

DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Old Derby Street-Names.

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IT is the intention of the English Place-Name Society to publish a volume on Derbyshire place-names, which will include a section on the street-names of Derby and other towns in the county, but the completion of the work is held up until the editors can again have access to manuscripts in the British Museum and the Public Record Office. In any event it will be some years before the proposed work can appear, as in the meantime the society has decided to proceed with volumes dealing with Cambridge and Cumberland. I therefore make no apology for publishing the present paper, which is based on my own researches and is certain to be different in treatment from anything published by the Place-name Society. The late Mr. D. Palmer Pearson, of Matlock, has left his residuary estate to the English Place-name Society, for more especially dealing with Derbyshire, and it is expected that the legacy will amount to nearly £2000.

The early sources for Derby street-names are very few as compared with some towns, owing to the destruction of the borough records, by fire in 1841 and by flood in 1932. When the Darley Cartulary is printed a few more early references will be available, and perhaps a few more might be had from Dale Cartulary if that were available in the full text.

As regards plans of Derby, the earliest is an inset on John Speed's map of Derbyshire, first published in 1610, but this contains few names, and some inaccuracies. The next in point of time is Peter Perey Burdett's Map of Derbyshire, 1767, also with an inset of Derby, this is more accurate than Speed, and was the first map of the county to be triangulated. Between this date and 1819, a few small scale plans of the borough were published, some of which have been used, but in 1819 two separate plans were published, by Rogerson and by Swanwick, both on a large scale, and both properly depicting the town for the first time.

The usual segregation of trades is shown in a few instances, the 'Bredelepes' (bakers), Leather Lane, Iron Gate, and Sadler Gate, Full Street and Walker Lane, both refer to the fullers or walkers.

There is nothing calling for special comment except that the word 'gate' in several names is not the modern English 'gate,' 'something to open and shut, an entrance,' but is from the ON. *gata*, 'road,' so that it has no connection with any medieval walls which may have existed.

The former existence of a castle is indicated (see Cockpit Hill), but this was a primitive Norman motte and bailey, and the timbering was never replaced by masonry.

There is no certain reference to a town wall, which again must have been timbered, as no foundations of a stone or brick wall have ever been discovered. The town was walled in Danish times, see the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, s.a. 917.

ABBEY STREET so named from the barns belonging to Darley Abbey which stood in the fields through which this street was constructed. *thabbe barnes* 1465 (Cox, All Saints, 161), *Abbey Bārnes* 1517 (Lanc.), 'waterynge place at nether ende of *Abbie Barne* by yere, iiiid.; 1611 (Boro' Rental, 91), *Abbybarnes Intack*, 1703 (Cal. 153), *Abbey Barne Flatt* 1661 (MS. 199).

- ALDERMAN HILL (lost). *Alderman Hill* 1659 (Cal. 104), *Aldermans Hill*, 1770-1, N. corner of Silk Mill Lane, Full Street end. (MS. "Gentlemen of the Corporation"), also called Nanny Tag's Lane, now Full Street.
- AMEN ALLEY to be pitched, 23 Dec., 1789 (Derby Com.). So-called from its proximity to All Saints' Ch. (Cathedral).
- BABINGTON LANE to be pitched, Dec., 1789 (Derby Com.), *Babington Lane* 1791 (Hutton, 27). So named from the town house of the Babington family which stood at the lower corner, between the lane and St. Peter's Church. Mary, Queen of Scots, was lodged here on being taken from Wingfield to Tutbury. The widening began in 1926.
- BAG LANE (now East Street), *Baggelone* 13 c. (D.A.J. xxvi, 107), 1327-8 (*ib.* xxx, 82), William Walker of *Baggelone*, Derby appointed alnager, 1404 (Pat.), *Bagelone* 1461 (Db. Ch. 992), *Baglone* 1469 (Db. Ch. 993), *Bag Lone* 1513 "a tenement called *le Church House*" (Db. Ch. 1002), *Baglone* 1519 (Db. Ch. 1004), *Bagge Lone* 1610 (Speed). A place called *Castlegate* otherwise *Bag Lane* 1647 (Cal. 82), to be pitched Dec., 1789 (Db. Com.). 1795, May 2, St Peter's Highway Surveyor ordered to make a sough [drain], but June 13 it was found there never had been a sough, it is to be made at the expense of the Corporation (Db. Com.). Bag Lane down to Standidge's plan of 1852. Bag Lane cannot mean anything but a 'lane shaped like a bag,' i.e. closed at one end, a *cul-de-sac*. The French term seems to be the only one now in use, but no doubt, Bag Lane, Blind Alley, Poke Lane had the same meaning. In medieval times there was a *Bagge Lone* in Congleton (St. Werb. Ch., Chetham Soc., No. 319 dated 1264, and No. 623). Castle Gate was an alternative name as it led to Castle Hill and perhaps to the castle gate, but 'gate' in the street-name would mean road (ON. *gata*). It is a

pity it was given such a silly name in the second half of the 19th century, with such an awkward combination as *st* twice.

BANNIE LANE or Humphrey Lane (lost) "lying between the Littlefield and the Steward's Piece, on the one side and the Round Willow Field on the other side, leading from the Five bridges towards the Chequer Leaze," 1619 (Cal. 48).

BECKET WELL LANE is *Begette Welle* 1510 (Cox, All Saint's, 15), *Becketwell Lane*, 1620 (Simpson, 378). Cannot have been named after Thomas a' Beckett, as the 1510 reference shows. Becket was canonized as St. Thomas of Canterbury, and in 1510 a well dedicated to him could not have been named in such a vulgar way. There never was a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas in the vicinity of the well. In the absence of earlier forms no certain etymology can be given, but it is probably an *-et* diminutive of *beck* 'a stream,' meaning 'little beck.' The water flows to the well from higher ground. The well cover built in 1652 still exists (1942).

