Gazetteer to c.1270 and c.1520 maps

With Historical Notes

This gazetteer is designed to be used in conjunction with the two maps of London: London, c.1270, and London, c.1520. Each feature named on these maps has the same name and location. If it has a street or property name, it also appears with the spelling used on the 1520 map. In such cases there is a cross-reference under the c.1270 spelling. Features other than streets are shown on the maps with modern or modernised names; contemporary spellings are used for street names. Names in brackets on the c.1270 map indicate that there is evidence for the existence of the feature, but the only known name is much earlier than c.1270.

The gazetteer entries briefly outline the history and topographical development of each feature down to c.1520, and the names by which it was known c.1270 and c.1520. If radical variations or outright changes of name occurred between those two dates, samples of such variants or changes are included in the entry, otherwise differences in use of capital letters or combination of words are ignored. Normally this information has been drawn from printed sources only, but in some cases manuscripts and unpublished material have been consulted, particularly Dr Mark Fitch’s researches on the thirteenth-century Housing Rolls and the work in progress of the Social and Economic Study of Medieval London, directed by Dr Derek Keene (University of London, Institute of Historical Research).

The gazetteer entries also give the modern names of surviving medieval streets, and note remains of medieval structures. In addition, the histories of churches in existence in 1270 have been sketched down to the present, or until their closure or demolition. No feature has been mapped unless it could be located with reasonable certainty. For this reason it has been necessary to omit many features that are known to have existed, but which could not be located precisely. Moreover, the small scale of the c.1270 map has meant that certain features could not be mapped for reasons of space. These can be found on the c.1520 map and the gazetteer notes give the earlier spelling of the name.

Map references. Each gazetteer entry has a map-finding reference composed of three numbers. The first, in bold, refers to one of the four double sheets of the c.1270 map, numbered 1 to 4 from west to east. The second and third numbers are paired together, and define the rectangle in a notional grid within which the feature lies. To use these, divide each double sheet mentally into tenths horizontally and vertically (the page break provides a useful milestone). With the map in an upright position (i.e. with north at the top), and at the top left corner, estimate the position of the feature. To find the position of the feature, turn to map sheet 2, and count seven tenths from the top to the right (i.e. from west to east). Then estimate the position of the second and third coordinate by counting from the top to the bottom (i.e. from north to south). For example, the map reference for Lovell’s Inn is 2-7. This will be found by turning to map sheet 2, and counting over seven tenths from the left (west), and down seven tenths from the top (north). Very large features, such as St Paul’s Cathedral, are given map sheet numbers only. In order to locate features on the c.1270 map, it is necessary to identify the c.1520 map areas which are indicated by ticks at the top and bottom of the c.1270 map and numbered. Then read off in tenths as before. See Key to Maps.

Abchurch Lane


Addelane see Adelstreata (Cripplegate)

Addle Hill see Athelyngstrete

Addle Street see Adelstreata (Cripplegate)

Adelstreata (Cripplegate)

By c.1204. E, 1197. Modern Addle Street lies to E. of medieval street.

Adwich Lane

By 1199 extended from modern Drury Lane S. to Stone Cross. In 13th cent. known as ‘Aldwichstreata. Savory, 36 (1970), 10, 269. By 1401 a street had developed linking it with Hadwell Strete; q.v. Both the old and the new streets were known as ‘the highway of Aldwich’; CCR, 1352-6, 107, 109-10. 1551. Fanue Lane al. Adwich Lane: PNM, 166.

Agulion’s House see Tortington, Inn of the Prior of Aldermanbury

Aldersgate

City gate, prob. orig. Roman. Named by 991-1002: E, 156; H, 7-8; BK, 160.

Aldersgare Bars


Aldersgare Street


Aldwichstreet refer to Adwich Lane

Aldgate

Gate in city wall from Roman period. 1102 called Aist gat: 1108. Aldgate: 12th-16th cent. usual spelling was Aldgate or Aldgat: E, 156; H, 9; Stow, ii. 274. Rebuilt in 1108-47 and again, according to Stow, in 1215: HT Cart., 11. Stow, ii. 29-30, H, 9. A double gate in 11703 but a single gate in Stow’s day: Stow, ii. 19. For views and plans see ‘Agas’, p. 115; W. Lethaby in Home Counties Magazine, 2 (1900), 45-51. Gave its name to street and ward.

Aldgate (street) and Aldgate High Street see Algestreata
Aldgate Bars
Marked E. boundary of the City's liberties: H, 624; Stow, i. 127, 'Agar, p. 15.
Aldwych or Adwyche Lane

Algatestrete
By c. 1291. 1282 Algatestrete, 1344 Algatestrete, Alagatestrete also
used to designate other streets converging on Aldgate, as part of
Jewry Street, q.v., and Cruched Friars, q.v. E, 90-1. Now E. end
of Fenchurch Street and Aldgate, and Aldgate High Street.

All Hallows Barking (Barkingchurch, St Mary Barkingchurch), Church of
First mentioned 1086: BK, ii. 17-18. However, church contains
Saxon work: RCHM, iv. 176-8; T. D. Kendrick and C. A. Raleigh
Raford in Anqy. J. 23 (1944), 13-18. Chaple of St Mary called
'Barkingchapel' erected by Richard I on N. side of church: H, 12,
150. Ch. yd. by 1271: HT Cart., 192. Church appointed 1375 to
ring curfew bell. Church restored and a college of priests founded
temp. Richard III. Restored again 1613, 1614; brick steeple
built 1619. H, 11. Extant church restored and partially recon­constructed after bombing in 1940 World War. Pevsner and Cherry,
142-4. See also Survey, 12. All Hallows Barking (1592)

All Hallows Bread Street (Watling Street), Church of
Definitely existed by 1179 as Laudiseterche, and prob. by late 12th
cent. as one of the churches associated with St Mary le Bow: Hist.
Cart., 104-6. Church enlarged c.1349-70: H, 14. Ch. yd. by 1370:
CLRO, MS. Cal. Escheat Rolls, p. 231. S. chapel built by 1455: J.
Church rebuilt by Wren after Fire, destroyed 1876-7: H, 14.

All Hallows upon the Cellar
Set also on 12th cent. as one of the churches associated with St .(an'le Bow:
By 1052-70: 10.1234; cr. BK, 368. Ch. yd. by

All Hallows Bread Street (Watling Street), Church of
1398-1406, when a ch. yd. plot also was granted to the church.

All Hallows Gracechurch (Cornhill, Lombard Street), Church of

All Hallows Great (the at the Hay, Haywah, in the Ropey, Seaman's Church) Church of

All Hallows Honey Lane, Church of
By 1101-1112: W. M. Muniment BK, ii. 10, 68: mentions Elias, priest of Hamlow; see also E.C.SP., 168. Single reference to St Etige de Hambelam in Clerk. Cart., 210, prob. is erroneous. Built over a cellar, which was in private ownership by 1165: HTT, i. 699. Burnt in Fire and not rebuilt: H, 15. See also Hist. Cart., 1170.

All Hallows Lane
Known in 12th and perhaps 11th cent. as Haunery Lane; in 16th cent. and later as Church Lane or All Hallows Lane: V. Harding in LTR 24 (1980), 15.

All Hallows The Less (upn the Cellar, near the Ropey), Church of
By 1248: Chorley Abbey Cartularius, ii. Surrey Record Soc., 1 (1918), 121. Built over cellars or vaults: Stow, i. 255 6. Said by Stow to have been (re-)built by mayor Sir John de Patrolne, with steeple and church standing on the arched gateway to Pulteney's house the Coldharbour, q.v. This was theprolongment enlarged 1395-1506, when a ch. yd. plot also was granted to the church. V. Harding in LTR 24 (1980), 17-18. Church burnt in Fire and not rebuilt: H, 16.

