## SOME LONDON STREET NAMES: THEIR ANTIQUITY AND ORIGIN.

## II.—WESTERN CITY.

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Note.—The East-to-West direction within the ancient City Walls is maintained (see p. 187). The first section ended at Walbrook; and this second and concluding section embodies a selection from the streets thence westward, first south of Cheapside, then the Cheapside group, and then north and west of it. A list in alphabetical order of the names treated in the two sections appears at the end of the paper. A number of other street-names, of which some were mentioned in the lecture, are reserved for inclusion in a later publication upon the names of Parishes and Wards of the City.

#### LIST OF CONTRACTIONS USED.

A, B, C, and D, followed by a number: Deeds in Public Record Office, (from "Catalogue of Ancient Deeds").

Acon: Cartulary of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, preserved at Mercers' Hall, translated by R. R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed as appendix to "Some Account of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon," by Sir John Watney, F.S.A. 1892.

Baldwin: Baldwin's New and Complete Guide, etc., to London (with list of streets). 1768.

B.C.S.: Birch's Cartularium Saxonicum. 3 vols. 1885-1893.

B.M.: British Museum. Usually a reference to the "Index to the Charters and Rolls in the Department of MSS."

Boyle: Boyle's View of London; a complete list of all the streets,

c.: Circa.

C.C.C.: Complete Compting House Companion. Printed for Wm.

Johnston in Ludgate Street. 1763. C.G.: Complete Guide, etc., City of London. Printed for J. Osborn at the Golden Ball in Paternoster Row. 1740.

Ch., or Ch.R.: Calendar of Charter Rolls, P.R.O.

Cl.: Calendars of the Close Rolls, Public Record Office.

Cor.R.: Calendar of Coroners' Rolls of the City of London. 1300-1378. Edited by Dr. R. R. Sharpe for the Corporation of London. 1913.

Fielding: Brief Description of the Cities of London and Westminster. By Sir John Fielding. 1776.

"Gonzales": London in 1731. By "Don Manoel Gonzales."

Mostly compiled c.1724. Edited by Prof. Hy. Morley.

Cassels' National Library.

Hatton: New View of London. 2 vols. 1708.

H.R.: Hundred Rolls (Rotuli Hundredorum), 3 Ed. I.

Inq.: Inquisitions, miscellaneous. P.R.O. Calendar.

I.P.M.: Calendars of Inquisitiones Post Mortem, P.R.O.

I.P.M.Lond.: Abstracts of Inquisitiones Post Mortem relating to the City of London returned into the Court of Chancery, 1485-1603. Ed. E. A. Fry. Issued by the Record Society and the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. 3 vols. 1891-1908.

L.Bk.: Dr. Sharpe's Calendars of the Letter Books of the City of London. Vols. A to L. 1899 to 1912.

Lib.Alb.; Lib.Cust.: Liber Albus and Liber Custumarum, ed. Riley (Munimenta Gildhallæ). Rolls Series, 1859-62.

Lib.Ant.Leg.: Liber de Antiquis Legibus, trans. Riley, and issued, with "French Chronicle of London," as "Chronicles of Mayors and Sheriffs of London." 1863.

M.E.: Middle English (c.1100 to 1500).

Ogilby: Ogilby and Morgan Map of London, 1677.

O.E.: Old English ("Anglo-Saxon").
Pat. or Pat.R.: Calendar of the Patent Rolls, P.R.O.

Paul's: Report on the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by Lyte. Appendix to 9th Report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS. 1883.

P.R.O.: Public Record Office.

Riley Mem.: Memorials of London and London Life in the 13-15th centuries. Selected, translated, and edited from the City archives by H. T. Riley, M.A., for the Corporation. Longmans, 1868.

Rocque: Plan of London, with Index, by John Rocque. Pine, 1746.

Rot.Cur.Reg.: Calendar of King's Court Rolls (Rotuli Curiæ Regis).

S.P.: Calendar of State Papers, Foreign and Domestic.

Stow: Stow's Survey of London (1598). Edited by C. L. Kingsford, M.A., F.S.A. 2 vols. 1908.

Strype: Strype's editions (1720 and 1754) of Stow's Survey; or Maps in them.

t.: tempus.

W.Stow: Remarks on London, being an exact survey of the Cities of London and Westminster. By W. Stow. 1722.

W., or Wills: Dr. Sharpe's Calendar of London Wills. 2 vols. 1889-90.

#### COUSIN LANE.

The name is evidently due to a family named Cosin or Cosyn or Cusin. In 1271 Gilbert "called 'Cosyn,'" vintner, leased two stone houses in the parish of St. Benedict de Shorehog from the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon'; in 1273 Peter Cusin was Sheriff of London for two months'; and in 1305-6 Wm. Cosin was Sheriff.' Cosin is the M.E. form of our modern word "cousin." In 1305 Johanna Cosyn died and bequeathed "houses in the lane called 'la Cosyneslane'"; and this gives us the first appearance of the street-name, which probably was in its infancy then, as the will of Peter Cosin (or Cusin), which was proved in 1291-2, while bequeathing property in and about the neighbourhood, does not mention it."

#### BUDGE ROW.

Usually "Bogerowe," from 1342 (Acon 266), through the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (6 Wills; L.Bk.H.26; B2042, and C2861), to 1538 (I.P.M.Lond. i, 64), but "Bugerowe" in 1384 (L.Bk.H.256) and 1570 (I.P.M.Lond. ii, 136), and "Bowgerowe" in 1543 (S.P.). The "d" is seen in 1560: "Budgrowe" (I.P.M.Lond. i, 211); and the present spelling is reached six years later (ib. ii, 37). A Corporation Letter of 1352 mentions "a robe trimmed with white budge\* of the value of

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Acon, 274.  $^{2}$  Lib. Ant. Leg.  $^{3}$  Ib., and various deeds in P.R.O., etc.  $^{4}$  Wills i.

<sup>\*</sup> A petition to the Mayor and Aldermen in 1433 from the "Maistre and Wardeins of the Craft of Skynners" stated that "divers merchauntes of the Galeys have broght in to the said Cite to sell mony and diverse furres of Bogee wroght untrewely y' is to seie where the said furres of Bogee shuld be wroght of hole Skynnes they ben kutte in foure and medled

7s. 6d." (Calendar, p. 42), and, as Halliwell tells us (Dictionary of Archaisms, I), Budge was "Lambskin with the wool dressed outwards; often worn on the edges of capes, as gowns of Bachelors of Arts are still made." Stow (i, 250) completes the explanation with his "Budge Row, a street so called of Budge Furre, and of Skinners dwelling there."

#### TOWER ROYAL.

This street formerly extended from the east end of Watling Street southward to Thames Street. In the seventeenth century its southern portion became College Hill; and in the nineteenth century it suffered further by the extension of Cannon Street across its southern end and, a few years later, by the formation of Queen Victoria Street at its northern extremity. Its name-history is sufficiently interesting to warrant some extra length.

