

**LEEDS, the people's (city).**—The town has been anciently spoken of as *Caer Loidis coit*, the wood-city of the people. Bede mentions circumstances in *regione Loidis* which he must probably have regarded not as “the district of Leeds,” but as the “province of the people,” and it is little doubtful who the people were. The prime Roman military station in *Airedale* was *Légeolium*, opposite to which were *Ledsham* and *Ledston*, and the people here congregated were the Celts, as I believe. Bosworth, giving the meaning of the O.E. *Leod* as a nation, people, province, traces the word through the Icelandic *lód*, Polish *lud*, Welsh *lliwed*, a nation; Mid-Latin *lidi*, *leudes*, *lendi*, *leodi*—“Rudbeck says from the Swedish *lyda*, to obey.” The secondary meaning of the word was one of the same country, a countryman, conterraneous; *Leod-giard* was native-soil, a county, region, the similitude of which we have yet probably in *Ledgard Bridge, Mirfield*. The ancient kingdom of *Elmete* bordered on the river *Aire* as far as the fens, which terminated at the hill-slopes of *Sherburn*, and its people were Celts as we know. It seems, then, historically probable that Leeds was a foundation of the Celts, and it is noteworthy that the present suburbs of the town south of the river, and therefore out of the kingdom of *Elmete*, are foundations of the two later comers—*Hunslet* being Old English and *Holbeck* Scandinavian. *Hunslet Hall*, of whose worthies we have lately heard so much, was on the common border of these two townships, a fact both topographical and ethnic which may have some bearing upon the character of the “*Hallers*.” Another curious circumstance here presents itself. Westward of Leeds we get into the district of the “*broad Yorkshire*” dialects, and there we find most traces of the *Norseman*, a circumstance which leads us to the