All Hallows Lombard Street see All Hallows Gracechurch, Church of

All Hallows on (or by) London Wall, Church of


All Hallows in the Ropey see All Hallows the Great, Church of
All Hallows near the Ropey see All Hallows the Less, Church of
All Hallows Seaman's Church see All Hallows the Great, Church of

All Hallows Staining (Stainingchurch) Church of
By 1170: ADA, 2406. Ch. yd. by 1218-19: HT Cart., 593. Church escaped Fire but rebuilt c.1683; all except 15th-cent. W. tower (extant) demolished 1870: H, 18; see also Stow, i. 201-4.

All Hallows Watling Street see All Hallows Bread Street, Church of

Almshouses (Bishopsgate) see Parish Clerks, Hall and Almshouses of Fraternity of

Almshouses (Cripplegate) see St Giles (Cripplegate), Hall and Almshouses of Fraternity of

Almshouses (Wood Street)
Built c.1416 by request to Skinners' Company of mayor Henry Barton: HTT, ii. 477; Stow, i. 299.
Ayles Lane see Ivy Lane

Amen Lane
Stow's Amen lane; i. 354. Now Amen Corner.

Andrew's Cross, The (Chancery Lane)
Perhaps by 1407: Fitch 1609, 121. 1145 Andrew's Cross inn: Williams, 1416; H, 25.

Angel, The (Bishopsgate)
By 1241: J. Christie, Some Account of Parish Clerks (1894), 90. Said by Stow to have been a fair inn: i. 170; see also H, 26.

Angel Inn (Aldwych)
1198. Angel in the Holy brewhouse; 1410 le Angel. Possibly an Inn of Chancery in 11th cent.; a public hostelry temp. Henry VIII. Williams, 1474; 1492.

Anskar (Anarcher's) House (Blackfriars) (218) see Dominican Friars

Anskar Lane
By 1210: 1279 Fettisone from Richard le Gras, early 13th-cent. resident: E, 121. 1093-1428 Crippengranham from resident(s) of 1530-600: HR 123/8, 150; E, 1344; c.1475: Further data: Harl. 141, No. 1487 Place.

Anstelle, The (Holborn)
1128 called The Sign of the Annstelle: L.D. & P., xxii (ii). 250. See also Williams, 1601.

Archs, les see Bowlane (Dockgate Lane)

Armortexes see Dolporateburgh.

Armourers' Hall
Site (formerly the Dragon and two shops) acquired by Armourers 1248; hall built temp. Henry V: E. Jackson Barron in T.L.M.A.S II 2 (1911), 311-12; H, 12.

Arundelleslane see Wolbsy Lane

Assayjynacs Wharf see Brownes Place

Athebergstrate see Watling Street

Atheyngstrete (Baynard's Castle)
By 1244: E, 81. By 1210 extended S. of Thames Street: Cart. SBH,
Aubrey's watergate see Waterlane, le. (W. of Brownne's Place)

Austen Friary
Augustinian priory founded 1251 by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. Site enlarged 1314 and 1445; Church rebuilt c.1514; steeple rebuilt after destruction by tempest 162; much admired in Stow's day. 1530 W. end of church given to Dutch Protestants in London; badly damaged by fire 1862; restored 1864–7; destroyed by bombing 1940; rebuilt 1950–7. E. end of church granted 1510 to Sir William Pawlet (later marquis of Winchester) and used as granary and storehouse. H. 31; Stow, 1 177–85; W. A. Cater in J.B.A.A. xvi 8 (1913), 25–44; 177–9; 21 (1915), 201–1; 1534 plan RCHM, iv. 12; P. Norman in Arch 67 (1915–16), 10–7; T. Hugo in T.L.A.M 2 (1864), 1–24; MBH Thesis, 192 201, Pl. xxxii; Pevenier and Cherr, 181, 211.

Ave-Maria Aly
1506 Ave-Marie aly: E; 166, H. 38; Now Ave Maria Lane.

Barkingchurch, -chapel
extension of yicus Sancti Swithuni. i. 259; K 1916, 78–81; MBH in house in a great stone building, then surviving in part. H, 46; Stow, 1 77; S. A. Cater in J.B.A.A. xvi 8 (1913), 25–44; 177–9; 21 (1915), 201–1; 1534 plan RCHM, iv. 12; P. Norman in Arch 67 (1915–16), 10–7; T. Hugo in T.L.A.M 2 (1864), 1–24; MBH Thesis, 192 201, Pl. xxxii; Pevenier and Cherr, 181, 211.

Barnard's Inn
1414 sold by executor of John Macworth, late Dean of Lincoln, to Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; known as Macworth Lane or Barnard's Inn (from lessee Lionel Barnard); an Inn of Chancery by 1544 or soon after; H, 47; Williams, 1018; K 1916, 14; RCHA, iv. 195–60. Bars, The see Aldergate Bars, Aldgate Bars, Holborn Bars and West Smithfield Bars
Bartholomew Lane (Lothbury) see saint Barthelomew lane

Bartinwis Lewis (West Smithfield)

1456 Bartlewisis Lane: Cart. SBH, App. i, Nos. 10, 109, 112.

Bas Court, Manor of (also called the Barbianc)
1536 granted by Edward III to Robert Ufford, 1st earl of Suffolk; Stow, 1 70; see Barbianc or Bas Court.

Basinghall Street see Basingh wastrete

Basset's Inn
1506 owned by Sir Ralph Basset of Droyton; 1422 a hosell called Barristynw K 1916, 16; H, 14, 211.

Basingh wastrete
By 1277; 1279 'the street of Basinghwaite' E 94, 1510–1 Basinghwaite: H. 53. Now Basinghall Street. Bassignew appears as parish name by c.1198–158, ward name by 1189–99: E 94.

Bassingleane

Bassionw see Basingh wastrete

Bassgiisylane see Wolsey Lane

Bath and Wells, Inn of the Bishop of
By 1253–8, 1308 called Bathes Inn: 1253 Bath Place. In the 16th cent, the bishop's house was set back from the Strand, and had stable, orchards, and gardens; a row of tenements lay along the streetfront. K 1916, 16; 8.

Bathesterslane see Grantrum lane

Battonisylane see Rattenlane

Battonesele see Heywharte Lane

Baynard's Castle

Baynard's Castle
2 68

2 70

Orig. built temp. William I by baron Ralph Barnard, on a site between the then city wall (q.v.) and the unauthorized highway east by St. Andrew's Church. Damaged by the Londoners in January 1213 by command of King John. Site of orig. castle sold 1225 to archbishop of Canterbury, who in 1227 & founded a Dominican Friary (Blackfriars) (q.v.). Three: New Baynard's Tower or Castle built E. of old site; owned by Duke of York 1241–45. Burnt 1288; rebuilt and occupied by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, who owned site 1413–4. Owned by York family temp. Henry VI Richard III and often called York House or Place; rebuilt by Henry VII c.1503; K 1926, 16; MBH in LTR, 22 (1965), 18–9; B. Hobley and J. Schofield in Actiq. J. 57 (1977), 34–4; Bk. 211, 16; EJ 47 1321, 179. See also Chapter VII by W. H. Johns.

Bear, The (Basinghall Street)
3 53

By c.1471: Harl. 541; H. 18.

Bear, The (London Wall)
3 82


Beauchamp Inn

1506 owned by Sir William Beauchamp. E 94, 1510–1 Beuchamp: H 14, 211.

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vacant land with stone walls. MBH in LTR 22 (1965), 46-7; K 1916, 66-7; Chantry Certificate, 27; HR 4/4, 7/1, 12/16, 12/61, 12/96.

Bedlam see St Mary of Bethlehem, Priory and Hospital of

Beech Street see Barbican, Le

Bell, The (Carter Lane) 2 79
By 1204-10 the inn of the abbot of Peterborough, q.v., which moved to Fleet Street c.1420. From c.1422 the abbot’s former inn was called the Bell Inn. MBH thesis, 388-91, pl. xin, AN, 1411: HMC, 64.

Bell, The (Cripplegate) 3 11

Bell, The (Cooman Street) 3 62
By c.1475: Harl. 141, see also H, 61.

Bell, The (Fleet Street) 1 77
1544 le Belle: L&P vi (i). 516.