For four-fifths of its length it lay in the Vintry—the centre of the wine trade. In the thirteenth century, foreign wine merchants from la Reole (Regula), Bordeaux, had headquarters here (L.Bk.A., etc.), and by the end of the century their "quarter" was established and recognised: e.g., in 1289 and 1303 "the lane leading towards 'la Ryole'" (A.2526, A.2522); before 1301, property "near la

some with legges some with lambfurres and some with Skewyd and Russet and also evel sowed and untrue lether," and they asked that the discreditable goods offered by these foreigners (galley men) should be forfeited. Along with this petition the Skinners Company submitted eight furs of black budge and lambskins "falsely and fraudulently intermixed," which they had taken from one of the foreign dealers. (L. Bk. K. 170.)

Ryole" (W. i, 153); and, in Wills, 1304, "the street of la Ryole," 1312, "houses in la Ryole." By 1331 we have "the street called 'la Ryole." (W. i, 368). References to the quarter and the street are numerous during the fourteenth century, with spellings of Ryole, Riole, Reole, Rioll, and Ryoll (Pat. R., Ch. R., W., L.Bks.A. to C., P.R.O. deeds, Paul's, Acon, etc.), with "la" or "le" prefixed. "The Kings high street of the Riole" in 1411 (Riley's Mem., p. 578), may be noted among early fifteenth century entries. """"

The progression towards "Royal" during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is shown in the following entries:—1427, "the Ryall" (Pat. R.); 1456, "the school of Ryall" (Pat. R.), and "the street called 'le Royall' (A.9048); 1457, "the Royall," and "atte Ryall" (L.Bk.K.385-9); 1508, "the Roialle" and "the royalle" (W. ii, 614 and 624); and several entries of 1544 to 1565 of "Royall" (S.P. 36 Hy. VIII, ii; I.P.M.L.) bring us up to Stow's use of the same spelling (i, 71, 239, 243-50). The second "l" shown in these forms drops during the seventeenth century, and Ogilby's map and later sources show the present "Royal"; and thus the change from "Reole" to "Royal" becomes completed, and the etymology of the second element in this street name is established.

The first element, "Tower" necessitates another story.
In 1330 Edward III granted to Queen Philippa

for life "the King's houses in 'la Reol'† in the city of London" for her wardrobe (Pat. R. Ed. III, ii, 37); and the Queen's wardrobe of (or at) la Riole (or -Ryole,

<sup>†</sup> Doubtless the same property which Edward I had given in 1276 to his surgeon, "Simon de Beauveys, for good service" (Ch. R. II, 202). After Simon's death it appears to have returned to the Crown. (P.Q.W. Ed. I—III, p. 461.)

-Ryoll, -Rioll) appears in 1347-53 (Pat. R.), during which time she had it rebuilt on a large scale ("the Oueens great wardrobe"). In 1369, the year of the Oueen's death, the King granted to "the Dean and College of our free chapel of St. Stephen within our palace of Westminster 'unum hospicium cum pertinentiis' called 'la Reole,' in our city of London" (Dugdale, Monasticon, VI, iii, 1350, No. 5; also in Pat. R.). On the next appearance in the calendars of this property the term "tower" is first applied, when, in 1457, a riot against the Lombards was plotted by Londoners in "the Toure of the Ryall of London"-also called the "Toure of the Royall" and "Tour atte Ryall" (L.Bk.K. 385-9). The next entry I can find of a "tower" here is in 1529, in a grant to Roger Radclyff of "the tower or great messuage called 'le Riall' alias 'le toure in le Rioll,' in London, in the parish of St. Thomas Apostle in the street called 'le Riall' in the ward of Cordyway strete"; and the same property is similarly described in 1541, when Thomas Howe received "License to alienate a tower or great messuage called 'the Ryalls' alias the 'Ryoll' alias the 'toure in le Ryall' in London, in the parish of St. Thomas Apostle in the street called the 'Ryall' in the ward of Cordewaystrete, to Richard Maye, merchant tailor." (S.P.) The final stage in the social descent of the building which was once Queen Philippa's Wardrobe is indicated by Stow (i, 244): "the Tower Royall whereof the street taketh its name" had been "turned into stabling for the kinges horses, and now letten out to divers men and turned into tenements."‡

<sup>‡</sup> Stow's erroneous association of Royalty with the streetname and of King Stephen with the "Tower" is corrected by Mr. Kingsford (ii, 280 and 324).

Stow, be it noted, does not give the street-name as "Tower Royal" nor "Tower Royal Street"; he speaks of the building as the "Tower Royall" (i, 71, 239, 243-250), and of the street as "the Royall," and (i, 243) "this Royall streete." I first find the street called "Tower Royal Street" on Ogilby's map of 1677, and in the street-lists by Hatton, Strype, W. Stow, "Gonzales," and later topographers the name is repeated thus. Fielding's list (1776) drops the "street" and we then have the present name exactly: "Tower Royal."

#### COLLEGE HILL.

Formerly the southern portion of Tower Royal (see above). Richard Whityngtone had an inn or house here, and in his Will, dated 1421, he asked "to be buried in the church of St. Michael de Paternosterchirche in the Ryole" (W. ii, 432). His executors' founded a college in and an almshouse adjoining the Church of St. Michael (Pat. R. 1424-5-7). In 1432 another citizen, George Gerveys, bequeathed "to the Master and Chaplains of the College of St. Michael in the Riole, founded by Richard Whityngton, late mercer," a house and some land adjoining, and to the warden and poor inmates of the hospital, another house adjacent and a quitrent of £40 per annum (W. ii, 457). The name "Whityngton's College" became applied to the Church and even to the parish; e.g., in 1456 we see "the street called 'le Royall' next the church called Whityngton's Colage" (A.9048); and in 1566 "the

<sup>§</sup> The Agas Map (c.1570) prints "Toure Rouial" in this street, but that may refer to the building only, as "Whytyngton Colleage" just below it clearly refers to that building.

parish of Whittington College" (S.P., Addenda 1566-69, p. 9).

I first find the name "College Hill" attached to the street in 1648 (S.P.), and again in 1667 (Hollar's Plan), and 1677 (Ogilby). In Stow's time it was part of the street of "the Royall," which had at its southern end "the fair parish church of St. Martin in the Vintry" (i, 248).

#### COLLEGE STREET AND LITTLE COLLEGE STREET.

These names were bestowed between 1820 and 1831; and they are presumably due to the adjacent College Hill, and indirectly to Whittington's College. From the seventeenth century until 1820 these two little streets were called Elbow Lane (or "Great" Elbow Lane) and Little Elbow Lane-i.e., from 1677 (Ogilby) to 1820 (Robson's London Directory). Stow's time Elbow Lane ran west from Dowgate Hill and then turned south to Thames Street, and, he says, "of that bending is called Elbow Lane" (i, 231); and the western continuation to College Hill (then "the Royall," etc.) was Paternoster Lane—"the way called pater noster Church" (id., 245). Stow's etymology is corrected by the appearance of the name in 1343 as Eldebowe Lane (Lib. Cust.), and this "Old Bowe" Lane is a direct link with the name actually in use then and for some two centuries later-nearly up to Stow's time, in fact, viz., Bowe (and Bow) Lane. "The lane called 'le Bowe' . . . parish of St. Michael de Paternosterchurche" is mentioned in a Will enrolled in 1307 (W. i, 190); and again, as "la Bowelane" in 1317 (L.Bk.E.78); and "the high street called 'Bowelane'"

in Douuegate Ward" figures in an inquest of 1326 (Cor. R., 165); and Wills, "Letter Bks.," Patent Rolls, I.P.M. London, and the State Papers, show the name as in use until the time of Henry VIII. The spelling "Boghe-lane," in a Patent of 1362, may be noted. M.E. bowe, a bow, an arch, is from O.E. boga, later boge, anything curved: a bow, an arch, a corner.

