Mills, Silver Cross Works
124 Potterdale Mills
125 Sun Foundry, Fulling Machine Works
### MAP I

111. **Russell's Meadow Lane Pottery.** Kidson\(^1\) gives the history of this blackware pottery as being in the continuous ownership of the Russell family from 1809 until after 1861. This can be extended, William Russell, potter, Meadow Lane was listed in 1807 (Wilson), he was the owner of the pottery in 1823.\(^2\) Although it was only a tenth of the size of the Leeds Pottery in terms of rateable value it was next in rank at £13 10s. Charles Russell followed from 1837 until 1847 and then it became Joshua and Edward Russell until it closed, this would be about 1890 since the pottery is shown on the 1889 25' O.S. but Shand Street, etc., are shown on the site on the following edition of 1908, and R.H. Nutter's Quebec Foundry (brass) was listed at 14 Shand Terrace from 1906 (Kelly) on.

112. **Corn Mill, Meadow Lane/Beeston Road.** The first record is of W. Jackson owning this mill with a 12 h.p. beam engine in 1823.\(^3\) Horner, Drake & Co. became the owners in 1827\(^4\) and in 1829 there was a serious fire at the mill which had been enlarged by the new owners.\(^5\) By 1845 (Williams) J. & W. Pape had followed Horner Drake & Co. and they were the millers until 1866 (White WR). The last millers were Witham & Riley (White 1875) and in 1880 the Leeds Co-op bought it and turned it into their Meadow Road Branch, as such it remained until 1972 when it was demolished.

113. **Quebec works, Houghton Place, Meadow Lane.** This site has had a varied use since 1839 (Baines & Newsome) when it was Hyde Dockray & Ambler, engineers, 'Top Meadow Lane'. It became Horner & Dockray in 1845 (Williams) and then just J. Dockray.

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1. Kidson *Leeds Old Pottery* 1893
2. Hunslet gate Book 1823 558
3. Ibid 555 HV £17 10s.
4. Ibid 1827 mill increased in height. HV increased by £10
5. LM 10.10.1829
by 1853 (white). Under the same ownership it was listed as 'Quebec Foundry' by 1863 (Jones) and now specialised in machine tools. A. Dockray changed to flax spinning and twine making by 1875 (white) and renamed it 'Quebec Mills'. All round there had been vigorous housing development and from the style the works was rebuilt in its present form. Joseph Henry (see Manor Road roundry 44) bought out Dockray's engineering business in 1877 and moved to Manor Road in 1878,¹ it seems that the next occupants were Illingworth Ingham, the timber merchants from the New Dock area, who used the works for the making of school furniture. The first School Board in Leeds was elected in 1871 and by 1890 had provided places for almost 15000 children, there was obviously a market potential for school furniture as a new growth industry. By 1914 however the works had once again changed hands and was then in use as a flax spinners and twine makers, W. Waite, Sons & Atkinson. This firm had previously been at the Globe Mills (103) and have remained here since.

¹114. Engineering Works, Charmouth Street. This was originally a part of the Victoria Pottery (110) site and was not built until after 1870. At that time it probably housed two firms, J. Burnley & Co., engineers, Charmouth Street and Newsum Wood & Dyson, printers engineers, Meadow Road Works (White 1875). The latter firm continued here until 1910 (Robinson) as George Newsum & Co. Ltd., 3 Charmouth Street then they were absorbed into George Mann at the Larchfield Engineering Works (148). Apart from being the printers engineers they were also heating engineers and this aspect of the business was taken over by Vincent Roberts & Co. Ltd., from Cherry Row north of

1. LE 17.6.1884
the river, who called themselves 'hot water apparatus makers' in Kelly 1914.

115. Ainsley's Iron Foundry, Meadow Lane. This has been included in the description of the Soho Foundry complex (64). On the 1847 U.S. it is shown as an iron foundry separated from the Soho Foundry on the site.

116. Maltkiln, Charlotte Street, Meadow Lane. This is shown as a malting on the 1847 U.S. but the 1823 Rate Book¹ shows this as belonging to Ainsley, the iron founder, and consisting of a maltkiln and brewhouse let to Sugden and a tobacco mill let to J. & J. Simpson, with a 'two horse engine'. This can only have been a horse mill worked by a pair of horses. The brewhouse became the Sun Inn, Sugden & Wheatley were listed as machine makers in 1817 (Baines) in Meadow Lane and John Sugden later started the Sun Foundry (125) on Dewsbury Road, so it is probable that they were linked. Sugden was also linked with Harrison (Baines 1832) another machine maker, who was just down Meadow Road on Jack Lane (117). The only other reference to this site is in 1875 (White) when E.W. Roxbury, machine maker, was listed at the Quebec Foundry, 24 Meadow Road. By the turn of the century it had become a recreation ground.

117. Jack Lane Mills, Jack Lane, Meadow Lane. The eastern part of the site has a more continuous history than the western end. This latter was a small foundry-machine makers shop used by Harrison & Sugden in 1822 (Baines) and in 1823 the foundry was owned by E. Woodcock with Woodcock and Harrison as tenants² and amendment in 1826³ shows that the foundry had become a house.

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 581/2 RV 6 gns.
2. ibid 1823 566 foundry RV £6
3. ibid 1826
At the eastern end a woollen mill was built and this was advertised to let in 1833.\(^1\) It seems that the tenants were Hargreaves & Gill, flax dressers. Hargreaves had a rope walk on the other side of Jack Lane between Meadow Lane & Dewsbury Road. Not named, but one of the partners, since he had the vote like they did, was Humphrey Boyle. His father was a flax dresser from Newcastle and after living in London Humphrey was apprenticed to Benyon in 1812. From there he moved on to become a buyer for Marshall and then joined the Hargreaves & Gill group. The only significant change was in 1839 when Hargreaves dropped out and the firm became known as Boyle, Carr & Co. (Baines & Newsome). In 1840 the firm moved to Trafalgar Mill (68) and in 1853 Boyle became a flax and hemp merchant rather than manufacturer and the firm still survives\(^2\). R. & J. Harrison were the next known occupants and they used the mill to make 'chicory, twine and mustard' (Jones 1863). There is no record of this mill after 1875 (White) when it was shared between Harrisons and W. Wightman, printer and printers engineer.

118. **Well House Foundry, Meadow Lane/Dewsbury Road.** The site began as a cloth mill. Pickering Gamble and Buckton were listed as merchants on Meadow Lane in 1798 (Morris) and 1805 (Wilson) but by 1817 (Baines) it was Joshua Buckton & Son, and this firm continued until recently on this site. In 1826 Buckton was assessed for a mill, dryhouse, 8 h.p. engine (£20) in addition to the warehouse and tenter croft (£12) he already held in 1823.\(^3\) This suggests that prior to 1826 merchanting had been the main business. The last reference to Buckton's Mill was in 1844\(^4\) when

\(^1\) **LM 30.3.1833.** Mill to let: 4 storeys 5200 sq. ft. late scribbling and carding, borehole for soft water, fixing for 20 h.p. engine. Jack Lane - Meadow Lane.

\(^2\) Oral evidence of the Misses Boyle of Thorner.

\(^3\) Hunslet Rate Book 1823 591 - 592

\(^4\) **LM 6.6.1844** ref. to Joseph Buckton, cloth dresser.
they were cloth dressers and immediately following this they
changed over to the making of heavy testing machinery. The
name of the works was changed to Well House Foundry and over
the years the site was developed to extend from Meadow Lane
to Dewsbury Road. ¹ The main building was the typical single
storey erecting shop where 'machines to test the strength of
the biggest anchor chains' were assembled (YI 1888). The
reference to having started about 1835 is curious in view of
the documentary evidence but it is possible that the change
over from woollen cloth finishing to machine making was gradual
and for ten years both businesses were carried on.

119. 30/30a Dewsbury Road. Hanley Atkinson began a brass foundry
here about 1858 and by 1863 (Jones) were using a Crossley gas
engine for power. In 1876 the site was split and Hanley
Atkinson became 30a. Catton & Co set up as the Yorkshire
Crucible Steel Casting Foundry at 30 Dewsbury Road at the same
time it seems as they opened in Black Bull Street (96). There
is some doubt as to exact date when Catton began. They were
followed about 1900 by S. Craven as a crucible steel caster
(Kelly 1906-7) and by 1914 (Kelly) the works was taken over
by the Textile Machine Co. machinists.

120. 30a. Dewsbury Road. After 1876 J. Chadwick & Co. took over
Atkinson's brass foundry (Y1) and continued the business until
after 1914 (Kelly).

121. Canning Street Oil Works, Dewsbury Road. It is possible that
w. Storey, manufacturing chemist was on this site by 1830
(parsons & white), it was Storey & Walker by 1834 (Baines &
Newsome) and by 1839 it had become Joshua & Samuel Carr. The
Carrs may have been related to Ralph Carr, dyer, of Bowman Lane,
listed in 1798 (Morris) and 1805 (Wilson) but they were more

¹. Rivers Commission (1867) Dow Beck p.201 204 Dewsbury Road
J. Buckden & Co. 350 iron workers
likely to have been related to John Carr, cudbear manufacturer, of Chapel Street, Hunslet from 1820 at least. Letterheads show the Canning Street 'Highfield Chemical Works' after 1847 and from S. & J. Carr it changed to J. Carr & Son, under which style grading continued until about 1880. From 1866 (White) part of the works was used by Thompson, Wilson & Co., engineers, Canning Street Works. However in 1887 the whole works became T.H. Newsome's Canning Street Oil Works when they moved out from Tenter Lane where they had begun in 1878 (YI 1888). They were also at the beginning of Dewsbury Road at this time (61).

122. Maltkiln, Dewsbury Road. The maltkiln was built about 1840, the malt house in the 1860s. by the style. It was owned, as far as is known, by the Idle family, who appear in early lists as being in Meadow Road. Most of the maltsters had several kilns so this seems to have been one of a several operated by B. & S. Idle until the 1890s. when the firm became B. Idle & Son. It was let to W. Hurst from about 1900 until 1910-11 (Robinson) and then sold to W.R. Colley who operated it until 1936.

123. Perseverance Mill/Silver Cross Works, Dewsbury Road. The land changed hands frequently in the first half of the nineteenth century and in the deeds there is no mention of a mill until 1854 'land, buildings, mill and steam engine for worsted spinning' (LCD 20228). In 1845 (Williams) William Kershaw, cloth finisher, was listed at Perseverance Mill, Dewsbury Road, the owner from 1854 being S. Dawson. He sold the mill to Mark Harrap in 1854 so that is presumably the date when Harrap & Mason began as felt carpet manufacturers. Mark Harrap transferred the property to his son in 1861, who held
it until 1924. The felted carpet business did not last so
long and by 1875 Matheson, Tavernier & Co. were making woollen
cloth at the Perseverance Mill 'Silver Cross Street' and Hortman,
Murphy & Co. were woollen printers at Perseverance Mill 'Alpha
Street.' This part of the mill became a brass foundry let to
C. Smith (Kelly 1889) and then was let to the Leeds Screw & Bolt
Co., from 1906 (Kelly) onwards. The original plot was divided
in 1845, part went to S. Dawson as mentioned, the remainder was
retained by the Claverly-Blayds estate in conjunction with
J. Sugden. This is significant since in 1888 (YI) Joseph Naylor,
card maker, Silver Cross Works, claimed that the business was
started in 1840 by John Milner (d.1883) and Sugden, trading as
Milner. Naylor had been manager for both of them and took control
in 1886. Naylor was not listed after 1889 (Kelly WR) when he
shared the site with W. Wilson, perambulator maker, who moved
to a new Silver Cross Works, in Whitehouse Street in 1898 (144).
The next users were P. I. Bale, electrical engineers, from the
Boston Engine Works on Leathley Road and a blacksmith,
J. W. Buttery. Both were replaced by the Yorkshire Aluminium
Casting Co. by 1914 (Kelly).

124. rotterdale Mills, Dewsbury Road. In 1822 (Baines) John Wood
& Sons, cloth dressers, were in Meadow Lane, the following year
they built a mill on Dewsbury Road. John Wood had been in
business for some time, since both he and R. Russum were listed
as cloth dressers in Meadow Lane (Baines 1817) William Russum
gave evidence to the Factories Inquiry (1834) as manager for
Wood. His comments throw an interesting light on their business.
They used a 21 h.p. engine (Lindley, 1824 mentions a 20 h.p.
Hird & Dawson and a 12 h.p. Murray engine) and employed 66,
22 men, 4 women but this excluded those not dependent on an
engine, burlers, dyers and weavers. The business became
J. & T. Wood by 1845 (Williams) and, in addition to the mill,
still owned a tenter garth behind in 1846 (Tithe Award). The
staff numbered 120 with 36 h.p. by 1848\(^1\) and shortly afterwards
the Woods retired and the mill was taken over by John Hisco(x)e,
(who later moved to Victoria Mill (17)) cloth dresser, Maltby &
Walker, woollen manufacturers and J. Walker, fulling miller (White
1853). Multiple use had begun but for a short time the mill was
operated by one firm, Thompson, Yeadon and Hartley, cloth
dressers (Jones 1863) this did not last, for in 1866 the mill
was shared by Harrison & Redman, fulling millers, J. Smith, cloth
manufacturer, J. Richardson, cloth dressers, J.C. Lister, woollen
spinner (White WR)\(^2\). By 1875 it was Bennet & Glave, cloth
manufacturers, and Wright Bros., cloth dressers (White). Lister
had moved on to Lowgate Mill (212) W. & J. Croxdale took over
in 1875 (YJ 1888) as woollen and worsted manufacturers and lasted
out the remainder of the century. Possibly they were the same
people who as Croxdale Bros. had been at Holbeck Moor New Mill
(105) until 1875. Both spellings were used early in the century.
By 1889, (Kelly WR) part of the mill was let to M. Glover,
engineer, who became a specialist in firewood making machinery
on moving to Holbeck Mill (15) by 1910. At the turn of the
century the U.S. showed the original building as 'City Nail Works'
and it must have been the works of J. Capwell & Sons/Grimshaw &
Capwell, nail makers. They shared the site with Nutt & Co.,
printers, and G. Ratcliff, confectionery makers, until after
1914 (Kelly). This is a good example of the early woollen mill
and has survived with very little alteration indeed.

\(^1\) Holbeck S.V. Minutes 1848.

\(^2\) Rivers Commission (1867) Dow Beck p.201 202 Potterdale Mills
Elliott 100 iron workers.
have previously been mentioned (116) as textile machine makers on Meadow Lane and the connection between the Sun Inn and the Sun Foundry has been suggested. Certainly John Sugden had a machine shop on this site rented from J. Leather in 1823 and added extra rooms in 1826.¹ It was first known as the Sun Foundry in 1839 (Baines & Newsome). Sugden moved out to Kirkstall Road and the Sun Foundry was taken over by Charles Todd, a former Matthew Murray apprentice who had been a partner in the Airedale Foundry (140) until 1844, and the emphasis was engines rather than on textile machinery. In 1858 Carret, Marshall & Co. succeeded Todd² and were a potential rival to Fowler (136) in building steam lorries, they supplied Salt of Saltaire.³ By 1875 Hathorn, Davey & Co. bought out the Carret Marshall interest (White & Yi) to develop the making of steam pumps. As heavy pump makers they have continued to use the Sun Foundry and extended southwards to Jack Lane, taking in the fulling machine works of A. Chevalier⁴ which does not seem to have lasted very long.