Bell, The (Holborn) 1 94
1349-1407 owned by chandlers; subsequently owned by Chantry clerks and a brewer, by 1538 called le Belle: Williams, 414. 449-9.

Bell, The (Mincing Lane) see Colchester, Inn of the Abbot of

Bell, The (Tower Hill) 4 77
By 1315: H, 61.

Belle Savage, The (Fleet Street) 4 43
1349.

Bell, The (Fencing Lane) 2 79
By 1539. H, 61.

Belle Savage, The (Fleet Street) 2 47
By 1539: H, 61.

Bellhotereslan

Bellharf Lane

1287

Bell, The (Grays Inn Road) 3 71
1450 le Bishops: 1150 hospice called le Bishops: Williams, 1668, 1671.

Bishopsgate 4 14
Gate in Roman and later city wall. So called (portum episcopii) by 1086 in DB. Rebuilt 1479. H, 71. Gave name to city ward.

Bishopsgatestrestre 4 14

Blackfriars Stairs 2 49
Possibly constructed 1294; at bottom of Water lane (q.v.): H, 79. See also Dominican Friary (Blackfriars).

Black Raven Alley see Popes Alley

Blacksmiths’ Hall 2 89

Black Swan, The (Holborn) see Swan on the Hoop, The (Holborn)

Blackwell Hall 3 44
c.1280 hall and land with houses sold to City by Roger de Clifford the elder; formerly had been owned by John son of Geoffrey, 1293 sold to John de Bazequell or Banquell, who also had acquired site to S. By 1516 known as Bockerswellhall, corrupted in 15th cent. to Blackwellhall. 1396 regranted to city, and thenceforth used as marketplace for woollen cloths. C. M. Barron, The Medieval Guildhall of London (1975), 17, 17; K 1916, 49-51: MBH in LTR 22 (1965), 43-5; H, 83; Cal. Pat. 1272-87, 381.

Bladder Street 2 87
Stow’s Bladder Street: i. 153; H, 86, E, 77. Now the E. end of Newgate Street.

Blanch Appleton (house) 4 15
Manor house of manor of Blanch Appleton, q.v.

Blanch Appleton (manor) 4 16
By 1168-71 a manor or district in Aldgate, N. of Mark Lane: E, 57. Perhaps the N.E. part of the soke of Werton涂urs given by King Alfred to his daughter Eadburh. Until 1385 held by the de Bohuns, earls of Hereford and who inherited from Geoffrey de Mandeville, stafler of London, and who held manor courts there. Subdivided after death of last countess 1385, but remained a distinct entity. MBH in LTR, 22 (1965), 47; Cal. Pat., 1281-92, 154; H, 84 s. In 1460 a place where jobless persons congregated; in 1464 the only place where basketmakers, wiredrawers, and other foreigners were permitted to hold shops. Stow, i. 152, ii. 294: LBR, 136.

Bledswes Key see Browne’s Place

Blossom’s (or Bosom’s) Inn 3 14
By 1354 Bosomshe, prob. from family named Bosme; a Nicholas Bosme of St Laurence Jewry is mentioned 1415. By c.1480 a public hostel: K 1916, 71-2; H, 86; MBH in LTR 22 (1965), 48.

Boat’s Head, The (Fleet Street) 1 97
1444 le Barchesh: Williams, 1312, 1353.

Bocking Wharfe see Broke Wharfe

Bogerowes see Bogerowe

Bokelersbury (street) 3 15
By 1154, 1277 Bokelersbury: E, 195; see Burge, The. Now Backlersbury.

Bolt and Tun, The (Fleet Street) 1 97

Bordhawlane 3 34
Perhaps by c.1350 Canterbury Cathedral Library, Reg. K, fo. 66; 1271 remota de la Bordhawne: Goldsmiths’ Hall, Goldsmiths’ Com-

Bosham's Inn 147
Site acquired 1582-91 by John Bosham, Sheriff of London 1579 and more; 1503, described as his great inn, 1501, 1482 streetfront portion called 'Beres' by the Shore, 1428 also called Boshamstrate; 1442 Botulphswharf. Perhaps an Inn of Chancery in 17th cent. K. 1816, 73, Williams, 1451, 1460-1, 1484.

Bosom's Inn by Blossom's Inn

Boss (Billingsgate) 3108
Boss of spring water made on open ground called 'Rom(ou)fand' 1423 by executors of Richard Whittington: Stow, l. 17, 208, ii. 310; H, 92, 105-7.

Boss (Cripplegate) 3108
Boss of water made by executors of Richard Whittington 1423: Stow, l. 17, 500, H, 92.

Boss allee see Boss Lane (Paul's Wharf)

Boss Alie (Billingsgate) 1502-3
1502-3: H, 110. In 1179 perhaps also known as Bosse Aleye: see Bosse Aleye.

Botulphswharf 3108
By mid-14th cent., when said to be at head of (pre-Norman) London Bridge: Cal. Chart., iv. 553 (fringe Westminster charter dated 1067 but composed mid-12th cent.). Stow MBH in A. E. J. Holleander and W. Kellaway (eds.), Studies in London History (1960), 22-23; Stow, l. 42-3; H, 4; Lutgatestrate; HR, 6342.

Botolph Lane 3108
Kaium in Sancti Botulphi: LBB, ii. 582. The Botolphs were a North London house whose rent was used to maintain London Bridge. H, 110. Stow's Key, The (Cheapside) 437; E, 149. Lutgatestrate, q.v.; E, 149-150, 152; Hist. Gaz., 111. Now Botolph Lane.

Bowle, le in Bowlane (Dowgate Hill)

Bower Rowe 2168

Bowgrove 3140
1342. Bowergrove, until which time prob. called Watting Street, q.v.; E, 149-150, 168. Not on site of modern Bower Row.

Bow or Bowle Lane (Cheapside) or Hosierlane

Bowlane (Dowgate Hill) 3147
E. W. section 1264 Paterosterlane: H, 111. 14th cent. Paterosterlane, called 'Hale bowlane'; 1284 Church lane, 1481 Bowlane. E, 149; 150, H, 164-5. N.-S. section 1273 La Arches; called le Bawe by 1307; HT Cart., 437; E, 149. Now College Street, Little College Street, and Skinner's Lane.

Bowlane (S. of St Mary le Bow) see Gosseline.

Bowers' Hall 3147
By 1247. Harl. 141, H, 97.

Brackel(o)se lane see Grantnam lane

Bredstrate 3184
By c.1181. 1251, 1323 Bredstrate. Gave its name to Broad Street ward (formerly Lothbury ward) by 1231, E, 69-70. Now Old Broad Street and Threadneedle Street. E. section perhaps to be identified with 1300 Sancti Martini de Ottercyche in 1244; Lutgatestrate, q.v.

Bred Strete 3126

Bretaske Lane 3168
By 1341-42, called la Bretaske or la Bretezk in the lane; 1100; E, 110; 1311 Bretaske Lane: Strype's Stow (1720), ii. 207.

Brettonestrete or Britten Strete

Brewers' Hall 3161
Hall first mentioned 1401; its premises contained great hall, yard, great kitchen, 'resouence' or cloister, and various chambers. In earl 15th cent. leased by Brewers' Company for use by several Companies, e.g. Glaziers, Clerks, Coopers, Poutsellers, and Footballplayers. Almshouse established by the Brewers near their great gate, 1423; M. Ball, The Worshipful Company of Brewers (1977), 46-55, Grimes, 170-2; R. W. Chambers and E. Duarte (eds.), A Book of London English (1931), 148.

Brew House (St Paul's) 279
Cathedral brew house by c.1564: HMC, 126, 168; Cart. SBH, 184; ECSP, 167; The Domesday of St Paul's, ed. W. H. Hale, Camden Soc., 69 (1858), 310-3; H, 460, L. F. Salaman, Building in England Down to 1540 (1907), 444-5.

Bridelane 258

Bridewell Palace 259

Bridge (Dowgate Hill) or Hornbridge bridge

Bridge (Old Jewry) or Convent Garden (Old Jewry)

Bridge House (Ave Maria Lane) 258
Mentioned 1388. Probably a house whose rent was used to maintain London Bridge. H, 77, 105; LBR, 132.