The western continuation of Elbow Lane appears as Paternoster church street in 1232 (Ch. R. i, 167); in 1314 we have a bequest of property "in Paternoster-cherchelane near Walebrok, charged with maintaining a chantry in the church of St. Michael de Paternoster-cherchelane" (W. i, 244); in 1333 we find "the church of St. Michael in Paternosterstrete in la Ryole" (W. i, 395); in 1395 and 1411 it is "Paternoster lane" (Pat. R., Riley's Mem.); and in 1432 "Church lane" (Pat. R.). These last two entries specify the position of the lane quite clearly, as at the south side of the church of St. Michael Paternoster. The origin is obvious.

#### SISE LANE.

"Sise" is known to be a corruption or shortening of Osyth. These are the data:—

1394 "The Fraternity of St. Sithe," and 1397 "St. Sithe's Chapel in the church of St. Benedict Sherehogg" appear in the Calendar of Wills, and Dr. R. R. Sharpe appends a note to the last anent that church: "Originally dedicated to St. Osyth." 1405, "Bokeleresbury in the parish of St. Sith" (Paul's, 24a).

These entries show the shortening of the name Osythe as far back as the fourteenth century.

In the street-name, the *th* begun to be dropped during the seventeenth century, as the following will show:—

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1400: Seint Sytheslane, parish of St. Antonin (W.).
1419: Seint Sydeslane (W.).
1437: Seintsitheslane (W.).
1543: The lane of St. Sitha (S.P.).
1544: Sithen lane (S.P.).
1574 and 1586: St. Sythes Lane (I.P.M.L.).
1598: "S. Sithes lane, so called of S. Sithes Church"
(Stow i, 251; and "Sythes," i, 260).
1677: St. Size Lane (Ogilby) and Sice Lane (Ldn.Diry.).
1708: Sythes- and Sithes- (Hatton).
1720: St. Size- (Strype map).
1722: Sice- (W.Stow).
1763: Sise-, also "Syth or Size lane" (C.C.C.).
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#### BUCKLERSBURY.

In 1270 "houses, etc., called Bukerelesbury," in the parish of St. Stephen, near Walebrok, changed owners (Acon 262, fo. 63; Hustings Roll, 4, 56). Two of the parties were Alice, daughter of Thos. Bukerell, and her brother William, and it was disclosed that the property had descended from their grandfather, Thos. Bukerell, Senior. Six years later (Acon 263, fo. 63). the grantee devised "a tenement and houses . . . called Bokerelesbury" to Roger Beyvin, draper. Roger died soon after, and his will, enrolled January, 1278 (W. i, 29), bequeaths "the tenement called Bokerelesberi and houses without the gate of Bokerelesberi in the parish of St. Stephen upon Walebroc," with other property, to his daughters.

The Bukerels were a distinguished City family. The Thomas, Senior, mentioned above would doubtless be the Thomas Bukerel who was sheriff in 1217; Andrew Bukerel was sheriff 1223-5 and Mayor 1232-37;

Stephen and Matthew Bukerel were sheriffs in 1227-9 and 1255-7 respectively; and Stephen was "Marshal of London" in 1268 (Lib. Ant. Leg.). The family, however, figures in our records a century earlier in connection with London, for in 1104 we have mention of Warinus Bucherel (Paul's, 61b), in 1129 Ricardo and Stephano Bucherello, and Stephano again in 1140-44 (Dr. J. H. Round: "Commune of London," pp. 100, 120). As Dr. Round remarks (id. 110), these "Bucherelli" were clearly of Italian origin.

By 1270 the name Bukerelesbury, i.e., the "bury" or mansion of the Bukerels, had evidently been extended to houses outside its gates—and, probably, built upon its original "garden." "The street of Bokerellesbury" and "the high way of Bokerellesbury," with a "postern leading to Walebrok" and "a gate leading to the highway of Watlyngstrete called Bogerowe," are named in 1343 (Acon p. 266), and the budding street-name is therein shown.

The transposition of l and r in the first element of the name, Bukerel (or Bokerel), and its change to Bucklers-, is shown thus:—

Bukereles-, Bokereles-: 1270 to 1542 (24 deeds).

Bokeleres-,: 1284 (C3978), 1375 (L.Bk.H.), 1376 to 1449 (5 Wills), 1428-29-36 (Acon).

Bokelers-:1349 (C905), 1361 and 1477 (W.).

Bokelles-: 1372 and 1376 (Acon).

Boclers-: 1496 (W.).

Buklers-: 1516 (W.), 1529 (I.P.M.Lond.).

Bucklers: 1529, 1550, 1560-1, 1579 (I.P.M. Lond.).

Buckelers-: 1558 (I.P.M.Lond.).

"Bury" in these entries has the usual M.E. variants: -beri, -bery, -bere, -bury. Its early meaning (O.E. burh), a fortified place, had weakened by the twelfth century, and, in cities, it signified a mansion, which might or might not be intended for defence.

## QUEEN STREET (Cheapside).

This was a renaming (doubtless in compliment to Catherine of Portugal) after the fire of 1666, when the street was evidently re-planned. Ogilby's Map (1677) calls it "New Queen Street," and the London Directory of the same year has both the new name, "Queen Street," and the old, viz., "Soaper Lane," with its older spelling, "Soper." "Sopers-lane" appears in 1246 (A2560); in 1256 it is described as "the new street called 'Soperes-lane' by London market" (A2609); and other thirteenth century spellings are Sopperes- (1257, A2566), Shoperes- (1251, Paul's 3b). M.E. sope, from O.E. sape = Mod. Eng. soap. When the soapers migrated from this centre is not clear; but in 1350 there is a bequest (W.), by Wm. Grantham, pepperer, of " 100s. in maintenance and aid of the Fraternity of Pepperers of Sopereslane, so that they keep his obit"; and in 1365 there is an election of "Surveyors of the mistery of Grossers, Pepperers, and Apothecaries of Sopereslane" (L.Bk.G.204); from which it appears that the pepperers and grocers then had a centre here.

## BOW LANE (Cheapside).

This street is much more ancient that the present name for it, for, while "Bow-e Lane"\* is found back to

<sup>\*</sup> For another "Bow-e Lane" of an earlier date see "College Street" above.

1550 (I.P.M.L.), its earlier name, Cordwainer Street, may be traced in numerous entries for more than three centuries previously, and it still survives in the Wardname. The present name is evidently due to the Church of St. Mary le Bow.

From its northern end in "the Chepe," the street ran southward across the parishes of SS. Mary le Bow, Mary Aldermary and Thomas Apostle into that of St. James "Garlekhethe." The name Cordwainer Street was attached to its whole length; but during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries its northern portion was also called Hosier Lane,† from the hosiers' centre here (see Stow, i, 81, 250); and the slope at its southern end became known as Garlick Hill.

M.E. Cordwaner = shoemaker; originally, a worker in Cordwane, or leather from Cordova in Spain. The word comes through O.F., cordonan, cordonanier. There is an interesting agreement registered in L.Bk. H., p. 425, An. 1395, between the "workers with new leather called 'Cordwaners' and workers with old leather called 'Cobelers.'"