BOLD LANE is *Bowde Lane* 1610 (Speed) *Bold Lane* "to be flagged, raised and pitched 1789, Dec. 23 (Db. Com.), *Bold Lane* 1791 (Money penny), *Bald Lane* 1806 (Roper). From OE. *bold* 'a building,' cf. Newbold, Boulton, where the same element occurs.

BRADSHAW STREET preserves the name of Bradshaw Hay; 'a common pasture called *Bradseahay* lying in the fields and parish of St. Peter's, Derby, 1524 (Cal. 2), *Bradshawe*, *Bradshawe hey* 1540 (Boro' Rental), *Bradshawe hey*, *Bradshahey* 1611 (Boro' Rental), *Bradshaw*, 'broad wood,' *hey* 'enclosure.'

BREDLEPES (lost). Nicholas *Briedlep*, Nicholas *Bryedlep* 14 c., (Cl.) is the same name, *Breadlep* 1549 (Boro' Rental), *Bredlepes* 1565 (Cal. 9), *Breadlep* 1574 (Cal. 13), *Brede Lepe* 1610 (Speed), *Bradlipps* 1611 (Boro' Rental). This curious name is the ME. *bredelepe*

'bread basket,' and must have been given to the street where the bakers' shops or perhaps stalls were situated. It was a short narrow street between the old town hall and the present S. side of the Market Place. The existing Town Hall and the *Derbyshire Advertiser* Office are in the '*Bredelepes*.'

BRIDGE GATE, the street leading to what was the only bridge over the Derwent until the 19th c. *Brigestrete* 1233-48 (Darl. Ch. A 45), *Briggegate* 1331 (Db. Ch. 976), *Bryggegate* 1402 (Pat.), *Bridgate* 1554 (Stowe MS. fo. 23f.), *Brydgate*, *Bridgegate* 1611 (Boro' Rental, 90, 94), *Bridgegate* 1767 (Burdett), 'to be flagged and pitched,' 1789 (Db. Com.). ON. *gata* 'road.'

BROOKSIDE (now Victoria St.). *Brookside* to be flagged 1789, Dec. 23 (Db. Com.), 1791 (MoneyPENNY). The name was changed to Victoria Street when the Mark-eaton Brook was culverted in 1837.

BROOK STREET, the street leading S.E. out of New Bridge Street to be called Brook Street, 1799 (Db. Com.).

BUTCHERY, Butcherowe, Fleshboard, Shambles. *Bochere*, *Flesshoberde* 1540 (Boro' Rental), *Butcherie*, 1611 (Boro' Rental), mentioned many times 1582-1710 in Cal. "The *Butcher Row* reaches all along the Rotton Row on the W. side of the Market Place. To the entrance thereof it is very poor ordinary building though well stored with meat" (1712 Woolley MS., quoted in Simpson 179). The Butchery ran down the centre of the large block of buildings which formerly stood in the Market Place.

CASTLE FIELD preserved in Castle Street, stretched almost the whole length of Siddals Road. *Castelfeld* 1514 (Db. Ch. 1003), *Castle Feild* 1611 (Boro' Rental), *Castle Fields* 1819 (Rogerson, Swanwick). Many references 1675-1718 in Cal. 'The open country near the Castle.' Castle Fields House was owned by the Burrow (Borough) family.

CASTLE GATE see Bag Lane and St. Peter's Street.

CAUSEWAY (lost). Crossed the Derwent on the top of the weir just below St. Mary's Bridge. The *Causey* 1610 (Speed).

CHEAPSIDE. The name does not occur until Roper's plan, 1806. A letter in *Derb. Advertiser*, 23 Feb., 1923 from a property-owner in Cheapside whose deeds go back to 1760, says the name does not appear in any deed until 16 Jan., 1816, which refers to property standing 'in a certain street or place *now* called Cheapside.' It was probably named after Cheapside, London, which was itself first so-called in 1557. The word Cheapside was never in use as a common noun. This street was never called *The Cheap*, 'market,' and any suggestion that the market was originally held here has no evidence in support.

COCKPIT HILL *als.* CASTLE HILL *als.* COWCASTLE HILL. Originally called Castle Hill. The castle was a Norman motte and bailey castle, of which the timber was never replaced with masonry, and consequently disappeared at an early date. As early as 1085 the castle was called *Copecastel* (Dug. Mon. iii, 47), i.e. 'the castle near the market,' ON. *kaup* 'a bargain,' cognate with OE. *cēap*, later signifying a market. The Cock-pit first appears in 1610 on Speed's map, *Cockepitt Close*, 1648 (Cal. 88), Cockpit Hill, 1670 (Cal. 116), "the hill on which was formerly a castle, still called Castle Hill, but by others Cockpit Hill" (Woolley MS. quoted Simpson, 183). Cowcastle is a corruption of Copecastle. Speed on his plan of 1610 gives a tiny drawing of "The Cock Pitt," which looks very like a Norman castle as depicted on the Bayeaux tapestry. The mound, or hill, was an artificial one, apart from the natural rise of the ground from the river Derwent, and was levelled down about the end of the 18th century. In Cockpit Close was built the extensive Derby Potworks about 1750.

COLLEGE PLACE runs down the N. side of All Saint's churchyard. The name first appears on Standidge's plan of 1852. It is assumed that the college of secular canons belonging to All Saint's was situated here. All Saint's was a collegiate church until 2 Edward VI.

CORN MARKET. *Corne marktette* 1510 (Cox, *All Saint's* 15), *Corne market* 1610 (Speed), "the parish (of St. Peter's) begins in the Great Street or Corn Market," 1712 (Woolley's MS. quoted Simpson, 182). Market place for corn and other grain. There is no record of it ever having been widened, and it is probably now the width it has always been (50 feet), which accounts for the alternative name given to it by Woolley. It is curious that St. Peter's parish begins half along Corn Market, when the bulk of that parish lies on the other (southern) side of Markeaton Brook, and the only way this can be accounted for is that St. James's parish was divided between All Saint's, St. Peter's and St. Werburgh's. Only thus can the peculiar boundaries of these three parishes be explained.

