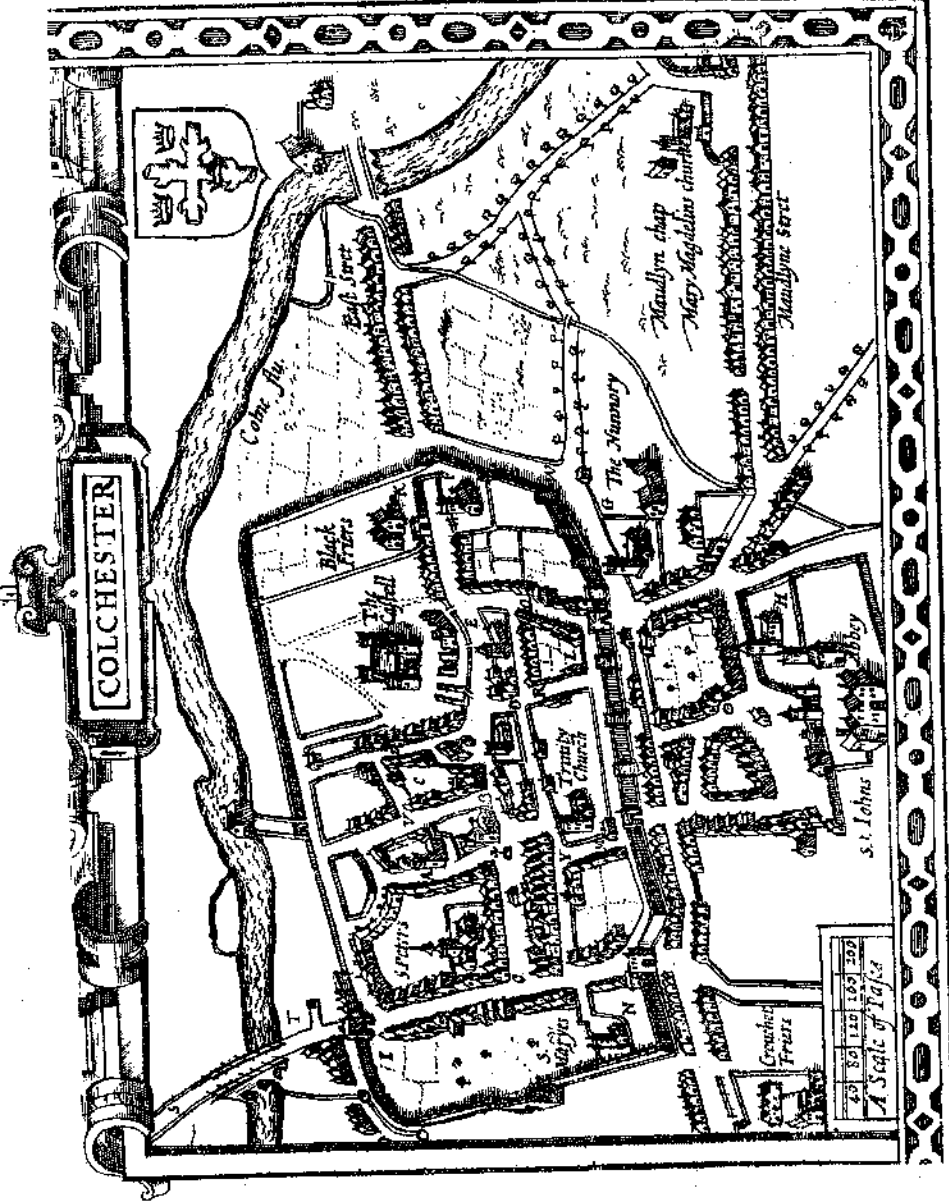


# THE STREET NAMES OF COLCHESTER

T. Middleway	N. Head Gate	G.S. Bothals	A.S. Martin
V. Bowers	O. Myght Street	H.S. Gyllis	B.S. Tenants chap.
W. More chm lane	P. East Street	I. North Gate	C.S. Tenants
X. Trinity lane	Q. Bothals Street	K. East Gate	D.S. Tenants
X.S. Maurus lane	R. Mye Street	L. Bothals Gate	E. Hallowes
X. Tenants lane	S. Cowe Street	M. Shire Gate	F.S. Larrowe

In this key "S. Tenants" means "St. Helen's"; "Hallowes" means "All Saints"; "Wye Street" means "Bonchey's Street"; "Bonchey's" is unidentified; "Y" is stated to be "St. Mary's Lane" is actually "Trinity Street". The names of "St. John's Abbey", and its church are of interest as showing buildings demolished in the Siege (1648).



EARLIEST STREET PLAN OF COLCHESTER. WITH KEY.  
Engraved by J. Houdt. "Described" by JOHN NORDEN; "augmented" by JOHN SPEED; published, 1610.

By  
Alderman E. ALEC BLAXILL, J.P.  
Member of the Highways Committee of the Colchester Town Council  
since 1905, and its Chairman since 1911.

ILLUSTRATED



Price : ONE SHILLING

COLCHESTER:  
Printed by BENHAM & CO. LTD.,  
24, HIGH STREET.

1936.

Then follows the report, a document which I have found very useful for my present purpose, which is frankly the same as that of Alderman Harvey as expressed in the last sentence of his preface. As only two or three copies of Alderman Harvey's report are now in existence it is printed in full as an appendix to this publication (pages 29-32). I have also been materially assisted by an article in the "Essex Review" (January, 1933), "Old Street Names of Colchester by the late William Wire" (edited and annotated by Mr. E. J. Rudsdale, a member of the staff of the Colchester and Essex Museum); and by two articles appearing in the *Essex County Standard* (May 14 and 21, 1932), "Street Names in Colchester," by Mr. L. C. Sier.

In Wire's paper, the date of which is not ascertained, but which must have been prior to 1852, he makes a similar comment to that of Alderman Harvey. He says:—

"The antiquarian interest attached to this old town has, it is to be feared, in great measure been marred by the substitution of modern names to the streets, to the exclusion of those old ones which so graphically describe some interesting object either in the immediate locality in which they are situated or to where they lead. . . . Although the naming of streets is invested in the Commissioners under the local Acts, yet the alterations have been allowed to take place with impunity."

For much useful information and assistance I also wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to both the above writers (Mr. Rudsdale and Mr. Sier), to Mr. Harold Collins (Borough Engineer) and members of his staff, and various other gentlemen, but particularly to Alderman Sir W. Gurney Benham for much valuable help and collaboration.

Since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1925, powers have been given to Town Councils to exercise some control over the naming of new streets. By sections 17 to 19 it enacts that developers of any such streets must give notice to the Council before naming, and the Council may object to such proposed name and it shall not be lawful to set up an inscription of the name unless agreed with the Council, the developers, however, being entitled to appeal to Petty Sessions. It is the duty of the Council to indicate by inscription the name of every street.

These powers have been exercised, subject to the approval of the Council, by the Highways Committee. They have found the Housing Committee and private developers of estates very willing to give sympathetic consideration to suggestions for the names of new streets. They have pursued the policy of endeavouring to embody in these new names the commemoration of persons connected with the long history of Colchester. But they have not limited themselves to any period of that history or by any partizan selection. They have usually asked Alderman Sir Gurney Benham and myself to advise in this matter and our advice has been nearly always accepted. We have only set ourselves one rule, not to recommend or accept (although we have been urged to do so) the name of any living person.

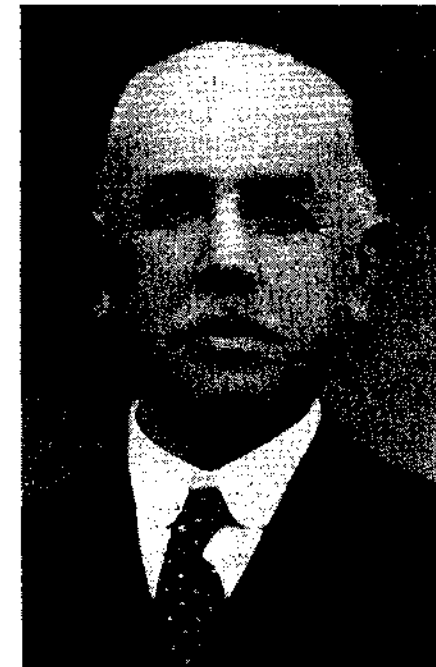
It is gratifying to record that quite recently the Highways Committee, on my recommendation, have placed supplementary name tablets in a number of streets giving their older or former names.

Amongst my sources of information as to the past have been the following maps and plans of our streets:—Speed (1610) (reproduced as a frontispiece), Morant (1748), Sparrowe (1767), Chapman and André (1777), Britton (1805), Bingley (Cromwell's History of Colchester, 1825), Monson (printed by Cowell, Ipswich, 1848), Parish (about 1860), a hand-drawn street plan probably made for drainage purposes (about 1860), and the Ordnance Survey, 1875-6. Also Dr. Reaney's "Place Names of Essex" (1935).

I cannot pretend to infallibility, and any corrections or additions which any reader may offer I shall gratefully receive and note, especially in the case of the few streets the origin of whose names I have been unable to trace, for inclusion in any later edition.

I hope that the perusal of this record will be as interesting to many of the inhabitants of our Borough as its compilation has been to me.

*Alec Blaxill*



Alderman E. ALEC BLAXILL, J.P.

# THE STREET NAMES OF COLCHESTER

NOTE.—In the following list the streets and roads marked with an asterisk have had names allocated, but have not, at the time of publication, been constructed.

**ABBEYGATE STREET.**—Southwards from east end of St. John's Street. Formerly Clothiers Lane and earlier Lodder Lane from "Iodere," old English for wayfarer or vagrant, no doubt with reference to the hospitality at St. John's Abbey. "Lodders-lane" occurs in Court Rolls in 1406. The Abbey was founded 1096, the only remaining portion of it is the Gateway (built about 1420). This can be approached from this street. The present name is of 19th century origin.

**ABBOT'S ROAD.**—Joins Old Heath and Mersea Roads. The land herabouts was for a long period the property of the Colchester Abbey of St. John.

**ACLAND AVENUE.**—Off Glen Avenue. After the Rev. C. L. Acland, M.A., Head-Master, Colchester Royal Grammar School (1871 to 1891).

**AISNE ROAD.**—Cul-de-sac leading south from Merin Road. (A War Department road.) After the famous battle of the Aisne during the Great War, 1914-1918.

**ALBERT STREET.**—Joins Causton Road and Serpentine Walk. Probably after Prince Albert, Consort of Queen Victoria, who visited Colchester in 1856. Its northern end was called "New Street" in O.S. 1878, and land on each side of that part was "Golden Acre." A row of houses is still called "Golden Square," as in the map of 1848.

**ALBION GROVE.**—Joins Canterbury and Winchester Roads.

**ALDERTON ROAD.**—North-west from Harwich Road. So named in 1924 after Mrs. Councillor C. B. Alderton, J.P., C.C., who in that year was the first woman Mayor of Colchester.

**ALEXANDRA ROAD.**—Joins Bull Road and Maldon Road. After Queen Alexandra who, as Princess of Denmark, came to England in 1863 to marry the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.).

**ALEXANDRA TERRACE.**—A cul-de-sac off the above. Made subsequently to O.S. 1878.

**ALL SAINTS AVENUE.**—Off Plum Avenue. After the parish of All Saints (Shrub End).

**THE ARCADE.**—Joins Long Wyre Street and Queen Street. A shopping arcade.

**ARRAS ROAD.**—Joins Le Calcair and Ypres Roads at their west end. (A War Department road.) After the battle of Arras during the Great War, 1914-1918. Formerly "West Road."

