



Notes on Chester Street-Names Past and Present (Northern Section)

BY GEORGE W. HASWELL

(Read 19th December, 1905)

IN introducing the subject of the evening, I could hardly find more appropriate words than those of William Webb, in his description of Chester in *King's* "Vale Royal"; he says:—

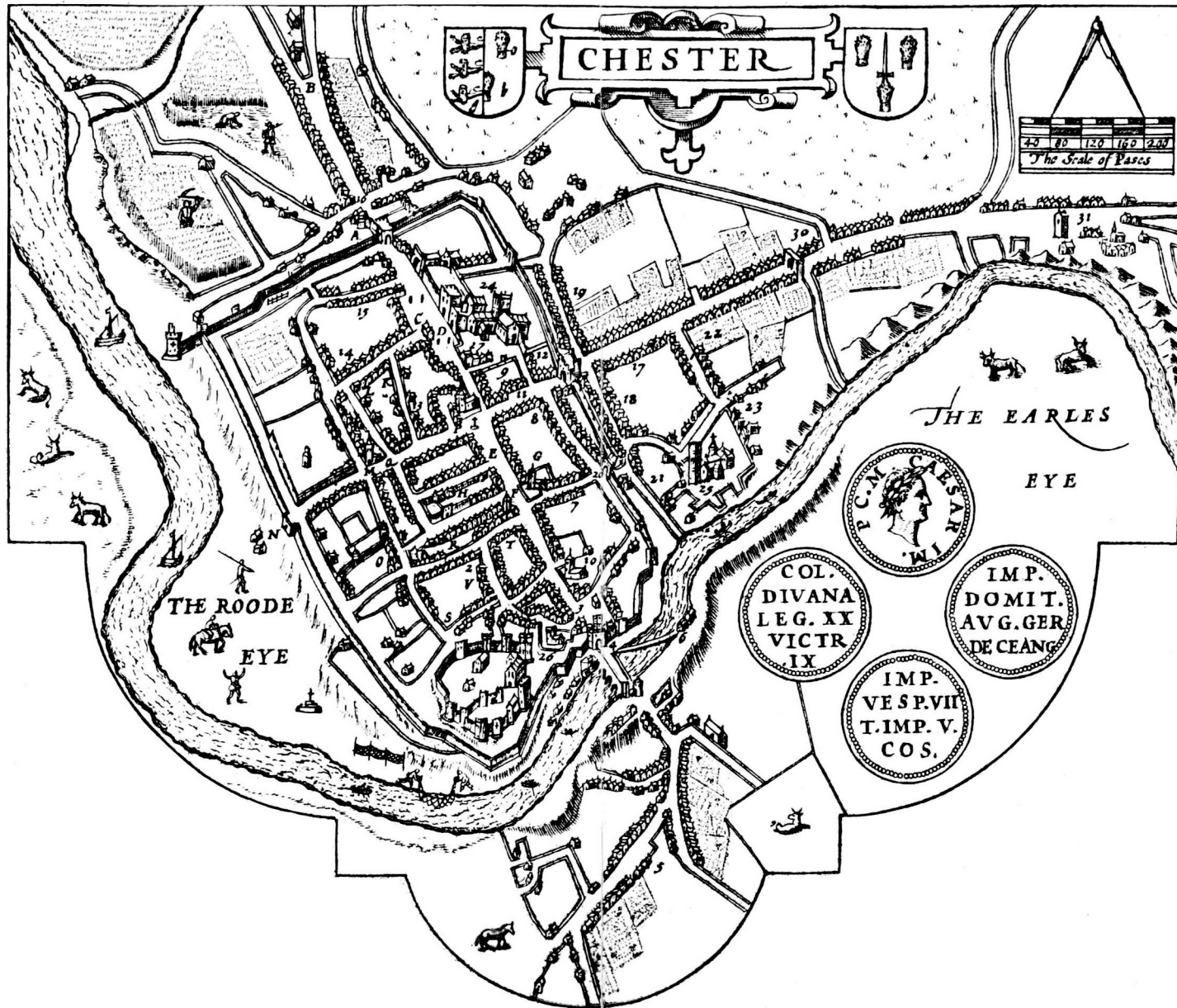
"As I led you even now about the Walls of the City, which are two miles round, so now I desire you to be acquainted with the Streets and Lanes by name."

The first known official list of our street names is in the year 1567, when, by command of Richard Dutton, Mayor of that year, the following is ordered to be written in the assembly book:—

"Hereafter follow the names of all the Streets and Lanes within the City of Chester, and suburbs of the same, as were named in days of Edward III. and afore, by the record thereof in writing in a table, and copied herein by the commandment of the Worshipful Richard Dutton, Mayor of the said City."

As it is our purpose this evening to trace the old streets and lanes, and endeavour to account for them, or connect them with their modern titles, I propose dividing my portion of this paper into the sections as written in Mayor Dutton's book.

Speed's Map of Chester, 1610



References

- A—North Gate
- B—North Gate Stret
- C—Corne Market
- D—Shambles
- E—Bridge Strete
- F—S. Brides Church
- G—S. Michaells Church
- H—Old Comon Hall
- I—White Fryers lane
- K—Gerards lane
- L—Trinitie lane
- M—Watergate Stret
- N—Watergate
- O—Black Friars lane
- P—S. Peters Church
- Q—Trinitie Church
- R—S. Martins Church
- S—Nunnes lane
- T—Cupping lane
- V—Bunse lane
- 2—Castle lane
- 3—Sheepe lane
- 4—Bridge Gate
- 5—Hanbridge
- 6—Fulling mills

References

- 7—Pepper Stret
- 8—Fleshmongers lane
- 9—S. Wereburgs lane
- 10—S. Tooloys Church
- 11—Eastgat Stret
- 12—East Gate
- 13—Gose Lane
- 14—Parsons Lane
- 15—Barne lane
- 16—Little S. Johns
- 17—Foregate Stret
- 18—S. Johns Lane
- 19—Cowe Lane
- 20—Newgate
- 21—Dee lane
- 22—Love Lane
- 23—Barkers lane
- 24—S. Wereburgs
- 25—St. Johns Church
- 26—S. Maries Church
- 27—Comon Hall
- 28—Clavering lane
- 29—S. Nicholas lane
- 30—The Barres
- 31—Boughton