CROSS LANE now Macklin Street. This lane is named on both Rogerson's and Swanwick's plans of 1819. It runs 'across' from Green Lane to Curzon Street.

CUCKOLD'S ALLEY now Upper Hill Street, Osmaston Rd. In a terrier of land belonging to the Liversage Charity dated 1760, an acre of land is described as lying near a road called *Cuckold's Alley* (*Charities Report*, 1828, 49-50), *Cuckold's Alley* 1791 (Hutton), *Cuckold's Alley* 1819 (Swanwick), *High Park Corner* 1819 (Rogerson), *Cuckold's Alley* 1852 (Standidge). Not an uncommon name in old towns.

CURZON STREET. From the Wardwick to Talbot Street is so named 1819 on Swanwick's plan, but Rogerson the same date names it Dayson Lane. So called after the Curzon family of Kedleston.

DAIRY HOUSE ROAD. A "Dairy House" is named on

- Burdett's map 1767, between the Normanton and Osmaston Roads.
- DARK ALLEY now College Place. In 1819 Rogerson's plan gives the name of Dark Alley to what is now called College Place.
- DAYSON LANE now Curzon Street. 1789 Dayson Lane to be pitched and curbed (Db. Com.), *Dason Lane* 1791 (Hutton), Rogerson 1819 applies *Dayson Lane* to Curzon St. from the Wardwick to Friary street, and from the latter to Stafford street, he names *Fish Pond Grove*, from the fish ponds, shown on the plan, formerly belonging to the Friary. Swanwick 1819 shows *Dayson Lane* as the present Great Northern Road, and that part of the land nearest the Wardwick he calls Curzon Street. The name Dayson Lane must therefore have been attached to a long stretch of lane, and part changed to Curzon Street after it was paved in 1789. 'Great Northern' from the G.N. Railway which came to Derby, 1875.
- DEADMAN'S LANE is so named on Rogerson's plan of 1819. No definite incident can be attached to this particular lane, but it is not uncommon in other parts of the country.
- DERWENT LANE (lost), *Derwent Lane* 1540 (Boro' Rental), *Darwent Lane end* 1611 (Boro' Rental), *Derwent Lane* 1712 (Cal. 201), Swanwick's plan 1819 shows Derwent Lane running between the Eagle and Child public-house and the next building. The lane is now blocked at the lower end and is unnamed.
- DOG KENNEL LANE now Great Northern Road. Shown on Rogerson's plan of 1819 and Standidge's plan of 1852. The Great Northern Railway came to the town in 1875 and its goods yard is in this road.
- DREWRY LANE. *Drury Lane* 1819 (Rogerson), *Drewry Lane* 1852 (Standidge). Named after the local family of Drewry.

DUKE STREET was constructed sometime between 1801 and 1826, it is shown on the plan in Simpson (1826), and did not exist in 1801 (Derb. Pub. Lib. deed 991).

DUNKIRK. Burdett's map of 1767 shows *Dunkirk* on its present site, *Dunkirk* 1780 (*Db. Journal*, 26 Oct.). Takes its name from Dunkirk in French Flanders, from 1658-62 it was in English hands, its original meaning is 'church on the dunes.' There is a Dunkirk at Nottingham, while at Rochdale there is not only Dunkirk but Mardyke also, which is adjacent to the French Dunkirk. A British demobilization camp after the Great War was situated at Mardyke just outside Dunkirk.

FORD LANE now Exeter Street. Burdett's plan 1767, shows this lane leading to the ford across the Derwent, but gives no name; *Ford Lane* 1791 (Money Penny), Swanwick's plan 1819 shows *Ford Lane* as the present Exeter Street, while Rogerson 1819 gives *Exeter Street* and not Ford Lane, so the change must have been made about this time. In 1703 a piece of land is described as butting on the road leading to 'the Holmes ford' (Cal. 163).

FRIAR GATE. This was *Frereyate* 1332 (H.M.C. Mid.), *Frier gate*, *The Friars* 1610 (Speed), *Freargate* 1628 (Cal. 56), *Fryers Gate* 1767 (Burdett). 'Street of the Friars,' so called from the Friary of Black Canons, which stood on the site of the present Friary Hotel, built about the middle of the 18th cent. A much older wall exists behind the hotel and there are remains of an earlier building in the cellars, which may well be part of the old Friary. The 'y' in the 1332 form shows that the particular scribe took the second element to be the common word 'gate,' instead of ON. *gata* 'road, street.'

FULL STREET. Among the grants to Darley Abbey recorded in the Charter Rolls, 20 Aug. 1236, there was a gift from Master Robert, s. of Goda de Dereby, of half his inheritance and the land of *Fullonis*, and half a mill

on the Derwent. *Fullonis* means the 'fuller,' and the mill would be a fulling mill; *le Fullestrete* late Hen. III (Darl. Ch. 1347), '*le Fulstrete* near All Saint's churchyard 1578 (Cal. 16-17), etc. Charter D 26, late Hen. III (Darl. Ch.) records the grant of many tenements and rents in *vico fullonium*, one of the tenants being William le Fulur. See also Walker Lane.

GAOL BRIDGE *als.* ST. PETER'S BRIDGE. Now lies hidden under the roadway between St. Peter's Street and the Corn Market. *St. Peter's Bridge* 1582 (Cal. 31), *The Gayle* 1610 (Speed), *Goale Bridge* 1646 (Cal. 72), 1691 (Cal. 135). The Markeaton Brook was culverted and the bridge hidden in 1837. The County Gaol stood close to the river on the Corn Market side of the stream, it was moved to Friar Gate in 1756.

GREEN LANE was *Grene Lane* 1510 (Cox, *All Saint's* 15, 167), 1558 (D.P.L. MS. 596), *Newland Lane* *als.* *Green Lane* 1577 (Cox, *op. cit.* 16), and so on. So named because leading directly to the green fields.

GREEN STREET was given its name in May, 1800 by the Commissioners (Db. Com.).