¹. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 637.5 gns. 1826 extra rooms £3 10s.
². E.K. Scott 'Matthew Murray' - but Hathorn Davey claimed to have begun in 1852 (Yi) and were listed there in 1853 (White)
⁴. LM 6.1.1844 'A. Chevalier makes Dyer's patent fulling machines'. 1845 Williams D Advt. with illustration of fulling machine in section.
MAR J

Dewsbury Road Pottery Fields

Site 126 Holmes Street Chemical works

127 Leeds Ironworks

128 Leeds Rottery

129 Kiln Brewery

130 Maltkiln, Gold Street
MAP J

126. Holmes Street, Chemical works. The earliest record of this works is in 1875 (white) when Illingworth Bros. occupied it. It soon changed hands and became Kimberley Bros., soap and oil works in 1877 (Y). By 1889 (Kelly) the soap boilers were sharing the works with Dyson, Sons and Brotherton who were chemical manufacturers specialising in coal tar and ammonia based chemicals and dyestuffs. The proximity to the gas works as a source of raw materials was important to the development of this business and it continued as Brotherton & Co. until recently.

127. Leeds Ironworks, Pottery Field. This lasted from 1827 until 1888. James Day's new foundry was rated at £7 6s. 8d. and the engine (30 h.p.) at £35.1 He was a failure and became bankrupt for £2000 in 1829.2 The foundry was taken over by George Jones (Baines & Newsome 1834) and then by Henry Hood & S.T. Cooper. For a short period they traded as Cooper, Field & Hood (c.1845) and in 1848 employed 180 men but their engine was only rated at 12 h.p.3 The business had expanded steadily but more capital was required and so a mortgage was taken on in 1853. Cooper became the chief partner and the Leeds Ironworks traded as S.T. Cooper & Co. (S.T. Cooper & Frith) from the 1860s.4 In 1873 there were 13 puddling furnaces and 6 mills.5 The business closed down at the beginning of 1888 and the site was bought by the Leeds Corporation and used for their destructor, and as extensions to the gas works. The use of the site changed radically, originally there were two buildings to the east of the Middleton Railway and these were replaced by a larger group of buildings.

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1837 661.
3. Holbeck S.V. Minutes April 1848 - only a small part of the site was in Holbeck township.
about 1837 when Cooper & Hood took over. At this time a right of way was negotiated on the line of Forge Street across a field and under the railway, the main entrance being at the corner of Kidacre Street and Holmes Street. The coming of the Midland Railway was marked by the extension of Kidacre Street separating the works from the goods depot and a branch line was run across into the works from the main system, with a spur from the Middleton line also. This gave the iron works extremely good supplies of fuel and ore, an important asset to its development. Its failure was linked with its tradition of wrought iron manufacture which was superseded by Bessemer steel in the 1880s.

128. Leeds Pottery, Jack Lane. The pottery was started by Humble, Green and others about 1750 on the site off Jack Lane to the east of the proposed route of Brandling's railway. Humble was Brandling's agent at Middleton and had an interest in the coal supply. The pottery was extended in 1770 and a flint grinding mill built on the original site. Wainwright & Hanson joined the partnership by 1775. The flint mill had become a corn mill in 1775 and in 1788 the pottery was rated at £130. Three years later the rate book described it as a pottery, warehouses, workshops, windmill, yard and workmen's houses assessed at £200.

By 1823 a 36 h.p. Murray engine had been installed and the works were assessed at £130. In 1825 Samuel Wainwright took control and the decline of this great pottery began. S. & J. Chappell owned it from 1840-47 and then from 1850-1872 it was Warburton & Britton. It then became R. Britton & Sons until 1878 when Taylors took over a very much run down pottery which was eventually let to a variety of tenants, a coachbuilder, a packing case maker and a glass bottle manufacturer (Kelly 1906 and 7). There was a


2. Hunslet Rate Book 1791 404-6 Hartley, Green, Leeds Pottery.

sorry succession of mortgages from 1842 onwards which valued the pottery fairly consistently at £17000. In 1868 it was described as having:

- 4 biscuit kilns
- 7 glazing kilns
- hardening and enamelling kiln, brick kiln, steam mill, flint mill
- clay grinding mill

Rent: £667.

When Britton went bankrupt in 1878 George Baikes Senior, one of the pottery employees, took the wooden patterns (moulds) dating from the 18th century to Balm Road (187) and continued to produce 'Leeds ware'.

129. Malthouse, Ivory Street. The first definite record of this malthouse, is in the rate book of 1825 when as an empty kiln belonging to R. North it was rated at £5 16s. In the 1827 supplement it was in use and rated at £8 6s. 8d. The site was developed as a small brewery by Haynes & Dalby (1845 Williams) probably related to a Mrs. Sarah Holmes listed in 1822 (Baines) as a brewer of Hunslet. The Kiln Brewery was then run by Holmes & Thomas (White 1853) until it closed down about 1860. There is some confusion between this minor brewery and Grove Brewery, Pepper Road, this was known as the Kiln Brewery in 1845 and 1853 when it was occupied by W. Heaton and Henry Watson respectively. It seems to have been replaced by a more modern malthouse across the street.

130. Malthouse, Ivory Street/Gold Street. This replaced the Kiln Brewery across the street and was owned by S. Walker & Sons from being built in the 1850s. until 1890 when it was sold to Robson, who in turn sold it to the Middleton Estate Co. in 1904 for £1150. After Walker sold it the malthouse was let to F.H. Matthewman who had other maltings in Hunslet.

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1825 656 R. North, maltkiln.
MAP K

Hunslet Road  Jack Lane  Leathley Road

Site 131  Union/Leathley Road/Stafford Pottery

132  Boyne Engine Works
133  Midland Engine Works
134  Crown Point Printing Works
135  Printing Works, Butterley Street
136  Spanish Leather works/Steam Plough works
137  Hunslet Engine Works
138  Railway Foundry
139  Dawbridge Mill
140  Airedale Foundry, Airedale Brewery
141  Jack Lane New Pottery
142  Dolphin Foundry
143  St. Helen's Mills/Dyeworks/Foundry
144  Silver Cross Frame Works
145  Union Foundry
146  Brookfield Foundry
131. Leathley Road Pottery. This began about the same time as its near neighbour, the Leeds Pottery, in 1757 and was run by Samuel Petty & Samuel Rainforth until 1797, by which time they had established a new pottery at Hunslet Hall. Petty & Rainforth called it the Union Pottery and it continued under that name for nearly fifty years. In 1829 it was operated by North (Pigot) but the following year it was listed as R.J. & J. Noble 'Leeds Union Pottery'. It changed hands again and in 1834 it was run by John Hepworth (Baines & Newsome) then he was joined by Mills in 1837, Mills main interests were in the Victoria & Hunslet Hall Potteries. Dawson & Chappell took over the business in 1839 (Baines & Newsome) before taking over the Leeds pottery. The Chappells had a large mortgage for this expansion and Dawson was one of the mortgagors. In 1851 Shackleton & Taylor took over the pottery as Leathley Road Pottery. Taylor was also at Jack Lane New pottery and ended up controlling most of the small potteries along Jack Lane. By 1861 Shackleton had left and been replaced by W. Gibson and for some ten years it was run by Gibson as W. Gibson & Co. By 1875 (White) Taylor was again in control until it closed in 1889 (Kelly WR). Almost at once it reopened as the Leeds Art Pottery but this venture was not a success and the premises were taken over by the Leeds Fireclay Co. as their Stafford Pottery. It was probably only used for storage since on the O.S. Maps of 1893 and 1908 it was shown as 'disused'. With five kilns the Leathley Road Pottery was larger than any other except the Leeds Pottery but it does not seem to have made

1. J.R. & F. Kidson (1893) 'Leeds Old Pottery' p.113
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
any distinct mark. This was possibly due to the fact that its various owners nearly all operated other potteries either simultaneously or subsequently and these potteries were credited with designs and pottery from Leathley Road.

132. **Boyne Engine Works, Jack Lane.** This quarter of Hunslet abounds with engine works which can all show a common ancestry in Kitson's Railway Foundry started in 1837 on Cumberland Street (137). As part of the development of engine building in Leeds around 1860 Manning Wardle & Co. were started on an empty site between the Hunslet Engine Works and the main Midland Railway line on Jack Lane. The entrance is marked by a pair of fine cast iron gateposts with the name 'Boyne Engine Works' and the date '1858'. Manning Wardle & Co. continued in business until after 1920 and as their interests developed subsidiary companies were set up at the Boyne Works immediately before the Great War, these were Marshall Valve Gear and Isaacson Radial Engines (Kelly 1914).

133. **Midland Engine Works, Jack Lane.** Opposite the Boyne Engine Works is the Midland Engine Works. The site was originally part of the Railway Foundry Estate (137) but was not built on when the estate was sold in 1859 (Lot 7). E. Brown Wilson took over the main works and in turn were bought out by J. T. Leather in 1864. Leather sold the Hunslet Loco Co. to G. & J. Campbell in 1871 and in 1873 J. & H. MacLaren bought Lot 7 from the trustees and set up as the Midland Engine Works, opening for trade in 1876 (Y1). They operated as engineers and locomotive builders until after 1914 (Kelly) and more recently have moved to Kitson's Airedale Foundry (140) on Hunslet Road. ¹

¹. **LE** 29.3.1884 'Peeps into Leeds Industry.'
Crown Point Printing works, Hunslet Road. On a previously vacant lot opposite Black Bull Street Alf Cooke built his printing works in 1872. Following a fire the present works was built by Nicholsons in 1881. It covers a site 200 yards in length and 150 feet deep. It is 57 feet high giving generous headroom to the three storeys. There were 18 lithographic printing presses for colour printing, powered by a 30 h.p. horizontal engine. The design of the building is unusual, there is a series of bays on the front ground floor which form, on the interior, recesses for paper stock to be stored adjacent to each printing press.  

There was another fire in 1894 'the works were rebuilt to a design by Tom Ambler, inspired by the Westminster Aquarium.' There were two tiers of galleries, with a north light roof, giving a total increase in capacity of one third. The works was lit by electricity from two generators driven by the two horizontal engines with an output of 400 h.p. Following the death of Alf Cooke in 1902 the business became a private company. In 1912 single and two colour offset presses were installed - the larger litho machines printed up to 60" x 40" sheets and the two colour machines were Koenig & Bauer models from Germany. The company began to specialise in calendars, children's books, chocolate boxes, etc. Shortly before his death Alf Cooke's manager, W. Pickersgill and chief clerk, C. Lightowler

1. LE 29.3.1884 'Peeps into Leeds Industry.'

2. A.J. Turner - The Crown Point Story 1866 - 1966. The early history of the site does not agree with Cooke's statements in 1884, when Ambler is credited with the new design. Inspection of the building shows a clear extension along Hunslet Road southwards and it is probable that this was the 'new factory' built after the 1894 fire. 1866 is the origin of the business since it was then that Cooke set up shop at 68 Hunslet Road as a newsagent, stationer and letterpress printer.
asked for a share of the profits and when rebuffed both left and set up on their own, Pickersgill became Chorley & Pickersgill, and Lightowler set up in Joseph Street in Paterson's former flax mill (189).

135. **Butterley Street Printing Works, Butterley Street.** E.J. Arnold & Son, the educational printers, were founded in 1863 in Barnstaple and moved to Leeds in 1870 to site north of the river. The Butterley Street works was built about 1900 on the site of a malthouse which was probably built about 1885, when Butterley Street was carried through to Hunslet Road, and the Midland Railway's station was rebuilt on the site of Arthington's Brewery. The printing works was built by Nicholsons and involved extensions to the basic plan of the malthouse (cf. 1893 O.S. and 1908 O.S.) and further developments as illustrated in an engraving in the Leeds Chamber of Commerce Year Book 1910.

136. **Steam Plough & Locomotive Works, Leathley Road/Hunslet Road.**

John Fowler designed his first steam plough before 1859 and Kitson's Airedale Foundry (140), made the earliest models. He went into business on his own account in 1860. Fowler's Steam Plough works were advertising in 1863 (Jones) and steam ploughs and tractors form the mainstay of their advertising ever since. In 1871 a fire caused damage estimated at between £2 - £3000 and the works were rebuilt by Nicholsons. The business was built on the supply of steam ploughing tackle and then on road traction engines, many of which were exported to the expanding empire. The firm was of such importance that when Heppers did a valuation of Fairbairn Lawson prior to their amalgamation with Coombe Barbour in 1899, Fowlers were used as a comparison. The site was valued at

1. *British Printer* vol. 77 p.84 'Arnolds of Leeds - 100 Years of Printing' (1963)


3. Mayhall *Annals* 15.4.1871
Wilson's
Spanish Leather Works
Based on 1847 O.S.
£2114\textpounds{} and the buildings at £55486, in both cases lower per square yard than Fairbairns.\textsuperscript{1}

Part of the Fowler works was the site of the Spanish Leather works in Leathley Lane. John Wilson began business in Mabgate in 1823 and moved to Hunslet about 1834 then the firm became Wilson, Armistead and Co. (Baines & Newsome 1838), in 1853 it had become Wilson, Walker and Co. (White) and then the business was transferred to Sheepscar in 1863.

\textbf{137. Hunslet Engine Works, Jack Lane.} The Railway Foundry on Cumberland Street was begun in 1837 by Todd, Kitson & Co. Kitson soon withdrew to set up on his own and John Shepherd took over his share of the partnership. The site was loosely termed Pottery Field and included parts of Dow (Daw) Bridge Close, where there had once been a small and otherwise unrecorded pottery. Shepherd & Todd lasted from 1839 until 1844, when Todd moved out to the Sun Foundry (125). Shepherd was now joined by E.B. Wilson, a very dominant character who took over completely in 1846, when the works became E. Brown Wilson & Co. Wilson left in 1858 and the business was wound up in 1858. In 1859 the part of the site across Jack Lane was sold off to Hudswell Clarke, who built the Railway Foundry (138). In 1864 J.T. Leather bought the main site and began the Hunslet Engine Works. Leather sold out to G. & J. Campbell in 1871 and the HEC continued under that ownership until after 1914. The old Railway Foundry site was bought by Kitson to extend his Airedale Foundry (140) in 1880, prior to this it had been let to Sugden & Craven, engineers (White 1875).\textsuperscript{2} The plans shown are based on L.C. Holt 'A Hunslet Hundred' the standard work on the Hunslet Engine Co's history.

\textsuperscript{1} Leeds City Archives, Hepper Valuation Book 270 1899 pp191-201.
\textsuperscript{2} Rivers Commission (1867) Down Beck p.201 198 Old Railway Foundry J. Routh 129 iron workers.
138. **Railway Foundry, Jack Lane.** The site was originally Lot 6 of the Railway Foundry Estate and was sold to Hadswell and Clarke in 1860 who built an iron foundry 'The New Railway Foundry' (Jones 1863): This soon developed into an engineering concern specialising in narrow-gauge railway locomotives, not in direct competition to the Hunslet Engine Co., across Jack Lane. The works became plainly 'The Railway Foundry, Jack Lane' and continued in the same ownership for over a century. The offices bear the date of construction but there are many different additions to the original works.¹

139. **Dawbridge Mill, Hunslet Lane/Blucher Street.** Although noted in the 1834 Factories Inquiry no date was given for the start of the business. The earliest record is in 1822 (Baines) when Gama & Sons, woollen merchants, were listed here. The mill was a scribbling mill with a 24 h.p. engine by Boulton & Watt, rated at £50. The beck passing under the Dawbridge on Hunslet Lane was apparently important for the supply of water for the engine. This Italian owned business was managed by Antonio de Macedo in 1834 and he described the mill as employing 75 hands, 34 men, 14 women, 12 weavers, 4 spinners and 6 burlers. This shows that the merchant, originally involved in scribbling in the 1820s had by the 30s extended into the manufacturing side with his own weavers and spinners. The balance of the different classes of workers implies that merchanting was still important and that work was done on commission for other clothiers. The mill closed down in 1839 and the building formed the nucleus of the new Airedale Foundry.