The first section refers to Eastgate Street :—

“ On the north side of the said street is a Lane that goeth out of the said street by the messuage side of late William Stanmer, and so to the kirk yard of St. Oswalds, called Leen Lane, and beneath it upon the same side near[er] the Eastgate is a Lane called Saint Goddestall Lane, and so goeth out of the said street into the said Church Yard. This Goddestall lieth buried within the Abbey Church in Chester, and he was an Emperor and a virtuous desposed man in his living, and his Lane lieth between the messuage, sometime of Robert Chamberlyne and the messuage late in the holding of William Humphrey, and on the same side near the Eastgate there is a Lane called Saint Werburgh Lane, and it goeth into the foresaid Church Yard.”

This “ Leen Lane ” has entirely disappeared as a thoroughfare leading off Eastgate Street. I cannot find any trace of it upon the maps of the period ; but may I suggest that its northern termination still exists in that narrow passage opposite the east end of the Music Hall, between Messrs. McHattie’s warehouse and St. Werburgh Chambers? *Webb*, in 1621, refers to it as “ Peen Land.”

“ Saint Goddestall Lane ” we have left in the present Godstall Lane, its old name carrying us long back into the past. To make this a thoroughfare, without impediments, we have a difficulty to contend with in the present level ; but as there seems to be no doubt of its existence as leading out of Eastgate Street, we must assume that, originally, there was a break in the Eastgate Street Row—exactly as you have in Goss Street and other instances—and afterwards the Eastgate Street end was built up, the Row continued, and the necessary level made up with débris. This Row was formerly known as “ Pepper Alley Row ” ; also as “ The Dark Row.” The sign and license of “ The

Three Crowns Tavern" were removed from St. Peter's Churchyard to "The Bridgewater Arms," in the "Pepper Alley Row," when the Commercial Buildings (now the City Club premises) were built in 1806. The eastern end of this Row (now Eastgate Row North) probably adjoined another of our old taverns or inns, *i.e.*, "The Mitre." On the left hand, and running parallel with St. Werburgh Street, was a passage known as the "Dark Entry."¹ "Goddestall Lane" must have been a somewhat important one, as a few years ago, in making the present Godstall Chambers, a very fine timbered house-front was opened out.

"St. Werburgh Lane" we have also left us; it is now more than double its original width; and it would appear the original lane was a little more to the west, Parr's Bank occupying the site of the old "Mitre Tavern." There would be no road leading in the direction of the King's School, as at present, but it was simply one of the principal approaches to the Abbey, bringing you exactly opposite the South Transept.

The second section in the original records refers to Foregate Street, and says:—

"There is a lane upon the North side sometime called Coole's Lane and now called Cow Lane, and it stretcheth into Honwalds Lone."

After describing the lanes on the south side it proceeds:—

"And upon the other side of the street, more Eastwards [than the Bars], is a Lane called Chester Lane, and it putteth upon Honewalds Lone."

¹ See reply to Lucy D. T., by the late Thomas Hughes, F.S.A., Cheshire Sheaf, 1st Series, Vol. II., p. 164.

In "Coole's Lane" we have our Frodsham Street, sometime called "Warrington Street"—a thoroughfare leading out of the City towards those places; but it retained the name of "Cow Lane" for the longest period; in *Broster's* map it is referred to as "Cow Lane" or "Canal Street." On the right hand we come to Union Walk, leading into Queen Street, the site of the old "Jousting Croft." "Cow Lane" may roughly be said to have terminated, as it does now, by the Kale-yards lower gateway. At this spot stood "Cow Lane Turnpike," seen in the map depicting Chester at the siege [1643].

We are told that this lane "putteth upon Honewalds Lone." The origin of this "Honwalds Lone" appears to me to be very obscure; but we find upon all the earlier maps a large open space, and, in *Speed's* map, dotted over with small houses. *Webb*, in his "Itinerary," says:—

"A little further without Eastgate, on the North side of Foregate Street, lyeth a lane sometime called Coole's Lane, now Cow Lane, which, after you have gone certain paces, opens into a void place which (for reason I find not) they called 'Henwalds Lone,' where they usually hold the Horse-fair."

It seems to have extended eastwards very much in the same direction as the present Victoria Place, towards Sellar Street; on the west or north-west, towards Gorse Stacks, following the present line of buildings into George Street; then we can trace its northern outline by the opposite side of George Street to Brook Street and Bowling Green, still continuing on the northern side of Milton Street to the open country. In an earlier map than *Speed's* (*Smith's* of 1580), "Ye Horsemarket" is roughly located by the north-west angle of George

Street and the Bowling Green Inn, so you will see we still retain in our Smithfield the original place for horse-dealing.

Canon Morris, in his "Chester in the Plantagenet and Tudor Periods," fixes upon George Street as being "Henwalds Lone." We also learn from the same authority, that, owing to the danger from fires, a public space "on the left of the Jousting Croft" was allotted for the storing of gorse, at that period largely used for fuel.

In 1590, "St. Thomas' Ward Constable was ordered to report some overcrowding, by strange Manx women, in a house of Rad. Healy without a Chimney, and dangerous to the 'Gorse Stacks' by fire"; it is also quite evident that these are "The Gorst Stacks" we have in mind, because St. Thomas' Ward was "from the Northgate, with the Lanes on both sides the Street, so far as the liberties last northwards." Would not such a large open space as this be useful for carrying on the sports so popular in the days of our forefathers? We know that the Jousting Croft was on the east side of "Henwalds Lone"; also we had a "Cockfight Hill" in the neighbourhood of the present Cow Lane Canal Bridge; there was also "Greg's Pit" in the neighbourhood of "Gorst Stacks." There being no trace of anything approaching a hill in this neighbourhood, we might suggest that the canal works, begun about 1776, were the reason for its disappearance. We shall presently deal with another lane that "putteth upon Henwalds Lone"; and this word "putteth" bears out the open space theory; and it is also strengthened by the fact that, in 1570, "Thomas Shiffmaker was fined 6/8 for enclosing common lands at the end of Cow

Lane"; and this end would certainly not be the City end.