Bridge House Rents (Newgate Street) 269
Two blocks acquired by Bridge House on perpetual lease from Grey Friars: E block in 1508, W. block in 1537. MBH in LTR, 16 (1512), 15-14, H, 101.

Briggemestre 3188

Britany, Inn of the Earl of Lewes's Inn

Britany Inn or Pembroke's Inn

Briten Strete 295
1329 Britenstrete, prob. after Robert le Briton (c.1274). 1547 Britenstrete, E, 81. Now S. end of Little Britain.

Broad Seld or Key, the Cheapside

Broad Street or Bredstrete

Brudelane 337
1279 Poykardeslane; 1322: Brudelane; E, 100, 140. 1364 Brudlane or Pykardeslane; H, 92/138.

Broken Seld 3184
Property so called by 1190. 1315-20 a tavern; 1422 contained compter (q.v.), which by 1429 had moved to Bread Street. The Broken Seld was bequathed by Thomas Beaumont to the Salter's Company in 1424. K. 1615, 76-7; H, 105-6; HFR, ii.

Broken Wharfe (S. of Broken Wharf Mansion) 2910
Temp. John wharf used jointly by Abbots of Cheyne and Hamme; they quarrelled over its maintenance and it fell into decay. 1249-50.

Broken Wharf Mansion 2910
1249. Prob. after Robert l'Ie Bretoun used jointly by Abbots of Chertsey and Hamme; they quarrelled over its maintenance and it fell into decay. 1249-50.
Norfolk and his descendants; 1401 an inn and 8 shops on site; 1477 called the mansion called Broke's Wharf). By 1514 called the Duke of Norfolk's place. K, 1936, 77-8.

Broke Wharfe (W. of Queenhithe) 3 17

Brown's House 3 26

Brown's Place and Key 4 28

Brunegestrae see Bruggestraet

Bryckhill Lane 3 17
1139-1432 and temp. Elizabeth I (formerly Harbor House Lane: HR 86; HfT, ii. 116.101-2; 204; E, 17; 1519 Bryckhill Lane: LEP, 34 (ii). 494; Stow's Herber Lane or Bryckley lane, from John Brickle (d. 1440), who owned property there. Stow, 1. 259; E, 113.4.

Bucklersbury see Bockerlbury

Budge Row see Bongewter

Bukere's House 4 1508
Budge Row

Bucklersbury 4 3
see

Burley House (formerly Fecamp Inn) 2 70
1270 1 owned by Master William de Fescamp, became the inn of the Abbot of Fecamp: 1466 taken into king's hand as property of an alien monastery; 1270 granted to Sir Simon Burley: MDH in LTR, 22 (1965), 41; Stow, 1. 15.

Burye Street 4 44

Bury St Edmunds, Inn of the Abbot of
By 1166. H, 70; C, 1109, 69. 70. Also known as Bewis Marks, Bewis being a corruption for Buries. See Bewesmarks.

Bush Lane 3 17
1265 Endless Lane: HR 2.149; 1259 Compearslane: HR 9.73; 1279 Cafferslane: HR 9.73; 1256 Coperes Lane: E, 137. But 1445 Le Basildane, 1493 Bush lane; prob. from tavern called Le Basildane in the lane 1445: E. 158. Now Bush Lane, but E.-W. sec., now Gopher Lane.

Butchers' Hall 3 41

Byllerter Lane 4 15
1281 Blyterter Lane: HR 11.98; 1287 Blyterter Lane: E, 113. 1326 Blyter Lane: H, 73; see also E. 113. Now Bllter Street.

Bychyn Lane 3 86

Camera Diane 2 79
By 1220-2. Great stone house or inn with gardens, owned by St Paul's Cathedral and used as a canon's residence. Also called 'Segareve' and 'Rosamund's House'. CLR in LTR 11 (1925), 19-44; The Fire Court, ed. P. E. Jones, 1 (1960), 191; 6; HMC, 4, 7, 40; G. D. Squibb, Doctors' Commons (1977), 7 and 11; H, 119-20; W.


Candlewychestre see Canwickstreete

Cannon Street see Canwickstrale and Turnhouse Lane

Canwickstrete 3 67
By 1180. 1272, 2 Candlewycheestre, 1398-9 Canwickstrete. Gave its name to Candlewick Street ward by c.1280. Now part of Cannon Street. E. 799; H, 121.

Capel's House 3 84
By 1552: H, 121. Later Ship Yard and Capel Court.

Cardinal's Hat, The (Lombard Street) 3 65
By 1247 a stone house; by 1502 a tavern called the Cardinalshuttle: HfT Cart., 1014, 490; see also Stow, 1. 205; HfT, ii. 600, 674.

Carey Lane see Kyrene lane

Carey Street see Ballardas Lane

Carmelite Friary (White Friars) 1 97

Carpenters' Hall 3 81

Carter Lane (Castle Baynard) 2 86
1286 Cartersstrate: HR 16,128. 1544 Carter Lane: E, 114.

Carter Lane (Dowgate) 3 57
1381 Cartereslane: Cal. IPM, xi. No. 380. 1541 Carter Lane: LEP, xi. 97 (4). See also E, 114.

Castle, The (Fleet Street) 3 37

Castle, The (Wood Street) 3 31
By 1121 called 'Bristol's house called the Castle': H, 128.

Castle lane see Water Lane (Blackfriars)

Catenale (Botolph Lane) 3 98
1270, 1274 Catenale: HR 6, 104. 1530. Botolph Alley on Ogilby and Morgan.

Catte Street 3 34
1271 Catestratse: E, 71. 13th cent. Catto Lane: HfT, ii. 174. 181, 1271 Catto or Cat Street: Loengard, No. 49. Now E. of section of Gresham Street.

Celeclane see Ceulereslane (Newgate)

Cambellie reigone Newgate

Chamberleines reigone Newgate

Chancerey Lane see Cheameere Lane

Chapel (Charthouse) see Charterhouse

Chapel (Leadenhall) see Leadenhall Market

Chapel (Poultry) see St Mary Conypeope (Lane), Chapel of

Chapel (Tower Hill) see All Hallows Barkinge, Church of

Charterhouse 2


68
Charterhouse Lane 2 64

Chaucer Lane 1 54
Created by the Templars 1250-7: Williams, ii. 1275/6; Conveyances.

Cheap Cross (or Great Cross in Cheapside) 3 24
Decorated pillar erected c. 1250 by Edward I in memory of Queen Eleanor; rebuilt or renovated c. 1441 and again c. 1485; remodelled c. 1522; H, 271; a garden on the E. side of street. In 1422 the house was in the parish of St Andrew by Wards. Paley the bishop's house was in 'Totehill Strete by westminster'; in 1553 was let to apprentices of Common Law.

Cheppez eyd E 3 55
By 1104 (possibly by c. 1265); 1275 Westcheap; 1277 Cheppez eyd E, 182-3; H, 115-87. The present Cheapside is narrower and shorter than the medieval street.

Chequer Inn, The (Dowgate) 3 57
1544 owned by Margaret, countess of Salisbury: CLK in Arch. 71 (1960-7), 10-2. Probably it had been part of the Erbe estate, q.v., and see LCP, i. 1415 (5); vii. 947 (51); viii. 881 (18).

Chertsey, Inn of the Abbot of (Baynard's Castle) 2 70
In 1206-7 land and wharf given to Chertsey Abbey by Richard de Chichester, in which the abbey had a tower, a wharf built on the E. side of riverside and extending to foot of Thames: M. S. Giuseppi et al. (eds.), The Abbey Records, Surrey Record Soc. 12, pt. ii (1918), 1200-4; 1223, 1235, pp. 315-7; pt. iii (1935), 477-111, 154-65; K, 1916, 86-7.

Chester, Inn of the Bishop of 1 59
By 1294: Williams, 1450; K, 1916, 87-8. See also Strand Inn.