**ARTHUR STREET.**—Cul-de-sac off Osborne Street. After Mr. Arthur Thomas Osborne (see Osborne Street). In the 1848 Map it is described as "Foster Street" and extended at right angles from the top end. Mr. Foster Osborne was a brother.

**ARTILLERY BARRACKS FOLLEY.**—Joins Butt Road and Flagstaff Road. Abuts upon the Artillery Barracks.

**ARTILLERY ROAD.**—Joins Ypres Road and Reed Hall Avenue South. (A War Department road.) Named thus as this road passed through the Artillery lines established here during the Great War, 1914-1918.

**ARTILLERY STREET.**—Off south side of Barrack Street. After old barracks, which in the Napoleonic Wars were situated herabouts, and were demolished in 1817. The name applies round a right angle corner and replaces the former designations of Artillery Street North and South. In the 1848 map it is called Chapel Street. The chapel here is called "Barrack Ground Chapel" in that map.

**ASSAYE ROAD.**—Joins Circular and Le Calcair Roads at west end of Sobraon Barracks. (A War Department road.) After a small town of this name in South India, captured by Sir Arthur Wellesley from the French in 1803.

**ATHELSTAN ROAD.**—Off north-west side of Maldon Road. After the Saxon King, who died A.D. 949. He held his Witanagemote (or National Council) in Colchester in 931. His portrait is included in the "Kings" window in the Moot Hall.



COIN OF ATHELSTAN

(slightly enlarged)

The obverse shows the King wearing a helmet. Inscription, O. AEDHET-SPAN REX. Reverse, a cross-crosslet. Inscription, SMALA MONETA (meaning the Moneyer, Smala, who minted the coin).

**AUDLEY ROAD.**—Joins Athelstan and Capel Roads. After Thomas Audley, Town Clerk of Colchester (1516), M.P. for Colchester and Speaker of House of Commons (1529), knighted by Henry VIII. (1532) and Lord Chancellor (1533). He was a large property owner in Colchester and in Essex, and was related to several Colchester families. Zealous in the dissolution of the monasteries, he added to his possessions by obtaining from the King the sites of St. Botolph's Priory, and other properties, including Walden Abbey in Essex. There are many references to his properties and relations in the Court Rolls of the reign of Henry VIII. He became Baron Audley and a Knight of

Garter. The Old spelling is Audoley. His statue appears on the facade of the Town Hall.



Statue (on Town Hall) of Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor, 1533.

**THE AVENUE.**—Off south side of Lexden Road. Laid out about 1860. Its original name was "West Terrace Road," and on Parish's map is called "Avenue Road."

**THE AVENUE.** Joins Flagstaff and Berechurch Roads on east side of Abbey Field. (A War Department road.) Formerly the east section of Circular Road. Named by virtue of the avenue of trees thereon. (Note: An entirely different road to the foregoing thoroughfare.)

**AYLOFFE ROAD.**—Off Goring Road. After Colonel William Ayloff, a Royalist officer in the Siege of Colchester (1648). Son of Sir Benjamin Ayloff, Bart, whom he succeeded in title as 3rd Baronet in 1663. He died in 1675 and was buried at Braxted, Essex.

**BACK LANE (Lexden).**—Cul-de-sac off south side of London Road.

**BAKERS LANE.**—Joins Bergholt Road and Spring Lane, Lexden. Possibly after a farmer of that name in earlier half of 19th century. Keeney suggests Bakers Bridge is after Ralph de Baker (1327). A right-of-way over "Bakers Land" in Lexden parish, near Stone Crouch Lane, is mentioned in Court Rolls of 13 Henry IV. (1411-12).

**BALKERNE HILL.**—Westwards from Middleborough.

**BALKERNE LANE.**—Joins Balcerne Hill and Crouch Street.

**BALKERNE PASSAGE.**—Joins North Hill and Balcerne Hill. These three are named from their proximity to the Balcerne Gateway (Burch Gate, 1346), which was, in early Roman days, the chief entrance to the town through the Roman wall, and is

situated at the top of Balcerne Hill. Ralph Fynch, the founder of the Almshouses (1552) had his house and brewery on the site of the present waterworks on Balcerne Hill. Anciently spelled Balkon. Balcerne is supposed to mean either timber banks used in association with a timbered building near Balcerne Gate, or banks (i.e., ridges of ground) in the "Balcerne fields" or Balcerne "garden" here, mentioned in the 14th century. The houses in the middle of Balcerne Passage, now called "Balcerne Gardens," were originally called "Provident Place," being erected by the Colchester Provident Society in the 19th century.

**BALL ALLEY.**—At north end of East Stockwell Street leading to Northgate Street. Formerly led to a bowling green, hence its name.

**BANK PASSAGE.**—Joins High Street and Culver Street. Adjoins a Bank. Once a part of the yard of the White Hart Inn, which was noted for its Jacobite proclivities. Dr. Johnson stayed there. Formerly "Bank Buildings."

**BARNARDISTON ROAD.**—Off Goring Road. After Col. G. Barnardiston, who was a Parliamentary Officer in the Siege (1648). He was one of the ten "Commissioners" of Lord Fairfax, who settled terms on the surrender of Colchester. Arthur Barnardiston was Recorder of Colchester in the time of Oliver Cromwell (1649).

**BARN HALL AVENUE.**—Off west side of Old Heath Road. Leads to the old Barn Hall Farm.

**BARRACK STREET.**—Eastward extension of Magdalen Street. Once formed part of Magdalen Street (see Artillery Street).

**BARRINGTON ROAD.**—Joins Lisle and Claudius Roads. After Henry Barrington, who was one of the Bailiffs of Colchester in 1617 and 1629 and four times its Mayor in 1637, 1640, 1648 (the Siege year) and 1658. This and other neighbouring roads when first laid out were known as the Goldwells Estate, after fields here of that name.

**BATTLESBROOK ROAD.**—Joins Kingringhoe and Rowhedge Roads in Old Heath. "Battlesbrook by Rowhedge" is mentioned as a landmark in the old perambulations of Colchester (1629). The name is probably derived from the Bataille family. A deed recently perused describes property near here as "formerly copyhold of the Manor of Battleshall (otherwise Battleswick) in East Donyland." Morant says, "The manor of Battleswick at the Old Hyth lyes chiefly in the parish of St. Giles and is so named from the family of Bataille who were lords of it." There is a reference as early as 1320 to "Batayliswyk."

**BEACONSFIELD AVENUE.**—Joins Butt and Maldon Roads. No doubt this and the neighbouring Salisbury Avenue are so called by the developer for political reasons, after the Earl of Beaconsfield (1804-1881) and the Marquis of Salisbury (1830-1903). Originally formed part of the Butt Field.

**BECHE ROAD.**—East of Bourne Road. After John Beche, the last Abbot of St. John's Abbey. Traditionally he was invited to a feast by the Bailiffs of the town, in the midst of which he was served with a warrant and was afterwards hanged for high treason (1539). This road, with Gilbert and Weston Roads, was laid out in 1905. They were described as the Winsley's Field Estate.

**BEECH HILL.**—Joins Heath and Prettygate Roads. Numerous beech trees are here.

**BELLE VUE ROAD.**—Joins Colne Bank Avenue and Essex Hall Road.

**BERECHURCH ROAD.**—Leads south-west from Mersea Road to Maypole Green in the parish of Berechurch.

**BERECHURCH HALL ROAD.**—Off west side of Mersea Road. Forms one of the boundaries of the park at Berechurch Hall.

**BERGHOLT ROAD.**—North-westwards from North Station to Braiswick. Leads through Braiswick to the parish of West Bergholt. In Parish's map is called "West Bergholt Road."

**BEVERLEY ROAD.**—Off south side of Leaden Road. "Beverley Lodge" (near the Grammar School) was in occupation as early as 1824, and the cul-de-sac leading to it is called "Beverley Avenue" in O.S. 1876. The road no doubt takes its name from the lodge.

**BLACKHEATH.**—The further part of Mersea Road. Its name is at least as ancient as 1436, when it appears as "le blakeheth."

**\*BOADICEA WAY.**—Joins Layer and Shrub End Roads. After Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni (Norfolk and Suffolk), who led her people, in conjunction with the Trinobantes (Essex and Middlesex), in rebellion against the Romans, achieving great victories at Colchester, London and St. Albans. She was afterwards defeated and ended her life by poison. (c. A.D. 61.)

**BOURNE ROAD.**—Joins Mersea and Old Heath Roads. Formerly "Pond Lane." Leads to Bourne Pond and Mill. The present Mill was built by the Lucas family in 16th century, probably in the main from materials arising from the demolition of St. John's Abbey. It bears a coat of arms in stone and date 1591. It has this year been acquired by the National Trust. The pond and surrounding land anciently belonged to the monks of the Abbey and there must have been an earlier mill, as "Bourne Milne" occurs 1311. Bourne means "brook." In some old maps it is called "Bone Pond."

**BOXTED ROAD.**—From north end of Mile End Village. Leads to parish of Boxted.

**BRAISWICK.**—Extension northwards of Bergholt Road. This is a very ancient name. "Bray's Wick" is on a map of 1777, and appears as "Brayswick" in records of 1428 and "Braiswick" in 1484. St. John's Abbey owned a farm and other property at "Braiswick."

**BRAISWICK LANE.**—Joins Nayland Road and Braiswick. Leads to and from Braiswick.

**BRICK KILN ROAD.**—Cul-de-sac eastwards from North Station Road. Leads to brick kilns. Formerly "Poplar Lane."

**BROMLEY ROAD.**—Off Harwich Road at Parsons Heath. Leads to the parish of Bromley.

**BROOK STREET.**—Joins East Bay and Magdalen Street. After Mr. Samuel Brook, who built houses here in 18th century. Formerly called "Water Lane East." There is a stream in Childwell Alley which formerly ran across the bottom of Brook Street and East Hill and is shown in the maps of 1610 and 1767.

**BURLINGTON ROAD.**—Off east side of Maldon Road.

**BUTT ROAD.**—From Headgate to Layer Road. After the ancient butts or mounds for archery. Formerly "Butt Lane," "Holmers Lane" and "Lyard Lane," and for a short time in the 16th century "Mill Street" as leading to an old windmill. "Lyard Lane" is mentioned in Court Rolls of 1406 and in the same Roll Richard Lyard is referred to as living in Eldelaid (Bid Lane) and this surname occurs again later. "Holmers Lane" occurs several times in writings of 1571, which refer to lands there belonging to the St. Mary Magdalen Hospital. Beyond the Artillery Barracks the road was called "Layer Road" in Parish's map.

**BY-PASS ROAD.**—From London Road (Leaden) via the north side of the town to Elmstead Road. This road is colloquially known as the By-Pass Road, but is officially divided into four sections—(1) Cymbeline Way from its junction with the London Road to Sheepen Road. (2) Colne Bank Avenue, from Sheepen Road to where it crosses over North Station Road. (3) Cowdray Avenue, from North Station Road to its junction with Ipswich Road. (4) St. Andrew's Avenue, from Ipswich Road to its eastern end, where it joins Elmstead Road. It is approximately four miles in length, and was constructed during the years 1929-39 at a cost of £245,000, of which the Ministry of Transport bore 75 per cent, the Essex County Council 15 per cent and the Borough Council 10 per cent. It was constructed by direct labour under the Borough Engineer (Mr. Harold Collins, A.M.I.C.E.). It bridges the River Colne in Colne Bank Avenue and the L.N.E. Railway in Cowdray Avenue. Over 750 flowering and other ornamental trees have been planted upon it, besides which, over 1,500 shrubs and roses add to its beauty. It was opened for use in June, 1939, by Viscount Ullswater.