I am afraid your attention has been too long diverted from Foregate Street, in discussing "Henwaldes Lone," so we will retrace our steps. There appears to be no mention of any lane running from the north side of Foregate Street until "The Bars" are reached; then east of the Bars we have "Chester Lane," putting upon "Henwalds Lone"; this lane can be clearly traced, and I would suggest Steam Mill Street, opposite Dee Lane, as being the Bars or Boughton end of "Chester Lane," crossing the canal into Leadworks Lane, by the City Road Chapel, and so westwards towards the Bowling Green, *via* Milton Street before-mentioned. At the time of the siege this lane was known as "Horn Lane," but it bore an intermediate name, viz., "Star Lane," as described by *Webb* in his "Itinerary"; it is not shewn on *Braun's* map or *Smith's*, but is distinctly seen on *Speed's* map, and can be traced in the direction suggested.

The fourth section of the old names is Watergate Street:—

"Upon the North side of the said street, next the Church of St. Peter, is a Lane call Goslane, and upon the same side more westerly, next to the mansion, is a Lane called Gerrards Lane, and it putteth upon Persones Lane, and at the East end of Trinity Church is a Lane named Trinity Lane. Bereward Street beginneth at the Grey Friars Gate and putteth upon Barn Lane, and out of this Street there went a Lane to St. Chads Church called St. Chads Lane, and from the said Church there went a way to the Walls of the said City, called Dog Lane."

Of the four thoroughfares leading out of Watergate Street on the north side, we have only two that we

can trace by name, viz.: Goss Street and Trinity Street; the former, "Goslane," was a *cul-de-sac*; on *Speed's* map it is called "Gose Lane," and "Gorst Lane" on *Broster's* map. The next lane we come to is "Gerrards Lane," now Crook Street, leading into Princess Street—or "Persones Lane" of old.

In J. H. H.'s little Guide to Chester, published 1816, *Hanshall* (the author) says: that in—

"1814, a communication was formed between Goss Lane and Crooks Street, which is of great convenience to the inhabitants of the West end, as it affords a direct road to the Butchers, Fish, Vegetable, and Mug markets";

This is now known as Hamilton Place, adjoining the south side of the Market.

The next opening westwards is "Trinity Lane," now, as in almost every other case, classified by the higher sounding title of "street"; this lane seems to have been a favourite locality for places of religious worship. *Hanshall* says:—

"Trinity Lane contains a Methodist Chapel of the New Connection of Kilhamites, for Schism has even crept into the temple of Sectarianism, which is well attended; also a Unitarian Chapel, built as a Presbyterian Place of Worship by the late and eminent divine, Matthew Henry; the congregation altho' respectable, has, however, much fallen off. Nearly opposite the last Chapel is one of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, which is much too small for its numerous congregation."

On the opposite side to Trinity Street is Weaver Street, formerly designated "Weaver's Lane"; it previously bore the title of "St. Albans Lane." Has this earlier name any connection with the Abbot of St. Albans, who, with his Sub-Prior and the Prior of Coventry, in 1362, visited Chester to enquire into the conduct of Abbot Seynesbury?

The "Bereward Street," in a still more westerly direction, is a very interesting reminder of the rough tastes of our ancestors, in bull and bear-baiting, cockfighting, &c.; it would indicate the residence of the keeper of the bears. The modern name of this street is Linenhall Street, but about 100 years ago it was known as "Lower Lane"; a reminder still remains in a courtway on the west side of Crook Street, known as "Lower Yard." The mention of "Dog Lane" as leading out of "Bereward Street" is extremely interesting as a place-name. St. Chad's Church is seen in *Hollar's* map, and stood, roughly, where the Linenhall or Stanley Place, now occupies. In the *Hulm. MSS.* the Church is described as being in "Ye field near ye Watergate, on ye North side, now ruined, Ann: 1662."

In Bedward Row, on the south side of the Infirmary, leading from Linenhall Street to the Walls, we have another reminder of the original; the mention that this lane "putteth upon Barn Lane," would indicate its continuation through St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to King Street, for King Street is the old "Barn Lane." *Hanshall* calls St. Martin's-in-the-Fields "Ox Lane"; but I hope presently to refer to this point. Outside the Watergate we have no really ancient streets; but the names of "The Flint Boat-House," Crane Bank, will suffice to connect us with the lost shipping trade of this former Port. In this neighbourhood were the ship-building yards—a trade which had flourished for many years, and which reached, apparently, its zenith early in the last century, as we read that, in 1816, over 250 hands were engaged in this industry, and that it "was not unusual to see ten or a dozen vessels on the stocks at the same time." [*Hanshall*]. Watergate Street was paved from the High Cross to Trinity Church, in 1579, at

the charge of every one at his own door. Perhaps the mention of the fact of an indenture being entered into with one Thomas Bennett, on October 8th, 1567, when Watergate Street, Eastgate Street, Foregate Street, and Boughton (to the Bars), are all termed the High Street, will be interesting.

We will retrace our steps to the Cross; but, before turning north, I should like to draw attention to what appears to me a very important matter. You will see, on *Hollar's* map, that St. Peter's Church occupies an island site, with a street sweeping from the west end of the Church well up into Northgate Street; but, as you will have observed, no mention is made of a street or lane west of the Church until "Goss Lane" is reached; but in the twenty-fourth year of Elizabeth's reign, on the 6th July [1582], John Shawe appeals to the Justices of the Peace for the remittance of the fine "for the making of Peter Street," because he had, evidently, contributed more than his just share for the paving of Watergate Street. The connection of these two streets, and the significant wording, *making* and *paving*, seems to me to suggest very strongly that we possessed a "Peter Street" in Chester; and as I am not aware of any such street having been in existence, I trust some light will be thrown upon it this evening; if it means paying a contribution towards a *new* street, the year 1582 would be the date of its formation.