Chichester, Inn and Garden of the Bishop of 1 65
1226-7 site in Cheyne Lane acquired by Bishop Ralph Neville; 1291, 1310 bishop's town house mentioned on W. side of street. The bishops had a town house let to apprentices of Common Law (see Lincoln's Inn). Thereafter the bishops seem to have used various houses in London and Westminster, of which at least 6 are recorded. In 1508 the bishop's house was in 'Trench Strete by Westminster'; in 1553 it was in the parish of St Andrew by Paul's: Paley the bishop's house was in 'Totehill Strete by westminster'; in 1553 was let to apprentices of Common Law.

Chichester Lane (near the Tower) 4 47
By 1251; 1271 Chichester; Stone's Chichester Lane: E, 101; Stow, i. 350.

Chichester Lane (West Smithfield) 2 54
By 1381-50; 1285 Chichester Lane: 1547 Chichester Lane: E, 105; H, 139.

Chichewlane 3 78
By 1252; 1455 Stephensole 1375 alias Chichewlane. Chichewlane after new ch. yd. E, 131; HW, ii. 118, 129.

Christ Church 4 41
1412 bequeathed to St Andrew Holborn for church lights: C. Barron and J. Roscoe in LTR 24 (1980), 38.

Church Alley (Mark Lane) 4 56
By 1170-87; 1275 Cruddesclere or Cruddesclere; Stow's Church alley: E, 120; Stow, i. 224. Now Star Alley.

Church Lane 4 56
Now Bow Lane and All Hallowes lane

Gicenester, Inn of the Abbot of 2 37
Site acquired between 1210 and 1226 in 1420 the abbot's inn was called the Popesye: MBH in LTR 19 (1947), 85-7.

Cistern see Fleet Bridge Cistern

City Wall and Ditch

Original, built by Romans. Roman landward wall and ditch built between AD 183-4 and 221. Riverside wall and E. bastions added c.2nd half of 4th cent. Wall and ditch possibly repaired or demolished by Alfred (872-901). Riverside wall standing 899 but disappeared by 1730s. Line of Roman wall broken c.12th cent. by the Tower of London. q.v.; broken and rebuilt further W. for enlargement of Dominican Friary, q.v. Otherwise, medieval wall followed line of Roman landward wall, often overlying it. Seven gateways in use c.1174, presumably Ludgate, Newgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Bishopsgate, Aldgate, and Tower Postern, q.v. W. bastions added early 13th cent. Ditch redug c.1211-13; cleaned 1314 and 1327. Wall repaired 1221, 1237, 1372, 1386, 1427. T. Dixon and J. Schofield in TLM, 53 (1983), 44-8. 76-7; J. Maloney in TLM, 45 (1981), 68-76; B. Hobley, J. Schofield et al. in Antiq. J. 57 (1977), 44-51; J. Grimes, 78-82; BK, 114; H, 28, 111-12, 466-7; Stow, i. 8-10: 'Agas', pp. 57, 60-7. Many extant fragments of Roman medieval wall; see Grimes, 15-91. Sections of wall known at times as Houndsditch: H, 111. See also Hunsbedt.

Claries Key 4 48
A quay by 1512: so called by 1521: Bayes, 153, All Halls Barking (1934), 13-1.

Clement's Inn 1 47

Clement's Lane see Sycy Clementes Lane

Clerkenwele Strete 2 62
By c. 1210: 'Street of Clerkenwell'; 1416 Clerkenwell street: Cart. SBH, ii, 72, 168, App. i, 87. Now S. section of St John Street. See also Sycy Johnes Strete.

Clifford's Hall see Blackwell Hall

Clifford's Inn 1 77
1140 granted to Robert de Clifford; 1442 leased to 10 apprentices of Bench (although Cliffords retained residence) and became an Inn of Chancery: RCHM, iv. 156-8; H, 152; K, 1916, 91-2.

Cloak Lane see Horshew bridge stretes

Cock and Key, The (Fleet Street) 1 97

Cock Lane (Cockeslane) see Cocklane

Cock's Rents (Bishopsgate) 4 22
Mentioned 1543; H, 160.

Cokedon Hall 4 17

Colbrookes Key 4 28
By c. 1277 & Stowmarke; 1465 Colbrookes key: HR 9/26, 194/29.

Colchester, Inn of the Abbot of 4 16
Site in Stocking Lane acquired by abbey and convent c.1350, but apparently not occupied by abbey until 14th cent. In 1257 the abbey's inn prob. was in Castle Baynard ward; it is first recorded at Minying Lane site c.1350. Described at Dissolution as inn called to Bell. MBH in LTR 22 (1965), 54: K, 1916, 95-4; Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellanea, i. 193.

Coldcherebureghlane 3 18
Formerly called the Lonnel (1278); Sayler Lane (1301, 1383); Armenvore (1341, 1423); Wierstowone (1317-1423). Coldcherebureghlane 1461, 1476: HR 9/70, 10/27, 112/57; CCR 1476-83, No. 16: H, 132, 144, 150: V. Harding in LTR 24 (1980), 15.

Coldharbour 3 18
There were 2 adjacent houses of this name. The first, on W. side of Wolsy Lane, was so called 1517-7-1648. It was owned by John de Gisors (d. 1296) and 1343-49 by mayr Sir John de Pulneye, who occupied it until 1340. After 1408 site was in commercial use, and by 1410 name had passed to house on E. side of Wolsy Lane. Latter site had belonged to John de Armers (d. 1260). Bought 1370-7
Conduit (The Tun) (Cornhill, near Pillory) 3 71

Conduit (Cornhill at Bishopsgate Street) 3 91

Conduit (Cheapside) 3 25

Conduit (at Stocks Market) 3 61

Conduit (Newgate) 3 66

Conduit by St Paul's Gate (in Westcheap, Little Conduit) 2 97

Conduit (Great) or Great Conduit, The (E end of Cheapside) 3 62

Conduit (London Wall) 3 62

Conduit (Gracechurch Street) 3 87

Conduit (Newgate) 3 66

Conduit (Cripplegate) 3 31

Conduit (Great) or Great Conduit, The (E end of Cheapside) 3 62

Conduit (London Wall) 3 62

Conduit (Gracechurch Street) 3 87

Conduit (Newgate) 3 66

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Conduit (Gracechurch Street) 3 87

Conduit (Newgate) 3 66

Conduit by St Paul's Gate (in Westcheap, Little Conduit) 2 97

College of Physicians (Knightrider Street) 2 69

Chartered 1128; from 1123 until 1614 met in the forpart of the 'Stone House' of Dr Linacre, its first president. C. Webster and


College of Twelve Minor (Petty) Canons see St Paul's Cathedral Precinct

College Street 3 64

Colman Street 3 63

Colman Street; see Old Leadenhall

Compter (or Counter), The (Bread Street) 3 41

Sheriff's prison. 1121 located in the Broken Seld (q.v.). By 1149 the Compter had moved to the W. side of Bread Street, behind a house
called the Rose, where it remained until its removal to Wood Street in


Compter (or Counter), The (Poultry) 3 51

Sheriff's prison. In existence by 1141, when in private ownership;
rebuilt 1287 x 1240 as an l-shaped timber building. H. G. J. L. M. 4, 4, 45-6; Stow, i, 175.

Compter Alley see Counter Alley

Conduit ( Aldermanbury) 3 15

Completed 1171; fed by water from Tyburn: H., 6.

Conduit (Bishopsgate) 3 12

Built 1108-1109, largely at the expense of mayor Thomas Kiesworth;
Stow, i, 175.

Conduit (Cheapside) see Standard and Conduit (Cheapside)

Conduit (Cornhill at Bishopsgate Street) 3 91

Possibly erected soon after 1157: LIT, i, 118; Stow, i, 175.

Conduit (The Tun) (Cornhill, near Pillory) 3 71

1281 round stone prison called the Tun built for nightwalkers and men taken in adultery or fornication. 1183 used as prison for women taken for like cause. 1401-2 made into a dock for water brought from Tyburn. Enlarged and castellated 1471. Stow, i, 175, 188; Great Chron., 81; H., 167, 194. See also Pillory (Cornhill),

Conduit (Cripplegate) 3 31

Erected c.1438 by bequest of William Eastfield; castellated c.1481.