GUILDHALL, MOOT HALL, TOWN HALL. The charter of Hen. VI, granted to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Derby, 8 Sep., 1459, speaks of the '*Guyhalda* of the town called *Le Mote halle* (Ch. vi), *The Towne Howse* 1610 (Speed), *Le Mootehall* 1622 (Cal. 6), Moote Hall of the Borrowe 1624 (Cal. 54), *Le Mootehalle* 1628 (Cal. 8), *le Guilda aula* 1638 (Woolley MSS. 6075, fo. 409). "A subscription list amounting to £1271 15s. od. with subscribers names for the Derby Guild Hall, 25 Feb., 1729/30" (Cal. 13), "Given to the workmen at the first laying of the foundation of the new Guild Hall, 25 Apl., 1731 one guinea" (Cal. 12). The Guild Hall built in 1731 stood out in the Market Place opposite the present Guild Hall and beneath it was a row of shops called the Piazzas (q.v.). The present Guild

Hall was built in 1828, and was seriously damaged by fire, 21 Oct., 1841, and restored the following year, as described on an inscription on the front of the building. *Guild, Moot, Town* could be used indiscriminately as the Bailiffs and Burgesses were a Merchant Guild under charter of John in 1204. Moot is from OE. *mot* 'a meeting-place.' There is an early 13th century reference to the *port mannemot* of Derby in the Darley Cartulary (B 6).

HEADLESS CROSS. The base of this cross, several steps with a square hole to take a shaft is preserved in the Arboretum. Hutton (p. 233) is wrong when he says that in 1665 to prevent a famine, the inhabitants erected at the top of Nuns Green ". . . what bore the name of the Headless Cross . . . Hither the market people, having their mouths primed with tobacco as a preservative, brought their provisions, stood at a distance from the property, and at a greater distance from the townspeople. The buyer was not suffered to touch the articles before purchase and had to put his money into a jar of vinegar." This account may be true except that the cross stood there long before 1665. *Hedlecrosse* 1426 (Db. Ch. 988), *Hedles Cros* 1483, *Broken Crosse* 1483 (Cox, 14, 15), *Headlye's Cross* 1703 (Cal. 151). Speed gives a sketch of it on his plan 1610, but shows it with a head in the conventional manner. The cross was a wayside cross and stood in Friar Gate about opposite the present Vernon Street. In the 13th cent. there was a *Houthlocrosse* in Great Brompton, Yorks, N.R., which shows the ON. form of the same term, from *hofud lauss* *cross*. The word cross is a loan from Old Norse.

HIGH STREET (lost). The present High Street is modern and has no connection with this. "A message in the parish of All Saint's in a place called the High Street 'neare unto All Hallowes church-yard,' " 1657 (Cal.

98), "A burgage situate at the upper end of St. Mary's Gate, over against All Saint's church, with another burgage adjoining it, in the High Street, near All Saint's churchyard," 1699 (Cal. 144). These extracts show that the street in front of the west end of All Saint's church was known as the High Street or 'chief street.' It was also called King Street (q.v.), and later Queen Street (q.v.). In the Darley Cartulary c. 1250 (A. 54) it is called *Magne Strate* (Great or High Street). Another charter c. 1263 (B 32) mentions a toft in *vicum magnum* opposite St. Michael's churchyard, so there can be no doubt as to the position of the 'High Street.'

HOLMES, THE. This is a large island in the Derwent not far from the Market Place. "Land called the *Holm* in Derby," 1236 (Ch.), *The Holmes* 1549 (Cal. 7), *the Holmes* 1611 (Boro' Rental), *The Holmes Pasture*, 1670 (Cal. 116). ON. *holmr*, *holmi*, 'islet, *holm*.' There is only one island and the final 's' must be the genitive, as in the 'Holmes pasture' or 'Holmes meadow.'

GEORGE LANE. 'A garden belonging to the George,' 'the house called the George' 1648 (Cal. 88), "a small piece of land in the Iron Gate upon which he has built 'parte of the fronte of his house in the Irongate called the George'" 1693 (Cal. 137). This must be the public house now called the Globe, but the George was more extensive, and until recently a gallery still remained in the yard. George Lane runs from one end of Sadler Gate and out at the other end. See also Judkin Lane.

GOODWIN STREET, see Orchard Street.

IRON GATE. This must be the *Vico Fabrorum* mentioned in a deed of 1318 (Db. Ch. 975), *Irongate* 1483 (Cox, 15), *Irengate* 1540 (Boro' Rental), *Irone Gate* 1610 (Speed) and so on. This street must have been occupied

chiefly by iron workers in medieval times. Widened in 1866.

JUDKIN LANE (lost), *Juddekynlone* 1343, 1344 (Db. Ch. 977, 978), *Judkynlone* 1365 (Db. Ch. 985). This was probably an earlier and popular name for George Lane. In the Lancashire and Cheshire dialect George is 'Jud' or 'Juddie,' Tyneside 'Jordy' or 'Gordy,' while *-kyn* is a regular diminutive, e.g. Wilkin, Tomkin, etc. "Jud sprung upo' the stage leet as a buck an' bowd as a dandy-cock," Holland's *Cheshire Glossary* quoted by W. W. Skeat in *English Dialects*, 1911, p. 122. cf. the surname Judson, 'the son of Jud.'

JURY STREET. Nothing to do with Jewry. The bailiffs and burgesses of Derby were granted in 1256 the right to expel all Jews and Jewesses from the borough, and was the only town in which females were named along with the male Jews. On 11 June, 1796 it was proposed to give to the County Magistrates some land on Nuns Green in exchange for their land between St. Mary's Gate and Walker Lane to open communication between the last named streets (deed executed 14 Jan., 1797 (Db. Com.). 22 Oct., 1796 the new street called Jury Street is ordered to be gravelled (Db. Com.). The County Hall, Assize Court, Judge's Lodgings, Jury rooms, County Hotel (now County Library), stables, etc., occupy the whole of one side of Jury Street, hence the reason for the name. The street was widened in 1909 and the Bird Inn demolished.