The old records then go on to Northgate Street, and say:—

"There is a Lane afore the gates of the abbey that is called Persones Lane, and it putteth upon Bereward Street, and upon the same side near[er] the Northgate is a Lane called Barn Lane, and it putteth upon Bereward Street, and out

of it goeth a Lane towards the walls named 'Ox Lane,' and from it towards the North[gate] is called Bagge Lane, and without the said Northgate, on the East side, the Lane that is beside the little Kiln and goeth Northward towards the Windy Mill, that way is called the Sandy way ; and without the said Northgate there is one way that goeth towards the Bache, and it is called the Bache Way ; and there is another way that goeth towards the Port Pool, and it is called 'Poolway.' "

III We have in this description of Northgate Street in Edward IV.'s reign no mention of any thoroughfares on the east or Abbey side, although there would be access to the west front of the Abbey. Doubtless, the whole of the east of Northgate Street, from the present Music Hall Passage right up to the Northgate, was taken up by the monastic buildings.

If we stay for one moment immediately upon passing St. Peter's Church, we come to what was one of the most picturesque bits in Chester: Shoemaker's Row, now having given place to more (so-called) modern improvements. In 1616, we read that King James, after having attended service in the Cathedral, proceeded along "Shoemaker's Row" to the "Pentice," where he was banqueted, and afterwards presented with a bowl containing 100 guineas. [*Hanshall*].

On the east or right-hand side we have, fortunately left us, an undisturbed Row, with its quaint and crooked lines, which originally formed a portion of the "Broken Shin Row," well known by this name to a past generation ; its present northern termination is in a passage running east ; this passage, known formerly as "Smiths Walk," and afterwards "Crumps Entry," would lead into the suggested line of the "Leen Lane" mentioned in the Eastgate Street section.

“In Northgate Street the Rows now extend nearly from the Cross to the Fish Market on the West side, and to ‘Smiths Entry’ on the East.”²

The lane opposite the Abbey gates, “Persones or Parsons Lane,” with the Cornmarket and Shambles at its entrance, is our Princess Street. This “Persones Lane,” you will remember, is described as running into “Bereward Street,” or Linenhall Street, referred to in the Watergate Street section. A small lane, shewn on the old maps immediately before coming to Princess Street, seems to have been swallowed up by the Market and Town Hall buildings; traces of it can clearly be seen in the White Lion Stables, in Crook Street.

We now come to Hunter Street, a reminiscence of the old “Hunter’s Walk.” A picturesque house originally stood here, and was once occupied by a Mr. Hunter, a Verger of the Cathedral, and also an engraver; among the collection here this evening some of his work will be found; he also illustrated some of the small City Guides [*c.* 1787].

Continuing towards the Northgate, we come to “Barn Lane,” now modernised into King Street; this, we were told, “putteth upon Bereward Street,” thus making, as previously suggested in the Watergate Street section, Linenhall Street and St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields one lane. I previously referred to St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields as “Ox Lane, on *Hanshall’s* authority, but I think he must have been mistaken, because it distinctly states that “Ox Lane” goeth towards the Walls, out of “Barn Lane”; so that “Ox Lane” would be that small opening opposite King’s Buildings, and where Huxley’s Brewery buildings formerly stood.

² “The Chester Guide, or a Walk round the Walls and through the City,” *Seacombe*, 1828.

Again to quote our text: "from it towards the North[gate] is called Bagge Lane," afterwards known as "Walls Lane,"³ and now as Water Tower Street. This "Bagge Lane" or "Walls Lane" or Water Tower Street would appear by some of the maps to have terminated by the archway near to "Morgan's Mount." Many will remember an old Rope Walk in this locality, but hardly in the days of John Pemberton (Mayor in 1730), who, when sitting in the alcove now known as "Pemberton's Parlour," overlooked his men working in the rope walk below; the original name of this defence was "the Goblin or Dill's Tower." At the Northgate end of this lane was formerly a row of houses, abutting against the Walls.

In *Braun's* map (1572-1618) this lane is not shewn, the south side of "Barn Lane," or King Street, is seen fronting the Walls, and no street between the "Persones Lane" and the Walls. This seems rather puzzling, because the map is published between Mayor Dutton's second year of office and *Speed's* map of 1610. The sketchy map of *Smith's*, published in 1580, shews nothing of "Walls Lane." Both maps are evidently in error, and as we have this lane distinctly set out by the Assembly Book, we must take *Speed's* map as being correct, as it proves to be in this and many other instances; also he, being a native of Farndon, would have better local knowledge of the City than authors on the continent. Another proof of the exist-

³ There appear to have been two "Walls Lane," the other leading from St. Martin's Ash, in Nicholas Street, for on "March 28th, 1789, a mare belonging to a Mr. Hodson, taking fright, ran with great fury down Walls Lane, harnessed to a truck; she leapt over the Walls on to the Roodee, without the least injury."

ence is, that in the "Northgate Ward" extending "from the Northgate with the Barn Lane, and so unto 'Parsons Lane,' and then half of the same lane on the north side, and so thence the Crofte, and to the Walls and Northgate." The "Cornmarket Ward" took the south half of "Parsons Lane."

Dealing with the lanes "without" [or outside of] the Northgate, we have in our present Upper Northgate Street the old "Bache Way," leading to the "Bache Pool," on the Liverpool Road, a little over a mile from the City; this picturesque pool, with its banked-up edges, was opposite to the entrance of the Bache Hall; it was, some thirty years ago, fenced round, filled-in, and consequently is lost to the public. The Old Hall was, among others, destroyed by the garrison, to prevent it being used as a shelter to the enemy during the siege. Imagine the scene here 103 years ago, when the Volunteers and nearly half of the inhabitants of Chester went out to the "Bache Pool," to meet the Royal Chester Militia on their home-coming. Upper Northgate Street was also known as "further Northgate Street"; and in *Webb's* account, he says: "the Street without Northgate, or St. John's Street." The Northgate, with its prison overhead and dungeons beneath, was in the custody of the Sheriffs of the City.