Water brought in lead pipes from Highbury. Stow, i, 109, 320.

Conduit (Gracechurch Street) 3 87

Begun 1495 by executors of mayor Thomas Hill, by his bequest. Stow, i, 175.

Conduit (Great) or Great Conduit, The (E end of Cheapside) 3 62

Conduit (London Wall) 3 62

According to Stow, water was brought to Newgate gaol in 1432.

Conduit (Newgate) 3 66

According to Stow, water was brought to Newgate gaol in 1432.

Conduit (at Stocks Market) 3 61

A well (fons) was on site by 1400. HR 129/60. A conduit known as the 'Little or 'Pissing' Conduit' c.1500. Stow, i, 175, 181, 101, 214.

Coneyhope Lane see Coneyhope Lane

Convert Garden (Old Jewry) 3 51

1154-99 year lease of garden acquired by Hospital of St Thomas of

Acen (Acre) from Grocers' Company to provide place of recreation for brothers of hospital. 1518 hospital obtained permission to construct galliers or bridge to connect garden with hospital precinct. H. G. J. L. M. 105/18.

Convent Lane see Chaucerlane Lane

Converts, House of see Rolls, The

Coneyhope Lane 3 51

By 1246: Eyr 1246, 403, 1273. Coneyhope Lane: HR 1444; see also E., 151, 1148 Coneyhope Lane: Cal. Pat. 1444-8, 591. Now Grocers Hall Court.

Cookes' Hall 3 91


Coopers' Hall 3 41

Site (called the Swan) acquired by Company by bequest c.1490; hall in use by 1529: J. F. Firth, Coopers Company, London: Historical Memoranda (1848), 72, 117, 20; W. Foster, A Short History of the Worshipful Company of Coopers (1944), 10-11.

Cooper's Row see Woodcroft lane

Copped Hall (Dowgate Hill) see Skinners' Hall

Corbettes Key see Hornsey Key

Cordery, the see Roperestrete

Cordewanerstrete 3 56

By late 12th cent.: Moore, i, 197. 1260. Cordoverrestrerete. E., 80. Orig. ran from Cheapside to Thames Street, but S. section became Garlick hill, q.v., and N. section Hunterlane, q.v.

Cordawainers' Hall 2 98


Cornhill 3 81

Hall so called by c.1100, from corn market held there. Gave its name to ward and street. Street so called by 1153-1211. 1283.
Cross (Cheapside) By 1281: HR 13/12.1140.1

Cow Bridge By 1242-6: E, 93; H, 171.

Cowcross Perhaps by 1280: HR 8; 86. Now Cow Cross Street.

Cowelane By 1281: HR 13/HD. 1360-1 Cowelane; E, 106; H, 171.

Cow Face 1240.silva tamarisanae: Exst 1222, 380. 1104 le Tannereestrete: Cathedral Archives and Library, Canterbury, Chartae Antiquae, 8.8. 1405 dimensions given: Cal. IM, vii, No. 299. Tanners sold hides in this seld until c.1420, after which they moved elsewhere, but leather goods such as gloves continued to be sold in it: Hist. Gaz., 104/42. 1415 described as a seld or tenement called the Cowhede: HR 167/18. 1357 called the Cow Face: H, 171. In 14th c. tanners from outside London sold from a seld in Friday Street also called Tanners’ Seld: H, 168. Crooked Lane or Cokelandane av Church alley (Mark Lane) Crooked Church Lane or Butte street Creed or Crede Lane or Spotser Rowe


Crestynshamylande av Anker lane

Cripelegate City gate so called by 991-1002: E, 56. Used as prison for sheriffs’ prisoners in 1240, and for mayor’s and aldermen’s prisoners 1371. Repaired 1357 and 1383; rebuilt again 1491 by bequest of mayor Edmund Shaw. Stow, i, 55-4; A. H. Thomas (ed.), Calendar of Early Mayor’s Court Rolls, (1924), 12, 16, H, 178-9; J. J. Budeley, Cripelegate (1923), 11-17. Gave its name to City ward by c.1283: H, 180.

Crockelerlane av Crokers lane

Crockers Lane 1277 Crockelerlane; Stow’s Crockers lane: E, 114.

Crokyd Lane 1275, 1278 le Crokydlerane: HR 5/8; E, 101, 1114 Crokyd Lane: I. Darlington (ed.), London Consistory Court Rolls, 1482-1547, LBS 5 (1967), No. 4.

Croyd Place By Sir John Crosby on site leased by him 1466 from St Helen’s Priory. Described by Stow as a very large and beautiful house, the tallest in London at time of building. Stow, i, 172; H, 181. For successive owners and occupants av K 1916, 102-4. Burnt in fire except for Hall [extant], re-erected 1599-160 in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. See P. Norman, Surrey, monograph No. 9, Croyd Place (1968).

Cross (Cheapside) av Cheap Cross

Cross (by St Mary Grace) Shown on ‘Agas’; also on Hauard & Gascoigne’s plan of Tower, 1597: see H, 417.

Crouchedfriestrete, Le 1407 Le Crouchedfriestrete; later in 16th c. called the Croughdehyde; E, 159. Now the N. section of Crouched Friars. Named from nearby Crouched Friars’ Friary, q. v. See also Algatestrete.

Crown, The (Basing Lane or Bred Street) see Gerard’s Hall

Crown, The (Cheapside) av Crowned Seld

Crown, The (Holborn) 1391 owned by and let to Chancery clerks; by 1592 an inn called le hande on the hoop; 1474 an inn called le Crown: Williams, 413, 467.

Crown, The (Philpot Lane) By 1139: H, 186.

Crowned Seld A seld before 1247-8; so called by 1248. In 11th and 16th c. known as le Crone and ‘the seld called le Crowne’. Its use as a seld prob. ceased by c.1500. Hist. Gaz., 104/53. H, 187-8.

Crowne Key 1377, 1599, and c.1484 called Poikes wharf: HR 101/23, 124/81; Stow, i, 131. 1504 Crown Key: HR 231/33.

Crown Inn (Algate) By 1542: H, 188.

Cruchedfriars, The av Crouchedfriestrete, Le


Culver Alley Stow’s Culver Alley: i, 159, 200. Name derived from brewhouse called Columbus, q. v.: E, 172-5.

Cungate av Postern Gate (Tower)

Cup Field see Purse Field and Cup Field

Curriers’ Hall (Cripplegate) By c.1475 near St Mary Axe: Harl. 141; see Old Curriers’ Hall. Cripplegate site acquired by Curriers 1516: E. Mayer, The Curriers and the City of London (1968), 61-6.

Cussyn Lane Peter and Robert Cousin had property in lane by 1280: HR 11/6; 1283 Cussynlane: HR 14/130. 1510-11 Cussyn Lane: E, 134; H, 174. Now Cousin Lane.


Custom House Quay see woolfe wharfe

Cutlers’ Hall By 1428: there was a ‘house of the Cutlers’ (domus Cutlariorum). This was a row of houses (not a company hall) that stood on the N. side of Cheapside, opposite the Great Conduit, in a district known in the 15th c. as the ‘Cutlers’; Hist. Gaz., 109/10. Between 1420 and 1442 the Cutlers acquired a hall with garden near St Michael Paternoster. This hall was extensively repaired or rebuilt temp. Edward IV. Before 1456 Almshouses built adjoining the hall. C. Welch, History of the Cutlers’ Company of London (1966), 16-40, 119-68, 248, 105-26. Stow traced the ownership of the hall site to 1291: l. 224-5. See also H, 192.