Airedale Foundry, Hunslet Road. This was started by another engineer trained in the Round Foundry, in 1839. The foundry owners were Kitson & Laird but in a short time the business had become Kitson, Thompson & Hewitson and continued in this style until 1863 (Jones) by which time Thompson had gone. W.W. Hewitson, a Quaker, died that year and the firm continued until 1938 as Kitson & Co. Although mainly locomotive builders, Kitson, like the neighbouring firms, also made armaments and doubtless this contributed to the elevation of Kitson to the peerage as Viscount Airedale. The works developed and by 1908 had been extended to include the site of the Airedale Brewery. This is first noted as the premises of a woollen merchant, J. Taylor (Baines 1817). In 1822 (Baines) it was Taylor & Wainhouse, but the rate book showed that Taylor was the owner and E. Wainhouse his tenant and that besides the house there was a warehouse and dye house. From about 1830 until after 1853 it was the Airedale Brewery of William Spong. The general style of the Airedale Foundry suggests that it was rebuilt about 1890-1900. Its history is dealt with by E. Kitson Clarke in 'Kitson of Leeds'.

Jack Lane New Pottery, Jack Lane. This seems to have been started in 1839 by Jesse Platts but soon was taken over by W. Hardy & W. Robinson. It operated as Robinson & Son until after 1914 being called Jack Lane Pottery, Jack Lane New Pottery and Hebden Paddock Pottery at different times. It is described as 'common earthenware' and its only products recorded are stone bottles. The site is now part of extensions to Hudswell Clarke's Railway Foundry.

1. Mayhall Annals 7.5.1863.
142. **Dolphin Foundry, Sayner Road, Hunslet.** This began about 1863 (Jones) as W. West's engineering works but by 1866 (White WR) it had changed hands and had become Beaumont, Williams & Co. iron and brass foundry. By 1899 (Kelly WR) it had become Campbell & Hunter, machine tool makers, Dolphin Foundry, Sayner Lane. This firm continued until recently and specialised in boiler making machinery.\(^1\)

143. **St. Helen's Mills, Hunslet Lane, Glasshouse Street, Whitehouse Street.** The Wilkinson family played an active part in the wool trade at the start of the 19th century. As merchants they were in Meadow Lane in 1798 (Morris) and appeared on this site as Wilkinson & Pullan in 1792,\(^2\) but in 1807 (Wilson) James & William Wilkinson were listed as merchants in Hunslet Lane. In 1823\(^3\) they were listed as tenants of this small scribbling mill and the Factories inquiry (1834) showed that they had rebuilt the mill in 1824 with a 24 h.p. engine and that as W. & E. Wilkinson they had been going since 1827. They were worsted spinners and only used 7 h.p. themselves. The rest of the power went to other occupants of the mill, such as Dawson & Baker, stuff manufacturers, (1839 Baines & Newsome) and R.P. Busk, listed in that directory as 'engineers, St. Helen's Foundry' - this was probably the same Busk that developed the wet spinning of flax in his Brewery Moor side mill (178). Wilkinson (John & Son) continued at St. Helen's Mills but as felt carpet makers, until about 1885 when the premises were taken over by Ellis wood and renamed St. Helen's Dyeworks. They

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1. Illustrations of boiler making machines in Cassier's Magazine (1900) pp 34, 37, 46, also in the Leeds Chamber of Commerce Year Book 1920.
2. Sun CS 390/607266 Wilkinson & Pullan, scribbling mill with steam engine (1792)
3. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 (702) Owner, Mrs. Pearson, tenant, J. Wilkinson scribbling mill, 6 h.p. RV £10 16s. Od.
had 6 large kettles, 6 dollys, 12 burl dying machines and drew water from a borehole by means of 2 x 10" artesian pumps (YI 1888). The most significant feature mentioned was that they obtained power from C. Pawcett's, so the sharing of power noted in 1834 seems to have continued. By the turn of the century Ellis Wood had been replaced by T.B. Cumpston & Sons, linen and canvas makers (Kelly 1906 - 14) 76 looms, and other occupants included M.E. Forrit (twine and rope makers) and Wilcock & Sons fruit preservers. Another neighbour in the mills was a brush maker, Burrow, Davis, who began in North Street before 1875 (White) and were on Whitehouse Street by 1889 (Kelly WR) and still are in business. If Burrow, Davis occupied the Whitehouse Street/Hunslet Road corner of the St. Helen's mill site then the adjacent corner, Hunslet Road/Glasshouse Street was occupied by engineers possibly from Busk's day. J. Simpson began pail and perambulator making here in 1858 and was joined by T.C. Fawcett in 1864. They were listed as Simpson Fawcett & Co. machine tool makers in 1866 (White WR) but Fawcett began a brick-making machinery business in Burmantofts, on the brickfields, in 1866 (YI 1888). The pram and pail making business was moved to Black Bull Street in 1871 (100) and Fawcett developed his brick-making machinery works on the site, using two 500 h.p. engines (YI 1888) with power to spare for his neighbour. The works shows some fine brickwork on the main frontage. This site is an interesting example of development based on a common power supply to multiple users.

144. Silver Cross Pram Works, Whitehouse Street, Hunslet. J. Wilson began his perambulator making business in a part of Perseverance Mill, on Dewsbury Road (123) about 1889. Trade was good and he

1. LE 14.4.1883 'Peeps into Leeds Industry.'
moved to a new factory in Whitehouse Street in 1898 (dated door arch) with Silver Cross over the front, from his first address. As W. Wilson & Sons the business continued until after 1950 when it moved out to larger premises in an old mill at Guiseley.

145. **Union Foundry, Hunslet Lane.** This site was originally a press shop belonging to Joseph & Joshua Ingham, woollen merchants (Morris 1807) it was one of several properties they owned on this part of Hunslet Lane. It consisted of a press shop and cropping shop rated at £43, a fairly substantial property. As Ingham Bros. the woollen merchants became manufacturers on the nearby site and sold the property to Waltons, Morton & Co. who turned it into the Union Foundry (Baines 1839). In 1845 (Williams) it was listed as Gill & Wainwright but according to their successors, it was taken over by Hill in 1844, who was not listed then, but Shepherd Wilkinson & Co., flax machine makers were also at the Union Foundry in 1845. Shepherd had come from the Railway Foundry, where he had been in partnership with Todd from 1839 until 1844 and then with W. Brown Wilson until 1846. It seems that he had anticipated his move from the Railway Foundry when Todd left. In 1853 (White) the sole occupants were Shepherd, Hill & Spink and soon afterwards it became Shepherd, Hill & Co. and the business continued until the end of the century, under the direction of John Shepherd's sons who employed 300 men. They were followed by J. Bowling & Co. and from machine tool makers the Union Foundry became an iron foundry (Kelly 1906). Bowling's lasted ten years and then the works became Yorkshire Engineering Supplies, brass foundry (1914 Kelly). The early association with the inghams survive in Ingham Street, running by the site from Hunslet Lane.

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1. **Century's Progress** 1893 p.154
Brookfield Foundry, Brookfield Terrace, Hunslet Road. This is first mentioned in 1875 (White) as being occupied by G. Dyson, iron founder, Brookfield Street. There is a strong possibility that it was an outworks for Dyson's East Street Foundry across the river, one of the oldest established iron founders in Leeds. In 1896 it was bought by the Leeds Co-operative Society and became their cabinet and brush works. The bird's eye view\(^1\) shows that there was little structural change by the new owners and the lay-out is typical of a medium sized foundry of the last quarter of the century.

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1. G.J. Holyoake L.I.C.S. Jubilee Celebrations (1897) p.181 (Manchester)
Hunslet Road  River Aire  Sayner's Lane  Goodman Street

Site 147  Brookfield Mill
148  Standard Works
149  Airedale Works/Sayner Lane Flax Mill
150  Larchfield Works
151  Larchfield Foundry
152  Larchfield Mills
153  Braime's Lamp Works
154  Clarence Iron & Steel Works
155  Hunslet Glass Works
156  Albert Nail Works
157  Star Works
158  Accommodation Foundry
159  Albert Tool Works
160  Gouarne's Hunslet Cart & Wagon Works
161  Clarence Dyeworks/Airedale Chemical Works
    Airebank Sawmill
162  Albert Glass Works
163  Larchfield Dyehouse/Goodman Street Works
164  Brass Foundry, Goodman Street, Matlkiln, Larchfield Road
165  Progress Mineral Water Works
166  Hunslet Nail Works
167  Cut Nail Works
168  Victoria Mills
169  Nevins Foundry
170  Patent Lock Works
171  Providence/Airebank Mills
172  Hunslet Mills
173  Hunslet Linen Works
147. **Brookfield Mill, Sayner Lane, Hunslet Road.** The Brook family were well established in Leeds and John Brool was Mayor in 1736. The family house stood at the corner of Hunslet Lane and what became South Brooke Street. His sons John and Edward started on their own as woollen merchants in 1791 and their premises included a cloth finishing shop, rented from S.A. Ward and a warehouse and glossing shop of their own.\(^1\) Further from the road was their main establishment, consisting of a dry house, press shops, burling house and cropping shop.\(^2\) The Brooks continued as cloth finishers, apparently without using power, until 1845 (Williamson) and then moved completely into merchanting with an office in Bishopgate. It would seem that a steam engine was installed because their successors, D. Sykes, cloth dresser, called it Brookfield Mills. In 1875 (White) it was J. Sykes, cloth dresser, S. Blakey, cloth manufacturer, J. Ramsbottom, engineers, J. Longbottom & Co. galvanisers, and Greaves Bros., Leeds File works. Woollens dominated the mill and in 1889 (Kelly WR) only D. Dixon & Brother, woollen manufacturers, shared the mills with Sherwood Wilson, cloth dressers. The fluidity of occupants is illustrated in the *Leeds Illustrated* (1892) "J. Whittaker, scribbler of angola, worsted etc., wastes, recently moved to Brookfield Mills, Sayner Lane. Previously at Monkbridge Mill (burnt out) then Darlington Street, then Kirkstall Road." Whittaker was very transient and in the twentieth century there was more stability. Wood & Middleton cloth finishers, (Kelly 1906) became H. Middleton & Son by 1914. R. Glover, cloth finishers, became Lund & Cragg in the same period.

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 (751) RV £16 (738) £4 4s. Od.
2. *Ibid.* (744) RV £28
The Standard Engineering Co. hydraulic engineers were there for ten years as were E. Procter & Co., flag and bunting makers although they called their part 'Standard Works' at one point (Kelly 1906). Procters moved across the river to York Street in 1911.

148. **Standard works, Sayner Lane.** This strictly is an extension of the Airedale works, built about 1900 and occupied by the Standard Engineering Co. (see above).

149. **Airedale works, Sayner Lane.** This flax mill was most likely built about 1863-4 and was originally known as Sayner Lane Flax Mill, Parker Bros. Parkers had been in the flax trade for many years, B. Parker was listed in 1822 (Baines) as a rope, twine and waste dealer in Water Lane. The work changed as the fortunes of the flax industry declined and Parkers continued until after 1914 but from flax spinners they turned to mungo spinning and finally to waste dealers. In 1889 (Kelly WR) they shared the works with the Leeds Hemp Spinning Co., this was perhaps a joint venture with Briggs, Balm Road Mill (214) and the site 'Airedale Works' is marked as Hemp spinning on the 1908 O.S. From 1906 onwards W. Smith were flax spinning in the works, but once again, at this period many flax spinners were also drawing hemp as they moved into the coarse twine and string business.

150. **Larchfield Works, Hunslet Road.** This was known as Larchfield Foundry from 1840 until 1866. On the death of Pym Nevins, owner of Larchfield Mills (152) the estate was sold to Goodman for £1500 in 1835. In turn part was sold to Robert Wood, machine maker, the following year. He paid 6s. 6d. per sq. yard for 2497 sq. yards .. with right to pipe to a conduit at Nevin’s Mill. More land was bought from the Goodman estate in 1838
43336 sq. yards for £1409 and a mortgage taken out with Beckett & Gott's Bank in 1840. In 1845 Robert Wood & Sons were listed as millwrights at Larchfield Foundry. Prior to their move they had had works in Jack Lane, next to Bower's Copperas works (193). They continued in business as engineers (White) with a mortgage of £8000. The mortgage was taken over by Wickman & A. Burroughs Evans in 1905 and by 1909 G. Mann Ltd., who had taken over the works in 1905, cleared the outstanding debt and became full owners. George Mann was a printers engineers who began in Elland Road (221), the business went into liquidation in 1933. Possible intruders on the site, after the end of the Wood era include Robson & Bucktrout, seed crushers, Larchfield Works (Jones 1863) and C. Clarke sugar boiler, Larchfield Works (Kelly WR 1889).

151. Larchfield Foundry, South Accommodation Road. This iron foundry was built on vacant land on the north side of the Larchfield estate c. 1863. It seems to have been an off shoot of J. Henry's Manor Road Foundry (44) which latterly became shared with N.J. Barr, steel stockholders (1913).

152. Larchfield Mills, Hunslet Lane. "The Romance of Old Leeds" states that this mill had the first steam engine in Leeds.

1. LCD 18098
2. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 48 millwrights shop £1 15s. Od. machine shop and engine £13 14s. 2d.
3. LCD 18098
   *ibid.* (1871) p.104 John Bucktrout dyewood cutter 16 hands Rv. £100 Output 800 tons dyewood £4750 30 h.p. engine 300 tons coal used.
5. LCD 18098
6. Mattison & Meakin 'Romance of Old Leeds' p.43
Certainly it was one of the earliest to use a Boulton & Watt engine. The Larchfield estate changed hands several times in the eighteenth century. It was bought by Obadiah Dawson for £1155 in 1765 from Baron Moffit. 'Dawbridge Close and Cross Platt, otherwise Daw Ings.' The land was let to a widow, Anne Rayner. In 1784 Dawson mortgaged the estate to Mary Rhodes for £2000 and the mortgage passed to her daughters, Rachel and Mary Milnes. In 1790 rmy Nevins bought the land with a loan of £1500 at 4 per cent from T. Jowett, woolstapler, his father-in-law. He continued to draw on this source of capital to the tune of £3500 by 1830. In conjunction with J. Brooke (147) he borrowed £2750 from Abel Smith, the banker.1 In March 1796 Nevins & Gatliffe installed a 16 h.p. sun and planet gear Boulton & Watt engine, 2 to power a scribbling mill. Sam Gatliffe was not long in partnership with Nevins, his main interest was in the family wool business, with a wool store on Hunslet Lane and offices in Park Place, he was also involved with Musgrave in a cotton mill in Simpson Field. A 16 h.p. Pullan engine was added in 1818 when the cloth dressing section was developed. Nevins put the estate on the market in October 1820, but it was not sold. The details suggest the development of the site, Lot I was a nine bedroom house with the usual offices: two 'warehouses', three storeys high used as a packing shop, counting house and for spinning and weaving; a three storey building 32 ft. x 22 ft. used as a press shop, with shearing rooms over, and a tenter ground:

"suitable for a merchant, in extensive business"

1. LCD 18098
   RE 32/155018 - 9 (1797)
   Nevins & Gatliffe £3625 and £1575
   IM 28.11.1829
There was no mention of power being used at all, so that it seems that this was the original merchant establishment typical of the many round about that part of Leeds.