In addition to the roads named above the following also give access to it (west to east): Cooks Lane, Spring Lane, Glen Avenue, Sheepen Road, Belle Vue Road, St. Paul's Road, North Station Road, Catchpool Road, Ipswich Road, Laundry Chase and Greenstead Hall Chase.

**CAMBRIDGE ROAD.**—Extension of Beverley Road. Presumably this and Oxford Road were so named by someone interested in the Universities. Possibly after H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, who, as Commander-in-Chief, paid many visits to the Colchester Garrison in the 19th century. He laid the foundation stone of the present Town Hall in 1898.

**CAMBRIDGE WALK.**—A "folley" joining Inglis and Cambridge Roads. Formerly known as "Donkey Lane or Alley."

**CAMP FOLLEY NORTH. CAMP FOLLEY SOUTH.**—On north and south sides of the camp, joining Mersea and Military Roads. Camp Folley South was at one time known as "Drummer's Lane" and Camp Folley North as "Mill Alley."

**CAMPION ROAD.**—Joins Claudius and Lisle Roads at their western ends. After Sir William Campion, a Royalist officer, killed at Headgate during the Siege. His monument is in St. Peter's Church, where the name is spelled "Campion." He came from Goudhurst in Kent and in St. Mary's Church there, there is a fine mural monument stating that he was killed at the Siege of Colchester. His portrait is in the Town Hall.

**CANNON ROAD.**—Joins Cannon Street and Artillery Street. (See Artillery Street.)

**CANNON STREET.**—Off south side of Barrack Street. Originally called "New Street." (See Artillery Street.)

**CANTERBURY ROAD.**—Joins Campion and Bourne Roads. Presumably this and the adjoining Winchester Road were named after the dioceses. If so it is interesting to record a proverb current in the 18th century: "Canterbury is the higher rack, but Winchester is the better manger," referring to the comparative incomes of the two dioceses.

**CANWICK GROVE.**—Joins Barn Hall and Cavendish Avenues. Preserves the original and more correct spelling of "Cannock," which occurs in the nearby "Cannock Mill." "Canwick Cross" appears in ancient deeds. "Canewykmele" appears in Borough records in 1406, and in 1158 and 1313 "Wyka Canowicor" (i.e., Wyka Canowicorum, or "Canons' Wick"). It belonged to the canons of St. John's Abbey.

**CAPEL ROAD.**—Joins Irvine and Maldon Roads. After Lord Arthur Capell, 1st Baron Capell of Hadham, a prominent Royalist defender in the Siege. He was afterwards confined in the Tower of London, but escaped. He was recaptured and beheaded on March 9, 1649. He was ancestor of the Earls of Essex (creation of 1661), his son being the first Earl. The family has lately reverted to the ancient and correct spelling of their surnames—"Capell," a form always used in the 16th and 17th centuries.



CAPEL ARMS.

**CASTLE BAILEY.**—Cul-de-sac off Museum Street. Perpetuates the ancient name. The Upper Bailey surrounded the Keep, the Lower or Nether Bailey was the Sheep's Head Meadow. "Castle bailiwick" occurs in Court Rolls in 1406.

**CASTLE ROAD.**—Off Roman Road. In proximity to the Castle. The "Castle lands" comprised most of the meadows between this road and the river. This and Roman Road adjoining were formerly the site of "the Botanic Gardens." Both appear on Parish's map. There is a record of a bazaar being held in the "Botanic Garden" on September 3rd, 1850.

**CATCHPOOL ROAD.**—Joins Cowdray Avenue and Serpentine Walk. After Mr. Richard D. Catchpool, who left £4,000 in 1890 to Colchester to be used for the purposes of a Public Park and Public Library. Formerly known as "Chopping's Chase."

**CAUSTON ROAD.**—Off east side of North Station Road. After Mr. Richard K. Causton (afterwards Lord Southwark), M.P. for Colchester 1880-88. Formerly Albert Road. Part of it was formerly known as "Golden Acre."

**CAVALRY ROAD.**—Joins Arras Road to Reed Hall Avenue at north end of the latter. (A War Department road.) So named from the fact that cavalry lines established here during the Great War 1914-1918 were served by this road.

**CAVENDISH AVENUE.**—Off Old Heath Road. After Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, sister of Sir Charles Lucas (see Lucas Road). Authoress of plays, poems, and other works and a remarkable character in her day. She was born in Colchester c. 1624; died 1673 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

**CEDARS ROAD.**—Off Walsingham Road. After "The Cedars," a large house which stood where St. John's Green School now is. It was built and occupied by Mr. Alexander Miller, a tailor, of High Street, and here he gave elaborate banquets to his military customers. He was a dominating influence in municipal and Parliamentary politics in Colchester early in 16th century. Originally "Gilbert Road."

**CHAPEL STREET.**—Off St. John's Street. Contains a Congregational Chapel.

**CHARLES STREET.**—Joins Kendall and Wincock Roads. After Mr. Charles Edward Denton, solicitor, who was concerned in the development of the estate.

**CHERRY ROW.**—Off Heath Road, Leaden. Contains a number of very old cherry trees.

**CHEVELING ROAD.**—Joins Speedwell and Wick Roads. After William Cheveling, a tailor, burned for heresy in Colchester, opposite Colkyng's Castle (the Balkerne Gate) in reign of Henry VI. (1428). The last Protestant martyr in Colchester.

**CHILDWELL ALLEY.**—Joins Brook and Magdalen Streets. After the "Childwell Springs" herein. Harvey alleges (see page 31) that these got their name from William Childwell, to whom they were granted by the Bailiffs in the time of Edward III., but search has not revealed any foundation for this statement, which must therefore be looked upon as doubtful. As early as 1330 there is mention of a messuage "extending from Chelde Wellefeld to Estrate" (i.e., East Hill). Dr. Reaney explains the name as meaning "Children's spring." "Chelde-well lane" (1340).

**CHITTS HILL.**—*Extension of King Coel Road.* Early variants of this name are given by Morant as follows:—"The Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross had some lands in this parish (i.e., Lexden) near Sheet Street, on account of which the Abbot was obliged to repair part of Newbridge." (46 and 47 Edward III. rot. 6—1373.) And in an account of Perambulations in 1671:—"Lamb's Cross is at the four-way leete, one of which points to Lexden, another to Ford-streete, another down Newbridge by Shett's-hill and another to Lexden-heath." (See Newbridge.)

**CHURCH LANE.**—*Adjoining Lexden Church.*

**CHURCH LANE.**—*Adjoining St. Mary Magdalen Church.*

**CHURCH STREET.**—*Off Head Street.* Formerly "St. Mary's Lane" as leading to the Church of St. Mary-at-the-Walls. Later "Church Street North."

**CHURCH WALK.**—*Off Head Street.* Formerly "Church Lane" and "St. Mary's Lane," and later "Church Street South." At one time "Noah's Ark Lane" from an Inn which stood at the southern corner of its Head Street end. It leads to St. Mary's Church from Headgate.

**CIRCULAR ROAD.**—*Joins Berechurch Road opposite Pownall Crescent and leads round Abbey Field, on the S., W. & N. sides, to Flaystaff Road.* (A War Department road.) The name is derived from the fact that it is constructed all around the Abbey Field. The east section is now named "The Avenue."

**CLAIRMONT ROAD.**—*Off Straight Road, Lexden.* A name chosen by Mr. Alfred Melson, who was interested, through the Lexden Garden Village, Ltd., in the development of this and adjoining roads. Has no local significance.

**CLAUDIUS ROAD.**—*Joins Barrington and Mersea Roads.* After the Roman Emperor Claudius (B.C. 10—A.D. 54), who founded the Roman Colony at Camulodunum (Colchester). Later a temple was built and dedicated to him here. Many of his coins are found in Colchester.



COIN OF CLAUDIUS (found at Colchester).

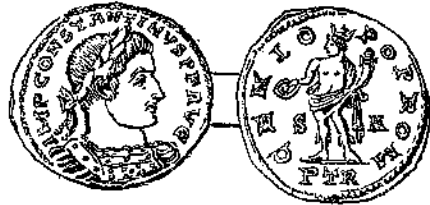
**\*CLOPTON ROAD.**—*Joins Rayner Road and Boadicea Way.* After Francis Clopton, joint lord of the manor of Stanway in 1542, son of Sir William Clopton. The Clopton family was by inter-marriages connected with Stanway Manor for several generations.

**COLLINGWOOD ROAD.**—*Off London Road, Lexden.* This, with the adjoining Nelson and Trafalgar Roads, is of recent construction (c. 1905). They were named as commemorating naval history. They formed part of the Papillon Estates. Admiral Collingwood (Lord Collingwood) (1748-1810) helped to win the battle of Trafalgar.

**COLNE BANK AVENUE.**—*A middle section of the By-pass Road.* On the southern bank of River Colne. Part of it was formerly known as "Colne Bank Road," one side of which was demolished in the construction of the By-pass Road.

**GOMPTON ROAD.**—*Off Ipswich Road.* After Sir William Compton, a Royalist Officer in the Siege, who, though only 23 years of age, ranked as a Major General.

**CONSTANTINE ROAD.**—*Joins Bull and Maldon Roads.* After the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great, who was the son of Constantius and Helena (see St. Helena Road).



COIN OF CONSTANTINE (found at Colchester).

**GOOKS LANE.**—*Off Cymbeline Way.* After a former of that name at the Viaduct Farm in the middle of 19th century.

**COWDRAY AVENUE.**—*A middle section of the By-pass Road.* After the first Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray, who were successively High Stewards of Colchester and great benefactors to the town. Viscount Cowdray, when Sir Westman Pearson, was M.P. for Colchester (1895-1910).

**GREFFIELD ROAD.**—*Joins Beverley and Maldon Roads.* After Sir Ralph Greffield, an Alderman and twice Mayor of Colchester. Knighted by Queen Anne on presenting an address from the Corporation on the peace of Utrecht. Buried in St. Nicholas Church (1732).



that the charges indicated the business of the Greffields, and that the heart denoted that their heart was in their trade.

The arms of the Greffield family, who were originally woolen drapers. The arms show quarterly (sable and argent) two hands (or gloves) and two legs (or stockings) counterchanged. In centre of shield a heart (red in colour). It has been suggested that the charges indicated the business of the Greffields, and that the heart denoted that their heart was in their trade.

**CROMWELL ROAD.**—*Off Mersea Road.* After the Lord Protector, who had associations with Felsted in Essex, but no special connection with Colchester. He wrote a letter to the Mayor and Commonalty of Colchester from Cambridge on March 23, 1642, soliciting their support (published in Morant's "Colchester"), and another on May 28, 1643, requesting the town to "hasten supplies." His son-in-law, General Henry Ireton, was one of the besiegers of Colchester in 1648.

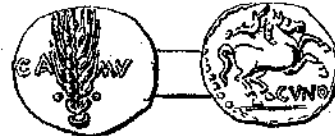
**CROUGH STREET.**—*Joins Headgate and Lexden Road.* After the church and hospital of the Crouched (or Crutched or Crossed) Friars, which was situated on the south side of this street. It was founded in 1244 and remained until the reign of Henry VIII. "Crouch" means "Cross."

**CROWHURST ROAD.**—*Joins Manor Road and Pope's Lane.* After Crowhurst Park in Sussex, the residence of the Papillons. This, with the neighbouring roads, is known as "Lord's Land," having formed part of the demesnes of Lexden Manor, and on O.S. 1876 is described as "Lordsland Nursery." In 1539 Sir Francis Jobson "held a certain way on the Lord's land into his meadow besides Chiswell Meadow by a rent of 3s. per annum." Chiswell meadow anciently provided water, brought by pipes, to the house of Henry Webbe (now the Marquis of Granby Inn) on North Hill (Morant).