In retracing our steps towards the City, after passing on the right, Rocky Lane, we notice, a little further on, an old barn. This is the site of the Chapel of "St. Thomas à Beckett," afterwards called "Dutton Hall," the residence of Mr. Jolly, one of the mansions destroyed at the time of the siege, to prevent their occupation by the enemy. It was afterwards known as "Jolly's Hall"; and, I think,

sometime "Green Hall." A little further, and on the opposite side of the road, adjoining and running parallel with the north side of Old Northgate House (the residence of the late Judge Wynne Ffoulkes, once an Honorary Secretary of this Society), is a narrow passage leading to "Windmill Lane" (of course I mean Victoria Road); this was known, not many years ago, as "The Narrow Croft," but now by the name of Abbot's Nook.

At the juncture of the Liverpool and Parkgate Roads stood the Maypole. In *Broster's* "Directory," of 1781, the following entry will be of interest, referring to charges for the hire of sedan chairs: "To the Maypole in further Northgate Street, Fare 6^d. for a chair." At this point also was the "Turnpike" or "Toll House."

Proceeding a little way down Parkgate Road, and on the left, we come to a very new street, called Walpole Street; this is on the site of an old stile-road, leading across the present Bouverie Street into Garden Lane. Formerly, a house stood in the centre of this street, called "Priest-field Cottage"; and adjoining, on the north, is a house called "Green Bank Cottage."⁴ At the back of these houses were two fields, known as "Priest-field" and "Cotton's-field," the latter exists, and is the Arnold House Cricket-field. Mr. W. E. Brown's house stands upon the old "Priest's Croft." These references are interesting, for opposite to you, on the higher ground, and facing the Liverpool Road, would be the Chapel of St. Thomas à Beckett.

Proceeding towards the Northgate, we will turn down, to our left, George Street—"the Sandy way by

⁴ "Green Bank Cottage" formerly stood on the Eaton Road, the materials being conveyed from there, and re-erected upon its present site.

the little Kiln." We know that there was a Kiln here early in the 16th century; if it was a pottery kiln, it would be interesting to find something about our Chester 16th century pottery; this kiln perhaps occupied the site of the present Chapel, at the corner of Victoria Road. We also know that on this spot stood the Poor-house; afterwards used as a nail factory by Mr. Brassey; and doubtless many here have seen the nail-makers at work there. George Street was once known as "Old Poorhouse Lane," and is referred to as such on *Broster's* map.

Turning the corner by the Chapel, we proceed north up "Windmill Lane," now Victoria Road; it was also known at one time as "Bessome Lane." It will not take long to proceed to the end of this lane, passing the Northgate Station on the right hand. At the extreme northern end of this lane, and nearly opposite to Christ Church Vicarage, stood a farm-house, and in a low stone wall adjoining the road was built part of a mill-stone. Upon this site was built, in 1643, "Dr. Walley's Mount," a portion of the outworks hurriedly thrown up for the protection of the City. Charles Walley was Mayor in 1630 and 1644; as an ardent Royalist he figured conspicuously in the troublesome times of the siege, and was also one of the six persons who refused to sign the Articles of Surrender.

As the description in *Broster's* "History of the Siege of Chester" brings in so many familiar place-names, I trust this extract will be interesting:—

"The outworks and intrenchments were carried on with such great vigour, that in the beginning of the next summer the mud Walls, Mounts, Bastions, &c., were all completed. The Outworks commenced at the Alcove on the City Walls, which lies between the Water Tower and the Northgate [Pem-

berton's Parlour], and proceeded towards the stone bridge leading to Blacon, then inclining to the North-east took in the utmost limits in the Further Northgate St. then turning Eastward towards Flookersbrook encompassed Horn Lane and all that part of the town to Boughton; from thence the works were carried down to the edge of St. John's Dee."

We have one lane more to account for outside the Northgate, viz., the "Port Pool Way." This you will find in Canal Street, on the northern side of the Blue Coat School and St. John's Hospital. This "Port Pool Way" is a reminder of the importance Chester once was proud of, in her seaport days. This Canal Street is called "Dee Lane" on *Batenham's* maps in the small City Guides. On the right-hand side of Canal Street are two roads: the upper one, Garden Lane (named "Cottage Street" on *Batenham's* first edition of his little guide, 1819); the lower road, Raymond Street; both of these are shewn on *Speed's* map of 1610. "Stone Bridge Road" seems to have been a third title; it would, of course, lead to the Stone Bridge on the Saughall Road, mentioned in the extract relating to the siege.

Canon Morris, in his most valuable book, "Chester during the Plantagenet and Tudor Periods" (to which I am indebted for many notes contained in this Paper), referring to the changes which have taken place in our street names, says:—

"It is much to be regretted that the City Authorities should have thought so little of preserving the individuality of their ancient City as to have altered, unnecessarily, the simple name of 'Lane' into the ambitious title of 'Street'; and further obscured the identity of these passages and alleys by giving them a different designation."

The Canon, in excusing the emotional Parisian in changing street-names according to change of govern-

ments, advises the sober Cestrian not to be so ready to part with names and memories which have come down to him from the far-distant past.

The same complaint was made ninety years before by *Hanshall*, in his little Guide to Chester, who prefaces his list of "Ancient and Modern Streets," with, "The changes which have taken place in the names of streets, &c., are another instance of the mutable nature of all sublunary institutions."

I hope that I have not, in these notes, tired you with too much detail; and trust that they may prove an impetus to further investigation of a fascinating subject.

Before concluding, Mr. Brown and myself wish to thank Mr. William Vernon for the loan of his most valuable old maps. For information about the Mill Stone, "Cotton's Field," "The Mitre Tavern," and "Green Bank Cottage," &c., I am indebted to my friend Mr. Frank H. Williams.

Errata—Page 35. Edward IV. *should read* Edward III.





Appendix

BY GEORGE W. HASWELL

EASTGATE AND FOREGATE STREETS.