Another M.E. word for shoemakers was *corvesers* or *corvisers* (O.F., *corvoisier*), from which we get another early form—the earliest form recorded—of the street-name: "Corveiserestrate" or "Corveysere-",‡

<sup>†</sup> Hosier Lane, Smithfield, still exists. Stow speaks of it (i, 81) as an earlier centre for the hosiery trade than Cordwainer Street, but I have not noticed it in the Records before 1328 (W. i, 322).

<sup>‡</sup> It may be noted that Oxford also had its "Corvisary" in the thirteenth century, as mentioned in the Charter Rolls (Cal. i, 302) an. 1246: ". . . the seld (stall) in the High Street in the Corveisoria."

with the corruptions "Corneysere-", "Cornesere-", and "Corveisseye-". A third M.E. word for shoemaker was the well-known *Chaucer*, e.g., Baldwin "le chaucer" of Cordwanerstrete, and Robert de Bolnhirst, "chaucer" (of the same) are mentioned in L.Bk.B. in 1302, 1306. 1311, etc.

I append the recorded forms of the street-name, with some representative passages from which the treble nomenclature may be seen. "Cordwaners" in London are mentioned a century or so earlier than any of these: "Osmundus Corduanarius" in t.Henry I, and Herbertus Corduanator" in 1141 (Paul's, 62).

Corveiserestrate: Early thirteenth century (MS. Faustina B. ii, ff., 94-5, in Dugdale Mon. Angl. IV, 79, 81-86).

Corveysere-: t.Henry III (A.1667); 1260 (C. 1929).

Kordewaner-: 1260 (C.1929).

Corneysere-: 1273; Cornesere-, 1275; and Corveisseye-, 1278 (W.).

Cordwaner-e-: 1279 onwards (numerous; L.Bks., W., etc.).

Cordewaner-e-: 1284 onwards (numerous; L.Bks., W., etc.).

Hosihereslane: 1365 (W., ii, 88).

Hosierlane: 1365 (id. 92). Hosyer-: 1472 (id. 583).

Bow-e-: 1550, 1561, and 1568 (I.P.M.L.); c.1570 (Agas), etc.

"Cordeweyner Strete otherwise Bowe Lane," in

<sup>§</sup> From which Stow's "Corney Street" may be traced.

the parish of St. Thomas Apostle: 1576

(I.P.M.Lond., ii, 202).

"Hosier Lane alias Bowelane," parish St. Mary at Bowe, and "Hosyer alias Bow Lane": 1594

(I.P.M.Lond., iii, 177-80).

1321: "the corner of the church of St. Mary le Bow in the lane of Cordewanerstrete"; and 1326: "in the high street of Chepe opposite the lane of Cordewanerstrete" (Coroners' Rolls, 42 and 154).

1347: "a tenement in Cordewanerstrete, in the parish of St. Thomas Apostle" (L.Bk.F.173).

1365: a "house in Corwanerstrete in Hosierlane in Westchepe" (W.ii, 92).

#### WATLING STREET.

Aphelingestrate: 1213 (A1499), 1232-3 (A1934).

Athelyng-: 1272 (W.).

Atheling-: 1289 and 1303 (A2526 and 2522).

Watling-: 1307 (W.).

Wattlinge-: 1320 (C3541).

Watlinge-: 1331 (L.Bk.E, twice).

Watlyng-: 1342-98 (6 entries; W., etc.).

Watelynge-: 1348 (W.).

These are the earliest entries of the name of this street, and they show us that the present name, while it dates back to the beginning of the fourteenth century, is yet not the original designation. The thirteenth century name was "Atheling"=nobleman; and the "p" in the first spelling above is erroneous, and doubtless due to a scribal confusion with the O.E. sign for th, the "thorn," which was very like a p.

The position of Atheling Street is clearly stated in the P.R.O. deeds A.2522 and 2526 cited above, which relate to land and houses belonging to Lewes Priory "in the parish of St. Thomas Apostle, London, between the lane called 'Athelingstrate' on the N. and the lane leading towards 'la Ryole' on the S.," i.e., between Watling Street and the lane later known as "Back of St. Thomas Apostle," and "Little St. Thomas Apostle" (obliterated by the extension of Cannon Street, 1849-50). Deed A.1934 also refers to Lewes Priory property, in "Aphelingestrate"; and the Will enrolled in 1272-3 bequeaths "houses in Athelyngstrate and elsewhere in the parish of St. Mary de Eldemariechurche" (W. i, 13)—a parish which embraces Watling Street about its eastern end. "A.1499" does not specify the position, and may possibly refer to Addle Hill.

Stow renders the name "Watheling" and also "Ætheling (or Noble street) as Leyland termeth it, commonly called Wathling streete" (i, 250);\* but I have not been able to find this spelling in official records.

#### DISTAFF LANE, Cannon Street.

The "Distave Lane" or "Distaflane" of numerous entries from the late twelfth century onwards, with variations to Dystaf- and the plural, Dystaves-. The original Distaff Lane ran east from St. Paul's Churchyard, parallel with and south of Watling Street, and it was obliterated when Cannon Street was widened and extended to St. Paul's Churchyard (1849-50); and Little Distaff Lane, which ran out of it at a right angle, southwards to Knightrider Street, was then promoted

<sup>\*</sup> Stow adds on a later page (i, 346), "since he [Leyland] sheweth no reason why, I rather take it to be so named of the great high way of the same calling."

by the deletion of "Little." O.E. distaf, M.E. distaf, had the present meaning of distaff, a staff used to hold the flax in spinning; and I assume that the makers of distaves centred here at an early period.

## KNIGHTRIDER STREET (Queen Victoria Street to Addle Hill).

A Will enrolled in 1322 bequeaths "houses in the parish of Holy Trinity the Less in Knyghtridestrete" (W. i, 297); and another Will of 1349 gives the correct spelling, "Knyghtriderestrete" (W. i, 56), which also appears in a deed of the same year in the P.R.O. (C.6372). I do not find the name earlier.

While the etymology is clear, Knight rider, the reason for it is obscure. Stow's supposition of "Knights well armed and mounted at the Tower Royall, ryding from thence through that" (i.e., Knight rider) "street, west to Creedelane and so out at Ludgate towards Smithfield" is based upon his erroneous assumptions anent "Tower Royall"; \* and it is open to criticism as a route to Smithfield. There is a Knightrider Street at Maidstone.

The name extended east of Cordwainer Street (Bow Lane) in 1352 (C.189), and Stow applies it as far east as Tower Royal (i, 239). For about half of this length, however—viz., from Old Change to Bread Street—a second name was used from the thirteenth century (e.g., 1277, Wills) until the nineteenth, viz., Old Fish Street, and this fact duly figures in Stow's Survey, with some remarks upon the fish market which existed there. Fish

<sup>\*</sup> See "Tower Royal" above. The name Knightrider Street, moreover, predates Queen Philippa and her wardrobe.

Street Hill, which connects Knightrider Street with Thames Street, is a memento.

#### LAMBETH HILL.

"Lambeth" is a late version. "Hill," in the records, appears in normal M.E. spellings: -hill, -hull, -hull, -helle; while the first element is shown thus:—

Lamberdes-: 1281 (W.), 1283 (Paul's), 1306 (A2362), 1334 and 1361 (W.).