KING STREET. It is clear that King Street originally included the present Queen Street which first appears on Burdett's plan of 1767. In 1691 George Sorocold was authorized to lay water-pipes through "the King's Streete, Irongate, Market Place, Rotten Row and the Corn Market" (Cal. 135), "A burgage in All Saint's parish in King's Street" 1699 (Cal. 145), "A burgage in King's Street in All Saint's parish" 1721 (Cal. 233).

The only part of King Street now existing is in St. Alkmund's parish, while Queen Street connects with Irongate and lies in All Saint's and St. Michael's parishes. Hutton (p. 26) says "King and Queen Street were probably so called in honour of the royal owners during the Heptarchy." This is an extraordinarily wild guess even for Hutton. The King's Highway and High Street were synonymous terms. The corner between King Street and Queen Street was widened in 1892, but had not been completed by 1942.

KING'S MEAD now a political ward of the borough. *Kyngesmedewe juxta Derbeyam* late 12 c. or early 13 c. (Db. Ch. 1520), *Kynghesmedewe* temp. Hen. III (Db. Ch. 240), *Kynges Medowe* 1549 (Cal. 7). These and other references are to the nunnery of St. Mary, which was situated at King's Mead, later known as Nun's Green. The nunnery was also called 'St. Mary de Prates,' 'St. Mary dez Preez,' 'St. Mary of Derby.'

LEATHER LANE (lost). Advertisement 24 Mar., 1749 "Sale of pasture enquire at Andrew Whitaker's at the Dog and Partridge in the Leather Lane in Derby" (Db. Merc.). If Hutton (p. 42) is to be trusted Leather Lane seems to have been an alternative name for the 'Bredelepes,' but more probably it was the present Lock-up Yard, which would lead through to Tenant Street before the Market Hall was built. It was Leather Lane and Common Yard in 1825 (Act of Parl.).

LEONARD STREET. Preserves the name of the hospital for lepers which was called the Hospital of St. Leonard, and provided accommodation for two lepers and two companions. The numbers of lepers in medieval times is much exaggerated. See Littledale Street.

LITLEDALE STREET. This preserves an early field-name. "Grant of 1½ acres of arable land in Derby lying in Le Wallfield, namely in Littledale and near the house of the Lepers" 1352 (Db. Ch. 981), another grant relating

to the same "in le Wallfeld, namely in Lyteldale and near the Leper's House" 1359 (Db. Ch. 983).

LODGE LANE. The lane is un-named on the plans of Speed (1610) and Burdett (1767), and the name first appears on Money Penny's plan of 1791. A sough (drain) was to be made in 1793 (Db. Com.). It is apparently a late name and only a guess can be made as to its meaning, it runs from the point where King Street becomes Duffield Road and leads down to a mill-pond (now covered over) which in some dialects is called a 'lodge.'

LOVE LANE now Harrington Street. Is called *Love Lane* on Standidge's plan of 1852.

MARKEATON LANE, STREET. Rogerson's plan of 1819 shows Markeaton Lane as a continuation of Markeaton Street, and originally, no doubt, it lead through Markeaton Park to the village of Markeaton. The lane is still named on Standidge's plan of 1852.

MARKET PLACE. This must always have been the chief shopping centre of the town, and there is no evidence for the suggestion sometimes made that the market was originally held in St. Werburgh's churchyard. It was formerly much smaller as a large block of buildings stood on the W. side forming a street called Rotten Row (q.v.). This block was demolished between 1869 and 1871. See Piazzas, Rotten Row. In 1852 the west side nearest Sadler Gate is called Market Head, *capite mercati* 14th c. (Darl. Ch.).

Behind the present Town Hall was situated the "New Market" (Standidge), on this site was erected the Market Hall opened by the Mayor, Frederick Longdon, Esq., on 10 May, 1866. The shops near the corner of Sadler Gate are at the 'Market Head' where formerly there was a cross. There was also a Conduit in the Market Place to supply the surrounding premises with water, and shown on Speed's plan of 1610. It was fed by pipe from Becket Well.

MONK STREET. See Watery Lane.

MORLEDGE. The Morledge formerly extended from Cockpit Hill to the Market Place, thus including Tenant Street. William *Merlage* of Derby, 1491 (Db. Ch. 998), *M'leyge* 1540 (Boro' Rental), *Ye Marledge* 1548 (Db. Ch. 1014), *Marleige* 1610 (Speed), "part of the Morledge is in All Saint's parish, about as far as the [Tenant] bridge" 1712 (Woolley MS. Simpson, 180), *Morledge* 1767 (Burdett) shown crossing Tenant Bridge. The only similar name so far recorded is Marledge in Devonshire, which so far as the first element is concerned has a different origin, being *Mirilynch* 1333. In both the second element is derived from OE. *hlinc* 'bank, rising ground,' and in the Derby name the first element is probably OE. *mōr*, which is used of 'swampy ground,' this fits the topography very well. It might be 'mere,' which sometimes becomes 'mar' in place-names (see Oxford Dic. of Pl.-ns.). This would equally fit the site as the Derwent is here at its widest, and is called 'the basin.'

NANNY TAG'S LANE (lost) also called Alderman Hill. The short length of Full Street from Queen Street to Silk mill Lane, widened 1941. The Dolphin Inn is at one corner and the Bull's Head was at the opposite corner. *Nanny Tag's Lane* 1791 (Hutton, 27), *Nanny Tag Lane* 1819 (Rogerson). Named after some forgotten 'character.' The stories told are too vague for repetition.

NEWLANDS STREET preserves the name of the Newlands (*nuovo terra*) owned largely by Darley Abbey and mentioned frequently in the cartulary. "The Newlands now a good orchard, but was formerly with Abbe Barns Closes a grange belonging to Darley Abbey" 1712 (Woolley MS., Simpson 186). Standidge's plan, 1852, shows Newlands Street, but without buildings on it.

NUNS GREEN was common land belonging to the burgesses, and extended from Friar Gate eastwards to Green Street, and along Friar Gate from about the Great Northern railway bridge to Ashbourne Road. Two Acts of Parliament were obtained (1768 and 1792), to enable the burgesses to sell the land. The first building to be erected was the county gaol in 1756.