<i>Past Name.</i>	<i>Present Name or position.</i>
Watling Street	Eastgate and Foregate Streets
The High Cross	South side St. Peter's Church
The Conduit (Water House)	The Cross
The Pillory	} Adjoining
The Stocks	
High Street	Watergate, Eastgate, and Foregate Streets
The Pentice (Court House) ..	South side and adjoining St. Peter's Church (taken down 1803)
The Parsonage House	Over St. Peter's Church Porch
Forest Street	Foregate Street
Leen Lane	Between The Cross and Godstall Lane
Inodscall Lane	} Godstall Lane
Saint Goddestall Lane	
Bedpost Row	St. Werburgh's Mount.
S. Wereburg Lane	St. Werburgh Street
Talbot Row	} Grosvenor Hotel Row
Royal Hotel Row	
The Dark Entry	East end Eastgate Row North
Pepper Alley Row	} Eastgate Street Row, North
The Dark Row	
Baxter Row	
The Country Bakers' Row ..	
The Butter Shops	
Mother Hall's	The King's Arms Kitchen
Newgate Street	} Park Street (Newgate)
Nine Houses	
Mr. Hamilton's Park	} Drill Hall and neighbourhood
Albion Hotel Grounds	
Cockfight Hill	? Canal Bridge, Frodsham Street

<i>Past Name.</i>	<i>Present Name or position.</i>
Coole's Lane ..	} Frodsham Street
Cowe Lane ..	
Warrington Street ..	
Canal Street ..	
Foundry Lane ..	.. Charles Street (Brook Street)
Greg's Pit ..	.. Bowling Green Mill
Cow Lane Turnpike ..	.. Canal Bridge, Frodsham Street
The Hop-pole Paddock ..	.. Recreation Grounds, ditto
Iremonger Lane ..	} St. John Street
St. John's Lane ..	
The Mechanics' Institution	The Free Library
Love Lane ..	.. Love Street
The Octagon Chapel ..	.. Earl's Villas, City Road
Church Lane ..	.. Little St. John Street
The Post Office (1) ..	} Old Post Office Place } St. John Street
The Post Office (2) ..		The Blossoms Hotel }
Barker's Lane ..	.. Union Street
Edwards' Court ..	.. East side Baths Street
The Jousting Croft ..	.. Neighbourhood of Queen Street
Seller Street ..	.. Built 1818-1819; named after Alderman Seller
Bold Square ..	.. Named after the adjoining Man- sion of Mrs. Bold
Souter's Lane ..	} Souter's Lane
Souter's Lode ..	
Dee Lane ..	
The Watering Place for Horses	River side at end of ditto
The Cock-pit ..	.. Cock-pit Yard, The Newgate
Paynes Loode ..	} Dee Lane (The Bars)
Peenes Lane ..	
The Barres (Gate) ..	.. The Bars, Boughton (taken down <i>c.</i> 1776)
Star Lane ..	} Steam Mill Street, across Canal, Leadworks Lane, and Milton Street to the Bowling Green
Chester Lane ..	
Horn Lane ..	
Gallows Street ..	.. From The Bars to Barrel Well, Boughton
Gallows Hill ..	.. Entrance to Barrel Well
St. Anne's Rake ..	.. Hoole Lane, Boughton
St. Anne's Cross ..	.. Ditto
Cherry Gardens ..	.. Cherry Orchard, Christleton Rd.
London Road ..	.. Christleton Road
St. Giles' Well ..	.. Spital Boughton
Hospital of St. Giles' ..	.. Spital Boughton
Prussia Blue Factory ..	.. Barrel Well
Huntington Lane ..	.. Farndon Road, Dee Banks

WATERGATE STREET.

<i>Past Name.</i>	<i>Present Name or position.</i>
? "St. Peter" Street ..	West side of St. Peter's Church
The King's Fish Board Fleshmonger's Row	} Watergate Street
Gos Lane	
Gorst Lane	} Goss Street
Savings' Bank, Goss Street	
Gerald's Lane	} Crook Street
Crook's Lane	
Trinitie Lane	Trinity Street
Bereward Street	} Linenhall Street and St. Martin's- in-the-Fields
Lower Lane	
The Crafts	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields
The Long Edge	Passage to No. 9, St. Martin's- in-the-Fields, formerly lead- ing into Bedward Row
St. Chad's Lane	West side Linenhall Street
Dog Lane	? Stanley Place Mews
Grey Friars Croft	Stanley Place
The Yacht Field	The Linenhall
St. Alban's Lane	} Weaver Street
Weaver's Lane	
The Sugar House	East side of Weaver Street
Nunnes Lane	St. Martin's Church to Grosve- nor Road
Smith's Walk	Grey Friars
Arderne Lane	} Black Friars
Walls Lane	
Black Friars Lane	North end of St. Nicholas Street
Linenhall Field	Watergate Flags
Nun's Gardens	St. Bridget's Rectory, Barracks, &c.
Lowse Tower	} Eastern embankment of Roodeye
Lousy Hill	
Rope Walk	
Pentice-on-the-Roodeye ..	Entrance to Paradise Row

BRIDGE STREET.

Scotch Row	West side Bridge Street, from The Cross to Commonhall Street
Mercer's Row	East side Bridge Street, from The Cross to the "London Bridge Inn"

<i>Past Name.</i>	<i>Present Name or position.</i>
St. Michael's Row ..	From the "London Bridge Inn" to Pepper Street
The Two Churches ..	The Fountain, Bridge Street ⁵
St. Michael's Cross ..	} Ditto ditto
St. Bride's Cross ..	
St. Bridget's Church ..	The Fountain to White Friars (taken down 1828)
Ditto ..	Opposite the Barracks (built 1827; taken down 1892)
Lamb Row ..	Top of Lower Bridge Street, facing Pepper Street (fell May 1821)
The Bridge Street ..	From the High Cross to the Bridgegate
Norman's Lane ..	} Commonhall Street
Common Hall Lane ..	
Shot Tower ..	Ditto
Pointz Lane ..	A passage formerly between Commonhall Street and Pierpoint Lane
Perpoyntz Lane ..	} Pierpoint Lane
Mill Lane ..	
Dirty Lane ..	
The Pulpit ..	A wooden loft in the Hall of the Feather's Inn
Forster Lane ..	} White Friars
Custard's Lane ..	
Fustard's Lane ..	
White Fryer's Lane ..	
The Dark Entry ..	Bolland's Court (Bridge Street to White Friars)
Cupping Lane ..	Lower Bridge Street to St. Martin's Ash—now Little Cuppin Street and Cuppin Street
Pepur Street ..	Pepper Street
Holy Land ..	(Thomas Woodworth — "Holy Land, Bridge Street," <i>Bros-ter's Directory</i> 1787)

LOWER BRIDGE STREET.