**CROWN BAYS ROAD.**—*Joins Alderton and Dilbridge Roads.* To commemorate the Bays and Saws industry which was started here by Flemish Protestant refugees about 1571 and continued for about 200 years. "Crown Bays" was one of the four kinds of bays made in Colchester.

**CULVER STREET.**—*Joins Head and Queen Streets.* Some think it derives from a culvert or drain, and some from an old dove-cote, the latter being more likely as "le Duffhous" is mentioned several times in old records. "Culver" was the old English name for a dove or pigeon. Culver lane (1834). Formerly "Back Lane."

**CYMBELINE WAY.**—*Western end of By-pass Road.* After Cunobelinus (Shakespeare's Cymbeline), a British King, who had his capital here and reigned B.C. 5—A.D. 43. Very many of his coins, minted here, are in the Colchester and Essex Museum.



COIN OF CUNOBELINUS (found at Colchester).—On one side a wheat-ear with CAMV, for Camulodunum; on the other side a horse, used by British Kings as an emblem, with CYNOC, for Cunobelinus (Cymbeline).

**D'ARCY ROAD.**—*Cut-de-sac off Old Heath Road.* After Sir Thomas D'Arcy, who had a lease of St. John's Abbey after its dissolution in 1544 (see Abbot's Road).

**DE BURGH ROAD.**—*Off Collingwood Road.* After the great Hubert de Burgh (d. 1243), champion of the rights of England against King John and "conservator" of Magna Charta—"the true and noble Hubert, who made England England." He was Constable of Colchester Castle. His son, John de Burgh, married the heiress of the Lamsalleis, Lords of the Manors of Lexden and Stanway, and he and his son, also John de Burgh (d. 1280) were Lords of these Manors. John de Burgh's daughter brought Lexden Manor to her husband, Robert Lord Fitzwalter, whose descendants were Lords of Lexden till about 1612.

**DEFOE CRESCENT.**—*Joins Nayland and Mill Roads.* After Daniel Defoe (d. 1731), the author of "Robinson Crusoe," who held Severall's Heath on a 99 years' lease in 1722. He wrote an account of a tour in the Eastern Counties, which contains a narrative of the Siege and other particulars of Colchester. He had many associations with Essex, and his "Molt Flanders" begins with a lively picture of the town and of its Mayor and Mayoress and other local personages.

**DENMARK STREET.**—*Joins Burlington Road and Princess Street.* See Alexandra Road.

**DE VERE ROAD.**—*Joins Church Lane and Priddygate Road.* After Aubrey De Vere, 20th and last Earl of Oxford, who was appointed High Steward of Colchester by charter in 1684.

**DILBRIDGE ROAD.**—*Joins Harwich and Ipswich Roads.* After the neighbouring "Dilbridge Hall" on Ipswich Road, for many years the residence of Alderman Wilson Marriage. "Dilbridge" occurs frequently in the Colchester Court Rolls of the 15th and 16th centuries, sometimes as "Dolbregge." Morant records "The Grange of Dilbridge" (sometimes called the Manor of Dilbridge), as having formerly belonged to the Prior and Canons of St. Botolph's.

**DISTILLERY LANE.**—*Joins New Quay and Whitehall Road.* Here was the Bournbrook distillery owned by Mr. Samuel Bawtree and Mr. George Savill in the early part of the 19th century, and said at that time to be the largest in the kingdom.

**DRURY ROAD.**—*Joins Layer and Maldon Roads.* In a document of the time of Henry VIII. "Drury's Field" is named as abutting on "Holmer's Lane." Morant mentions "Drewry Farm." Reaney suggests the derivation is from John Drury (1340). Drury and Drory persisted as surnames in Colchester from 1340 to the 16th century. Matthew Drury was Bailiff of the town in 1458 and 1460.

**DUGARD AVENUE.**—*Off Straight Road, Lexden.* After William Dugard, a notable headmaster of Colchester Grammar School (1637—1642-3), and afterwards headmaster



of Merchant Taylors School, a man of much learning and a very successful schoolmaster. Formerly "Peartree Road or Lane."



Badge of "Dugard House," Colchester Royal Grammar School. The motto of the "House," "DIEUGARDE" (God keep us), is a pun on the name.

**DUNTHORNE ROAD.**—Joins Harwich and St. John's Roads. After two James Dunthornes, father and son, both artists. The elder was working at the end of 18th century and the younger exhibited several times in the Royal Academy. The former is repeatedly described in the registers at Lion Walk Church where many of his children were baptised (1766-1772) as "James

"Get me take your picture, Dear"



Dunthorne the Painter

This is James Dunthorne, son, a reduced reproduction of a sketch by E. P. Strutt, of Colchester, c. 1810.

Dunthorne the Painter of High Street." There were also two John Dunthornes, father and son, of East Bergholt, the son was also an artist and a friend of John Constable. Formerly "Clay Lane."

**EAST HILL,  
EAST BAY and  
EAST STREET.**

These form the exit from Colchester eastwards. The approach to them was through the East Gate, in the town walls, which was nearly opposite St. James's Church, and after damage in the Siege fell down in 1651 and was finally removed in 1675. Although the name East Bay now applies from Brook Street to East Street, in O.S. 1876 it only referred to the houses set back from the main road on the south. (See Harvey's report, p. 31.) "Estrete" included East Hill up to 16th century and perhaps later. "Estmell" is mentioned in Court Roll, 1406.

**EAST STOCKWELL STREET.**—Off north side of High Street. See "Stockwell." Formerly (for a time) "Bear Lane" from a public house at that time at the High Street corner and which possibly took its name from the Bear Stake, "le Berestake" (1330). Earlier "St. Martin's Lane," but now it has reverted to its most ancient name. "Eststockwell strete" is found in the 14th century. "Estokkewell strete" occurs in Court Roll 1406.



This engraving by James Dunthorne, jun., was published March 12, 1792. It shows the Colchester Pieman, whose method of business was tossing a penny with boys, for pies. The picture shows The Obelisk, a central milestone opposite the Red Lion, and the Bear Tavern, kept by Thomas Chamberlain giving its name to Bear Lane.

**ELD LANE.**—Joins Sir Isaac's Walk and Short Wyre Street. Is a form of "Old Lane." The name at one time applied from Headgate to the South Gate (Queen Street). Has also been called "Almshouse Lane" and "Trinity Poor Row" in parts, from almshouses west of Lion Walk, and others which formerly stood in Victoria Place. Morant thinks it was called "Theistrete." As far back as the year 1360 there is, however, reference to "Kidelond in the end of Wyre-street" and in Court Rolls of 1406 to "Eldeland" in connection with the town walls. In a deed of 1490 it is named together with the almshouses therein. A deed of 1768 refers to it as "formerly called Beest Lane or Stone Street." "Beast," also "Bieste," was a prominent Colchester surname in 14th and 15th centuries, being originally "By East." "Stone Street" appears in Wesley's list of Colchester Methodists (c. 1770).

**\*ELDRED ROAD.**—Joins Rayner Road and Boadicea Way. The Eldreds were lords of the manor of "Olivers" (Stanway) from about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign till 1738, and possibly later. John Eldred, born 1565, a wealthy merchant, was an Alderman of Colchester and twice Bailiff in the time of James I. He lived at Birch Hall and bought "Olivers." He died in 1646. His grandson (the third of five John Eldreds) was Recorder of Colchester. Another descendant, John Eldred, married Susanna, fourth daughter of Samuel Rawstorn, lord of the manor of Lexden (see Rawstorn Road), but died without issue 1738, aged 33. The most famous member of the family was Thomas Eldred, who with Thomas Cavendish the world in 1586-88. His overmantel portrait, with a picture of his ship and a globe portraying the world is preserved at Christchurch Mansion, Ipswich, another is also preserved at "Olivers," Stanway, dated 1620.

**ELIANORE ROAD.**—Off Glen Avenue. After Joseph Elianore, a wealthy lawyer, who was M.P. for Colchester 1813-1839. He was three times Bailiff of the town. He founded a well-endowed chantry in St. Mary's Church in 1348. After the Reformation the estates of this foundation were granted to Colchester Town Council to enable the founding of the Grammar School (1584). Some of his properties still form part of the Grammar School endowment.

**ELMSTEAD ROAD.**—Extension of Greensted Road. Leads to the parish of Elmstead. The further portion is known as Clingoe Hill, named after a marsh hereabouts anciently called "Clingo," a name occurring as early as 1240.

**ERNULPH WALK.**—Joins Childwell Alley and Priory Street. After Ernulph a monk, the founder of St. Botolph's Priory and its first Prior. He introduced the Augustinian Order to England. Alternative spellings of the name are Rynulf and Ainulph.

**ERRINGTON ROAD.**—Joins Bull and Mutton Roads. After Mr. George Henry Errington, banker (1803-1883), who lived at Lexden Park and was High Steward of Colchester (1860-1883). His portrait, a fine painting by Cyrus Johnson, painted in 1879, is in the Moot Hall. His great-grandfather, George Errington, (1691-1769) was Sheriff of London and Middlesex (1759) and possessed estates in Essex, Middlesex and Derbyshire.

**ESSEX HALL ROAD.**—Off North Station Road. Essex Hall was the former name of the Royal Eastern Counties Institution. The grounds of the building are bounded on the south by this road.

**ESSEX STREET.**—Joins Butt Road and Chapel Street. After the county in which Colchester is situated.

**EUDO ROAD.**—Cul-de-sac off Shrub End Road. After Eudo Dapifer, Steward of William I. and II. and of Henry I., Governor of Colchester, who probably lived in High Street and possibly built the Old Moot Hall which survived until 1843. Founded the Abbey (1096) and the leper hospital of St. Mary Magdalen and supervised the building of the Castle (c. 1078). He had great estates in Normandy as well as in England and he died in Normandy in 1120, but was buried at St. John's Abbey, Colchester. His statue appears on the façade of the Town Hall.



Statue of Eudo Dapifer (on Town Hall).

**FAIRFAX ROAD.**—Off Mersea Road. After General Lord Fairfax (1611-1671), who commanded the Parliamentary forces at

the Siege of Colchester. Milton addressed a famous sonnet to him.



SIR THOS. FAIRFAX, LORD FAIRFAX.

**FAIRHEAD ROAD.**—Joins *Allerton and Dilbridge Roads*. Fairhead was one of the Christian names of Alderman G. F. Wright, J.P., who was "chairman of the Housing Committee when the Council laid out this estate.

**FINGRINGHOE ROAD.**—In *Old Heath*. Leads to the parish of Fingringhoe. "Fingringaho" occurs in *Domesday Book*.

**FITZGILBERT ROAD.**—*Cul-de-sac off Shrub End Road*. After Rohaise Fitzgilbert the wife of Eudo Dapifer (see *Eudo Road*). Her family became known as "de Clare."

**FITZWALTER ROAD.**—*Off Lexden Road*. After Robert Fitzwalter, Lord of the Manor of Lexden. Created Baron Fitzwalter 1295. He founded the monastery of the Grey Friars at Colchester, 1309. The Fitzwalters held the manor from 1295 to 1432, and their descendants, the Ratcliffes (see *Ratcliffe Road*) held it until about 1612. They were all descended from the great Hubert de Burgh (see *de Burgh Road*).

**FITZWILLIAM ROAD.**—*Joins Elianor and Hubert Roads*. After an old Colchester family, one of whom, Warin Fitzwilliam, was Bailiff fifteen times between 1302 and 1384, and was M.P. for Colchester in eight Parliaments (1313-32). He was closely associated with Joseph Elianore as a Lexden property owner, and was his personal friend.

**FLAGSTAFF ROAD.**—*Joins Abbeigate Street and Napier Road*. (A War Department road.) The headquarters of the Eastern Command and of the 4th Division are situated on this road, with the official flagstaff at its south end, and from this feature the road is named.