NUNS STREET. This name was selected in May, 1800 (Db. Com.) when the street was newly made. It commemorates the Nunnery of St. Mary de Pratis, founded in the 12th c. An old building at the end of Nuns Street, may well be a portion of the convent buildings.

ORCHARD STREET and GOODWIN STREET. Samuel Goodwin of Derby leased part of an orchard, stable and conservatory known as *Goodwin's Orchard* at a yearly rent of £17, 1707-1808, abstract of title (Deed 1004). The Orchard still existed in 1819 (Rogerson) and the street had not then been made.

PARCEL TERRACE preserves the names of Parcel Close and Parcel Field. *Parcell Feild* 1577 (Cox, 17), *the Parcell* 1611 (Boro' Rental), *Little Parcel Close* 1619 (Cal. 49), *Parcell Meadow* 1653 (St. Werb.), *Parcel Close* near a place called *The Parcel* 1686 (Cal. 133), *Over Parcel Close*, and *Nether Parcel Close* (Cal. 154), 1852. Standidge's plans shows *Parcel Fields* at the end of Slack Lane. 'Parcel' was used to describe a 'parcel of land,' i.e. probably made up of different pieces, as in this case where there are closes, fields and a Meadow, cf. Parsley-hay, nr. Buxton, originally 'Parcel Hay.'

PARKER STREET preserves the name of Parkers Flats, shown on Rogerson's plan of 1819, the street not having then been made.

MILL FLEAM (lost). This disappeared when the 'Bus Station was constructed. *The Fleame* 1648 (Cal. 88). The mill stream was covered and buildings erected over it, the official address, was 'Mill Fleam.'

PIAZZAS (lost). A large block of buildings on the W. side of the Market Place, forming on the W. a narrow street called Rotten Row (q.v.), down the centre of the block was the Butchery (q.v.) and on the E. side facing the open market, the lower or ground floor was open, and the first storey was supported on pillars, approximately described by the Italian word 'piazza.' This block of buildings was rebuilt in 1731, replacing an older block, and the upper floor was the Guild Hall, Moot Hall or Town Hall. The demolition of this large block of buildings was begun on 25 May, 1869 and on 21 July, 1871 a fireworks display was held in the Market Place to celebrate its final removal.

PEARTREE ROAD. Takes its name from *Pear Tree House* which is shown on Burdett's map of 1767.

QUEEN STREET. Burdett's plan 1767 shows King Street from All Saint's to Walker Lane and Queen Street from Walker Lane to St. Alkmund's. See King Street.

ROTTEN ROW (lost), was a narrow street, one side of which still remains on the W. side of the Market Place, formed by the latter and a large block of buildings, consisting of the Butchery, Piazzas and other shops with the Town Hall over them. It ceased to exist as a street in 1871. *Rotten Rowe* 1549 (Boro' Rental). A tenement in "*Rotten Rowe* conteyninge a chamber, a shope and a taverne" 1577 (Cox, 16), *Rotten Rowe* 1581 (Cal. 22), *Rotten Rowe* 1610 (Speed), one tenement in *Rotten Rowe* containing one chamber and one cellar" 1620, and so on. The 1620 reference is to the same property as the 1577 one, which shows the use of the word 'taverne' for 'cellar.' Rotten Rowe is derived from ME. *raten*, *rotton*, 'rat,' and was used as a term of derision to describe old, dilapidated property, which in all likelihood was infested with rats. It is found all over England, not only in towns but also several villages bear this name. Rotten Row in Hyde Park, London

has an entirely different origin. This road was not made soft for riding until 1731 and did not get the name of Rotten Row until 1781, at a time when the original meaning of the term had been forgotten, and was thought adequately to describe the 'rotten' surface of the road.

ROWDITCH was *Rughedich* 1226 (Db. Ch. 1697), *Rudich* 1249 (I.p.m.) and many other references. From OE. *rūh*, *dīc* 'rough ditch.'

SADLER GATE. First mentioned temp. Hen. III, 'the street of the saddlers' (Rad. Ch. 29), *Saddlers* street 1308 (ib. 142), *le Sadelergate* 1368 (ib. 1379), and so on. The street where saddlers plied their trade. There were still two of the trade left after the Great War.

ST. HELEN'S ALLEY, LANE or WALK (lost). "An alley or footway called St. Hellens Lane in the middle of the street called St. Hellen's 1712 (Woolley MS. in Simpson 176), this seems to imply that the present King Street was then called St. Helens Street, it is quite likely but there is no further evidence for this. *St. Ellen's Walk* 1767 (Burdett), *St. Helen's Walk* 1819 (Swanwick), *St. Helen's Alley* 1819 (Rogerson). This was a narrow lane for foot passengers only, from Willow Row to present King Street, the Great Northern Railway follows the old lane. The Hospital of St. Helen stood at the upper end of the lane, and later there were two large houses, both called St. Helen's House, one of which (Strutt's house) is part of Derby School.

ST. HELEN'S STREET. 19 Aug., 1815 "Messrs. Brown & Son having formed a street from St. Helens to the Willow Row, which if laid open will be a great public convenience. Resolved, that whenever the road is placed in such proper state of repair as the parish of St. Alkmund are willing to accept, the future repair of the footpaths in the street shall be undertaken by the Commissioners" (Db. Com.). Swanwick's plan of 1819

shows the new street as well as the old St. Helen's Walk. ST. JAMES'S STREET, until it was widened in 1878 was called St. James's Lane. *Lane of St. James* c. 1250 (D.A.J. xiv, 143). There are several medieval references, but in printed records the spelling has been modernized. *S. James Lane* 1610 (Speed), 1611 (Boro' Rental). St. James's church stood in this lane, which before 1140 was given to the Cluniac monastery of Bermondsey, by Waltheof of Derby, and became a cell of that monastery. It never had more than a prior and two monks, and obviously could never have had much influence on the town either one way or another. The church was probably the one mentioned in Domesday as being owned by Edric, TRW, and by his father Coln, TRE. It had no doubt a small parish which was divided between All Saint's, St. Peter's and St. Werburgh's. All Saint's meets St. Peter's half way along the Cornmarket, and meets St. Werburgh's half way down St. James's Street and half way down Sadler Gate. It will be seen that both St. Peter's and St. Werburgh's have flowed short distances across Markeaton Brook, which is unlikely to have been an original arrangement seeing how liable this stream (a very considerable one) is liable to floods.