Lot II was the scribbling mill, four storeys high, with six scribblers, nine carders with billies, six stocks, two willeys, and this was contiguous with a three storey block, containing an indigo mill, brushing mill, twisting frame and a 16 h.p. engine. The two units had a combined length of 72 ft.

There was another mill for cloth dressing (built in 1818) which was three storeys high, 60 ft. x 24 ft. powered by a 16 h.p. engine, which housed a steam heated dry house, two stocks, two gigs, and 72 pairs of shears. The remainder of the mill complex was the dyeing section, with a dyehouse, 90 ft. x 24 ft., with nine blue vats, a black dyehouse, a wool dry house with perforated tiled floors, and a three storey weaving shed, 25 ft. x 22 ft. Within the yard were two houses "suitable for overlookers".

This was the newly developed manufacturing side of the trade.

By 1834 Nevins & Son employed over 500 hands, 300 men, 64 women, the remainder being children. Apart from scribbling it was a fulling and dying mill and there were 140 looms. In 1836 the Larchfield estate was in the hands of trustees, Beckett, Gott etc., and the occupant in 1839 (Baines & Newsome) was W. Kirk, a fulling miller, who later was in business at the Borough Mills (56). In 1845 the estate was sold to Sir George Goodman, first mayor of reformed Leeds and son of Benjamin Goodman, a prominent woollen merchant with warehouses in Hunslet Lane (72). Kirk seems to have left and been replaced by the Websters as fulling millers and cloth manufacturers. Goodman sold the mill, on mortgage, to Donisthorpe & Croft in 1852. Both of these were

1. **Factories Inquiry (1834) Vol. 3 C.1. 138**
involved in the development of worsted combing and consequently involved in litigation with Lister, of Bradford. Also involved were Taylor, Wordsworth (23) who made the Donisthorpe combing machine. In 1864 Donisthorpe & Croft sold out to Goodman's trustees, Lupton & Chadwick and the firm continued as J. Crofts & Co. In 1889 (Kelly) the occupants were G. Clarke and Sands & Mundell, cloth manufacturers. Clough, Ramsden, worsted coating makers, came into Larchfield Mill in 1890 (Century's Progress p.154). Later they moved out to Brick Mills, Rudsey. Larchfield continued as a cloth mill, but with several tenants until after 1914. The main user was Sands & Mundell, with S.A. Mortimer until 1910. Mortimer vanished and others included E. Hinchcliffe, J. Lodge & Sons (Kelly 1906/7) all woollen manufacturers. For four years (1907-11) T. Hullah, engineers was in Larchfield Mill, and in 1914, as well as Sands & Mundell there were T. MacNaughton, worsted manufacturer, H.J. Hodgson, flock manufacturer, and J. Bell & Son, cloth millers, with Wainwright & Heild, dyers, also. (Kelly 1914).

The original mill block still stands in the centre of the later buildings. It is typical of the early period, stone built with stone slates on the low pitch roof. The next addition, in 1817, cannot be traced but an indenture of 1854 between Robert Wood, Larchfield Foundry, and Donisthorpe & Croft 're conduit' refers to a new mill. This is a major site in the history of the woollen industry in Leeds but there is little worthy of preservation left.

153. Braime's Lamp Works, Hunslet Road, Goodman Street. The S.W. corner of the Larchfield estate was the last to be built upon. The building is dated 1905 and was the first works of T.F. Braime & Co., oil lamp and metal pressing makers. They moved to a site adjacent to the Union Foundry (145) and built a very large works indeed by 1920.
154. **Clarence Iron & Steel Works, Clarence Road.** The fields belonging to the Denison & Wilkinson estates were sold in 1862-3. Land on the west side of Denison Street (now Clarence Road) was sold to Taylor Bros., in 1866 but they were already on the site as Clarence Iron Works, New Dock Road in 1863 (Jones).\(^1\) It continued as Taylors throughout the period under consideration. In 1873\(^2\) they had 17 puddling furnaces and 5 rolling mills. They had a reputation as suppliers of 'Best Yorks. Iron' and for outsize steel castings.\(^3\) In 1895 they were noted for their open hearth steel forgings.\(^4\) Little can be said of this fine example of late Victorian foundry building which includes premises on both sides of Clarence Road.

155. **Hunslet Glass Works, South Accommodation Road.** The site formed part of the Larchfield estate which was bought by Goodman from the trustees of Pym Nevins in 1845. Goodman's trustees in turn sold this part, in the angle of Clarence Road (Denison Street) and South Accommodation Road, to S. Scott, glass manufacturer, partner in the bottle works on Balm Road (191). Scott died in 1866 and the property, including a maltkiln let to T. Wood (White WR), passed to his son John who had already taken control of the business. The works became one of the leading bottle making plants in the north of England, first as J. Scott & Co. and after 1875 as Alexander & Austin, which became Alexander & Co. about 1885 and continued under A. Alexander

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1. *Rivers Commission* (1867) p.194 12 Clarence iron Works
   Taylor Bros. & Co. 500 iron workers.
3. Mayhall Annals 28.1.1868 'Taylor Bros. made some of the largest steel hoops, 10$\frac{1}{2}$ diameter, 6" broad and 1$\frac{1}{2}$" thick.
4. Society of the Chemical Industry, Leeds Meeting 1895, p.43
until after 1914 (Kelly). It seems that Alexander and his father leased the plant from the Scott family since S. Scott Stanley inherited it in 1896 by which time the maltkiln was used by J. Tempest. Stanley turned this maltkiln into the Premier Picture Palace in 1912 and let it to J. Lambert.¹

The glass works were in a courtyard of outbuildings and cottages with one large glass cone built by Scott. By 1883² under E. Alexander, the works used a Siemens continuous melt gas furnace, installed about 1875. This required 9000 cu. ft. of gas (from 4v tons of coal) to make 76000 bottles in a five day week. The specialities of the firm were patent stoppered bottles, Codd’s (the lemonade bottle with a glass marble stopper) Valets, a wood and rubber stopper, and they were the only maker in the north of Cohen’s patent stopper, widely used for sterilised milk bottles. The plant layout consisted of a western range of maintenance shops and the grinding section. The entire northern range was the gas works feeding the Siemens furnace on the east, next to the packing shed and warehouse. In the centre was the old cone furnace, no longer in use. The works was claimed to have one of the largest furnaces in the world (45 tons) in 1888 (Yorks. Ind.) Alexander was a leading bottle maker ready to take up new techniques and the invention by Sir William Siemens of a gas producer plant for his regenerative furnace in 1871, was an outstanding development which Alexander installed within four years alongside a tank furnace introduced by F. Siemens in Dresden in 1872. Glass bottle making became semi-automatic about 1890 and once again Alexanders were amongst the first to instal the new machinery.

1. LCD 11907

2. LE 17.3.1883 'Peeps into Leeds Industries'

Mayhall Annals 9.11.1864 reported the destruction of 18 houses built on Scott’s glass works tip, by fire from the tip.
156. **Albert Nail works, Donisthorpe Street.** This was originally part of the Larchfield estate of Pym Nevins and the nail works is first mentioned in 1889 (Kelly WR) as J. Grimshaw, Albert Nail Works, Pym Street. This is the 'front entrance' to the Larchfield Mills so it can only be assumed that Donisthorpe Street had not been made up at that date. Grimshaw was listed in 1875 (White) at Church Lane, Hunslet and from 1906 (Kelly) onwards was in Stafford Street, still calling it the Albert Nail works, and in partnership with Armistead, Grimshaw made nails from iron and brass wire but his successor on Donisthorpe Street, Richmond & Sons Ltd., specialised in malleable castings 'Star' boot and shoe protectors and the works were renamed 'Star Works'. Indeed in Lobinson (1910/11) they are described as 'malleable iron founders'. By 1914 they had bought out the Albert Tool works across the road (159).

157. **Star Works, Donisthorpe Street.** This is the last part of the Larchfield estate to be developed at this side and was built on by H. Richmond & Sons, Star Boot Protectors at the turn of the century.

158. **Accommodation Foundry, Donisthorpe Street.** (Donisthorpe Foundry)

This site was the northern part of Lot 21 in the sale of the Goodman estate in 1860, originally it had been part of the Larchfield estate. The land was sold by the trustees to Rhodes & Kenyon for £306 in 1864 and the following year Rhodes bought out Kenyon for £200 and took out a mortgage with Gledhill, an engineer, for £600. The business was called Kenyon & Co. Soho Foundry (White WR 1866) but soon became known as J. Rhodes (White 1875). In 1879 Rhodes was bankrupt for £1500 and sold out to W. Sands, iron founder. (In 1875 (White) H. Sands was listed

1. LCD 4343
in water Lane) Sands stayed until 1908 when the foundry was bought by J.B. Jubb 'foundry, cupola, engine, etc.'\(^1\) and J.B. Jubb & Sons brass, iron and steel founders, carried on until after 1914.

159. Albert Tool works, Donisthorpe Street. This was the southern part of Lot 21 of the Goodman estate sale and was bought by T. Jennings in 1860\(^2\). The firm carried out the business of toolmakers until about 1910 when the site was bought by H. Richmond & Sons for expansion of their boot protector works.

160. Gourne's wagon works, Goodman Street. (Hunslet Cart & wagon works) R.D. Gourne is listed here from 1906 (Kelly) onwards but not previously.

161. Clarence Dyeworks & Airedale Chemical works, Clarence Road.
The original dyeworks of J. Whitehead were founded in 1840 but it is not known where. The site was open field until the sale of the Denison & Wilkinson estate in 1862 (Lots 10-12). The earliest users seem to have been J. Wilkinson, felt carpet maker.\(^3\) Airedale Felt Works and Hirst, Brooke and Hirst, manufacturing chemists Airedale Chemical works. Whitehead only appears in 1888 (Yorkshire Industries) as Clarence Dyeworks. Hirsts continued until after 1889 (Kelly WR) but had been succeeded by Fox & Atkinson, oil cake manufacturers, by 1906/7 (Kelly).
Benjamin Vickers, Boar Lane (1875 White) oil merchants, were on the site by 1889 and by 1914 had taken it over completely for an oil and grease works. Hadley built the Airebank Saw Mills by South Accommodation Road about 1900.

162. Albert Glass works, Albert Street. These are marked 'disused' on the 1889 O.S. but were apparently in use in 1908. It is

   193 T. Jennings Iron works 12 men
2. ibid
   Felt Works 'woollen manufacturers' 3 men,
   15 Hirst Brooke & Tomlinson,
   Airedale Chemical works 14 men.
   p.201 195 Tannet Walkers 500 men
possible that they were built as an extension of the Hunslet (Bottle) Glass Works (155) and then were left unused until the turn of the century when they were used by Lax & Shaw, whose main works were in Belinda Street.


Smithson, Rayner & Ritchie were woollen merchants in 1798 (Morris) in Meadow Lane. G. Scholey was a dyer in Bowman Lane in 1822 (Baines). It would seem that Rayner & Scholey came together to take over Pym Nevins dyehouse after his death in 1836. Certainly Nevins carried out dying as a part of his operations (152). They are listed at Larchfield Dyehouse in 1839 (Baines & Newsome) and were still there in 1845 (Williams) but by 1853 it had become J. & W. Armitage. It is possible that they were all tenants of the Goodman estates since when this was broken up in 1861 the site seems to have been bought by Tannet, Walker & Co. for an iron and steel works. Tannet had connections with the Victoria Foundry at this time (34). As the Goodman Street Works Tannet walker developed a large hydraulic engineering business which survived until after 1914. In 1867 they employed 500 men.¹ Descriptions of the works are unknown but there are many illustrations of their machinery in various Year. Books.

164. Brass Foundry, Goodman Street/Malthouse, Larchfield Road.

This small brass foundry is typical of much of this size of firm. The Great Wilson Street north side was a line of such small firms. Originally this was E.A. Walker, machine tool makers, (Kelly WR 1885) but from 1900 onwards it was W.H. Smith's brass foundry, 56 Goodman Street. Behind it, fronting on to Larchfield Road is a malthouse, which was used by W. Naylor & Co., who from about 1880 controlled several maltshouses from their headquarters in Railway Street.

1. ibid.
Progress Mineral Water Works, Albert Nail Works, Stafford Street, Hunslet. Tucked behind the houses of Stafford Street are the Progress Works. The entry is by the Albert Nail Works, a five bay block continuing the line of the houses with a single storey gate lodge/office. As already noted the Albert Nail Works were originally behind the Larchfield Mills (156) and were started by Grimshaw, and in partnership with Armistead moved the nail works here about 1906, where they continued until very recently. Towards the latter part of the 19th century the mineral water trade developed from the bottling of spa waters to the production of carbonated drinks. C.B. Inman started the Progress Mineral water works before 1889 (Kelly WR) and the business was taken over by his sons H.H. & A.E. Inman at the turn of the century. They lasted for some ten years when they were bought out by E.R. Shaw & Co. Ltd., of 68 Victoria Street.

Hunslet Nail Works, Atkinson Street. This works was started in 1868 by B. Mountain & Son (Yorks.ind, 1888) and by 1908 the works had taken in the chemical works lying in the same block but had given up the side facing Atkinson Street. Some idea of the output of the works can be gained from the advertisement in 1875 (White) which claimed 120 tons of nails were made each week. These were wire nails in brass and iron and brads, stamped from thin sheet iron.

Cut Nail Works, Atkinson Street; C. & E. Roberts built these works soon after Mountains. The details of nail making are given in the Leeds Illustrated (1892). They used a 200 h.p. compound beam engine by Whitham & Sons, Monkbridge Foundry. Roberts continued in business under the brand name 'Hare Brand' and took over the Atkinson Street premises of Mountains about 1900.

This flax mill was built by W.B. Holdsworth about 1835-8 from the profits of his Lands Court flax enterprise (58). The original brick built mill still stands, 6 storeys high, 3 bays wide and 16 bays long, with a boiler house at the north end. At right angles to this block was another 5 storey mill facing on to Goodman Street and connected to the first mill by a stair block. Both were built before 1840 and other buildings were added later including a three storey mill. Holdsworths continued here until after 1875 (White). Like other flax spinners they were affected by a turn-out of flax reelers in 1847 over a cut in wages. ¹ They employed 700 in 1862. ² Holdsworths were followed by another long established flax spinning firm, Titley & Co. from Water Lane (40). Their mills listed in 1888 (Yorks. Ind.) show no further building of any consequence had taken place but add that there were 4 boilers (33' x 7½' diam.) feeding a 700 h.p. horizontal engine. This must have been fairly new as it was typical of a cotton mill engine of the 1870s. By the turn of the century Titley's had been replaced by a twine manufacturer, E. Hawkesworth & Co. a former Titley man and the mills were let out to various other firms, Botterill Seanor & Co., clothiers, Horner & Sons, clothiers, J.L. Stancliff, currier & boot makers (Victoria Leather Works). All these lasted until after 1914 and in addition there were Lewiss Smith & Co., boot dealers (Kelly 1906-7) J.A. Hargreaves & Sons, paper merchants (1910/11 Robinson) and the Keystone Varnish Co. (1914 Kelly).

Basically these mills are still as built by Holdsworth before 1840.

¹ Mayhall Annals May 1847.