**FORD LANE.**—*Off west side of Nayland Road, near junction of Nayland and Boxed Roads*. Leads to Ford's Farm.

**FORESIGHT ROAD.**—*Cul-de-sac off Speedwell Road, Old Heath*. The "Foresight," "Speedwell" and "Margaret and John" were the names of the three ships contributed by Colchester to the fleet to fight the Spanish Armada. It is recorded that "the fitting out of the 'Foresight' for the service

of her Majesty" in 1588 cost £206.14, included in which was "For painting the Towne's Arms on the Auncient 18s. 6d." (Auncient = flag or standard of a ship.)

**FULLERS ROAD.**—*Cul-de-sac off Fingringhoe Road, Old Heath*. To commemorate that near by there was once an old fulling mill, of some importance when fulling was one of the industries of the town.

**GASCOIGNE ROAD.**—*Off Fairhead Road*. After Sir Bernard Gascoigne, who was a native of Florence and a Royalist Officer at the Siege. He was tried with Lucas and Lisle and condemned to death, but reprieved as being an Italian.

**GEORGE STREET.**—*Off High Street*. The George Hotel—a very ancient hostelry—stands at its southern end. The inn was named after "St. George" and its sign was "The George and Dragon" as late as 1800. It is mentioned in a Corporation record of March 1, 1494, in connection with Thomas Jopson, M.P. Originally called "George Yard" and later "George Lane."

**GILBERD ROAD.**—*Off Bourne Road*. After Dr. William Gilberd (1544-1603), Chief Physician to Queen Elizabeth and James I. In 1600 he published his famous work "De Magnete," which was the foundation of electrical science. In it the word "electric" was first used. He lived at "Tymperleys" in Trinity Street and is buried in Holy Trinity Church.



Statue of Dr. Wm. Gilberd (on Town Hall).

**GLADSTONE ROAD.**—*Joins New Town and Wimpole Roads*. No doubt so named in accordance with the political leanings of the developer of the estate, after Mr. William Ewart Gladstone (1809-1898).

**GLADWIN AVENUE and GLADWIN ROAD**

—*Between Drury and Layer Roads*. After Captain Gladwin Harrington, a relative of the developers.

**GLEN AVENUE.**—*Joins Cymbeline Way and Lexden Road*. After Lexden Glen, to which it led when only a rough cart track. Its early name was "Stonecrouch Lane alias Horsee Lane" (1441). "Almost opposite," says Morant, "stood a famous cross, built of brick and stone, part of the pedestal of which was remaining within the memory of man." (1748.) Hence its early name. Later known as "Cross Cut Lane" and "Cut Throat Lane" (probably a corruption of "cut through") and latterly "Rectory Road" when the modern rectory was built.

**GOLDEN NOBLE HILL.**—*Off Military Road*. Said to be named after a variety of apples called "Golden Noble," which formerly abounded in an orchard here. But more likely from the field "Golden-at-Hill," upon which John Wincock built his almshouses. Morant calls it "Golden-at-Acre."

**GOOJERAT ROAD.**—*Connects the south end of Bull Road to Circular Road*. (A War Department road.) Named after a province in the Bombay Presidency, which was captured under Warren Hastings in the 18th century.

**GORING ROAD.**—*Joins Harwich and Ipswich Roads*. After George Goring, Earl of Norwich (1608-1657), who, with Lord Capell, headed the Royalist Army of 2,000 men which entered Colchester and there sustained the Siege. After the Siege he was tried at Westminster Hall and his life was saved only by the casting vote of the Speaker.

**GOSBECKS ROAD.**—*Joins Berechurch Hall Road and Shrub End Road*. After Gosbecks Farm, which is upon it. "Pedders Cross stood on the Heath at the turning leading to Gosbecks" (Morant).

**GRANVILLE ROAD.**—*Joins Gladstone and Military Roads*. After Granville George Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl Granville (1815-1891), Foreign Secretary 1851-2, 1870-4 and 1880-5, Cabinet Minister under Mr. Gladstone. (See *Gladstone Road*.)

**GRAY ROAD.**—*Joins Hospital and Oxford Roads*. After Mr. Charles Gray, M.P. for Colchester in five Parliaments (1741 to 1782). He was a celebrated antiquarian, lawyer and steward of many local manors. His wife, originally Mary Webster, was widow of Ralph Creffield, builder of the Holly Trees, and her mother, Mary Webster, bought the Castle and gave it to her daughter and her husband Charles Gray on their marriage. He built the domed tower over the staircase and founded "the Castle Library" and did much to preserve the Castle Keep.

*Charles Gray*

Facsimile of Charles Gray's signature.

**GREEN LANE** (Parsons Head).—*From the east end of Dunthorne Road to St. John's Road*. This and Dunthorne Road

were formerly known as "Clay Lane," and this lane is still so called on the O.S.

**GREENSTEAD CHASE.**—*A cul-de-sac leading from Greenstead Road, across St. Andrew's Avenue to Greenstead Hall*. This road also leads to the ancient church of St. Andrew's, Greenstead.

**GREENSTEAD ROAD.**—*Joins East Street and Elmstead Road*. Leads to the town of the parish of St. Andrew, Greenstead. "Greenstede" appears c. 950 and "Greenstedstrate" in Court Rolls of 1406.

**GRIMSTON ROAD.**—*Off Barrington Road*. After Sir Harbottle Grimston, M.P. for Colchester 1639-1683, Speaker of House of Commons (1660), when Charles II. was recalled, and Master of the Rolls 1660 till his death in 1683. His house on the south side of Crouch Street was originally "The Crouched Friars" and was seriously damaged at the Siege. It subsequently became the general workhouse for the town.

**HALSTEAD ROAD.**—*North-west from London Road, Lexden*. Leads to the town of Halstead. Formerly called "Colne Road" as leading to the parish of Earls Colne.

**HAMILTON ROAD.**—*Joins Bull and Maldon Roads*. Probably after Lord Claud Hamilton, chairman for many years of the Great Eastern Railway Co., and a popular personage in Essex and Colchester.



Statue of Archbishop Harsnett (on Town Hall).

**HARSNETT ROAD.**—*Off Wimpole Road*. After Dr. Samuel Harsnett, the son of a Colchester baker, who was born in St. Botolph's Street in 1561. He became Master of the Free School here in 1586. In 1598 was made Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and in 1608 became Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1608 was

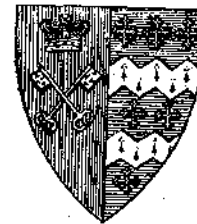


Colchester High Street in 1825.



High Street c. 1850, showing the Street hurdled for the Cattle Market. St. Runwald's Church and the Middle Row in background. (From a contemporary photograph.)

created Bishop of Chichester, in 1619 Bishop of Norwich, and in 1628 elevated to the Archbishopric of York. He died in 1631 and bequeathed his valuable library to Colchester. His statue is on the Town Hall High Street façade.



Arms of See of York impaled with arms of "Harsnett" (i.e., his armorial bearings as Archbishop of York).

**HARWICH ROAD.**—*Extension of East Street.* Leads to the town and port of Harwich.

**HASTINGS ROAD.**—*Cul-de-sac off King Harold Road.* Named thus by the developer, as it abuts upon King Harold Road.

**HAVEN ROAD.**—*Parallel to New Quay.* Leads to the Port or Haven of Colchester.

**HAWKINS ROAD.**—*Off Hythe Station Road.* After Alderman Charles H. Hawkins, who was four times Mayor between 1848 and 1871. He was the father of Dame Catherine Hunt, J.P., D.B.E., the first woman Alderman of the Borough. The clock and bells in the Town Hall tower were given in his memory by his widow. There was also his father, Mr. William Hawkins, timber merchant, whose tomb is in St. Leonard's Church, and one of whose sons, Mr. W. W. Hawkins, became M.P. for Colchester in 1852.

**HEADGATE.**—*Lower end of Head Street.* Here was the Head (or Chief) Gate. It was demolished in 1756, at which time heads of executed "rebels" were still impaled above it. "Hedgatestrete" is mentioned in 1484.

**HEADGATE COURT.**—*Off Head Street.* Formerly called "Observatory Court" from an observatory erected there by a Mr. Scott, and later "King's Head Court" to commemorate that it formed the yard of the King's Head Inn (closed down about 1820), notable for the surrender transactions at the end of the Siege.

**HEAD STREET.**—*Between High Street and Crouch Street.* Leads to Head Gate. In ancient writings was called "Havedstrate" (1196) or "Hevedstrete."

**HEATH ROAD.**—*Joins Straight Road and Church Lane, Leaden.* After Lexden Heath which was here. "Heath Farm" adjoins.

**HIGHFIELD DRIVE.**—*Off Leaden Road.* After the neighbouring house, "Highfields."

**HIGH STREET.**—*From top of North Hill, eastwards.* The usual designation of the principal street of a town. In early records called "The Market," and the Cattle Market was in fact held here until 1859 (see opposite), and the present stalls on Saturdays are also a survival of the old market. In earlier times parts were otherwise named; at its western end "Cornhill," towards its eastern end "King Street," and at its extreme east "Frere (or Friars) Street," after the monastery of the

Grey Friars. There is a record of "Cornhill" in 1336. Of "le medilrowe," referring to the houses in the middle of the street between the two Stockwell Streets, as early as the 15th century and to "Frerestret" in 1888. "High Street" appears as early as 1470. The Middle Row was removed in 1858. (See page 23 and opposite).

**HONYWOOD ROAD.**—*Off Maldon Road.* After Sir Thomas Honywood of Marks Hall, near Coggeshall, a leading Parliamentary officer in the Siege, and a member of Cromwell's "House of Lords." His portrait, the original painting, from Marks Hall, is in Colchester Town Hall, and his monumental stone, removed from Marks Hall Church on its demolition in 1934, is now preserved, with others of the Honywood family, in Frere Garden, on the east wall of the Holly Trees Mansion.

**HOSPITAL LANE.**—*Off Crouch Street.* Opposite the Hospital. Formerly "Workhouse Lane" from a parochial workhouse here. Here also was an ancient hospital called "St. Catherine's Hospital." It would be interesting to know, therefore, if this is a reversion to an original name.

**HOSPITAL ROAD.**—*Joins Crouch Street and Creffield Road.* Adjoins the Essex County Hospital, which was built in 1820.

**HUBERT ROAD.**—*Off Glen Avenue.* After Hubert de St. Clare, an early Constable of the Castle. He sacrificed himself to save King Henry II. at the Siege of Bridgnorth (1155). His daughter married William de Lanvallei.

**HYTHER HILL.**—*Extension of Barrack Street.* Leads to The Hythe, which is the Saxon word for a haven or landing place. "La Newhetha," (1311). "Iethestrete," mentioned in Colchester Court Roll of 1435, was possibly Hythe Hill, or may have been Old Heath Road.

**HYTHER QUAY.**—*Riverside road off Hythe Hill.*—The quay at The Hythe. This and Hythe Hill called "The Hythe," 1767.

**HYTHER STATION ROAD.**—*Joins Hythe Quay and Greenstead Road via Hythe Bridge.* Leads to the L.N.E.R. station of that name. Formerly called "The Causeway" (O.S. 1876). There was a footbridge over the river here in 1406. The first road bridge was in 1473.

**INGLIS ROAD.**—*Joins Creffield and Maldon Roads.* After Mr. James Inglis, solicitor, and trustee of the will of Mr. Charles Gray Round. The land formed part of the Round settled estate.