Lambardes-: ĭ306 (W.), 1310 (L.Bk.D), 1324, '30, '89, and '91 (W.), 1448 (Pat.R.), 1568 (I.P.M.L.).

Lambertes-: 1377 (W.), 1400 (Harl.44I55, Ind.), 1568 (I.P.M.L.).

Lambert's-: 1567 (I.P.M.L.). Lambartes-: 1568 (I.P.M.L.).

Lambert: c.1570 (Agas), 1598 (Stow), 1625 and 1648 (S.P.), 1708 (Hatton), 1754 (Strype's Stow), 1776 (Fielding), 1799 (Boyle).

Lambard- and Lambart-: 1598 (Stow).

Lambeth-: 1722 (W.Stow), 1813 (Lockie), and later.

Lamberd or Lambarde is obviously a personal name, but the original owner of the name in this case is unknown.

#### GODLIMAN STREET, PAUL'S CHAIN.

The name Godliman Street, now applied to the street from St. Paul's Churchyard to Queen Victoria Street, dates from the early eighteenth or perhaps the late seventeenth century. The name Paul's Chain was attached during the seventeenth century. The change is indicated in Hatton's "New View of London" (1707). Here, in the descriptive list of streets, etc., in the body of the work, we find (p. 62): "Paul's Chain, a short but pretty broad street between St. Paul's Churchyard (north), and Knight Rider Street (south); length 80 yards, and from St. Paul's Cathedral 50 yards"; but in the supplement, showing streets, etc., added during the

time the book was in the press, or omitted from the previous list, we see (p. 815): "Godlyman Street at the north end of Paul's Chain by Carter Lane"; from these two entries it appears that the renaming was then new and partial. Ogilby's map of thirty years' earlier date shows "St. Paul's Chain" extending from the Churchyard south to Knightrider Street, exactly as Hatton first describes and measures it in 1707.

Later appearances of the name are: 1740 Godliman-(C.G.; 1746 Godalmin- (Pine's Map); 1763 (C.C.C.) and 1768 (Baldwin) Godliman's-. The reason for renaming does not appear; but Godliman looks like a personal name of the Puritan period.

The earlier name, Paul's Chain—still (or recently) existing at the north end of the street—although clearly applied to the street on Ogilby's map, and also in a deed of t.Chas. II (a survey of a "tenement in Paul's Chain, at the corner of Knightrider Street." Paul's), was not the street-name according to Stow, who (ii, 12) describes the street as "Powles Wharffe hill, which thwarting Knightriders streete, and Carter lane, goeth up to the South chain of Powles Churchyarde." The earlier references to Paul's Chain are consistent with this limitation of the area expressed: 1423, "Petres taverne be Poules cheyne" (L.Bk.K.22); 1444, "hostel called 'Pouleshede' situate near Poulescheyne in the parish of St. Gregory" (W.); 1501, "the taverne at Poulls Chavne" (Canterbury deeds; Histor. MSS .Comm. Report IX). "Agas," however, shows "Paules chayne" from Knightrider Street to Thames Street; and the State Papers tell us that in January, 1634, Sir Francis Nethersole took oars at Westminster and landed "at Paul's Chain" (S.P., Chas. I, vi, 405).

The "chain" was probably a movable obstruction to traffic, usable during service times—such as existed until recently on the north side of the Churchyard in the form of posts and gate; or it was possibly the churchyard boundary.

#### ADDLE HILL (Carter Lane to Knightrider Street).

Atheling-e Str.: 13-15th cents (16 deeds, Paul's), 1279
and 1302 (W.), also 1349 ("Achelinge ——"; W.).
Athelyng-e ——: 1325 (Cor.R.), 1336 and 1340 (W.),
1351 (Paul's).
Athel, -e ——: 1334 (W.), 1392 (Pat.R.).
Addelane: 1348 (W.).
Adlyngstrete: 1400 (W. ii, 349, probably this street,
but no parish, etc., specified).
Adlyns ——: 1587 and 1591 (I.P.M.L.).
"Adling Hill near Barnards Cas.": 1600 (Imprint on
"Shoomakers Holiday," pubd. there by V.
Sims; cited by Dr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., in his
edn. of Cunningham's "London").
Adle Hill: 1667 (Hollar's Plan).
Addle Hill: 1677 (Ogilby), 1708 (Hatton).

The etymology is clear: O.E. *Ætheling*, a nobleman; cognate with O.E. *æthel*,-e, noble, generous. The c in "Achelinge" in the Will of 1349 should be read as t, the two letters being frequently indistinguishable in mediæval MSS. The final -e in several of the earliest entries doubtless represents the O.E. case-ending, the dative plural. "Athele" and "Athel" in 1334 and 1392, and the later Adlyng and Adling are in keeping; but "Addelane" of 1348 may be due to confusion in the Will-writer's mind with the Wood Street "Addle Street" (which see), from which, however, it is clearly distinguished by the addition of

"parish of St. Gregory"—a church which stood on the north side of Carter Lane, near Paul's Chain. Stow has "Adlestreete" and "Addle streete or lane" (ii, 12-15-17). The change to -Hill becomes comprehensible when we recall the fact that the street formerly ran down to Thames Street.

## CHEAPSIDE AND ADJACENT TRADE-STREETS

"Westceape" is mentioned in a charter of 1066, in which Edward the Confessor granted, or confirmed, to Westminster Abbey two plots of land and a house near it (Ch. R., IV, 334). The O.E. ceap (= a bargain, value, price) became used to express "a market," as is well known, and it has this sense in the present instance. Its M.E. form, chep, usually appears with the dative or locative case-ending, -e, Chepe; and the records use "the Chepe," "Chepe," and "Westchepe" indifferently, and frequently the Latin equivalent foro.

Early in the sixteenth century another name becomes noticeable in the Records: Chepe Syde (rendered in S.P. 1547 Chepessyd, i.e., Chepe's side). The earliest entries of it which I have found are: (1) in a Patent of 1436, in which "certain messuages in 'Chapeside' in the parish of St. Vedast" are mentioned; and (2) in a P.R.O. deed of 1511 (A.7409), which locates the church of St. Thomas of Acon as "sett in the Chepe Syde of the citee of London." In the State Papers we see that in 1516 the Queen of Scots, and in 1518 Cardinal Campeggio, rode through Cheapside; that in 1528 "the Chepe," "Chepe," and the later name are used interchangeably in one entry; and that in 1538 a well-known inn, "the Hanging Legge," appears on one

Cheapside. See note on p. 320.

page as "the Legge in Chepe," and on another as "the Hanging Legge in Chepesyde"; and from these and other similar instances we may infer that the addition of "side" had then no distinctive significance in point of fact. During the later sixteenth and earlier seventeenth century, the older forms get less and less used as the present name becomes general.

Like other ancient cities, London had its collections of traders who made their own centres near the market, in streets to which their respective trade names became attached. Several such street-names survive about Cheapside, and I give below the earliest dates and spellings I can find for them. The meanings are unchanged:—

Poultry: 1301 (W. i, 372) and 1303 (Lib Cust.); usually Poletria, Puletry, or similar forms.