Cutler’s Hall, the av Cutlers’ Hall

Cuttes Wharf see Browne’s Place
Daneborgate see Dishburne Lane
Danishmannahalle see Hanse Guildhall
Davys Inn see Thavie's Inn
Dawbeney's Wharf see Browne's Place

Deanery, The (St Paul's) 2 68
Built 1541 by Dean Ralph de Langdon: Gl., MS 25112/197. The Dean's house in St Paul's ch. yd. mentioned 1274: H; 194. See also Stow, ii. 200; G. H. Cook, Old St. Paul's Cathedral (1911), 71.

Debres Lane see Debbes Lane

Dolphin Lane 3 17
By 1301 Dishburne (from William Dible, resident 1271-9): 1419.
Dolphin Lane; E, 135. 1548 Debres Lane: LIDM, i. 125. Now Bull Wharf: see E, 143.

Deep Ditch (Moorfield) 3 92

Denebureghlane see Dishburne Lane

Denebureghlane 3 10

Denebureghlane see Dishburne Lane

Denebureghlane (or 'le Redye') (Newgate) 2 77

Dishburne Lane 2 8 10
Dishburne Lane: E, 101. Dark Lane: Ogilby & Morgan. See also Hadestokes lane

Dishburne Lane see Debbes Lane

Dicereslane (or 'le Redye') (Newgate) 2 77

Diseouchers Lane 2 8 10
Dinceboysgate; 1275 Dishburne Lane; 1348 Dishburne Lane: E, 136. 1370 Dishburne Lane: H, 99. No. 177.

Distaflane 2 69
By 12th cent.; 1270 Distaflane: H, 108. In 16th c. E. W. section also known as Mayor's Lane, q.v., Stow's Mayor's Lane or Distaffe Lane: E, 122; Stow, i. 144.

Ditch (City) see City Wall and Ditch

Doctors' Commons (Knightrider Street) see Mountjoy's Inn

Doctors' Commons (Paternoster Row) 2 87
Residence of Society or College of doctors of civil law from 1496 (perhaps from 1491) until transfer in 1680 to former Mountjoy's Inn, q.v., in Knightrider Street. HAC, iii. G. D. Squibb, Doctors' Commons (1977), 3-7, 56-8; E. Jeffries Davis in LTR 15 (1951), 10-22.

Do Little Lane 2 89
1276 Doliteslane: HR 8/3. Stow's Do little lane: ii. 12, 18, 319. See also E, 164; H, 200.

Dolphin, The (Temple Bar) 1 77
1544 tenement late called le Dolphin: LEP, xix (i). 616; H, 200.

Dolphin Inn (Bishopsgate) 4 12
Inn so called by 1547: H; 200, see also Stow, ii. 74.

Dominican Friary (Black Friars) 2
Founded c. 1221 on site of Holborn Manor, q.v.; c. 1279 moved to site of Baynard's Castle, q.v. Often used for public purposes, including meetings of Parliament. Survey of precinct made in 1548 records church, ch. yd., cloister, chapter house, dorters, kitchen, frater, upper frater, anstichon's (Anker) house, and other features. Recent excavations have largely confirmed Sidney Toy's reconstruction of the Blackfriars' church in TLMAS 5 (1929), 533-79. See also B. Richardson in London Archeologist, 4, No. 14 (Spring, 1984), 183; H, 78-9; A. W. Clapham in Arch. 63 (1912), 1-84; Gentlemen's Magazine, 1843, pi. ii., 112-6; P. Norman in Arch. 67 (1911-16), 11-14; MBH in LTR 19 (1947), 53-4, 102-8, 85, 86; W. A. Hinnebusch, The Early English Priests Preacher (1951), 22, 42. See also City Wall and Ditch.

Thomas Conventus see Rolls,

Dowgate Street see Dowgate Street

Dowgate Street 3 48
Orig. a gate in the riverside city wall. By temp. Henry I a watergate or landing place where ships were unloaded. E, 191; H, 202. Also gave its name to Dowgate Street, q.v., and ward.

Dowgate Street 3 57
By 1244: H, 201; 1284 Dowgatestree; HR 3/11, 1550 'Street called Dowgate'. H, 203; see also E, 191. N. section now Dowgate Hill.

Dragon, The see Armourers' Hall

Drapers' Hall (St Swithens Lane) 3 66

Drawbridge and Gate see London Bridge

Drynkwater Wharf 3 78

Duchy House see Savoy, The

Dudley's House 3 16
Occupied by Edmund Dudley; confiscated at his attainder 1509; his leasehold interest granted to Richard Forster. Contents of 16 rooms inventoried 1509. CLK in Arch. 2nd set., 21 (1923), 17-21, 45-48; K, 1916, 106; Stow, i. 224.

Duke's Wardrobe 2 10
1416 acquired by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester. After Duke Humphrey's death (1447) granted by Henry VI to King's College, Cambridge. Incorrectly identified by MBH with King's College Mansion, q.v. MBH in LTR 22 (1965), 55-7. See also Baynard's Castle.

Dyke Lane 3 74
In 1510 Dyke Lane apparently ran westward into Vittelaire: Cart. SRHI, No. 159, 2416 Dishburne; Cart. SBH, app. i., No. 23, 1410 and 1544 Dyke Lane: E, 106. Now N. end of Little Britain.

Dun's House 4 26
Built by alderman Angell Dane (d. 1506). Later owned by John Champneys (mayor 1514, d. 1516) who added a high brick tower, said by Stow to have been the first such tower in a private man's house in the city. Stow, i. 143.

Dunstoneslane see St Dunstan's Lane

Dunes Alley see Masons' alley

Dycekey 1 48
By 1458: HR 187/12, 1483 & Dycekey; ADA, 1841. Prob. to be identified with Dentoneswbar, held by John Dys in HR 1412/13.

Dyers' Hall 3 68
Perhaps by 1511-12: H, 100, 210-11. See also Old Dyers' Hall.

Eastcheap see Estcheap

Eastminster see St Mary Grace, Abbey of

East Smithfield 4 88
Ebbegate

Egbegate Lane
1354 vicinum ... vocatum Ebbegate: HR 6/3/66. Stow's Egbegate lane: i. 213; E, 191. See also Ebbegate. Now Swan Lane.

Eldebowelane or Bowlane
Eldebowelane or Warwick lane

Eldefrastate
By c.1210. 1286 Eldefrastate (no later mention). Lay in or near N. end of Olde Chaunge, q.v., and W. end of Cheppez Sydr, q.v.: E, 72-4. See also Olde Chaunge and Olde Fysshesestrete.

Elms, The (West Smithfield)
By 1280-1303: Lk. Cast., i. 150. Name of small coppice lying between Horsepool and Turnmill brook, q.v. By 1419 trees were being felled for new buildings and none left by Stow's day. Stow, ii. 25; H, 217. See also Gallowes (West Smithfield).

Elseyng Spital or St Mary within Cripplegate, Hospital (or Priory) of

Ely, Inn of the Bishop of

Emporers Headlane, Le
1341: Palmer's/linen: E, 190. 1420 also called Crockelslane: HR 129/6. 1516 le Emperors Headlane: E, 158. From tenement 'le Emperaursshervd' newly built 1423: HR 151/24: see also Chantry Certificate, No. 27. Now Bell Wharf Lane.

Empson's House

Erber, The
Extensive mansion so called by 1252. Owned 1340-99 by Scrope family; 1399-1424 by Ralph Neville, earl of Westmorland; 1424-59 by his son Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury, who lived there; 1460-71 by his son Warwick the Kingmaker; 1472-8 by Warwick's son-in-law George, duke of Clarence; 1486-1513 by John de Vere, earl of Oxford; 1513-21 by Clarence's daughter Margaret, countess of Salisbury, who lived there. In 1592 part of the Erber housed the Common Beam and its keeper. MBH in LTR 22 (1965), 50-1; K 1916, 114-16; CLK in Arch. 71 (1920-1), 28-31, 58-9. Site now occupied by Cannon Street station.