**IPSWICH ROAD.**—*North-easterly from East Street.* Leads to the town of Ipswich.

**IRETON ROAD.**—*Joins Maldon and Honywood Roads.* After General Henry Ireton (1610-51), a Parliamentary officer in the Siege. He married a daughter of Oliver Cromwell.

**IRVINE ROAD.**—*Joins Athelstan and Shrub End Roads.* After Canon John William Irvine, rector of St. Mary-at-the-Walls, 1870 to 1897, and Rural Dean of Colchester.

**JAMES STREET.**—*Joins Kendall and Winnock Roads.*—After Councillor James F. Goodey, the developer of the estate.



**JOHN HARPER STREET.**—*Cul-de-sac off North Station Road.* After Mr. John Harper, headmaster of the first Colchester Board School, which was officially called "North Street School" situated in this street and built in 1895. Formerly known as "Princess Street North."

**KENDALL ROAD.**—*Joins Military and Wimpole Roads.* After John Kendall, a Quaker, who was chiefly responsible for founding, in 1791, the almshouses, bearing his name, for widows whose husbands have died in Winsley's Almshouses.

**KENDALL ROAD FOLLEY.**—*Joins Winnock and Wimpole Roads.* Formerly known as "Back Folley."

**KIMBERLEY ROAD.**—*Off Artillery Street.* After Lord Kimberley, a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinets in 1880 and 1886 and Foreign Secretary in Lord Rosebery's Administration in 1894.

**KING COEL ROAD.**—*Joins Halstead and London Roads.* After King Coel, a legendary King in Colchester (3rd century). Stated to be father of Helena, who, on marriage to Constantius, became mother of Constantine the Great. Near by is an excavated earthwork called "King Coel's Kitchen." At its junction with the Halstead Road formerly stood, says Morant, a cross called "Lamb's Cross."

**KING EDWARD QUAY.**—*Middle section of Hythe Quay.* After King Edward VII.

**KING GEORGE ROAD.**—*Joins Pownall Crescent and Berechurch Roads.* Constructed in 1935 the year of King George V's Silver Jubilee.

**KING STEPHEN ROAD.**—*Off Wimpole Road.* After King Stephen, who gave 18 acres of land here to the near-by St. Mary Magdalen Leper Hospital.

**LAND LANE.**—*Off East Hill.* In an old deed (1477) this is called "Portehauhe," probably a mis-spelling for "Porthawe," meaning the Gate Field. This deed also referred to "le Castelland on the north," and therefore the present name is probably ancient and is derived from the fact that it leads to the "Castle Lands," which comprised most of the adjacent meadows reaching to the river.

**LANVALLEY ROAD.**—*Off Collingwood Road.* After William de Lanvalley, Lord of the Manor of Stanway, who founded the Monastery of the Crouched Friars about 1244. He was Constable of Colchester Castle by inheritance, he having married the daughter and heiress of Hubert de St. Clare (see Hubert Road). The original spelling is Lanvalle, or sometimes Lanvalley, or Lanvalei. "Lanvallé" is the name of a place in France.

**LAUNDRY CHASE.**—*A cul-de-sac off St. Andrew's Avenue.* Leading to the Steam Laundry there.

**LAYER ROAD.**—*Extension of Butt Road.* Leads to the parish of Layer-de-la-Haye.

**LE GATEAU ROAD.**—*South of Sobraon Barracks between Arras and Somme Roads and north and parallel to Ypres Road.* (A War Department road.) After the famous battle of Le Gateau during the Great War 1914-1918. Formerly "North Road."

**LEECH'S LANE.**—*Cul-de-sac off Nayland Road, Mile End.*

**LEXDEN ROAD.**—*Extension of Crouch Street.* Leads to the village of Lexden. The portion from Glen Avenue to Lexden Park House was formerly called "Lexden Hill" and thence to Cooks Lane was "Lexden Street."

**LION WALK.**—*Joins Culver Street and Eld Lane.* Formerly "Red Lion Walk" after the hostelry at its northern end. As late as O.S. 1876 the southern end of the Red Lion Yard is itself marked "Lion Walk." Earlier it was known as "Cat Lane or Walk." "Cattelane" (1357). This was possibly from the heraldic lion being known popularly or jestingly as a cat.

**LISLE ROAD.**—*Joins Campion and Military Roads.* After Col. Sir George Lisle, a chief officer of the Royalists at the Siege. He was condemned to death at its close and shot, with Sir Charles Lucas, outside the north side of the Castle and buried with him in St. Giles's Church. The portion from Military Road to Winchester Road was formerly called "Camp Road."



SIR GEORGE LISLE  
Shot, at Colchester, after the Siege, 1648.

**LITTLEBURY GARDENS.**—*Cul-de-sac off Camwick Grove.* After Alderman Walter Littlebury, J.P., who represented the South Ward as a Councillor, 1911 to 1926, and was an Alderman 1926 to 1934.

**LONDON ROAD.**—*Extension of Lexden Road.* The main road to London.

**LONG WYRE STREET.**—*Joins Culver and Short Wyre Streets.* Possibly after a person of that name, but this is unlikely, for as early as 1277 in a Latin lease there is reference to "Wirstrato," in 1811 we find "Wyrstrate" and in 1975 "Wherstrat." Sometimes it has been spelled "Were Street" and Wire Street. It may have owed its name to being narrow and winding.

**LUCAS ROAD.**—*Off Mersea Road.* After Sir Charles Lucas. (See Lisle Road.)



SIR CHARLES LUCAS  
Shot, at Colchester, after the Siege, 1648.

**MAGDALEN STREET.**—*Joins St. Botolph's Corner and Barrack Street.* Leads to the parish and church of St. Mary Magdalen and originally to Magdalen Green and the Magdalen Leper Hospital (founded in the reign of Henry I.), which were on the west side of Brook Street. Anciently called "Heth Street," i.e., leading to the Hythe. Appears as "La Maudelynestrate" in 1354. In Parish's map (c. 1860) it is called "Commercial Road." In Speed's Map (1610) three separate spellings appear (Maudlyne, Maudlyn and Magdalin) side by side. There is little doubt that this street was pronounced "Maudlin" up to the latter part of the 18th century as it is repeatedly so spelled in registers of Lion Walk Church in years 1760 to 1770.

**MAIDENBURGH STREET.**—*Off High Street.* This is its very ancient name (1248), but it has at times been called "St. Helen's Lane" and "Tennant's Lane," the latter being probably a corruption of the former. Some suggest that "the Maiden's Fort" refers to St. Helen. If this is so perhaps Middle Fort (Middleborough) lay between it and some other, of which all trace is now lost, unless it was "Colkings Castle" (Balkerne Gate).

**MALDON ROAD.**—*Off Crouch Street.* Leads to the town of Maldon. Formerly "Maldon

Lane" and possibly "Green Lane." There is a reference in a will of 1380 to "Croucherchellane called Maldonclane," which would seem to give a still earlier name referring to the Crouched Friars whose property abutted.

**MANOR ROAD.**—*Joins Balkerne and Hospital Lanes.* Part of the Lords Land Estate which has reference to the "Manor" of Lexden. In O.S. 1876 it is shown as a broad footpath called "The Folley."

**MARGARET ROAD.**—*Off Serpentine Walk.* Named after a daughter of the developer, but might also be taken to apply to Queen Margaret of Anjou, to whom King Henry VI. granted the Castle in 1447.

**MARNE ROAD.**—*Connects Le Gateau and Ypres Road.* (A War Department road.) After the battle of the Marne during the Great War 1914-18. Formerly "Central Road."

**MARSH LANE.**—*Off Hythe Quay.* There are marshes here.

**MENIN ROAD.**—*Joins Layer Road at junction of Reed Hall Avenue.* (A War Department road.) After the road in Belgium featuring greatly in various engagements during the Great War 1914-18.

**MERCERS WAY.**—*Off Serpentine Walk.* After land hereabouts belonging to the Worshipful Company of Mercers (London).

**MERSEA ROAD.**—*Extension of St. Botolph's Street.* Leads to Mersea Island.

**MEYRICK CRESCENT.**—*Off Mersea Road.* After Lt.-Col. A. W. H. Meyrick, described as "of the Scots' Fusilier Guards," and who was one of the developers of the estate which belonged to the "Conservative Land Society Limited" of London (c. 1862). This road and Pownall Crescent are shown on Parish's map.

**MIDDLEBOROUGH.**—*Joins North Hill and North Station Road.* This name is at least as old as 1352. Reaney suggests it derives from lying between Maidenburgh (q.v.) and the "burgh" of Burghgate (Balkerne Gate). Anciently called "Turpe Street" and "Middleburgh."

**MIDDLE MILL ROAD.**—*Off Northgate Street.* Leads to the ancient "Middle Mill" on the River Colne. Middle Mill no doubt was so called as being between the old North Mill and East Mill. Middle Mill is so described in the 14th century. "Middel-melle" occurs in Court Rolls 1406. Formerly "Mill Road."

**MILE END ROAD.**—*Extension of North Station Road.* Leads to village of Mile End (Myland), so called as being at the end of the first mile out of Colchester. "Myle End" (1610). In Parish's map this is designated "Nayland Road," a name now adopted for its extension in Mile End village.

**MILITARY ROAD.**—*Joins Magdalen Street and Old Heath Road.* Is bounded by the Infantry Barracks along part of its length, the earliest of which were built here in 1857. But there is a reference in the "Essex Standard" in 1835 to it by this name. The first part, as far as Winnock Road, was formerly called "Hog Lane"; the latter part is called "Military Road" on the drainage map (c. 1860).

**MILL CHASE.**—Off *Military Road*. After the windmills formerly hereabouts.

**MILL ROAD.**—Joins *Nayland Road* and *Severalls Lane*. There was a mill near its western end.

**MILL STREET.**—Off *Military Road*. There was a windmill at each end as shown in the 1767 map. Here was formerly an open space called "The Mill Field."

**MORANT ROAD.**—Off *Wimpole Road*. After Rev. Philip Morant, M.A. (1700-1770), the celebrated historian of Colchester and of Essex. Rector of St. Mary-at-the-Walls (1737-70). A noted antiquarian, and much of his knowledge is preserved in his two "Histories."



ARMS OF MORANT.

**MORTEN ROAD.**—Joins *North Station* and *Orchard Roads*. After Mr. Thomas Morten, a free burgess of this town, who owned the land on which this road and Orchard Road were developed.

**MUSEUM STREET.**—Off *High Street*. Leads to the Colchester and Essex Museum in the Castle. Formerly "Bailey Entrance," to which name it was ordered in 1892 it should return, but the change seems never to have been carried out.

**MYLAND HALL CHASE.**—Off *Ipswich Road*. Leads to Myland (Mile End) Hall. Mile End Hall was granted in 1539 by Henry VIII. to Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex.

**MYRTLE GROVE.**—Off *Military Road*.

**NAPIER ROAD.**—Joins *Flagstaff* and *Mersea Roads*. (A War Department road.) After General Sir Charles James Napier, who gained distinction in India against fearful odds at the battles of Hyderabad and Meeanee.

**NAYLAND ROAD.**—Extension of *Mile End Road*. The main road through the village of Mile End and leads to the parish of Nayland.

**NELSON ROAD.**—Off *London Road*. (See *Collingwood Road*.)

**NEWBIDGE.**—Extension of *Chitt's Hill*. The site of a succession of river bridges over a long period. No doubt so named when one of the older ones was placed over the ford. Reference occurs as early as 1240, "Molendum de novo ponte," i.e., the mill of the new bridge. As half the bridge only is in the borough it had always been a source of trouble. In 1526 it was seized by the Lords of the Manor of Lexden on account of the failure of the Abbot of Waltham Holy Cross to keep it in repair, and in 1576 there was action between the Lords of the Manors of West Bergholt

and Lexden and George Sayer, the owner of the Manor of Motts in Lexden parish. It was possibly known at one time as Mott's Bridge. It is now maintained by the Colchester Council in agreement with the Lexden and Winstree Council. (See *Chitt's Hill*.)