Ironmonger Lane: c. 1190 Ysmongerelane (Acon).\*

Milk Street: 12th cent., Melecstrate and Melc-(Paul's).

Honey Lane: c.1200 Hunilane (Paul's).†

Wood Street: 1156-7 Wodestrata (Deeds in France, P.R.O. Calendar).

Bread Street: c.1180 Bredstrate (Paul's). Old Change: c.1275 Eldechaunge (Paul's).

Goldsmiths Lane, etc.: c.1220, "Orfaveria in foro London" (I.P.M.), 1279 "the Goldsmithery" (W.).

<sup>\*</sup> The ironmongers' quarter was sometimes Latinised as "in ferronia"; and sometimes rendered "la ferronerye." Ysmonger, Is-, Ir-, and Ire- were M.E. forms of Ironmonger.

<sup>†</sup> Honey Lane "Market" dates from soon after 1666 (Strype's Stow, i, 566); and it was closed in 1835, when the City of London School was built upon its site.

## KING STREET (Cheapside).

Made and named after the Fire, 1666. There was a "vico regio" near the Guildhall in the thirteenth century, as we learn from a grant of 1277 (A1857), but it seems to have quite disappeared.

#### COLEMAN STREET.

The present spelling of the well-known personal name Coleman is ancient, and it is not surprising to find it in the twelfth century. Two P.R.O. deeds of c.1170-87 have Colemanstrate and Colman- (A1669 and 1676, in the MSS.); and a rather later MS. has Colemannestrate (A2124, of c.1187-99) = Coleman's Street. Coleman or Colman is an O.E. name, and one bearer of it was a seventh century bishop, Colman of Lindisfarne, who died in 676. The Coleman or Colman from whom the street is named, however, is unknown\*

#### ALDERMANBURY.

The documents at St. Paul's show the first entries of this ancient name, which was in existence during the early part of the twelfth century:—

- c.1125-30: the soke of Aldresmanesberi (Paul's 66b).
- c.1130-50: Aldremanesburi (ib. 67b) and Aldermannesberi (Paul's, 68a).

The last spelling also appears in a P.R.O. deed (A7309)

<sup>\*</sup> He may have been the "Ceolmund" who had, or whose family had, a haga or hawe "in vico Lundonie" which was granted in 857 by Burgred, the last King of Mercia, to Bishop Alhun. The "Ceolmundingc haga" named in that charter (an eleventh century copy is transcribed in B.C.S. II, p 95, No. 492; in Kemble, C.D.280; and in Earle's "Land

of contemporary date; and other twelfth century records have the same name with unimportant literal variations (A1477 and 1952 of t.Ric. I; Rot. Cur. Reg. of 1199). The sense is obvious: Alderman's mansion or house. The genitive case-ending -es, although it loses its -s in some entries as early as c.1190 (A.1477), and is omitted from some thirteenth century records, persists in other documents into the fourteenth century: e.g., 1278, Aldermanbiri (W. i, 36); and 1312, Aldermannesberi (Paul's).

#### ADDLE STREET (Wood Street to Aldermanbury).

I cannot trace this name earlier than 1305, and in that year it is registered twice. Here is the dated list:-

Addelane: 1305 (W.; and A2451), 1385 (A2450). Adelane: 1331 (A2452), 1452 (W.). Adellane: 1361 (W.; and A2455), 1386 (A2721).

Athelane: 1367 (W.).

Adlyngstrete: 1400 and 1413 (Pat.R.).

Adelstrete: 1545 (W.). Adlane alias Adellane: 1560 (I.P.M.L.).

Adle streete: 1598 (Stow, i, 297), 1611 (W.), 1677

(Ogilby). Addle —: 1598 (Stow, i, 291 and 297).

"Athelane" (1367) suggests M.E. athel (O.E. athel), but the adjective "noble" could hardly be applied to this little street at any period; and "Adlyng-" in 1400 (copied in 1413) looks like an "Atheling" connection, but may be due to a scribe's confusion of this

Charters," p. 315) was "not far from the Westgate"; but its position has not been identified with Coleman Street. I am disposed to connect it with St. Katherine Coleman Haw, from documentary evidence, while St. Mary Colechurch also calls for some consideration. These are Parish names, however, and I hope to deal with such in a later paper.

name with that of the other (contemporary) Adlyngstrete in Carter Lane.\* The other seven forms. however, are consistent with M.E. adel, O.E. adela = addle, filth; and I confess I regard this as rather the more likely of the two. Quite a number of the names applied to small streets and lanes in the City during the Middle Ages referred to their filthy condition, and in this connection the description of the condition of the lanes, etc., about Thames Street in 1323, in Lib. Cust, pp. 445-53, is interesting reading.

#### MONKWELL STREET (off Wood Street and Cripplegate).

This little street runs north and south, just within the line of the City Wall as it turns south from the Cripplegate bastion. Its name appears thus in the Records:—

Mugeuelane: 12th century (A5929).

Mukewellestrate, and Mukewellstrete: c.1170-1200 (2 deeds, Paul's 23a), 1267 (Inq.), 1277 (W.). Mogwelle-: 1287-1349 (6 wills), 1303 (L.Bk.C, in Riley's

Mem1s. 50).

Mugwelle-: 1306 (W.).

Moggewelle-: 1310 and 1361 (W.).

Muggewelle-: 1312 (W.).

Mugwell-: 1348 (W.), 1544 (S.P.), 1578 (W.), 1587 (A6001), 1677 (Ldn.Diry.; also Ogilby), 1682 (Morden and

Lea Map), 1722 (S.Stow), c.1725 (Gonzales). Mugwel-: 1364 and 1382 (W.), 1368 (B2304), 1708 (Hatton).

Mogwel-: 1373 (Pat). Muggle-: 1596 (S.P.).

<sup>\*</sup> A St. Paul's document contains an account of the "Expens and chargis in the clensing of certeyn olde ruinous houses and grounde lying in Aldermanbury, sumtyme the Place of Saincte Aethelbert Kyng" in 1531 (Paul's 44b); but, even if the connection of King Æthelbert with the vicinity be a fact, it does not necessarily bear upon the naming of this little street, which may or may not have been in existence in Æthelbert's time. Stow attaches King "Adelstan," so the tradition was evidently vague in the sixteenth century.

Mungwell-: 1666 (Leake), 1667 (Hollar). Monkwell-: 1708 ("Monkwell or Mugwel"; Hatton), 1740 (C.G.), 1746 (Rocque), 1768 (Baldwin), 1776

The name of the well may also be seen in these entries:—

> Early 12th (t.Hy.I): Algarus de Muchewella, among City laymen testifying to a St. Paul's land-grant (Paul's 61a).

> 1303: The Church of "St. Olave de Mocwelle," and —

Mokwelle (Lib.Cust. 230-33).

1319: "John de Mogwelle, Rector of the Church of St. Olave in Silvernestret" (L.Bk.E, 101).

The twelfth century entries of Mugeuel and Mukewell-e are probably contemporary, or nearly so; and they are sufficiently in agreement with the earlier Muchewella and the later forms to indicate an etymology from one of the O.E. personal names: Muc, Muca, Mucca, Moc, Mocca, Moga.\*

I have failed to trace the Monk- spelling before Stow's time, and he appears to have been the only writer to use it before the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries. He calls it Monkes- (also Munkes- and Monks-), apparently on his own assumption that the name was due to the fact that the Abbey of Garindon had a cell there; but this prima facie etymology is contradicted by the recorded facts as given above.† The present form, Monkwell, seems to be due to Stow, in fact. The next usage of it which I

† Stow's error is duly corrected by his careful editor, Mr.