Eschepe

Estherlyngeshalle Key or Hanse Guildhall
Esentrwatergate or Westwatergate (W. of Woole Wharre)
Everardes Wellestrata or Whitecrose Strete

Evesham, Inn of the Abbot of (Aldgate)
The abbey and convent owned property in the parishes of St Katharine Coleman and St Dunstan in the East by 1356, and the abbots inn seems to have been the large house described by Stow on the S. side of Aldgate Street: K 1916, 116-17. MBH thesis, pl. xx. However, an Eveshamwey is mentioned 1376 in Fetter Lane in the parish of St Dunstan Fleet Street: AN, 609.

Exeter, Inn of the Bishop of

Faggsbrook Well
So called (river of Fakeswell) by 1156: Williams, 159. Marked boundary of City liberty: Stow, ii. 372. See also A. Crow in TLM 35, 99 (1919), 61-2.

Fair Ground
Site of annual Bartholomew Fair, held from 1209. Henry 1 (by 1143) to 1853: H, 527; Stow, ii. 27, 161; LBH, 70.

Falcon, The (Fleet Street)
1470 le Faukum: Finch 1596, 183; 1544 Le Fauwam: Williams, 1403.

Falcon on the Hoop, The (Aldersgate) see Trinity Hall

Fanchurch Strete
By 1283: Fanchurchestrete; 1510 Fanchurch Strete: E, 96. Now W. section of Fenchurch Street. See also Algatestrete.

Farmerslane see Vineers lane
Faryndon Inn see Serjeants Inn (Chancery Lane)

Faster Lane
1271 Sent water lane; 1524 Faster Lane: E, 164-2. So called from St Walust's church, q.v. Now Foster Lane.

Fateslane see Anker lane

Faversham, Inn of the Abbot of
1427 K most of site acquired by abbey; enlarged shortly before 1444: 1521 inn pulled down and incorporated into Bridewell Palace, q.v. MBH in LTR 19 (1947), 44, 73-4; see also Williams, 1311.

Fecamp, Inn of the Abbot of see Burley House

Fenchurch Buildings see Masons alley
Fenchurch Street see Fanchurch Strete and Algatestrete

Fescamp Inn see Burley House

Fetter Lane see Fetterer lane

Feweterlane
Formed c.1241 and known as 'New Street'; between 1282 and 1292 renamed Faitours Lane: Williams, 11, 791, 916. 1544 Feweterlane: E, 121. Now Fetter Lane.

Fickett's Field
By 1222-5: Williams, 1111, 1164, 1162, 1324, 1349.

Fihstrate or Olde Fysshestrete
Finch Lane see Fynkes Lane

Finches (Fynche’s, Fynkes) lane see Paddinglane

Finimore Lane (or Fyue Foote Lane)
1516 Fyue fossrevers: Stow's Finimore lane or fye foot lane: E, 136. Finkeslane see Fynkes Lane

Fischhuthe (Baynard's Castle)

Fish Lane see Trygeslane

Fish Market or Street see Olde Fysshestrete

Fishmongers' Hall (Stockfishmonger Row)
The abbey and convent owned property in the parishes of St Katharine Coleman and St Dunstan in the East by 1356, and the abbots inn seems to have been the large house described by Stow on the S. side of Aldgate Street: K 1916, 116-17. MBH thesis, pl. xx. However, an Eveshamwey is mentioned 1376 in Fetter Lane in the parish of St Dunstan Fleet Street: AN, 609.

Fishmongers' Hall (Stockfishmonger Row)
Site owned by mayors John Lovekyn (d. 1415), Sir William Walworth (d. 1381), who built a tower, and William Askham (d. 1411). Acquired by trustees for the Company 1432; passed to the Company 1444. Site enlarged 1472. By 1598-9 the Fishmongers also had Old Fishmongers' Hall, q.v., and a hall in Bridge Street in St Margaret's parish. In 1617-18 the Company abandoned the last two in favour of the Stockfishmonger Row hall. W. Herbert, History of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers of London (1857),...
In late 14th cem, Fleet Street seems to have extended on 'C to the Fleet River to include part of the Strand: H, 236. NO Fleet Street. Marsh (ed.), Brook, g.Y; S. of Holborn Bridge known as the Fleet. Stow, ii. 2

So called b’ 1100-35, 1127: “illiams, 237; H, 234; BK, 163n., By 1242-H. 1264 beginning of the 16th cent. they had acquired their own hall: B. Fleet Wharf 
Prob. to be identified with the 'hithe of the Flete' of Holborn and Thames. N. of Holborn Bridge known as Turnmill 0 Fleet Street: Lc’P,

147-8. In Stow’s day Fleet Lane ran N.-S. between the Fleet River 167 n. River rising from springs in Hampstead and nO’

England carried aboye ground oyer the bridge: Stow, 1. 17, ii. 40--1; Fleet Bridge 237

Fleet Prison

Fleet River
So called by 1100-31, 1127: Williams, 237. H, 234; BK, 163 n., 167 n. River rising from springs in Hampstead and flowing S.E. to Holborn and Thames. N. of Holborn Bridge known as Turnmill Brook, q.v.; S. of Holborn Bridge known as the Fleet. See Williams, 220-33. Fleet Street see Fleetstreet

Fleet Wharf
Prob. to be identified with the ‘hirth of the Flete’ of 1100-35: Williams, 237, 175. 1428: Fleetwharf: HW, ii. 441.

Fleshambles, The see Shambles, The

Fletchers’ Hall
In 1488 the Fletchers were hiring Carpenters’ Hall, but by the beginning of the 16th c. they had acquired their own hall: B. Marsh (ed.), Records of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, ii (1914), 76; J. E. Oxley, The Fletchers and Longbowstringmakers of London (1958), 17-18, 61; H, 237.

Fletelane
By 1242-13. 1264. E. section known as Smalclaw. Williams, 115, 117, 121. W. section part of Swell lane, q.v. 1144: Fletelane: H, 100, 127.8. In Stow’s day Fleet Lane ran N.–S. between the Fleet River and Fleet Street, q.v.: the E. section was called saint George’s lane: Stow, ii. 21. Now Fleet Lane.

Fletestrete

In late 15th c. Fleet Street seems to have extended on W. to the Savoy to include part of the Strand: H, 246. Now Fleet Street.

Folkemars lane see Irie Lane
Folknoot see St Paul’s Cathedral Precinct

Forestreet
By 1350-1: E, 87; H, 240. Stow’s Forestreet: ii. 79. Now Fore Street. See also Crepulgate, vicus de
Foscwayne Lane see Adwygh Lane
Foster Lane see Faster Lane

Fowle Lane
By 1518. First mentioned by Stow, i. 154. Not to be confused with Fule-lane, sometime known as Fowle lane.

Franciscan Friary (Grey Friars)

Friar’s Hall, see also Friar’s Lane, Friar’s Banner Lane, St Mary le Friars, St Paul’s Cathedral Precinct, see Friars Lane

Frishe Wharf

Frishefishlane see Trygeslane

Frisias the Sack, Chapel of see Windmill Inn, The (Old Jewry)

Frydaystreet
Frydaystreet: HW, ii. 45. 1139. 1170.

Fukeimerlane see Irie Lane

Fule-lane (Hart Street)
By 1277: H, 246. 1285. 1310: Fulewave: HW, ii (ii), 189. 666. N. section now Friday Street.

Fukeimerlane see Irie Lane

Fulton’s Hall
The Fullers’ Company apparently possessed two halls before their union with the Shearmen in 1528. Old Fullers’ Hall, q.v., apparently was superseded by hall with orchard at S. end of Billiter Lane, described in letters patent of 1619 as formerly having been known as Fullers’ Hall [Anon., The Charters and Letters Patent Granted by the King and Queens of England to the Clothworkers’ Company (1881), 89-90. The site of Fullers’ Hall is marked on a Clothworkers’ Company plan of 1612 in J. Scholfield, The Building of London (1954), 160-1, and LTS, publication No. 75 (1941). This hall must antedate 1528, when the Fullers and Shearmen united to form the Clothworkers’ Company.

Fusterton’s Inn
The Instonians’ Hall, see also Shearmen’s Hall.

Furnival’s Inn
Furnival’s Inn was first mentioned by Stow, i. 154. Not to be confused with Fule-lane, sometime known as Fowle lane.


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