169. Nevins Foundry, Goodman Street. This iron foundry was started in 1865 by the Hill Brothers. In 1867 they employed 37 men\(^1\) and continued in business until they were taken over a few years ago by the Hunslet Engine Co. By 1888 (Yorks. ind.) they employed 100 men and were specialist casters of cylinders, mostly for railway engines and so supplying the three locomotive builders nearby.

170. Lock works, South Accommodation Road. This began as J. Parker, screw and bolt maker, about 1853 (White). Originally Parker had been a chain and nail maker in Marsh Lane (1845 Williams). Parkers were followed by J. Kaye & Sons who built the present works in 1884. They began in 1868 in Kirkstall Road, moved to Bank works, Kirkgate (1875 White) and came to the 'Patent Lock Works' in 1884 (Yorks. Ind. 1888). They continued there developing the business from locks for railway carriage doors, etc., to light pressings for oil cans, etc.

171. Providence (Airebank) Mills, South Accommodation Road. These began about 1863 (Jones) as the Providence woollen mill of Fletcher, Whitehead & Co., cloth manufacturers, and continued until after 1875 (White). The next owners were Isaac Dodgshun & Sons, of Manor Road Mill (45) blanket makers. They had power looms installed in sheds built by J. Seasons. Dodgshuns continued there until after 1914 (Kelly).

172. Hunslet Mills, Goodman Street. J. Wilkinson was a leading woollen merchant at the turn of the century (1798 Morris, 1807 Wilson) who moved over to flax spinning. He built Hunslet mill about the same time as Holdsworth (1835-38) but seems to have less good fortune with a bigger business. The turn-out of 1847\(^2\) affected him and in

1. *ibid.*

2. *Mayhall Annals* may 1847
1850 gales blew down a new building, 3 storeys high, over the boiler house. In 1854 the cholera outbreak was centred on Hunslet Mill and the following year J. Wilkinson died. In 1865 there was a major fire (£15000) followed by another in 1866 which did £9000 worth of damage, small wonder that Wilkinson & Co. went bankrupt in 1867. There was a change of use and from a flax mill it became a blanket makers, M. Oldroyd & Son until about 1900. Then came a down-turn and E.O. Dodgson took over the blanket making until after 1914 and most of the mill was let off. Chadwick Bros., clothiers and Jackson, leather merchant, were there from 1906 until after 1914. Others were Broadhead & Conyers, leather manufacturers, Northern Machine Screws, and W. Gott, builder, from 1906 (Kelly) until 1910/11 (Robinson); Goodby's, engineers, were there in 1910/11 and the Eureka Boiler Compound Manufacturers were there in 1914 (Kelly). Hunslet Mill covers a large site by the river, It is interesting to note that there are views of the mill, from the east, as Dodgson & Hargreaves blanket mill (p.118) and from the west, as Chadwick Bros., manufacturers of fancy worsteds, coatings and serges (xix) in the 1920 Leeds Chamber of Commerce Year Book.

Hunslet Linen Works, Goodman Street. The first mention of the Hunslet Linen Works was in 1863 (Jones). It has always been in the same hands, Richard Buckton and his family. The two main

1. ibid. 5.2.1850
2. ibid. 10.3.1854
3. ibid. 7.9.1856 died J. Wilkinson Jr of Gledhow Mount, built Hunslet Mill
4. ibid. 18.10.1865 'flax mill destroyed by fire, insured with London and Liverpool insurance Co. 1.12.1866 J.F. Wilkinson's flax mill part-burnt out. 18.3.1867 Wilkinson & Co. flax spinners, bankrupt for £20,000.

Rivers Commission (1867) p.194. 16, Hunslet Mills, flax spinning 1500 hands.
sources of detail of the business are slightly contradictory. According to *Yorkshire Industries* (1888) the business began in East Street in 1847 with hand looms. In 1853 it was at Steander and moved to Goodman Street in 1868. In 1888 it employed 360 workers, mostly girls and women, at an average wage of 8 to 16s. per week. In the 1910 *Leeds Chamber of Commerce Year Book*, a full page advertisement (p. 242) gives an illustration of the works, a portrait of the founder and a potted history of the enterprise. It agrees that the start was in East Street but gives the date as 1845. Then came a move to Atkinson Street and further expansion led to the building of the Hunslet Linen Works in 1869, with an area of 8600 sq. yards. Richard Buckton was joined by his son, Richard in 1866. Richard senior died in 1890, his son in 1898. Walter Buckton & Harry Scott took over the business until 1909 when Buckton took sole control. The firm is of interest since there were never many linen manufacturers in Leeds and Bucktons survived when most of the others perished. The illustration shows clearly that they were linen weavers and as well as flax spinners. Most of the site was taken up with single storey, north-lighted loom sheds, with a yard for bleaching like a tenter garth. The brick panels in the wall are very neatly bordered with dog-tooth moulding of brick.
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174. **Hunslet Hall Pottery**, Hunslet Hall Road. The pottery began in 1792 following the move of Samuel Petty & Samuel Rainforth from Leathley Road (131). Although this was known as Petty's Pottery the lease seems to have been in the name of Rainforth. In 1817 it became Petty & Hewitt and in 1825 Sam: Petty & Son. Petty now owned the pottery but it was let to John Mills from 1825 until 1844^2^ when Petty sold the property; Mills seems to have continued to work there until the 1860s but shared the premises with A. Crossley from 1853 (White) Crossley was last recorded at Hunslet Hall Pottery in 1875 (White) and W. Lupton, pottery, 6 Disraeli Place, Hunslet Hall, was listed in 1889 (Kelly WR). The site was completely built over for housing before 1900. It seems that after 1844 the business was in a poor state and the pottery was not always in use. It was possibly bought out by Taylors Jack Lane Pottery (182) and closed down for its value as a building site.

175. **Highfield Mills**, Lady Pit Lane, Dewsbury Road. Highfield House is pre-1847 and Highfield Mills were built in the grounds before 1866 (White WR) but not much before. They were used by Carr & Butterworth for felt cloth manufacturing but by 1875 (White) in addition to the felt cloth business G. Butterworth was cloth making and Carr & Butterworth were also making felt carpets. The business came completely under the Butterworths and by 1889 (Kelly WR) was trading as G. Butterworth & Son, felt cloth makers. By the turn of the century Highfields Mills had been rebuilt as a clothing factory for H. Moore & Co. (Kelly 1906/7 etc.)

1. Leeds City Archives, 7N 245 (1800) Lease for 21 years to S. Rainforth for pottery, warehouses and oval from Ingram Estates
2. IM 15.6.1844 Sale of Pottery by S. Petty.
3. Holbeck S.V. Minutes April 1848 Petty's Pottery, 12 h.p. engine 'standing'
176. Forgrove Engineering Co., 8 Admiral Street, Dewsbury Road. This is only a small works but is included since it was used by the Forgrove Machine Co., from 1905 until after 1914 (Kelly). The firm began in the Union Mills further down Dewsbury Road (62) in 1901. The name is a compound of the founders, Forbes & Groves, names. The company make wrapping machinery and have expanded steadily since their foundation, firstly at the south end of Dewsbury Road then more recently they have built new works out at Seacroft.

177. Shirt Factory, Admiral Street, Dewsbury Road. This works completes the block from Dewsbury Road to Forgroves. During the period 1906-14 it was Smith's Shirt Factory.
MAP 0

Dewsbury Road  Hunslet Moor  Hillidge Road

Site 178  Brewery Moorside

179  Hartshead Works

180  Standard Works
178. **Brewery Moorside**, Hunslet. This is a complex site which includes not only a brewery and successor maltkiln but also Robert Busk's flax mill. John Green, potter and brewer, had a maltkiln on Moorside, and this was shown as a brewery in 1788 and 1791. Edward Armitage, the owner, insured a warehouse, cropping shop and malthouse in 1803 and there was also a 4 storey 'cotton house' tenanted by T. Naylor. Naylor and Ben Thompson, cotton spinners, were insuring their machinery for £500 in 1802 which suggests that the site was first used as a brewery and for cotton spinning but there is no mention of any steam power so possibly the carding engine was horse operated. The next record of the brewery is Baines (1817) when John Wood was listed as the brewer. In 1822 (Baines) Wood was listed only as a maltster, and sharing the site was John Dobson. The Dobsons remained there until very recently, first of all as tenants of the Armitage estate and then as owners from 1872 when R. Dobson bought the freehold.

Robert Busk took up flax spinning in 1816 using the wet process which had not been used successfully before. As far as is known the business closed down in 1830, when Busk was listed as a linen manufacturer. His mill was substantial and integrated. There were three engines, a 3 h.p. and a 16 h.p. Fenton as well as a 16 h.p. Stirk. There was a dry house, tenter house, flax mill

1. Sun CS/328/5-5594 £600 (1785) Rate books 1788, Goodchild Collection 1791 R.V. £100
2. Sun CS/52/748541 £7800 + £2000 malthouses (1803)
   Sun CS/52/748542 £700 (1803)
3. Sun CS/52/7411v2 £500 £1802)
4. LCD 10313
6. Lindley (18247)
Based on Teale's Rate Plan :: 1824

A = Dobson's Maltkiln with Horsec wheel

B = Robt. Busk's Flax mill etc.

a = malt mill (horse wheel)

M = malt kilns

Based on 1877 O.S.

The Brewery
Brewery hoorside

88 ft.
with warehouse and weaving shops. Callendar rooms, warping rooms and heckling shops over the stables, in 1823 with more rooms added in 1824.¹

After 1830 the site became a complex of malthouses and kilns which have been demolished since 1970.

179. Hartshead Works, Hillidge Road, Hunslet. This site lies between the road and Robinson’s pottery on Jack Lane (141) and originally was the extensive clay pit for that pottery. It is possible that there was a brick kiln on the site since the earliest reference was to C. Grosvenor & Sons (White CD 1875) Hartshill Iron Works, Hillidge Road and the family were brick makers, builders and contractors also. In 1908 the O.S. map shows it as the Hartshead Works (engineering) but the only trace of such use is in 1914 (Kelly) when the Hartshead Works were shown as being occupied by the Hart Engine Co. The brick field side of the site was most likely continued since L. Gould Ltd., had a brick yard at Hillidge Road in 1910-11 (Robinson). The site became derelict after the Great War and was used for housing in the 1930s.

180. Standard Works, Hillidge Road, Hunslet. Previously part of the grounds of the Hunslet workhouse the site was developed as a clothing factory at the turn of the century by Lubelski & Sons and they were joined by Charlton Bros., Standard Works, in 1910-11 (Robinson). Charltons seem to have been succeeded by the Utilus Coat Co. (Waterproofs) by 1914 (Kelly). But it is significant that Lubelski changed their telegraphic address from ‘Lubelski Hunslet’ (up to 1913) to ‘Utilus’², suggesting that the later business was a Lubelski subsidiary.

¹ Hunslet Rate book 1823/4
² LCYB 1913 and 1920.
MAP P

Jack Lane  Church Street, Hunslet  Beza Street

Site  181/2  Allison's & Taylor's Jack Lane New Pottery

183  Croydon Works

184  City Boiler Works/Moor End Ironworks

185  Hunslet Crown Glass Works/Flint & Bottle Glass Works

186  Hunslet Chemical Works

187  Electric Pottery

188  North Midland Glass Works

189  Joseph Street Flax Mill

190  Temple works

191  Excelsior Dyeworks

192/3/4  Bower's Chemical Works, Vitriol Works

Vulcan Foundry

195  Maltkiln, Richard Street

196  Calf Garth Mills/Hunslet Rolling Mills
MAP P

181/2 Taylor's Jack Lane New Pottery, Jack Lane and Hillidge Road, Hunslet and Allison's Pottery. Allison's is the older of these two potteries being started in 1809 by Joseph Allison\(^1\) but is possibly a little earlier.\(^2\) Joseph was followed by John and there was some development in 1824\(^3\) but the business was taken over by Taylors in 1840. Taylor began in 1817 and William is shown as owning a pottery rated at twice Allisons in 1823.\(^4\) In 1827 he added a slip house over on Low Road, Hunslet, next to the Mexboro' Arms to provide for the additional kiln built in 1826. William was succeeded by G. & S. Taylor in 1845 and the business continued until 1866 when it became S. Taylor. The contraction in trade which it seems began at this period continued and part of the site was sold for building so that by 1875 it was G. & S. Taylor, Hunslet New Pottery, Nook Street. The business failed and the premises were shared by James Atkinson, wagon builder, and G. Dance, brass founder (1906/7 Kelly) with Wood & Co., glass bottle manufacturers, Pottery Yard, Nook Street (Robinson 1910-11 & Kelly 1914). There is a strong probability that Woods were linked with G. Wood of the North Midland Glass Works on Balm Road (188).

\(^1\) Kidson, Leeds Old Pottery (1893) p.112
\(^2\) Yorkshire Poll Book 1807, J. Allison, potter
\(^3\) Hunslet Rate Book 729J Pottery and new rooms £5 2s. Od. (1824)
\(^4\) ibid. 729, W. Taylor, pottery, 2 kilns and 1 new kiln, 10 gns. (1826)
183. **Croydon Works**, Beza Street, Hunslet. This large engineering works was started in 1882 by Henry Berry (VI) and has been extended several times since. It specialises in hydraulic pumps and the products were extensively illustrated in directories, year books and engineering journals. The power came from a 30 h.p. compound Roby engine in 1892 (Leeds Illustrated) and the interior of the works was shown. It is a good example of the purpose built engineering works of the time, single storey workshops some thirty feet high with enough headroom for 'goliaths' to move large machine sections about the great floor space. In floor area Berry's is a large works with smaller workshops, stores and offices built onto the long walls with the gable ends offering large doors to the hangar like interior.

184. **Moor End Iron Works (City Boiler Works)** Gasholder Road, Hunslet. The original Clayton works was started in 1864 in Belinda Street (204) where Clayton, Son & Co., were millwrights (White WR 1866) and remained there for over ten years. By 1889 the works had moved to the present site, behind the Croydon works on Beza Street. The firm had changed from millwrights to boiler makers and, especially, makers of large tanks and gasholders (Kelly WR 1889) 'Clayton & Son & Co., gasholder manufacturers, Moor End Iron works'. The firm has continued to expand steadily and claimed to have built the largest tank in the world for Calcutta water works (1910). The Claytons are related by marriage to the owners of the Yorks. Patent Steam Wago Co. (218). The works is similar in style to its neighbour but has more yard space for storage of steel plates and girders.