C. L. Kingsford (ii, 239).

<sup>\*</sup> There are other similar well-names, such as Mugswell, near Chipsted, and Mag's Well, near Coldharbour Common, Dorking, both in Surrey.

<sup>!</sup> This is not the only instance of Stow's disregard of documentary spellings or contemporary usage by using a form of

have found is in Hatton's "New View" of 1708: "Monkwell Street or Mugwel Street," and Hatton quotes Stow for the former. Two useful sources in the interval, the little "London Directory" of 1677, and Ogilby's Map and List of the same year, both give only "Mugwell." During the eighteenth century "Monkwell" became the accepted form; a transitional form, Mungwell, appearing on plans of 1666-7.

#### GUTTER LANE (Cheapside).

Godrunlane, and Godrunelane: c.1185 (Paul's), t.John (A11681), 1255 (A7845), 1278 (W.).

Goderanelane: 1223 (Paul's).

Goderon,-e,-es-: 1255-1413 (26 entries).

Godron,-e-: 1255-1425 (7 entries).

Gotherun-: 1255 (A1998). Goderune-: 1278 (W.).

Goderes-: 1284 (W.).

Godrene-: 1291 (W.), 1341 (A2218).

Gordrun-: 1293 (W.).

Gudrun-: 1312, 1392, and 1433 (W.).

Goderome-: 1323 (Paul's). Goderome-: 1345 (I.P.M.).

Goderoun-: 1349-90 (5 wills). Gother-: 1349 (W.).

Godorn: 1369 (Pat.). Godurn: 1377 (W.). Goder: 1384 (W.).

his own which suited his conjectured etymology of a name. The study of Topography was in its infancy in the sixteenth century, and the early Topographers were bold and confident in publishing as facts their guesses at etymologies, which were unrestrained by acquaintance with Philology or with the evidence which lay hidden away in the Records; and they have left us many errors to correct—errors copied by uncritical later writers and now "popularly accepted facts." They even invented names, notably for rivers, to agree with names of towns or villages upon their banks, such as the Kim at Kimbolton, and apparently the Rom at Romford, the Wandle at Wandsworth, the Arun at Arundel (among others), none of which can be traced back before the sixteenth century, if as far.

Goderene- or Goterene-: 1405 (W.).
Goter-: 1410 (W.).
Gutter-: 1472 and 1495 (I.P.M.I.), 1532, 1557, and 1569
(W.), 1570 (A12464), etc.
"Gutter lane alias Good Roone lane": 1558 (I.P.M.I.).
Goutter-: c.1570 ("Agas" map).
Guter-: 1574 (W.).

The etymology is quite clear: from Godrun, Goderun, or Gudrun, a feminine name.

The "Goter" form also appears in the 15th century Chronicle of London, transcribed and edited by Sir N. H. Nicholas (p. 73); and it may be judged from the above list that the t spellings were then superseding the d forms, in the process of the change to "Gutter." The 1558 "alias Good Roone" is interesting as a phonetic clue. Stow surmises "Gutter-" to be a corruption of "Guthuruns lane so called of Guthurun, sometime owner thereof" (i, 314, 349).

The Goldsmiths' quarter extended here.

## ROMAN BATH STREET (Newgate Street).

This is first found in 1280 and 1281 as Pentecostelane (W.), and in 1290 as Pentecosteslane (B2237); other Wills and P.R.O. deeds carry on this name through the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—with a variation to "Pestcostlane" in 1361 (W.)—and Stow also has it as Pentecost- and Penticost- and with the remark "containing diverse slaughter houses for the butchers" (i, 316). Not improbably, "Pentecost" may have been derived from religious celebrations at St. Paul's close by—e.g., the processions of the Mayor, Corporation, City Clergy, and people at the Feast of Pentecost (Whitsun week) to St. Paul's, which was an annual

observance during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and doubtless from a much earlier date (L.Bks. H, I, K; Lib. Alb. I, i, cap. 8; Riley's "Memorials"). They took place on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from a different starting-place on each day; and as the Tuesday route was from St. Bartholomew's through Newgate and the shambles (now Newgate Street), there was sufficient connection to explain the naming of the During the seventeenth century little street. long enough after the discontinuance of these processions for the connection to have become forgotten by the public-"Pentecost" becomes "Pincock," as we learn from Ogilby and Hatton.\* The latter ("New View," i, 64) mentions Pincock Lane as "leading to the Bagnio," and he later (ib. ii, 797) describes the "Royal Bagnio" here, as first opened in 1679 and "a very spacious and commodious place for Sweating, Hotbathing, and Cupping; they tell me it is the only true Bagnio built after the Turkish model, and hath 18 degrees of heat." By 1755 the lane has been renamed Bagnio Lane (Strype's Stow), and this becomes Anglicised to Bath Street by 1838 (Pigott), the prefix "Roman" being a recent Wheatley, F.S.A., in his valuable Dr. H. B. edition of Cunningham's Handbook, tells us that there was a bath (cold) here, "The Royal Baths," as late as 1876.

<sup>\*</sup> The process is indicated in I.P.M.Lond., under 1594, where the name is variously given as Penthecoste Lane, Penticotes-, and "Pintottes alias Penticotes Lane."

<sup>†</sup> Written six or seven years before Fahrenheit's scale was invented.

## KING EDWARD STREET (Newgate Street).

This seems to be the lane mentioned in 1275 (Hundred Rolls), in connection with the Grey Friars, as "Stigandeslan'" and "Stukandelane." The former is the genitive case of the personal name Stigand, and it and its corrupted rendering, "Stukande," evidently received bad treatment in pronunciation during the succeeding three centuries, for by Elizabeth's time it was, popularly, "Stinking." Stow registers it as "Stinking lane, or Chicke lane, at the east end of the Gray Friers church, and there is Butchers Hall." From 1677 (Ogilby) through the Georgian period it appears frequently as Butcher hall (or Butchers Hall) Lane; and its final step in its upward progress is noted in 1844 (Thompson's London Directory) as "King Edward Street (late Butcher Hall Lane)."

#### IVY LANE.

This is another instance of early concurrent plural nomenclature. Ivy—or one of its mediæval forms, Ivi, Yvi, Yvy—is used for the name of the lane back to the thirteenth century. The St. Paul's muniments include a number of deeds of that period relating to property here, and these show no less than three different names: Yvilane, Folkemares lane, and Alsies lane. Endorsements on two of these deeds of t.Henry III (1216-72) show Folkemares- as "the ancient name of Ivy Lane," as Mr. (now Sir) H. C. Maxwell Lyte notes (Paul's, 9b). This is confirmed by a Will of 1280: "Ivilane, which used to be called 'Fukemerlane' in the parish of St. Faith" (W. i, 49). "Folkemares" is

the genitive of the personal name Folkemar or Fulkemar, O.E. Folcmær. "Alsies lane" is given in deeds of c.1190 and c.1200 (Paul's 25b and 10a), and also in some rather later deeds of t.Henry III, where we find "Alsies lane or Yvilane" (Paul's, 69a). Alsi, Latinised as Alsius, was a M.E. form of the O.E. personal name Ælfsige; one bearer of the name was portreeve in London t.William I, and—as Dr. R. R. Sharpe has suggested—he may have been the original here.