Bunnes Lane ..	} Bunce Street (ran across Grosvenor Road to the "Fox and Barrel")
Bise Lane ..	
Bunse Lane ..	} East side of the Bridgegate (now destroyed)
Capel Lane ..	
Capel Gate ..	} Duke Street
Clayton's Lane ..	
Claxton's Lane ..	
Claverton Lane ..	
Clavering Lane ..	

⁵ "Bridge Street Row and Eastgate Street Row, from the 'Two Churches to the Hotel,' form a fashionable promenade" (*Hanshall*).

<i>Past Name.</i>	<i>Present Name or position.</i>
The Skinners' Hall ..	South-east angle of Duke Stree
Castle Lane ..	Castle Street
S. Maries Lane ..	Between Castle Street and St. Mary's Church
The Old Coach Row	} Opposite Gamul Terrace (destroyed; stone columns and portions of upper houses existing)
Rotten Row ..	
St. Olas Lane ..	} St. Olave Street
Tooler's Lane ..	
Tooley's Lane ..	
Gamul House ..	} Gamul Terrace; site of the temporary residence of King Charles, at the Siege
Boarding School Yard	
Sheepe Lane ..	} Shipgate Street
The Sheepegate ..	
The Shipgate ..	
The Hole-in-the-Wall	
Paradise	South side of Handbridge quarry
Stile Lane	} Greenway Street (? named after Wm. Styles, Mayor 1582-3)
Sty Lane	
The May-pole	Handbridge Institute (there were also two May-poles on the river side at Sty Lane)
Pin Manufactory ..	House on river side, south-west Old Bridge
Tyrer's Water Tower ..	Erected (1600) on the western tower of the Old Bridgegate (taken down 1781)
Gateway Handbridge end of Old Bridge ..	} Taken down 1782

NORTHGATE STREET AND LIVERPOOL ROAD.

The Inner Pentice	East end and adjoining St. Peter's Church (taken down c. 1780)
The Milk Stoups	Angle of Northgate and Eastgate Streets
Cook's Row	Adjoining The Milk Stoups
The Commercial Buildings	City Club and Messrs. Okell's
Broken Shin Row	} Northgate Row East (is the present Row a remaining portion?)
Ironmonger's Row	
Shoemaker's Row	Under the Pentice
Smith's or Crump's Passage	Now Northgate Row
The Old Exchange ..	Between Nos. 16 and 22
The Wool Hall	} The Music Hall
Common Hall	
St. Nicholas' Chapel	

<i>Past Name.</i>	<i>Present Name or position.</i>
The Exchange	Market Square, opposite Cathedral
Abbey Court	Abbey Square
The Querester's Houses	Houses formerly west side passage to Cathedral, Abbey St.
The Stamp Office	Choristers' School, Abbey Square
The Choristers' Old School	No. 11, Abbey Street
St. Thomas' Chapel	The Deanery
The Parvise	Apartment over south-west porch of the Cathedral
Little Abbey Court	Cathedral Close, Abbey Street
The Sprice, or Preese	The Cloister Green
The Prison House	North side and adjoining the Abbey Gateway
St. Thomas' Court	Ditto ditto
Persones Lane	} Princess Street
Parson's Lane	
The Corn Market	East end ditto
The Abbot's House	} The King's School
The Bishop's Palace	
The Old King's School	The Refectory
The Old Linen Hall	Abbey Buildings, St. Werburgh Street
Hunter's Walk	Name survives in Hunter's Walk
The Meat Shambles	Opposite Abbey Gateway
Barne Lane	King Street
Bagge Lane	} Water Tower Street
Walls Lane	
Ox Lane	Un-named; between King Street and Water Tower Street
The Potato Market	The Fire-Station yard
Hospital of St. John	The Blue-Coat School
The Street without Northgate	} Upper Northgate Street
The Bache Way	
St. John's Street	
Further Northgate Street	
The Maypole	Corner of Liverpool and Parkgate Roads
The Toll-House	Ditto ditto
Chapel of St. Thomas à Beckett	} Rock Mount, Liverpool Road
Dutton Hall	
Jolly's Hall	
Green Hall	} Opposite entrance to Bache Hall, now filled up and enclosed
The Beach Pool	
The Bache Pool	

<i>Past Name.</i>	<i>Present Name or position.</i>
The Abbey Corn Mill ..	The Bache
House of Correction ..	Northgate Terrace
The Bridge of Sighs ..	Small bridge across Canal, west side of Northgate (1793)
Needle Factory ..	South side Gorse Stacks
The Sandy Way ..	} George Street
Old Poor House Lane ..	
Gorst Stacks ..	
Henwaldes Lone ..	
The Port-Pool Way ..	} Canal Street
Dee Lane ..	
West Dee Lane ..	Ditto westwards, now Shropshire Union Canal premises
Stone Bridge Lane ..	} Garden Lane
Cottage Lane ..	
Windmill Lane ..	} Victoria Road
Bessome Lane ..	
Barrow Field ..	} Infirmary Field
Lady Barrow's Hey ..	
Higginson's Field ..	
Hart's Field ..	Water Tower Gardens and Queen's School Playground

MISCELLANEOUS.