185. **Hunslet Crown Glass works**, Jack Lane, Hunslet. The site of the Crown glass works lay to the south of Allisons & Taylors Potteries (182). The earliest mention of the site is in Baines's 1817
Directory, when it was listed as Joshua Bower, crown and window glass. The works was extended in 1827 by the addition of a new warehouse but the days of the making of crown glass were numbered by developments in the making of window glass by the cylinder and plate glass methods. Coupled with an increase in demand for window glass following the repeal of excise duty in 1845 and of window tax in 1851, crown glass made by hand could not compete in the mass market. Joshua Bower took over the adjacent site from John Bower and the Crown Glass works site was built over in the 1860s. The exact boundary between the two sites is not clear, it is possible that one of the large furnaces which seems to be in the Flint glass works was originally part of the Crown Glass factory but the line of Flint Place suggests that this furnace was within the Flint Glass works. The earliest evidence of the Flint Glass works is a letterhead dated 1820 which shows glassblowers at work making alembics. The proprietor was John Bower. Later letterheads show the glass works from Jack Lane and can be matched against Fowler's map of 1831. The rate book gives John Bower as owner occupier of the flint and glass bottle works and in 1826 a new calcining furnace and a small (3 h.p.) engine were added. In addition a warehouse was converted to a glasshouse. John Bower was last listed in 1845 (Williams) and in the Tithe Survey of 1846 the Hunslet Flint & Crown Glass Works were owned and occupied by Joshua Bower. Joshua Bower ran the business until 1881 when it was taken over by his grandson, William Brooke, as tenant with a £3000 mortgage by his father J.R. Brooke from Bower. This was repaid in 1896 and Brooke carried

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 729s Glasshouse £58 3s 0d.
   1827 new warehouse £7 10s. 0d.
2. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 729s R.V. £37 10s. 0d.
   1826 additions made as above.
on the business until 1932 when Wm. Brooke Ltd., went into liquidation, Pilkingtons being the main creditors. In 1888 (YI) Brooke employed 200 men and had 5 Siemens furnaces. The early emphasis on the making of alembics, shown on the letterheads between 1820 and 1838 indicates a close connection between the flint glass works and the chemical industry. It is significant that Joshua Bower had a large chemical works and a vitriol works a little lower down Jack Lane and that initially the scale of manufacture of chemicals and sulphuric acid was by batch methods using large glass alembics. As the chemical industry became more advanced in scale then the works turned over to the making of glass bottles for a variety of users, developing this line of products as the demand for chemical glassware declined. Wm. Brooke was also listed at the Albert Glass works, Atkinson Street (162) in 1889 (Kelly WR) but the U.S. map of that year shows the works to be disused. Following the takeover by 'Jossie' Bower it seems that the works were rebuilt, this would almost certainly have been done about 1880 when the Siemens furnaces were introduced into the cones.

186. Hunslet Chemical Works, Church Street, Hunslet. The earliest record of industry on this site is the rate book of 1823 when it was listed as a cudbear house tenanted by John Carr. In 1824 Lindley recorded that John Carr, cudbear manufacturer, had a 6 h.p. Boulton & Watt engine. He continued in business here until about 1850 and was succeeded by J. Nicholson who continued to expand the business on this site until taken over by Laporte Acids in the post war period. J. Nicholson & Sons were copper smelters, chemical manufacturers and makers of sulphuric acid.

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 282 owner, W. Bilton, Cudbear House £3 10s. 0d.

The use of cudbear went out rapidly with the introduction of heavy organic dyes based on coal-tar so a change of emphasis was required if the firm was to continue in business, after the 1880s.

187. Electric Pottery, Balm Road, Hunslet. This site was late in development for industrial use. James Wraith Senior was employed in a senior position at the Leeds Pottery in Jack Lane when it finally closed down in 1878. He started up on his own, but used the original Leeds Pottery patterns and moulds to produce 'Leeds Ware'. The exact location of his first pottery is somewhat obscure. There is no reference to him before 1906 (Kelly) at Balm Road, but J. & J. Senior, potters, were listed at 16a Hills Yard. It does not appear that there was ever a kiln in this area though. Senior continued making pottery at Balm Road until after 1914 (Kelly).

188. North Midland Glass Works, Balm Road, Hunslet. These glass works were built soon after 1840, they are not shown on the Fowler map of 1841 and appear on the 1846 Tithe Map, being owned and occupied by Roberts, Scott and Taylor, glass bottle makers. By 1853 (White) it was known as Scott and Co. (Bottles), Seven Arch Bridge. Scott moved to a new works on South Accommodation Road (155) in 1859 but it seems that Taylor continued to make glass bottles until 1863 when G. Wood took over (YI 1888) and Taylor moved to the Albert Glass Works (162), possibly once again connected with Scott at the Hunslet Glass Works (155). Wood's Midland Bottle Works continued in production until after 1914 (Kelly) using one cone all the time.
189. Joseph Street Mill, Hunslet. This was built as a flax mill (Temple works) for Alexander Patterson & Son, hemp and flax spinners, formerly of Trafalgar Mill (68) and the date 1872 is shown on the keystone of the archway. He soon had a tenant sharing the address, E. Archer, worsted spinner, (White 1875) but by 1893 (Century's Progress) Patterson claimed a large mill 'fronting Joseph Street, very highly mechanised, employing 175 workers and with a new steam engine' - Patterson did not last much longer though and after the turn of the century the flax mill had become a lithoprinters run by C. Lightowler, formerly chief clerk of Alf Cooke's (134). Lightowler continues at the former Temple works and specialises in lithoprinting on metal boxes.

190. Temple works, Joseph Street, Hunslet. It is almost certain that this was a part of Patterson's flax mill built in 1872 but it is three storey whereas the dated part is only two storey so that it is possible that this is later addition of c.1890. When Patterson closed down about 1901 this part became a clothing works occupied by Schofield & Parkinson (Kelly 1906-7). By 1914 (Kelly) it had passed to John Holmes & Co., wholesale clothiers, formerly of Trebla works, Water Lane (22) and the premises are still in use by wholesale clothiers.

191. Excelsior Dyeworks, Richard Street, back Greenwood Street, Hunslet. George Heuthwaite began business as a dyer and cleaner about 1866 in a shop in Hunslet Road (White WR). In 1871 he bought a newly built dye works and dry cleaning plant on Richard Street. The dye house was 34' x 28' the press shop was 17' x 10' and the drying house and boiler house were 18' x 11'. The premises were valued at £690. After 1900 the firm became G. Heuthwaite & Sons and an
insurance policy of 12 covered hydro-extractors, electric tumbler, 2 Hoffman presses, a boiler, a store for 40 gallons of benzine and a steam still for spirit recovery. It is clear that the main business was dry-cleaning rather than dyeing cloth etc. The premises were burnt out in 1945.1

192/3/4. Bower's Chemical Works and Vitriol works, Jack Lane (both sides), Hunslet. This site is complex as to ownership since John, Joseph & Joshua Bower were all involved. Facing on to Waterloo Road was the vitriol works which extended back to Jack Lane (194 and 193), across the road was the chemical works, mainly making copperas and epsom salts. In 1814 Bowers bought land from William Varley, the wireworker (20) with Ben Pullan, the iron founder, Soho Foundry (203) taking a quarter share of the £700 involved. In 1818 Pullan sold his share to Bowers for £250.2 The manufacture of sulphuric acid was based on burning either sulphur or iron pyrites with a small quantity of nitre and then allowing the fumes to react with steam in lead lined chambers. John Bower was owner/occupier of the Vitriol works (as well as the flint and bottle glass works (185)) with four retort houses, a sulphur house and a lead house,3 he was also owner of chemical works with a 1 h.p. engine and a copperas house. In addition he was the tenant of a small copperas house on Hunslet Carr and a substantial vitriol house on Woodhouse Hill.4 Joseph Bower bought out John for £1300 in 18395 but the exact ownership is not clear since there is a

1. LCD 6901 1871 R. Wilson, grazier, to G. Heuthwaite, dyer and cleaner. 1912 Mortgage valuation.
2. Hunslet Rate Book 1791 J. Bower & Co. 'still house' £10. LCD 17602 - Jno Bower vitriol manufacturer 1807 Poll Book
3. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 184-5 R.V. £25 Vitriol works, £6 2s. 6d. Chemical Works.
4. ibid. 422 Owner W. Fenton Vitriol Works R.V. £15 15s. 0d. 344 Owner B. Hardacre Copperas works R.V. £1 13s. 0d.
5. LCD 17602
reference to the copperas and Epsom salt works in Long Close which gives the owners as John Bower, Joshua Bower, glass manufacturers, and Joseph Bower, chemical manufacturer, furthermore in the sale of the chemical works in 1876 the indenture was between John Bower and the buyers. The Tithe Award of 1846 gives Joseph as the owner/occupier of the copperas works. The Epsom salt plant was built about 1840 and the range of buildings which included the copperas house was extended more than once. Another copperas house was added in 1826. It is clear that here was a large sulphuric acid making plant and associated with it were copperas and Epsom salt making. Copperas was made by leaving heaps of iron pyrites to weather for up to five years (the dross beds) and the crude Iron (II) Sulphate was used directly as a black dyestuff with tannin extracts and as a source of sulphuric acid. The residue, 'venetian red' (Iron III Oxide) formed the first step in the manufacture of Prussian blue and the acid could be used to react with manesian limestone to form Magnesium Sulphate (Epsom salt) which was a mordant for dyeing woollens.

The situation changed about 1860, Joseph Bower was listed at the Chemical works and T. & J. Jubb were also on the site with a lead works where the Epsom salt works and engine house had been (Jones 1863). Joseph Bower sold this piece to Jubbs in 1874 for £800 and they rebuilt the Jack Lane frontage when the road was widened in 1892. In 1875 (White) Jubb was listed as a manufacturing chemist and engineer, Vulcan Foundry, 118 Jack Lane, and next door at 120 Jack Lane was W. Whitaker, manufacturing chemist. The following year Whitaker (copperas manufacturer)

1. ibid.
2. Hunslet Rate Book 1826 184-5
3. LCD 582
Key:
A = Vitriol Works
B = Chemical Works

Based on the O.S. (1847)
and Bailes, manufacturing chemist, bought the rest of the chemical works site from John Bower for £4000 (2/Whitaker, 2/ Bailes). In 1875 also the vitriol works were in the hands of T. Oldroyd & Son, manufacturing chemists.

T.G. & J. Jubb continued until 1970, specialising in typemets rather than lead pipes, etc. Bailes & Whitaker sold part of their piece for building and a Salvation Army citadel was built on the site of the copperas warehouse. The lead chambers of the vitriol works also went and by the turn of the century the remaining buildings were occupied by a variety of trades, flock dealers, scrap merchants, cabinet makers and others. All that remained were the chimneys and the round stone archway.

195. Maltkiln, Richard Street, Hunslet. From the dating of nearby premises it would seem that this maltkiln was built c.1872 when this part was developed by speculative builders. There is no listing of it before 1906 (Kelly) when it was J.W. Roberts, mineral water manufacturer, but it appears on the 1890 U.S. as a malthouse and in 1910-11 (Robinson) was used by S.A. Smith & Co., maltsters.

196. Calf Garth Mill, Chapel Street, Hunslet. This began as a small flax mill and was first listed in 1839 (Baines & Newsome) as being occupied by Foster, Davey & Co., flax spinners. By 1845 it was W. Davey (Williams) and by 1853 (White) it had passed into the hands of J. & J. Ingham, flax dressers. The decline of the flax industry is shown by the change of use to nail making, in addition to flax spinning initially but by 1875 (White) completely replacing it. J. & J. Ingham continued at Calf Garth Mills until after 1914 (Kelly), the only change being that with redevelopment of the premises after 1875 the works were known as rolling mills, Hunslet Rolling Mills, Askern Street. Inghams made wire nails in steel, copper brass and zinc.

1. LCD 17602
MAP Q

Low Road Church Street, Hunslet Bower Road

Site 197 Maltkiln, Glue Works, Low Road
198 Maltkiln, Church Street
199 Waterloo Mill/Ironworks/Leeds Phosphate Works
200 Leeds Steel Works
201 Maltkiln, Low Road
202 Belinda Glass Works (Fountain Glass Works)
    Belinda Leather Works
203 Soho Iron Works/Wellington Ironworks
204 Orchard Mills/Belinda Street Works/Providence Ironworks
205 Glue works, glass works, Organ Yard/Belle Vue Glass Works
206 Low Holland Chemical works/Varley's Wireworks/Soho Foundry
207 Hunslet (Old) Soke Mills
208 Hunslet Paper Mills
209 Lowgate Mills
210 Woollen Mill, Low Road
197. Maltkiln - Glue Works, Low Road, Hunslet. Little is known about the maltkiln except that it was first shown on Fowler's map of 1841 and stood unchanged apparently until after 1914. It belonged to J. & S. Varley and was sold by them in 1876 when it had a 40 qr. cistern and a horse powered malt mill.\(^1\) The glue works began at the southern end of the close about 1820 and was listed in Baines (1822) as J. Aspin. The rate book of the following year\(^2\) gave J. Aspin as owner - occupier of a glue house and J. Aspin jnr. as his tenant of another glue house and drying shed. Aspin died in 1833 and the premises were sold.\(^3\) The purchaser was John Wilson (Baines & Newsome 1834) but he sold out to Joshua Bower junior (Baines & Newsome 1839). Bower ran the glue works and enlarged them considerably but it seems the business was closed down by 1875 since the last reference was in 1866 (White WR) and the Balcombe Grove - Place properties were built on the land, the street plan fitting the original site. The odd shape was due to the eastern boundary being the Dow Bock and since the glue works abutted on to this reference was made to it in the 1867 report on river pollution.\(^4\)

198. Malthouses, Church Street, Gill Street, Hunslet. Thomas Ambler maltster was a voter in the 1807 Election so he must have been a 40s. freeholder in Hunslet. He was listed as owner of the maltkiln in 1823 but it was let to S. Walker by then.\(^5\) Thereafter all the evidence is that S. Walker and Son were the users until about 1900. The Walker family had several maltkilns and stores in the district and it is not known when malting ceased on this site.

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1. Leeds City Archives D.B. 14(119)
2. Hunslet Rate Book 1823. 43
5. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 91

The earliest building on this site was an oil and cotton mill first recorded in 1787. It was tenanted by Ard Walker, oil and cotton merchant, who with Richard Greaves, merchant, and William Davy, gent. of Kildwick, were executors of John Storey, the mill owner. The mill was valued at £1000 and the warehouse at £20 for insurance purposes but this new mill was rated at £300 in 1788. Values had increased by 1791 and the mill was rated at £56, and was then owned by Ard Walker. He must have rebuilt the mill since in the first instance it was described as 'brick and slate' and in 1795 it was 'stone and slate' and had a steam engine, 'used for raising water only'. This would be either a Savery type steam pump or a Newcomen engine; it was valued at £100. The machinery was valued at £600 and the mill gear another hundred. The main power was the water wheel. In 1797 the value of the contents was re-assessed to a total of £1400, the engine value and the mill gear doubling and the machinery increased in value to £750.