**NEW PARK STREET.**—Off *Hythe Hill*. The street, now called "Port Lane" (its early name), was at one time corrupted to "Pork Lane," and this being distasteful was changed to "Park Lane or Street." When this street was made it was called "New" to distinguish it from the older "Park Street."

**NEW QUAY.**—Extension of *Hythe Quay*. Was "the new quay" in 1873.

**NEW TOWN ROAD.**—Joins *Kendall* and *Military Roads*. This and all neighbouring roads when laid out were known as the "New Town Field Estate." This road preserves that name.

**NORTHGATE STREET.**—Joins *Maidenburgh Street* and *North Hill*. The North Gate in the Town Walls was at the western end of this street. It was demolished in 1823. Formerly known as "Duck Lane" (probably a corruption of "Dutch Lane" owing to its being inhabited by the Dutch refugees.) The eastern end was at one time called "Little Hill," and there is also a record of "Duke Lane" from an inn, which may be the origin of "Duck Lane." In 1805 known as "Little St. Helen's Lane."

**NORTH HILL.**—Leading north from top of *High Street*. Together with *North Station Road* was known as *North Street* up to the 18th century and perhaps later. "North-strete" occurs in Court Rolls of 1406, and "Northelle" as early as 1511.

**NORTH STATION ROAD.**—Extension of *North Hill* and *Middleborough*. Leads to the London and North-Eastern Railway Colchester Main Line Station known as "North Station." Formerly "North Street" and earlier "Cow Lane."

**NUNN'S ROAD.**—Joins *North Hill* and *West Stockwell Street*. After Mr. Roger Nunn, Mayor (1842), who developed it about that time. Formerly called "Nunn's Cut" and at one time "Grafton Street" (1886).

**OLD COACH ROAD.**—Joins *East Street* and *Ipswich Road*. Until the early part of 19th century this was the southern end of *Ipswich Road*, and was until recently called "Old Ipswich Road." The old houses at its junction with *East Street* were formerly "The Rose and Crown," an old coaching inn.

**OLD HEATH ROAD.**—Extension of *Military Road*.—Leads to Old Heath. "Baldehethe" (1272), i.e., the Old Hythe as distinct from the (new) Hythe. The harbour of the town is supposed to have been here in pre-Norman days and perhaps after the Conquest (see *Hythe Hill*).

**OLIVERS LANE.**—Off *Gasbecks Road*. Leads to the old manor house called "Olivers," so named after an ancient family who were its owners in the 14th century.

**ORCHARD ROAD.**—Off *Morten Road*. Mr. Morten's orchard was hereabouts. (See *Morten Road*.)

**OSBORNE STREET.**—Joins *Stanwell* and *St. Botolph's Streets*. After Mr. Arthur Thomas Osborne, whose brewery was near by. Up to about 1860 it was waste land and had posts across the *Stanwell Street* end. It was known as "The Cut" and later as "Osborne's Cut."

**OXFORD ROAD.**—Off *Lexden Road*. (See *Cambridge Road*.)

**PAPILLON ROAD.**—Joins *Crowhurst* and *Rawstorn Roads*. After the Papillon family, who were Lords of the Manor of Lexden, of which this formed a part. Formerly "Pelham Road," which was also a family name of the Papillons.

**PARK ROAD.**—Off *Lexden Road*. Adjoins on land formerly part of *Lexden Park*. Before it was laid out it was known as "Smith's Lane," as bordering on the grounds of Mr. Edward Smith, grandfather of the present Clerk of the Peace.

**PARSONS HEATH.**—Extension of *Harwich Road*. The name of a hamlet. "Personys-hath" (1406), "Parsonsheth" (1504). Possibly from Geoffrey Parsoun (1311) (Reaney).

**PARSONS HILL.**—Off *Church Lane, Lexden*. After the old parsonage, which once was here. This name was recently restored, it having meanwhile been included as part of *King Harold Road*.

**PARSONS LANE.**—Off *Hythe Hill*. Formerly "Parsonage Lane," from the old parsonage which was here. Also at one time "Spring Lane."

**PELHAM'S LANE.**—Joins *Culver* and *High Streets*. After William Pelham, a Councillor in 1623-43, who had his shop here. Formerly "Whitefotes Lane," possibly after a merchant Robert Whitfott, and earlier still "Master John's Lane."

"Maysterjonys Lane" is recorded in a will dated 1382. Master John of Colchester was a wealthy inhabitant who probably lived at the corner of the lane in the "Stone House." He was also known as John of Tendring, being rector of Tendring. He was a friend and benefactor of Joseph Elianore (see *Elianore Road*), and founded a chantry in St. Helen's Chapel in 1321, which on the dissolution of the chantries was granted, with that of Elianore in St. Mary's, to the Bailiffs and Commonalty for founding a Free School.

**PLUME AVENUE.**—Off *Shrub End Road*. After the "Plume Farm" formerly hereabouts, which derived its name from the family of that name who owned it (1715-1845).

**POND CHASE.**—Off *Shrub End Road*. To commemorate an ancient pond here, recently filled in. Formerly "Back Lane."

**POPE'S LANE.**—Off *Balkerne Lane*. This was formerly a lane leading to a grove and had containing 12 acres called "Pope's Head" in 1521 and held in the *Lexden Manor*. Formerly "Workhouse Lane" and "Union Lane" (1876 O.S.).

**PORTLAND ROAD.**—Joins *Mersea Road* and *St. Botolph's Corner*.

**PORT LANE.**—Joins *Hythe Hill* and *Recreation Road*. After its proximity to the Port at the Hythe. It degenerated into "Pork Lane," which being disliked, became "Park Lane" and "Park Street." The old name was restored in 1892.

**POWNALL CRESCENT.**—Off *Mersea Road*. Probably after one of the developers (see *Meyrick Crescent*).

**PRETTYGATE ROAD.**—Joins *King Harold Road* and *Parsons Hill*. Commemorates the farm of that name, which is so called from an elaborate gate displaying many agricultural implements.

**PRINCESS STREET.**—Off *Denmark Street*. After Queen Alexandra (see *Alexandra Road*).

**PRIORY STREET.**—Joins *East Hill* and *St. Botolph's Street*. Borders the northern side of St. Botolph's Priory Church grounds. Formerly "More (or Moor) Lane" or "More Elmes Lane," as it ran alongside the Moors which formed part of the Priory grounds. "Mouestrata" (1275). "White-more Lane" in the South Ward occurs in 1482 and probably relates to this street.

**QUAKERS ALLEY.**—Joins *East* and *West Stockwell Streets*. A Quakers' Meeting House once stood at the north-east end until burnt down in 1871. There was also once a synagogue here. The O.S. 1876 calls this alley "St. Martin's Lane."

**QUEEN'S ROAD.**—Off *Cambridge Road*. After Queen Victoria, no doubt so named at the same time as the neighbouring *Victoria Road*. The portion from *Cambridge Road* to *West Lodge Road* was originally called "Errington Road."

**QUEEN STREET.**—Joins *High Street* and *St. Botolph's Street*. No doubt complementary to the adjoining "King Street" (see *High Street*). Was so called in "Morant" (1748). Formerly "Southgate Street," as leading to that gate.

\***QUEEN MARY ROAD.**—Off *King George Road*. So named in the year of the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary (1935).

**RATCLIFFE ROAD.**—A *cul-de-sac* off *Collingwood Road*. After John Ratcliffe, Lord of Manor of Lexden (1440-94). Created Lord Fitzwalter in 1485. Joined the Perkin Warbeck conspiracy and was beheaded. The Ratcliffes were descended from the Fitzwalters and obtained their title through marrying an heiress of the family. Many generations of Ratcliffes held *Lexden Manor*.

**RAWSTORN ROAD.**—Off *Crouch Street*. After Samuel Rawstorn (died February, 1720), a London merchant who was Lord of the Manor of Lexden. He married Sarah Papillon, daughter of Thomas Papillon, of Acree, Kent (1683), and it was through their marriage that the Manor of Lexden eventually came to the Papillon family.

\***RAYNER ROAD.**—Off *Shrub End Road*. After Thomas Rayner, Mayor 1663, whose name was perpetuated in *Rayners Farm* hereabouts. From a very early date "Rainer" or "Reyner" was a common surname in Colchester.

**REBOW STREET.**—Off *King Stephen Road*. After the Rebow family. John Rebow was a Colchester merchant (1628-99). His son, Sir Isaac, lived at *Headgate* and was M.P. for Colchester in three reigns and High Steward and Recorder in 1695. He bought the Castle. His son and grandson were also M.P.s for Colchester. He died in 1726.

**RECREATION ROAD.**—Joins *Old Heath Road and Port Lane*. Forms one boundary of the Public Recreation Ground. Formerly "Park Lane" (O.S. 1876) when Port Lane was also so called.

**REED HALL AVENUE.**—Joins *Layard Road at junction of Menin Road*. (A War Department road.) This road passes through the Reed Hall Estate from which it derives its name. This estate and house were taken over during the Great War for additional troop accommodation. Reaney thinks that Reed Hall got its name from John de Rede (1319).

**REED HALL AVENUE SOUTH.**—A continuation of *Reed Hall Avenue*. (A War Department road.) See *Reed Hall Avenue*.

**RICHARDSON WALK.**—*Cul-de-sac off Church Lane, Lexden*. After Mr. Frederick Richardson, proprietor and headmaster of the Friends' School for Boys at Lexden (1889-1903), and who lived in Church Lane. Originally called "Sunny Drive."

**ROMAN ROAD.**—*Off East Hill*. Leads to the Roman Wall of the town. Formerly known as "The Botanic" from the botanical gardens thereabouts.

**ROSEBERY AVENUE.**—*Cul-de-sac off East Hill*. After the fifth Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., who opened the present Town Hall in May, 1902, and then received the Honorary Freedom of the Borough. He also opened the new buildings of the Colchester Royal Grammar School in July, 1910.

**ROWHEDGE ROAD.**—*In the village of Old Heath*. Leads to the parish of Rowhedge, the ecclesiastical name of which is East Donyland. "Rowhedge" occurs 1346.

**RYEGATE ROAD.**—*Extension of Museum Street*. Leads to the site of the old Rye (or River) Gate, taken down in 1859. Until recent times formed part of the Castle Bailey. The Rye Gate was a postern in the Town wall and was once called North Scherde (North Gap) in contradistinction to South Scherde (South Gap). (See Scheregate.)

**ST. ALBANS ROAD.**—*Cul-de-sac off Pupillon Road*. After the diocese of St. Albans in which Colchester was situated at the time this estate was laid out.

**ST. ANDREWS AVENUE.**—*Eastern end of Bypass Road*. After St. Andrew's, Greenstead, through which parish it passes.

**ST. ANNE'S ROAD.**—*Off Dilbridge Road*. After St. Anne's Chapel, of the foundation of which there is no record, but it was in being as a hermitage in 1406 and probably as early as the reign of Henry III. A very ancient well on the neighbouring Harwich Road is called St. Anne's Well or Holywell. There is a modern and temporary chapel of ease called "St. Anne's" serving this part of St. James's parish.

**ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH WALK.**—*A cul-de-sac leading from St. Botolph's Street to St. Botolph's Church and Priory*.

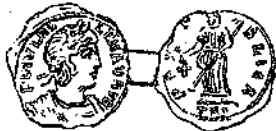
**ST. BOTOLPH'S CORNER.**—*Joins Magdalen and St. Botolph's Streets*. Formerly "Plough Corner" after the inn of that name. Earlier it was called "Grub Street," probably derived from the Norse "Grube," meaning low-lying.