Newton Tower ..	} King Charles' Tower
Phoenix Tower ..	
Laudamus Field ..	The Deanery Field
Rope Walk ..	From The Kaleyards to King Charles' Tower
The Sadler's Tower ..	A few feet north of The Kaleyards (taken down 1779)
Gun Mount ..	} Morgan's Mount
The Mount ..	
Goblin Tower ..	} Pemberton's Parlour
Dill's Tower ..	
Alcove ..	
The Canal Hotel ..	} Canal Company's Offices, Tower Wharf
The Canal Packet House ..	
New Tower ..	The Water Tower
The Town Ditch or Fosse ..	From the Wishing Steps to the Water Tower Steps, <i>i.e.</i> , outside the east and north Wall
The City Gaol ..	Queen's School
The Ship-building Yards ..	The Crane
Lunatic Asylum ..	} Ditto
The House of Industry ..	

<i>Past Name.</i>	<i>Present Name or position.</i>
Lyniall's Embankment ..	Roodeye Cop
Billy Gamon's Rough ..	Woods in Curzon Park, opposite above
The Sally-port Steps ..	Nun's Road <i>No -</i>
The Mustard Houses ..	Outside the Walls, below St. Mary's Church
The Skinners' Houses ..	Ditto ditto
Toll-Bar	Handbridge end of Old Bridge
Ditto	Hough Green end of Grosvenor Road
St. James' Chapel } ? The	The Hermitage (used by the Tanners' and Cordwainers' Guilds)
St. James' Cell } Hermitage	
The Anchorite's Cell }	
Redcliff	? Southern face of St. John's Churchyard
Jacob's Well	West of The Hermitage
The Bowling Green ..	Opposite Hermitage (now Public Gardens, by the River)
The Lower Bowling Green ..	The Groves, east of Suspension Bridge
Chapel of St. Anne	North-east corner of St. John's Churchyard
Cholmondeley Hall }	
Fulling Mills	Snuff Mill, east end of Causeway
Paper Mills	
Salmon Cage	East end of Causeway
The King's Pool	South-east of the Old Bridge
The Wishing Steps	Erected 1785
Watch Tower ditto	Taken down 1826
Little Windsor	Foot of Wishing Steps
The Bottoms Field	Queen's Park (River front)
Billy Hobby's Field	Grosvenor Park
The Headlands	
The Headlands Walk	Between Grosvenor Park entrance and Dee Lane
Billy Hobby's Well	Drinking Fountain, river side of Park
The Earl's Eye	Meadows opposite Grosvenor Park
The Benedictine Nunnery of St. Mary	Grey Friars to the Castle
The Monastery of the Grey Friars (Franciscans) }	The Linen Hall
The Monastery of the Black Friars (Dominicans or Preaching Friars) }	
The Monastery of the White Friars (Carmelites) }	St. Nicholas' Street to the Water-gate
The Monastery of the White Friars (Carmelites) }	North side White Friars

<i>Past Name.</i>	<i>Present Name or position.</i>
Wolf Gate	} The Newgate
Wolf-field Gate ..	
St. John's Gate ..	
Pepper Gate	
Manchester Hall ..	.. Corn Exchange Buildings
Cotton Mill	} Water Tower Steps
The City Baths ..	
The Floating Bath ..	.. Moored opposite the Recorder's Steps (now removed)
Chain or Chainy Lane ..	.. A lane blocked by chains, now Cheyney Road
Chapel Alley .. ..	.. West end St. John's Hospital
Lunt's Bridge .. ..	.. Seller Street Canal Bridge
Dee-side Walks .. ..	.. River Bank, Souter's Lane to Suspension Bridge
St. John's Dee .. ..	.. River, Souter's Lane to Suspension Bridge
Lord Derby's Dee-side ..	.. River Bank, Suspension Bridge to Aikman's Gardens
Cock-pit .. .. .	.. Ditto ditto
The Lower Green Street ..	.. Passage back of Groves, ditto
A Ford across the River ..	.. End of Dee Lane (Bars)
Ditto .. .. .	.. At the Shipgate
Ditto .. .. .	.. Boughton
Little St. Mary's Chapel, in Kettle's Croft	} ? Under the Manor, Overleigh, facing the Castle
Gloverstone .. .. .	.. The Castle District—a County Township within the City
The Shire Hall, or Hall of Hugh Lupus	} The Assize Courts
Court of Exchequer .. ..	.. South end of Shire Hall
Julian Tower	} The Castle
Julius Cæsar Tower	
Chapel in ditto .. .. .	.. Existing
Iron Bridge	} Heron Bridge
Higher Handbridge	
Flookersbrook .. .. .	.. A Hamlet between Chester and Hoole
St. Anne's Lake	} Opposite the "Bee Hotel," Hoole
Flookersbrook Pits	
Bishopsfields (Bisfediche) ..	.. Hoole
The Cheese Stage	} River end of Cop-field House Garden, Sealand Road
The Cheese Warehouse	
Rope Walk .. .. .	.. West side Sealand Road, Catherine Street to Cop-field House

No

<i>Past Name.</i>	<i>Present Name or position.</i>
Rope Walk	Between the Sluice House and Outfall Works
The New Cut	The River from the Crane Seaward
The Windmill at the Ferry	About two miles down the Cop
Navigation Land	Sealand
Aganippe's Well	Well Lane, Newton

Destroyed by the Garrison at the time of the Siege [1643-5], to prevent them being a shelter to the Enemy:—

Brewer's Hall (Alderman John Wright's)
 Bache Hall (Mr. Whiteley's)
 Blacon Hall (Sir Randle Crewe's)
 Overleigh Hall (Mr. Ellis')
 Nuns' Hall (Sir William Brereton's)
 Dutton Hall (Mr. Jolly's)
 Flookersbrook Hall (Mr. Thomas Smith's)
 Hoole Hall (Mr. Bunbury's)
 Cholmondeley Hall (Lord Cholmondeley's)
 Mr. William Gamul's House
 Mr. John Werden's House (near Newgate)
 The Great Windmill without the Northgate
 Great Boughton
 Spital Boughton
 Handbridge
 Various Barns, &c.