In 1800 Ard Walker began to rebuild and the account book has survived. The main investment in the building took place by the end of March 1802 by which date £1626 had been spent on the mill itself and £2375 on the machinery, including £1318 for the engine and boiler. Analysis of the costings is not simple. By 1805

1. Sun CS 343/530723/4 (1787)
   Sun CS 364/564205 (1789) Sun CS 369/572029 (1790)


3. Sun CS/10/646372 Contents insured for £100 (1795)
   RE 31/53260 (1796) £2000
   Sun CS/33/711444 Mill and engine £1400 (1800)
   Sun CS/40/719547 Contents £2000 (1801)

4. Sun CS/19/671055 Contents only £1400 (1797)

5. Leeds City Archives 1823 D8.23.

6. Sun CS/52/746731 4 storey mill - engine £400 + £200 with RE (1802)
the total expenditure was £6195 of which £3587 was for materials and the balance for labour. Most of the labour costs went to master craftsmen who paid their men on a day rate basis and in addition they were given ale money (which is included in the wage element, as is the beer money for rearing the new roof, for lifting the engine beam etc., etc.,) Sums paid to tinsmiths, etc., have been counted as materials. Cowden, the master mason, received £328 in all but there is no evidence of stone being delivered so it must be assumed that his work was part-architect and part-mason reusing stone from the earlier mill. On the machinery side Wm. Farmery, 1 spindle maker, was paid £537 for his work. Walker's men were paid for their work and in the final year he employed two joiners and two mechanics also. The machinery was powered by a 36 h.p. Fenton, Murray engine and the boiler built by Pullans. Apart from machinery transferred from the old mill, 10 spinning frames were bought from Wade Brown of Longbottom, Halifax. They cost £168 plus charges for delivery of another £27. Farmery's men, and also Walker's, built more frames based on bought-in rollers, spindles and bobbins. The power available would be sufficient for over 3000 spindles but some of this was used for carding and scribbling so it is likely that the mill used about two thousand spindles, assuming they were in water frames not mules. The insurance schedule of 1809 valued the mill at £650 including the engine and boiler house. It was 5 storeys high and 1500 sq. ft. in area. This insurance is considerably less than the cost of the mill, in fact for the buildings it is only a quarter of the cost 7 years earlier. The waterwheel was retained and the dam was cleaned

1. LM 1.3.1802 Wanted, 8 sober, steady, good workmen, one spindle maker, one flier maker, one roller maker, one fitter-up and four young men ... an apprentice wanted. Wm. Farmery, Leeds. (Farmery went bankrupt in 1805)

2. Sun 6/8/6388 mill, boiler house etc. £650, stocks £100, machinery and engine £1850 (- plan deposited 1803). 1809
out in 1801. It is not known when Walker ceased business but
by 1823 it had become a woollen mill owned by Walker and
let to Inghams. The engine was still a nominal 36 h.p. but
Lindley (1824) states that it was a 20 h.p. Fenton engine.
Ingham & Co., woollen merchants, continued at Waterloo Mill
until 1830 when the remainder of the lease (8 years) was
advertised for sale as a going concern.2 It is possible that
it was taken over by Jabez Stead, wool manufacturer, since in
1834 (Baines & Newsome) 'Balm Mill' was in his hands and the
Factories Inquiry of that year3 refers to Robert Walker, executor
of Jabez Stead, Balm Beck, in a woollen mill 'built in 1828'
with a 40 h.p. engine and employing 160 workers. Certainly
Waterloo Mill was owned by Alex Brown and let to Captain Waterton
in 1846,4 after failing to find a buyer when put up for sale in
1844.5 On the 1847 U.S. it was shown as a chemical works and
was in the hands of Richardson Bros., manufacturing chemists (Jones
1863) who were sharing the works with J. & J. Armistead, of Water
Lane Mills (39). The business seems to have ended then (White 1866)
since in 1867 it appears as the Waterloo Iron Works6 of R.U. & T.
Garside. By 1871 the site had been extended to form a steel works
and the Waterloo site was redeveloped as the Leeds Phosphate Works,
using the basic slag made by the new blast furnaces of the Leeds
Steel works (200). This site is important because of the detailed
documentation of the cotton mill.

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1823. 166 fulling and scribbling mill, mill
dam, waterwheel and 36 h.p. engine H.V. £73.
2. LM 9.1.1830 32 h.p. engine fulling and scribbling mill.
3. Factories Inquiry 1834 139
4. Leeds City archives, Tithe Map (1846) 5/19
100 ft. x 80 ft. with a 30 h.p. engine.
200. Leeds Steel Works, New Pepper Road, Hunslet. This began in 1871 as the Airedale Hematite Co., and by 1875 (white) had become the Aireside Hematite Iron Co., Balm Road. By 1895 it was the Leeds Steel Works, with 3 basic blast furnaces, 4 basic Bessemer convertors and a Fowler blowing engine.\(^1\) By the turn of the century it had become Walter Scott Ltd., and continued in that style until after 1920.

201. Malthouse, Low Road Yard, Hunslet. This appears as early as 1823\(^2\) and seems to have been in use as such until the turn of the century when it became a rope and twine makers works. T. Armistead is shown as the occupant in Kelly (1906 and 7) and Robinson (1910/11). It was not listed in 1914 (Kelly).

202. Belinda Glass Works, Belinda Street, Hunslet. The glassbottle makers seemed always to be on the move to new and better works and G. Wood left his first works in Old Mill Lane (205) in 1850 to move to his new 'Fountain Glass Works' Belinda Street. (YI 1888). Business prospered and Wood moved on once more to Balm Road (188) in 1863. The premises were taken over by Alderman John Atha as a chamois leather works, possibly connected with Thomas Atha, currier, of Folly Hall, Beeston. Atha moved into the Orchard Street Works in 1868 and the Belinda Leather Works became a glass bottle works again. Mooney & Laycock were there in 1875 (White) as glass bottle makers but there is no further listing except in 1906 (Kelly) when the works were an annexe to Lax & Shaw's Albert Glass Works (162).

203. Soho Iron Works, Iron Street, Hunslet. The original works faced Low Road and were rebuilt further back, west of Iron Street (formerly Foundry Street) by the turn of the century. The

\(^1\) Society of the Chemical Industry, Leeds Meeting 1895 p.40
\(^2\) Hunslet Rate Book 1823 101 Malthouse
original works were built by B. Pullan. As Fopplewell, Pullan & Shaw he had been at Royds iron works in 1810 with an output of 35 tons of iron weekly. Between 1817 and 1822 (Baines) Pullan moved to Low Road where his works was rated at £10 in 1823. In 1826 he installed a 5 h.p. engine and this throws some light on the building of steam engines at this time.

In Lindley's survey of steam engines in Leeds, 1824, there were listed 22 Pullan engines totalling 254 h.p. - yet Pullan did not have an engine until 1826. He cannot have turned his own cylinders until then so it must be presumed that he bought them in. Pullan had built the boiler for Ard Walker in 1800 (199) so it seems that the move into engine building developed from successful boiler making. Pullan was followed by his widow Sarah (1839 Baines & Newsome) and then it became R. Pullan & Son (Williams 1845). By 1853 the redevelopment had taken place and the present Soho works had become W. Humphrey, boiler makers, etc. The foundry had become an iron works with the Iron Street address. Humphrey's continued until after 1907 (Kelly) at iron Street and then moved across Low Road to the site of the Low Holland Chemical Works (206) on Old Mill Lane, retaining the name Soho Works. They were succeeded on Iron Street by McCulloch Bros. & Co., millwrights, and the works were then known as the Wellington Iron Works (Kelly 1914).

204. Orchard Mills, Belinda Street, Hunslet. This block also includes the Belinda Street works. Basically it is a mill of the late 1860s. The first reference was in 1863 (Jones) with R. & J. Savage, engineers and boiler makers, Belinda Street. They were replaced in 1864 by Clayton Son & Co., millwrights and boiler makers.

1. *ibid* (1823) 107 B. Pullan owner/occupier R.V. £10 6s.
2. *ibid.* (1826) added 5 h.p. engine R.V. £16 6s. 6d.
makers. By 1875 it was Clayton Son & Co., Providence Iron works, Belinda Street (White) and then they moved to new premises, Moor End Iron Works (184). Sharing the site with them from 1866 (White WR) was J.A. & W. Walker's maltsters, who had become S. Walker by 1875 (White). The woollen mill must have been built by then since it was listed as Garret & Shaw, woollen manufacturers. As R. Garret, Orchard Mills continued until after 1889 (Kelly WR). Claytons had moved meanwhile and were followed by Bromley and Harrison, printers engineers' founded in 1875 by J. Bromley and with Harrison from 1886 (YI). Bromley & Harrison were last noted in 1889 (Kelly WR) and seem to have been replaced by B.W. Clegg & Son, machine and gas engine makers. Clegg's lasted until after 1914 (Kelly). The Orchard Mills had been taken over by the Stanley Rug Co., There is some difficulty here, this maker of hearth rugs also had works at Kirk Royds (New Mill) Huddersfield, and Perseverance Mills, East Ardsley, Wakefield. These three addresses also served John Holmes & Son, rope and twine makers (Yorkshire Textile Directory 1917-18) and it is possible that they were the same firm since they shared the same premises from 1906 onwards (Kelly).

205. Glue Works/Glass Works, Organ Yard/Old Mill Lane, Hunslet. The same James Aspin referred to earlier (197) owned a glue works on Old Mill Lane and had probably been in business since 1800 since he was a voter in the 1807 election. Following the death of James Aspin in 1833 the site was sold and became a glassworks occupied by Taylor, who moved on in the 1880s to the North Midland Glass Works (188) and the Belle Vue Glass Works was run by G. Wood until he moved to his new works in Belinda Street in 1850 (202). The property then had a succession of owners, all

1. Hunslet Rate Book (1823) 31 Glue works. James Aspin Owner/occupier.
with mortgages, but it appears to have been occupied by W. & J. Williamson 'Belle Vue Glass works, Mill Street' in 1863 (Jones) making glass bottles. By 1866 (White WR) Williamson was sharing this small works with Armitage & Robinson, who also had a glassbottle works on Pepper Road (216).

This partnership broke up and Armitage continued in Old Mill Lane until after 1906 (Kelly). Armitage bought the property in 1891 but when the mortgagor foreclosed in 1911 it was on Ratcliffe, a glassblower. Ratcliffe's death was the cause of this and his widow sold the works to the Rutland Lamp Co. (Patent Interchangeable Stopper Co.) who continued making electric lamp bulbs until after 1914 (Kelly).

206. Low Holland Chemical Works and Varley's Wireworks, Soho Foundry, Low Road, Hunslet. The oldest development on this site was Varley's wireworks. William Varley began the business in 1740 and when he died in 1794 the partnership of Wm. Varley & Son became H. & W.V. Varley which lasted until 1805 when William, junior, died and it became James Varley, wireworker and cardmaker. The firm must have prospered since the owner in 1823 was Wm. Varley, gent. Under various names the firm continued, Varley & Cawthery (1826 Parsons, 1829 Pigot) James died in 1832 and it was known as 'Exors. of J. Varley' (Williams 1845) but in fact the control from 1842 was in the hands of Varley's stepson, W. Sedgwick.

Sedgwick's sister married Charles Procter and in this name the business was transferred to the Calls in 1879. From 1902 Proctors have been in Whitehall Road where they are still in business. The wireworks became part of the Soho Boiler Works

1. LCD 5668, Belle Vue Glass Works mortgages averaged £500
2. LI 3.2.1794 and 17.2.1794
3. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 26. wiredrawing shop £8 6s. Od.
4. 'During Nine Reigns' Procter Bros. (Wireworks) Ltd. 1740-1940
which were occupied by Humphrey from across Low Road about 1907 (Kelly). Behind the wireworks, on Old Mill Lane, was built the Low Holland Chemical works. It seems to date from about 1826 when Carr & Co. were listed on Hunslet Lane (Parsons). Certainly John Carr was here in 1830 (Rarsons & White) and it is possible that he built Low Holland as an adjunct to his Hunslet Chemical works (186). No mention is made of the works until 1875 (White) except John Jubb employed 2 people in 1867 when it was in the hands of D.F. Bower and then the site was redeveloped in the 1880s as the new Soho Boiler Works and part was used by T. Armistead, rope and twine maker, who also used 82 Low Road (201).

207. Hunslet Old Mills, Old Mill Lane, Hunslet. These were originally the soke mills of Hunslet township and ground corn until about 1845. In the Hunslet Rate Book of 1763 they were shown as occupied by John Garnett and rated at £140 as corn and fulling mills. This valuation remained the same in 1788 with an addition of £7 10s. for Robert Garnett's scribbling mill. The expansion of the cloth making and finishing trade led to a rise in valuation by 1791 and J. & W. Garnett were rated at £300. The Bradford Sessions return of fulling mills (1796-7) noted that the Hunslet Mills fulled over 4000 cloths annually but this prosperity seems to have declined after the Napoleonic Wars, by 1823 the valuation had declined for the corn and fulling mill but an additional assessment was made for the coal staithe. W. Prince was the corn mill owner Rev. J. Baynes, W. Prince corn mill £23 6s. 6d. J. & R. Garnett scribbling mill £7 10s. 6d. fulling mill £21 13s. 6d. coal staithe £5.0s. 6d.

1. Rivers Commission (1867) p.200, 179


3. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 owner Rev. J. Baynes, W. Prince corn mill £23 6s. 6d. J. & R. Garnett scribbling mill £7 10s. 6d. fulling mill £21 13s. 6d. coal staithe £5.0s. 6d.
miller and continued for a few more years (1830 Parsons & White) and by 1845 (Williams) J. Jackson was described as stuff-dyer woollen manufacturer and corn miller. The premises were in a state of decay, although the Tithe Award listed J. Atkinson as the owner and J. Jackson as tenant of the dyehouse, the 1847 O.S. shows the Soke (corn) mill as a ruin. S. Breals was listed as a dyeware grinder in Old Mill Lane in 1869 (Kelly) but the mill was marked as disused by 1898. There was no mention of it in the Rivers Commission of 1867.

208. Hunslet Paper Mills, Low Road, Hunslet. Coupland & Wilkinson were in business as cotton spinners in Hunslet by 1791 but the date of the building of this group of three mills is unknown. Lot 1 of the bankruptcy sale (1821) was a scribbling and fulling mill let to John Good. Possibly it was used originally by Wilkinson and Pullan from 1792. It was three storeys and an attic high, about 60' long and 36' wide with a 16 h.p. engine supplied by two boilers. In addition there were dye and dry houses, counting house, press shop and warehouse, a tenter ground and two cottages. In the mill were 3 sets of stocks for fulling. The mill was bought by John Hirst, paper maker, for his new paper mill (John Hirst, water Lane, Baines 1822). The building was completed in 1824 but not without troubles. By 1839 (Baines & Nesome) John Hirst had died and his widow Delia kept the business going. By 1863 (Jones) it had become Hastings and Mellors, paper manufacturers, Hunslet Mills. They employed 20 hands in 1867. According to

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1791
   Sun CS 340/607266 Wilkinson & Fullan scribblers (1792)
2. Hunslet Rate Book 1824 21 John Hirst paper mill finished R.V. £80
   LM 17.10.1829 'woman injured by unfenced machine at Hirsts'
T.H. Bracken (YI) Hirst's began in 1815 and then became Hastings & Mellor; Waddington was added to the partnership and Bracken took over in 1871 at a valuation of £32000. However White (1875) listed the firm as B. Mellor, Brackens continued in business until after 1914 (Kelly).

209. Lowgate Mills, Low Road, Hunslet. These formed Lots 2 & 3 of the Coupland property sold in 1821 by the trustees in bankruptcy. Coupland & Wilkinson were cotton spinners and must have been busy redeveloping the cotton mill mentioned in the 1791 rate book at the same time that Ard Walker was rebuilding his cotton mill (199) since they sold him 2000 old bricks and paid about a third of the cost of the wooden patterns Ard Walker had made by Nicholls, the millwright. Wilkinson left the concern in 1804 and by 1817 it was trading as T. Coupland & Sons. By 1821 the mill was described as being of 4 storeys, with a 40 h.p. engine and a gas-house. This engine was probably a Boulton & Watt but may have been changed or rebuilt by Matthew Murray since Lindley (1824) lists K. & F. Coupland, cotton spinners, with a 35 h.p. Fenton engine. The Couplands continued at the cotton mill until 1828 with a tenant, J. Willans, a woollen manufacturer who was using part of the mill for sizing. The sale in 1828 gives the mill five storeys including attics, and internal dimensions of 123' x 29' with the usual outbuildings, office, shops, gas house, warehouse, engine house with two boilers and a 40 h.p. engine.