#### ROSE STREET (Newgate Street).

Hatton's "New View of London" (1708) appears to give the first record of this name for the street: "Rose street, a short one, betn. Newgate str. N., & Newgate Market S." It is not named on Ogilby's map, and I do not trace it between 1566 and 1708.

It is evidently the lane—or on the site of the lane—described in a deed of 1276 as "Dicers lane, opposite to the convent of the Friars Minor" (Paul's, 10a); and its present name may not improbably be due to the fact that in that lane there was, t.Ric. II and Hy. IV (i.e., 1377-1413), "a tenement called 'le Taberne,' afterwards 'le Catherine Whele,' and afterwards 'la Rose,' on the west side of 'Dycy lane' otherwise called 'la Rydye,' in the parish of St. Nicholas Flesshameles or St. Nicholas within Newgate" (Paul's, 23a). This property is named in a Will of 1423, in which a bequest is made to St. Paul's of a rent of fourteen marks "from a tenement formerly called 'la Katerine Whele,' and now called 'la Rose,' near Dicereslane otherwise called 'le Redye' in the parish of St. Nicholas at the

Shambles" along with other property, in order to maintain a chantry in St. Paul's "for the souls of Sir Thos. Stowe, formerly Dean of St. Pauls, and others" (W. ii, 435). In 1566 we find this in an Inquisition as "the Rose Taverne . . . situate in a street called Newgate Markett in the parish of St. Nicholas within Newgate, sometime belonging to the chantry called Stowes Chantry founded in the Cathedral Church of St. Pauls, London" (I.P.M.L. ii, 44). From these it is clear that "the Rose" stood in what is now Newgate Street, at the west corner of Dicers Lane, and doubtless—as in many other cases—the Inn-name became attached to the street.

"Dicers" lane appears a number of times from t.Henry III onwards, with spellings of "Dycers," t.Henry III (Paul's, 60a), "Dikeres" and "Diceres" in 1275 (Hundr. R.), "Discyes" in 1282 (Paul's, 10a), "Dezars" in 1334 (W.), and other variants. A Dicer was then, as now, a gambler, and this may be the etymology.

In 1320 the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's were summoned for obstructing "Dicereslane" (Lib. Cust. 344-5), and they pleaded a right to do so from a grant made to them by Henry III in 1252.\* This grant describes the lane as "formerly belonging to Cecilia de Turri" (Lib. Cust., 345; Paul's, 49a); and we thus get an official clue to a still earlier name for the lane, which appears thus: c.1210, "Ceciles lane," and c.1213 "Cecile-" and "Cescille-" (Paul's, 11a, 8a); c.1235,

<sup>\*</sup> A similar complaint had been made in 1276 (Paul's 10a), and it was made again in 1352 (id.).

"the street which is called 'Cecilie de Turri'" (Add. 44893, B.M.Ind. II), and similarly in other deeds of t.Henry III and as late as 1349 (Paul's, 9a, 10b). Members of the "de Turri" family are named in St. Paul's deeds of the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. Wm. de Turri, Canon of St. Martins, had "a stone house . . . in Cecile lane" (Paul's, 8b); in 1152 the Canons of St. Paul's leased property to Teod. and Rob. de Turri (Paul's, 33b); c.1162-70 Rob. and other de Turris witnessed St. Paul's deeds (Paul's, 12a, 64b); and Cecilie's date may be ascribed to the twelfth century.

#### WARWICK LANE.

The St. Paul's Deeds are our chief source of information respecting the early history of this lane. From them we learn that in the thirteenth century it was called "Eldedeneslane" or "Venella veteris Decani," i.e., Old Dean's Lane (Paul's, 9a, 9b, 10b). A Will enrolled in 1286 repeats this name (W. i, 78); and it appears later in the "Letter Books." The St. Paul's Calendar also shows the change of name: 1513, "the lane called Eldenslane alias vocata Warwik lane"; and 1555, "the lane of old tyme cauled Alden's lane, but now cauled Warwicke lane" (Paul's, 9a, 9b). Mr. C. L. Kingsford cites "Werwyk lane" from the Paston letters in 1475, and he notes (from I.P.M.) that Thos. de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1369), had a house here, and his descendants were here until 1450 or later (Stow, ii, 351).

# LIST OF STREET NAMES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Eastern Section.—Aldgate Street (Aldgate), 191; Arthur Street, 201; Beer Lane, 194; Billiter Street, 204; Birchin Lane, 207; Bishopsgate Street, 202; Bush Lane, 214; Cannon Street, 211, 216 (note); Coopers Row, 193; Cornhill, 207, 203; Crooked Lane, 201; Crutched Friars, 192; Ducksfoot Lane, 214; Eastcheap, 198; Fenchurch Street, 197; Finch Lane, 207; Fish Street Hill, 201; Gracechurch Street, 202; King William Street, 201; Langbourne, 208; Lawrence Pountney Hill and Lane, 214; Leadenhall Street, 203; Lime Street, 204; Lombard Street, 208; Love Lane, 200; Mark Lane, 195; Miles Lane, 201; Mincing Lane, 197; Old Swan Lane, 214; Philpot Lane, 200; Pudding Lane, 198; St. Mary Axe, 205; Seething Lane, 193; Sherborne Lane, 210; Thames Street, 194; Tower Hill and Street, 194; Walbrook, 215; Water Lane, 195.

Western Section.—Addle Hill, 306; Addle Street, 310; Aldermanbury, 309; Bow Lane, 298; Bread Street, 308; Bucklersbury, 296; Budge Row, 289; Cheapside, 307, 320; Coleman Street, 309; College Hill, 293; College Street, 294; Cousin Lane, 289; Distaff Lane, 302; Godliman Street, 304; Goldsmiths Lane, 308; Gutter Lane, 313; Honey Lane, 308; Hosier Lane, 299; Ironmonger Lane, 308; Ivy Lane, 316; King Street, 309; King Edward Street, 316; Knightrider Street, 303; Lambeth Hill, 304; Milk Street, 308; Monkwell Street, 311; Old Change, 308; Paul's Chain, 304; Poultry, 308; Queen Street, 298; Roman Bath Street, 314; Rose Street, 317; Sise Lane, 295; Tower Royal, 290; Warwick Lane, 319; Watling Street, 301; Wood Street, 308.

CHEAPSIDE (pp. 307-8). Additional references, between 1436 and 1511, occur in the "Chronicles of London," edited by Mr. C. L. Kingsford, M.A., F.S.A., from MS. Cotton Vitellius A xvi, in handwritings of 1496-1509, as follows:—p. 223, scaffold made "in Chepyssyde" (i.e., Chepe's Side); p. 224, Mayor receives Prince "in Chepeside"; p. 276, Lord Saye beheaded in "Chepesyde." The Index shows 21 entries of Chepe and 3 of Cheapside in the volume.

Note.—Readers who follow up the references to the Calendars, etc., should bear in mind that spellings are sometimes modernised in them, and that in many instances the writer has made use of the original MS. The writer will be grateful for a note of any errors or oversights which may be detected.