ST. LEONARD STREET a 19th century street which commemorates the Hospital of St. Leonard for lepers. An Inquisition held at Derby 1 June, 1327 shows that the Hospital was founded by the king's ancestors, and certain tenements were given for the maintenance of four men, 'two lepers and two whole persons by their assent.' (Cal. of Inq. Misc. ii, 1916). Another inquisition of 1309 cites a mandate of 17 Hen. II (1171) securing the immunities of the lepers of the 'Domus Dei of Derebeie.' During its existence various wardens gave much trouble to the crown, by abuse of the income of the hospital, and the poor lepers seem to have had a bad time.

ST. MARY'S BRIDGE. Takes its name from the Chapel dedicated to St. Mary, which was an integral part of the medieval bridge. The present fine bridge was completed in 1794, on a slightly different line from the old one, which was the only road bridge over the Derwent until the bridge in Derwent Street was opened in 1852. and called Exeter Bridge.

ST. MARY'S GATE. This street is first mentioned in the Chronicle of Dale Abbey, where is related an incident which happened about the middle of the 12th century, and speaks of a baker who lived 'in vico qui dicitur Sancte Marie.' *Seynte Marigate* 1379 (Db. Ch. 986, *Sancte Marygate* 1510 (Cox, 15) and so on. It is very difficult to account for this name, and the only solution that meets all difficulties is that All Saint's was originally dedicated to St. Mary. Dr. Cox assumed a lost church, but this is extremely unlikely, and the assumption is only necessary by his ignoring altogether the church of St. James (see St. James's Street) which existed until the suppression of the lesser religious houses. The assumption of a lost church causes Dr. Cox a lot of difficulties, such as how All Saint's came to own the former possessions of St. Mary's. In his *Derbyshire Churches*, IV, 70, he says "we know that All Saint's was thus styled as early as the reign of Hen. I," but he gives no evidence, and when given to Lincoln between 1100-1113 it was called simply the church of Derby. Since Cox wrote, the *Registrum Antiquissimum* of Lincoln has been printed and the earliest date for the mention of All Saint's and the dedication is 1271. An entry in the Darley Cartulary (A. 54) is intriguing, it is an "Agreement by which abbot Walter (1247-1260) and the canons granted to Walter of London, a toft lying on the West of the *Mayne Strate* between the St. Mary's Cemetery and the toft of Roger Wendelard, chaplain." It will be

remembered that several buried skeletons were found on this site c. 1926, when the W. side of Queen Street was set back. Another charter (1332) mentions the 'vicum magnum' opposite St. Michael's churchyard. ST. PETER'S STREET takes its name from the old parish church of St. Peter. Burdett's plan, 1767, names the street St. Peter's Parish, and this seems to have been a popular designation, but there is no evidence for Hutton's statement (p. 17) that it was also 'anciently called Peter Gate and more anciently Castle Gate.' The latter being an alternative name for Bag Lane (q.v.).

SHAMBLES (lost), an alternative name for the Butchery. On 13 July, 1673 a great flood came near if not to the Shambles end (Simpson, 111). On Standidge's plan of 1852, the original Butchery is named "Old Shambles" and behind the New Market is "The Shambles." This, of course, was before the Market Hall was built.

SIDDALS ROAD formerly Siddals Lane. So called because it led to the fields called the Siddals, lying behind the Midland Station. *Sydale* 1472 (Db. Ch. 994-5), *Syddalls* (1540) (Boro' Rental), *Sedall* 1554 (Pat.), *Syddalls* 1603 (Cal. 43), *Sydals* 1611 (Boro' Rental). The change from 'lane' to 'road' is a late one due to communal snobbery. From OE. *sid*, *heath*, 'wide corner.'

SPA LANE. Marked on Burdett's plan, 1767, as the "Spaw," and this mineral spring, near the Spa Inn, was discovered in 1733 according to Simpson (531) by Dr. Chauncey, who was a physician in Derby. He built a cover over the spring, and about 20 yds. below the Spa he made a handsome cold bath and some rooms to it. He died about two years after the discovery.

SPOT, THE. This is round about the top of St. Peter's Street where it divides to become the London and the Osmaston roads. *The Spot in Derby* 1741 (Db. Merc.

6 Aug.), *On the Spot* 1742 (Db. Merc. 2 Sep.), *The Spot* 1748 (Poll of Burgesses). All these references, which are the only early ones, are connected with Mr. Abraham Ward, the two first being his advertisements, and the third his entry in the Poll Book. He had a malt-house on the corner between the two roads, and the name applied only to his premises, which must have stood where the public lavatories now stand.

STANFORD LANE (lost) *Stonyforth Lane* 1540 (Boro' Rental), *Stanforde Lane* 1611 (Boro' Rental), *Stanforde Lane* 1645 (Deed No. 1059), "all that little lane called *Stamford Lane* being in breadth about 9 foot lyeinge and beinge in Derby neare unto the house of Thomas Frost, situate in a place called Bridge Gate extending betwixt Bridge Gate and a lane leadinge downe to St. Michael's Millns neare unto St. Alkmunds Churchyard" 1666 (Deed No. 1061). This lane would lead to the 'Causeway' across the Derwent, where there must also have been a ford, either 'stoney' or paved with stone.

STEPPING LANE. This was *Stebbing Lane* 1779 (Db. Jour. 3, Dec., col. 12), *Stepping Lane* 1852 (Standidge). From OE. *stybbing* 'a place cleared of stubbs, or tree-stumps.'