2. Sun CS 55/749615 (1803) Coupland & Wilkinson £8800 Sun CS 59/763247 (1804) Coupland and Coupland Sun CS 72/791482 (1806) £6000 and £8000
3. B. & W. Mss (B'ham) Old engines p. 190(1808)
5. LM 31.7.1828 Mills & Machinery for sale inc. 9 carders
There is a gap in the records until 1848 when Lister Bros. were founded as worsted spinners in Lowgate Mills (VI). Although they were always shown as worsted spinners they had 100 frames, 200 looms and 400 staff in 1888. In 1867 they employed 200\(^1\) so business must have been good. At the turn of the century they moved to Prospect Mills in Upper Accommodation Road, across the river from Hunslet. Lot 3 of the Coupland estate in 1821 was a smaller woollen mill, described as three storeys high with an 18 h.p. engine. Coupland was still the owner and the tenant was a woollen manufacturer, Burrell\(^2\). When the property was finally sold in 1828\(^3\) it was described as four storeys, including attics, 45\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\times\) 25' and 58' \(\times\) 27' internally, with a 16 h.p. engine etc. It seems that Listers eventually used the whole site and that when they moved out they were followed by Thomas Vause & Sons, shoddy manufacturers, from Spark Street works off Kirkstall Road, where they had started in 1868, Vause carried on as mungo and shoddy makers until after 1918 (Kelly).

Although the site is uncertain it is appropriate to include the cotton mill of Beverley Cross & Billiam at this point, since it was in Hunslet. The site is uncertain because it was built after the 1791 rate survey and burnt down before the next in 1823. It was built in 1792 and had a Boulton & Watt 22 h.p. sun and planet gear engine. It was detailed in an insurance in 1795\(^4\) and the mill

   ibid. (1871) p.110 B. Mellor 20 hands R.V. £550 120 h.p. 7000 tons coal produce 950 tons paper. 
   RE 20/1209 (1791) Coupland & Wilkinson £3000  
   2. Hunslet Rate Book (1823) mill, dyehouse, gasholder, engine £38.  
   3. IM §1.7.1828  
   4. Sun CS 11/649649 (1795) Cotton mill (1st class) £600 engine £800 millwrights work £800 clockmakers work £12.00 Stock £600 = £4000
was burnt out in 1796, at which time it had 1800 spindles, (4 storeys, 75 feet long and 30 feet wide, with 30-40 frames 80 spindles of Peel's plan.

210. woollen Mill, Low Road, Hunslet. This stood by a beck and a bridge opposite Coupland's Mills, and possibly was originally water powered. Burrow Copley, cloth maker, Hunslet, was mentioned by Robert Cookson in 1806 and W. Copley was rated for a scribbling mill (£20) in 1788. Unlike most manufacturers he insured with the Phoenix and his policy for 1788, renewed 1790, shows a brick and slate scribbling mill (£200) with an engine (£200). Wm. Copley was rated at £28 in 1791 and the Copleys were still there in 1798 (Morris). In 1802 the mill was up for sale by the owners, George Atkinson, clothier of Hunslet, and Samuel Robinson, brazier, of Briggate, Leeds. It was a steam powered scribbling mill, with 4 scribblers, 4 carders and 4 billies. The out buildings included a lead (dye) house, dry house, stables and 2 cottages. The next user was W.K. Westley, a flax spinner, who added an unusual lighting system based on gas produced from whale (train) oil. The owner was a Mr. Paterson and it was rated

3. Hunslet Rate Book 1791 73 Wm. Copley scribbling mill, fire engine.
4. LM 2.3.1801 and again 2.8.1802. Insured by Robinson (RE 31/149223 - 1790)
5. Leeds University Brotherton Collection Brown Ms. 1821 'Mr. Westley's mill is lit by oil gas. The plant cost £80 and runs 60-70 lights at 1/6th the cost of oil lamps. The apparatus is 6 feet square and was built by Neilson & Scarth, Fulneck.'
at £44 in 1823.\(^1\) The mill was powered by a 30 h.p. Rullan engine (Lindley 1824) and extra power was added in 1826 but Westley had moved on\(^2\) across the river to East Street (1830 Parsons & White). The flax mill then became a corn mill operated by Farrar and Bower, (1829 Pigot) and continued in that use until about 1850.

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1823. 114. Owner Paterson, Westley's flax mill and gas works £44
2. ibid. 1826 'late Westley' extra power 2 x 15 h.p. engines
MAP R

Hunslet Carr  Moor Road  Balm Road

Site 211  Hunslet Foundry
212  Hunslet Carr Glass Works
213  Hunslet Carr Tannery
214  Balm Road Flax Mills/Electric Printing Works
211. Hunslet Foundry, Moorside, Hunslet. This foundry started about 1750 and was sold by R. Howitt to Titus Salt and Timothy Gotthard in 1772. Daniel Salt, father of Titus, moved to Bradford in 1822 and sold his share to John Gotthard, who had inherited a share from Timothy in 1805. This accords with the 1807 Poll list which shows J. & W. Gotthard and Salt as iron founders in Hunslet. The foundry made the rails for the Middleton Railway but seems to have fallen on hard times by 1823\(^1\) when Salt's assignees had an empty foundry and the Gotthards had 2 foundries with very low values. John Gotthard died in 1824 and his share passed to his son-in-law J. Gledhill who died in 1855. The foundry was bought by Richard Kilburn, fulling machine maker, Holbeck (21) but Gotthards still kept a small works on Balm Road. Kilburn bought the original Middleton track rails for scrap in 1862 and in 1863 (Jones) Richard Kilburn was listed at Hunslet Foundry and R. & W. Gotthard at Balm Road Foundry. Kilburn employed 30 men and Gotthards only employed 9.\(^2\) In 1880 the cold blast reverberatory furnace was making 'steely cast iron' for ingot moulds and hydraulic cylinders but this was closed down in 1890 when the operator died of old age.\(^3\) In 1899 Kilburn sold out to Samuel Denison, white smiths and scale makers, from North Street, Leeds. Kilburn continued to operate from the Perseverance Works (219) and Denison & Son Ltd., still operate from Hunslet Foundry, making testing machinery and weighbridges.

212. Hunslet Carr Glass Works, Upper Carr Place, Hunslet. This was a works belonging to Peter Gilston who started making glass bottle in 1868. A new and enlarged works was built in 1884/5\(^4\) and continued making glass bottles until after 1920. (see also 216).

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 444 empty foundry
   447 J. & R. Gotthard 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) gns.
   471 T. Gotthard, tenant of W. Bilton 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) gns.
2. Rivers Commission (1867) p. 200
4. LE 14.6.1884 'Local Celebrities' Councillor Peter Gilston.
213. **Hunslet Carr Tannery**, Joseph Addyman, cloth dresser, was listed at Hunslet Lane in 1807 (Wilson) but the first reference to this works was in 1817 (Baines) when J. Addyman was listed at Hunslet Carr Tannery. The tenant was S. Kemp by 1822 (Baines) and it was owned by W. Prince, who was the corn miller at Hunslet Old Mills (207). There were 50 tan pits. Ten years later the tannery was to let and the new tenant was M. Stephenson (1834 Baines & Newsome) but he was soon replaced by J. Morris (1839 Baines & Newsome) and in turn he was followed by J. Harrison (1845 Williams). Harrison stayed until about 1860 and the tannery was taken over by T. Appleyard (1863 Jones) who continued as T.W. Appleyard & Sons until the end of the century. On the 1908 map the tannery is shown as disused but J.H. Grimshaw, leather merchant and currier, was listed at Balm Road Mills between 1910 (Robinson) and 1914 (Kelly). It is probable that he was a merchant rather than working currier and, possibly was down the road at Balm Road flax mill (214).

214. **Balm Road Flax Mills**, Balm Road, Hunslet. The earliest record of this site is in the rate book of 1791 when there was a scribbling mill, foundry and a dyehouse on either side of the Balm Beck. The mill was water powered and had a fire engine also for the scribblers and billy. The fire engine was not there in 1796 when there was an insurance proposal written. The mill and forge were burnt out in 1805 (Mayhall 6.2.1805). The site was redeveloped by Wolf in 1826.

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 366 tannery 50 pits 5 gns.
2. *IM* 19.1.1833 Tan yard to let, 50 pits apply W. Prince, Hunslet.
4. Hunslet Rate Book 1791 205-6 owner T. Hainsworth; tenants Mason & Co. scribbling mill, Hodgson foundry £30,200 J. Ainsley; tenant T. Rainforth dyehouse 7 dwellings £4.00
5. *LI* 25.10.1793
when he built a new mill and weaving shops,\(^1\) which was run as Woolf & Smith, flax spinners (Baines & Newsome 1829). E. Briggs had begun flax spinning in Water Lane about 1836 (41) and took over Hunslet Flax Mill as tenants of Woolf (Tithe Award: 20/309 1846) and were listed here from 1845 (Williams). In 1867 they employed 1000 workers\(^2\) but by the end of the century this company, which for fifty years had operated two large flax mills, collapsed. The end must have been fairly sudden and unexpected since they built a new mill behind the original flax mill of 1826. From the style it is about 1880 which would agree with the concentration of production at Balm Road and the sale of Water Lane Mill. By 1906 (Kelly) the mill was shared, Batemans Machine Tools, Newsum Bros., printers engineers, A. Hall, joiner, and Jowett & Sowery, electric printing works. Newsums had moved out by 1910/11 (Robinson) and their place was taken by the Japa Blind Co. By 1914 however there was a return to the former use and the Leeds Flax & Hemp Spinning Co. was in the new block with the other tenants in the Old buildings and the blocks fronting on to Playfair Road.

Behind the flax mill, facing on to Hunslet Carr there was a copperas works used by John Bower\(^3\) which became a small chemical and charcoal works. Samuel Warburton was listed as a woollen spinner of Hunslet (Parsons CD) in 1830 but appears as a manufacturing chemist in 1839 (Baines & Newsome). By 1853 it was Warburton & Sons, Hunslet Carr, and by 1866 more clearly as 'Cotton Mill' Row, Hunslet Carr and also

\(^1\) Hunslet Rate Book (1826) 306-7 new mill and weaving shops £90 - no steam engine on the premises.


\(^3\) Hunslet Rate Book (1823) 344 owner B. Hardacre copperas works £1 13s.
at Worksop, Notts. 1 The firm were still there in 1873 when their small charcoal mill was damaged when the chimney fell down 2 but they seemed to have moved to a store or warehouse in Balm Road by the turn of the century (Kelly 1906 - 1914).

This is possibly the site of Beverly Cross & Billiams cotton mill burnt down in 1796.

1. Rivers Commission (1867) p.200 185 Hunslet Carr, Sam Warburton & Sons chemical works 14 hands.

ibid. (1871) p.110 16 hands R.V. £94 12 h.p. 1000 tons coal pyroligneous acid and charcoal.

MAP S

Woodhouse Hill  Pepper Road

Site  215  Blackburn Aircraft Co.
      216  Vitriol Works, Pepper Road
      217  Mann's Paten Steam Wagon Co.
      218  Vulcan Works
215. **Blackburn Aircraft Co., Telford Terrace, Hunslet.** This pioneer aircraft building company began in very small premises, really no more than a brick built barn and out buildings, in 1909 and moved to much larger premises in 1913 in Roundhay Road, the Olympia works. (Kelly 1913 and 1914) Whilst at Telford Terrace they built a motorised sledge for Shackleton's arctic expedition in 1912.

216. **Vitriol works, Pepper Road, Hunslet.** There were originally two sulphuric acid works at the junction of woodhouse Hill Road and Pepper Road. In 1823 both belonged to W. Fenton, the coal owner, and were let to John Jubb and John Bower. Bowers was twice the size of Jubb's but the latter was also a maker of nitric acid, Aqua Fortis, which was made by heating Sodium Nitrate (Chile saltpetre) with sulphuric acid. By 1846 (Tithe Award) Joseph Bower had succeeded John and the ownership had passed to Mandle. Jubb was succeeded by F. Blackith by 1853 (White) and seems to have taken over both sites as one vitriol works, the surplus land being sold and a glass bottle works was built there. Blackith continued in business until about 1870 (1866 White WR). One of his employees was Peter Gilston who created the Hunslet Carr Glass works in Upper Carr Place (212). Gilston was listed here also in 1889 (Kelly) so it is possible that he took the entire site since the record of the adjoining glass works ends in 1875 (White). In 1853 Nicholson, Booth & Co. were listed as flint and bottle glass makers in Pepper Road (White) and were followed by Armitage & Robinson, glass medical bottle makers, by 1863 (Jones). By 1875 (White) it was just H. Robinson, Armitage had moved down to Old Mill Lane (205) by 1866. Most of the site has been developed for housing since 1930 as an extension of Leasowe Road and Montcalm Crescent.

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1. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 419 John Jubb Vitriol and Aqua Fortis Works 6½ gns.  
2. 422 John Bower Vitriol works 15 gns.
217. Mann's Patent Steam Wagon Co., Pepper Road, Works, Hunslet. This firm began just before the end of the 19th century and occupied a newly built works building steam powered wagons. They were an off-shoot of the Fowler works. They still continue on this site.

218. Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co. Vulcan Works, Pepper Road. This firm began at about the same time as the previous steam wagon builders but with an important difference in origin. The parent here was Deighton's Patent Flue & Tube Co. Both businesses were carried on at the same time in the same works. The business was listed as the Yorkshire Commercial Motor Co. in 1914 (Kelly) also. There has been little change in the site lay-out since the works was built and the only point of note is the family connection between the Hiddells of Yorks. Patent Steam Wagon/Deighton Flue and Clayton's Boiler Co. Originally there was a tannery run by Samuel Ingham, on the north of this site. It was first recorded in 1822 (Baines) and had 45 pits. Ingham seems to have been the tenant until it closed down and then moved out to the Limestead Tannery, Armley.

1. Hunslet Rate Book 1823 141 owner Miss Child, tannery 45 pits, 5 gns.
MAP T

Elland Road

Site 219 Perseverance Works
220 Neville works
221 Cambrian Vinegar Brewery
222 Paragon works
219. **Perseverance Works, Elland Road.** These very undistinguished works are the current base of Richard Kilburn & Co., millwrights. Kilburn’s began as fulling machine makers and millwrights in Holbeck before 1800 (William Kilburn 1776 - 1831). From Holbeck Lane they bought up the Hunslet Foundry (1855 - 1899) (211) but they also built a works on Elland Road about 1870 (first listed here 1875 white). They were leading makers of fulling stocks in the 19th century and at present are still in business as millwrights and engineers.

220. **Neville Works, Elland Road, Holbeck.** This is another very late 19th century engineering works, this time Nice & Co., hydraulic engineers. The works is dominated by the great assembly shed at right angles to Elland Road with a huge sliding door to allow the finished machines to be brought out on despatch. The firm continued until after 1960 and illustrations of their products appeared in Cassier’s Magazine in 1900 (p.221).

221. **Cambrian Vinegar Brewery, Elland Road, Holbeck.** This business was founded as a branch of a Welsh firm in a cellar in New Briggate. It moved to the purpose-built vinegar brewery in 1877 'basically a normal brewery with fermenting tuns holding 4000 gallons of wort and with two steam engines'. The series of views shows the slight alterations made in the buildings in almost a century.

222. **Paragon Works, Elland Road, Holbeck.** This began as Barker Bros., millwrights, in 1852 but developed a brick making machine side and printing machine making also by 1875 (white). Sam Barker, brick making machines, George Mann & Co., printers engineers, and the Paragon Litho & Letterpress Printing Machine Co. The Printing Machine works moved to Goodman Street (150) in 1905 and the brick making machines were made by Fullan & Mann (originally Fullan, Gill & Tuke) at the Cambrian Engineering works, next to the Cambrian Vinegar works.

1. **Leeds Illustrated 1892**