STOCKBROOK STREET preserves the name of one of the open fields belonging to the burgesses; *Stokkesbrokefeld* 1514 (Db. Ch. 1003), many references in Cal. from 1602-1758. The street was made in the 19th century. The field takes its name from the brook, Stockbrook, OE. *stocc* 'stump, trunk, *stock*,' a brook with stocks, or trunks of trees marking its course.

STRAND. The Markeaton Brook flows beneath this street, which was constructed in 1877 by culverting the brook from St. James's Bridge to Ford Street. On 30 Sep., 1878 Ald. H. H. Bemrose (later Sir) when mayor, laid the foundation stone of the new buildings at the corner of St. James's Street and in doing so he conferred the

name of "The Strand" on the new street. St. James's bridge and Sadler Gate bridge are underneath the road. TENANT STREET and BRIDGE. Tenant Street was originally part of the Morledge and is so named on all maps up to 1817, the name 'Tenant' was first applied to the bridge. *Tynnyn bridge* 1483 (Cox, 14), *Tennant Bridge* 1610 (Speed), *Tenant Brook* 1712 (Woolley MS. Simpson 172), *Tennant Street* 1852 (Standidge). This is not the common noun 'tenant,' but is probably derived from the word 'tenon,' Middle English has forms like 'tennant.' It would be a wooden bridge put together with mortise and tenons, which would be an unusual elaboration. The name 'Tenant' was transferred from the bridge to the street, probably after the stone bridge took the place of an original wooden one, which connected the two parts of the Morledge on either bank of the Markeaton Brook. Tenant Bridge is now under the roadway. The name seems not to have been applied to the street before 1817.

THORNTREE LANE. "Near the Gaol Bridge is the Thorn Tree Ale house, long famous for the best ale in the town and adjoining a very good house built by Mr. Burton, of Ollercar now lately bought by Mr. Wagstaffe, 1712 (Woolley MS. in Simpson, 184).

VICTORIA STREET. Markeaton Brook covering was completed 19 Aug., 1837, from St. Peter's bridge to St. James's bridge, and name changed from Brookside to Victoria St.

WALKER LANE. First mentioned in Darley Cartulary in a charter dated c. 1263, *Walker Strete* (Darl. Ch., B 32), *Walkers Lane* 1610 (Speed). The street where the 'walkers' or 'fullers' lived. It is a continuation of Full street on the opposite side of Queen Street. The abbot and canons of Darley had an 'oven' in *Walker-strete*, given to them by Walkelin and Goda his wife,

which in 1288 they leased to William de Stoke, baker, for 18s. a year (B 55).

WALL STREET (lost). There are numerous early medieval references to this street in Darley Cartulary, Chester Abbey Cartulary, and Radbourne charters, but the only clue to its situation is that it was in St. Peter's parish. Most spellings are 'Wallestrete' but there is at least one 'Welle-' for which unfortunately the reference cannot be found. Whether the name represents OE. *weall* 'wall' or Mercian *welle* 'spring, well.' If the former it must have been near the castle wall, if the latter it would probably be the old name for Becket Well Lane. It is not recorded later than 1371 (Rad. Ch. 357-8).

WARDWICK, THE. *Walwik strete* 1085 (Burton Ch., Dug.Mon. iii, 47), *Waldewike strete* 12th c. (Burton Ch., Salt Soc., 1916, 233), *Waldewico* late 13 c. (Darl. Ch.), *Waldewick* 1203 (F.F.), *inferiori Waldewico* 13 c. (D.A.J. xxvi, 112), *Lower Waldewye* 1399 (Rad. Ch. 465), *Nether Waldwicke* 1604 (Deed No. 165), *Waudwick* 1610 (Speed), and so on down to 1767 when the spelling Wardwick first appears on Burdett's plan. Speculations based on the spelling 'Ward-' are obviously of no value. The 'l' became silent as in so many other words like 'salmon, almond,' as shown on Speed, and 'ward' from 'waud' was an obvious step. OE. *Wealda* (or *Walda* in Mercian spelling) *wic*, 'Walda's farm.'

WATERY LANE (lost) now Monk Street, *Water Lane*, *Wattery Lane* 1690 (D.A.J. xl, 235), *Watery Lane* 1819 (Rogerson, Swanwick), 1852 (Standidge). So called because Littleover brook ran along it. The brook was not culverted until after 1852. Monk street because the neighbouring land was once held by Darley Abbey.

WHITECROSS STREET. Preserves the name of Whitecross Field and the White Cross, but it is doubtful if it is

near the site of either. *Albam crucem* de Derbeia iuxta regiam viam, late Hen. III (Darl. Ch. E 13). "A tenement in Derby *apud Albam Crucem* extending from the King's highway, with half an acre in le Parkefeld near Hedlecrosse" 1426 (Db. Ch. 988), *Whyte Crosse field* 1611 (Boro' Rental), "in the field called *Whitecross field* and shouteth upon the Parcell Meadow" 1653 (St. Werb.). Standidge's plan, 1852, shows White Cross Fields where the Railway Servants Orphanage stands, and it is clear the field extended towards Parcel Terrace. The Cross seems to have stood on Ashbourne road not far from the Headless Cross.

WILLOW ROW. *The Willows* 1685 (D.A.J. xl, 236), *The Row* 1767 (Burdett), *The Row* 1791 (Moneyppenny), *The Willows* 1791 (Hutton, 26), *Willow Row* 1806, (Roper), Willow Row to be pitched and footway gravelled Dec., 1789 (Db. Com.). The willows must have grown alongside the Markeaton Brook.

WIND MILL PIT. Between Mill Hill Lane and Burton Rd. Among the many gifts of Walkelin of Derby and Goda his wife to Darley Abbey, c. 1160 was one acre which he bought from Eadric situated above the ordeal pit *foueam judiciariam* (Darl. Ch. A 27). On 1 Aug., 1556 Joan Waste, a blind girl of 22, was burned at the stake at Windmill Pit for heresy. It is shown on all maps down to 1881.

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