**ST. BOTOLPH'S STREET.**—*Joins Merssea Road and Queen Street*. This, and the above, take their names after the near-by ancient Priory of St. Botolph's (c. 1100) and its church (c. 1150). It was the first Augustinian Priory in England. Formerly sometimes called "Southgate Street" or "South Street" (in common with Queen Street) as leading to that gate (also called St. Botolph's Gate), which was not demolished until 1817.

**ST. CLARE DRIVE.**—*Off St. Clare Road*.

**ST. CLARE ROAD.**—*Off Lexden Road*. After Hubert de St. Clare (see Hubert Road).

**ST. HELENA ROAD.**—*Joins Drury and Maidon Roads*. After St. Helena, Empress of Rome, Mother of Constantine the Great. By legend is said to be the daughter of King Coel of Colchester. Discovered the relics of the True Cross in the Holy Land, which Colchester's Borough Arms commemorate. (See page 26.) Her statue is at the summit of the Town Hall Tower. She is called the patron saint of Colchester.



COIN OF HELENA, EMPRESS.  
One of many found in Colchester.

**ST. HELEN'S LANE.**—*Joins Maidenburgh and East Stockwell Streets*. After St. Helen's Chapel on its south side. Formerly "Bucklersbury Lane," "Peacock Alley" and "Meeting House Alley," the latter from a chapel erected herein in 1693.



The earliest Municipal Seal of Colchester with figure of St. Helen holding the Cross in one hand and the Nails in the other. Inscription, QVAM CRVX INHIGNIT HELENAM COLCESTRIA GIGNIT, a rhyming hexameter meaning "Colchester is the birthplace of Helen, whom the Cross makes glorious." (Date, 13th or early 14th Cent.)

**ST. JOHN'S AVENUE.**—*Off St. John's Street*.

**ST. JOHN'S GREEN.**—*Off Abbeygate Street*. This was so named as early as the 14th century. These two take their names after the Abbey of St. John (see Abbeygate Street).

**ST. JOHN'S ROAD.**—*Joins Harwich and Ipswich Roads*. After the parish of St. John on the Ipswich Road. Formerly "Clay Lane."

**ST. JOHN'S STREET.**—*Joins Crouch and Stanwell Streets*. Formerly "Gutter Street or Lane" from an open gutter or ditch which originally ran down the middle of it, and was so called as late as 1815. Takes its name after the Abbey of St. John (see Abbeygate Street).



ST. RUNWALD'S CHURCH AND THE MIDDLE ROW IN HIGH STREET.  
From a drawing by Josiah Parish, 1857.

**ST. JULIAN GROVE.**—*Off Priory Street*. Commemorates the original dedication of the Priory Church to St. Botolph and St. Julian. Formerly "Priory Grove."

**ST. LEONARD'S ROAD.**—*Off Hylthe Hill*. After the parish of St. Leonards-at-the-Hylthe.

**ST. MARY'S ROAD.**—*Cul-de-sac off Balkerne Lane*. After the parish of St. Mary-at-the-Walls.

**ST. NICHOLAS PASSAGE.**—*Joins Culver and High Streets*.

**ST. NICHOLAS STREET.**—*Joins Culver and High Streets*. These form the boundaries on the west and east of St. Nicholas Church.

**ST. PAUL'S ROAD.**—*Joins Colne Bank Avenue and Morten Road*. After the parish of St. Paul.

**ST. PETER'S STREET.**—*Joins Middleborough and Middle Mill Road*. After the parish of St. Peter. Formerly "Factory Lane" from a silkfactory then situate there. Earlier "Deadman's (or Dead) Lane."

**ST. RUNWALD STREET.**—*Cul-de-sac off West Stockwell Street*. After St. Runwald's parish and to commemorate the ancient church of that dedication which stood in the centre of High Street opposite the Angel Hotel, and which was demolished in 1878 and whose graveyard abuts on this street. A middle row of houses which adjoined the church was pulled down in 1858. "Le Medilrowe" is on record in the 15th century. (See below.)

**\*SACKVILLE AVENUE.**—*Cul-de-sac off Bergholt Road*. After the old name for West Bergholt, which was Bergholt Sackville, so called from its owners the Sackville family, some of whom were benefactors of St. John's Abbey and one of whom became a monk there and had a remarkable career.

**SALISBURY AVENUE.**—*Joins Butt and Maidon Roads*. (See Beaconsfield Avenue).

**SAVILL ROAD.**—*In village of Old Heath*. After George Savill, elected January 1, 1836, first Mayor of Colchester under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835. Partner in the Distillery and lived at White Hall. He was brother of Rev. John Savill, of "The Round Meeting," Lion Walk. (See Distillery Lane and Whitehall Road).

**\*SAYERS ROAD.**—*Joins Rayner Road and Boadicea Way*. After the Sayer or Sayers family of Colchester. John Sayer was an Alderman (d. 1509). His grandson, George, was also an Alderman and seven times Bailiff between 1540 and 1587. He possessed manors and lands in Lexden and in Stanway. Many of the family are buried in St. Peter's Church.

**SCARLETT'S ROAD.**—*Joins Old Heath and Recreation Roads*. After "The Scarletts," a large house adjoining, at one time the residence of Mr. F. B. Philbrick (Town Clerk).

**SCHEREGATE** (sometimes called **SCHIEREGATE STEPS**. — Joins *Eld Lane* and *St. John's Street*. Commemorates the southern postern gate of that name in the Town Walls. More anciently called the South Scherde, which in Old English means the South Gap in the wall. (See *Ryegate Road*.)



**SCHEREGATE STEPS, COLCHESTER.** View from *St. John's Street*. Scheregate is an ancient Postern Gate in Roman the Wall. Woodcut by *Archie White*.

**SEVERALLS HALL ROAD.** — Joins *Severalls Lane* and *Boxled Road* (the latter outside the Borough Boundary).

**SEVERALLS LANE.** — Continuation of *Severalls Hall Road* from *Mill Road* to *Ipswich Road*. The name denotes land in private occupation as opposed to Common

*Sheepen Farm*. Formerly "Sheepen or Sheepen Lane" and "Water Lane North" and earlier "Rayners Lane," probably from property owned there by Thomas Rayner (Mayor 1653), but it has reverted to its original name, "Sheepyn-lane" (1550). In a Court Roll of 1408 there is reference to "Reynerslane." This may, or may not, have referred to this lane, but if so it of course disposes of the assumption that it was named after Thomas Rayner.

**SHEWELL ROAD.** — Joins *Culver Street* and *Sir Isaac's Walk*. After Mr. Joseph Shewell, a local minister of the Society of Friends (died 1876). Their Meeting House borders upon it. Until recently a private cul-de-sac off *Sir Isaac's Walk*.

**SHORT CUT ROAD.** — Joins *Northgate Street* and *Nunn's Road*. Merely so named as a "short cut."

**SHORT WYRE STREET.** — Joins *Eld Lane* and *Queen Street*. Anciently part of *Eld Lane*. (See *Long Wyre Street*.)

**SHRUB END ROAD.** — Extension of *Maldon Road*. Leads to, and is the main road in, the village of *Shrub End*. (The end of the *Shrub* or *Heath*.) The western portion in the village until recently called "Bottle End" from the very ancient hostelry

"The Leather Bottle" there. The village part of it was also known as "Screb" (1272), "Shrebbestret" (1270) and "Shreb End" (1777).

**SHRUBLAND ROAD.** — Off *Portland Road*. After the name of the residence of the developer (Mr. Henry Jones), "The Shrublands," at *Lexden*.

**SIR ISAAC'S WALK.** — Joins *Headgate* and *Eld Lane*. After *Sir Isaac Rebow*, who laid it out about 1690 and whose house stands at its north-west corner (see *Rebow Street*). Formerly "Sir Isaac Rebow's Walk" and earlier part of "Eld Lane."

**\*SMYTHIES AVENUE.** — Crescent off *Rosebery Avenue*. After a well-known Colchester family. Francis Smythies, of *Headgate House* (1742-98) was 20 years *Town Clerk* and also *Recorder* (1737). His son, Francis (1779-1840) was also 20 years *Town Clerk* (1820-40) and *Mayor* 1811. His son, Francis (1811-88) was three times *Mayor*. In 17th and 18th centuries many of the family held incumbencies of Colchester parishes and two at least were *Masters of King James's Hospital* (the successor to the *St. Mary Magdalen, Leper Hospital*) in *Brook Street*, which is near this road.

4. *Par Dodd* in *Barkley Linton Heath*  
*Mary Winkler* of *Weas*, left us for remembrance of *Parish Predestination*  
*Got the corner in the corner* *Barkley Hill*  
5. *Mary Ruggleson* *Par* *Gutter Lane*  
*Par Monk* *in* *Wells* *Wells*  
*Par Orwin* *in* *Weas*  
*Mary Baker* *in* *Gard*  
*Par Underwood* *in* *Weas* *St John's Green*  
*Par Underwood* *in* *Weas* *Do*  
*Par Underwood* *in* *Weas* *Do*  
6. *Par Underwood* *in* *Weas* *Do*  
7. *Par Underwood* *in* *Weas* *Do*  
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**JOHN WESLEY'S RECORD (1772).**

Streets mentioned: "Lexton (Lexden) heath," "Barkley hill" (Barkerne Hill), "Gutter lane" (St. John's Street), "Whitewell str," "St. John's Green," "Queen street," "Blackboy Lane" (Vineyard Street), "Wire str" and "Moor lane" (Priory Street).

**SERPENTINE WALK.** — Off *North Station Road*. The ancient name was "Snake Lane," which became "Snake Lane" until the latter half of the 19th century, when falling into disrepair it was changed to its present name.

Lands. Kingswood or Kingswood Heath was the early name of Mile End Heath and the Severalls.

**SHEEPEN ROAD.** — Joins *Middleborough* and *Cymbeline Way*. Leads to the old



APPENDICES.

I. COURTS, YARDS, ETC.

The following is a list of existing yards, courts and alleys which have not been incorporated in the foregoing lists:—

All Saints' Square	Culver Street
and Court	North Hill
Beehive Yard	Magdalen Street
Bretts Buildings	East Hill
Butcher's Yard	Hythe Hill
Charles Place	Blackheath
The Chase	North Hill
Crispin Court	Hythe Hill
Dolphin Yard	Blackheath
The Foul	Hythe Hill
Foundry Yard	West Stockwell Street
Garden Court	East Street
Gray's Cottages	North Hill
Green's Yard	St. Peter's Street
Green's Buildings	North Hill
Lay's Yard	Artillery Street
Lott's Yard	Spurgeon Street
Martin's Cottages	Priory Street
Prospect Place	Hythe Hill
Provident Cottages	Barrack Street
Providenc Place	Queen Street
Queens Court	North Station Road
Riverside Cottages	East Street
School Yard	Hythe Hill
School Yard	Slythe's Square
Slythe's Square	West Stockwell Street
Victoria Place	Cannon Street
Victoria Cottages	Britt Road
Walters Yard	West Stockwell Street

The following have been demolished during relatively recent years. (Here are included also some now ordered to be demolished.)

Albion Court	Long Wyre Street
Branch's Cottages	Meresa Road
Hugle Horn Yard	Barrack Street
Brown's Cottages	East Street
Brown's Yard	Magdalen Street
Cistern Yard	North Hill
Clark's Yard	Magdalen Street
Dale's Yard	Priory Street
Fisher's Yard	Priory Street
Foundry Yard	High Street
Garden Court	Magdalen Street
Golden Square	Albert Street
Lissimore's Yard	East Stockwell Street
Lottery Alley	Stanwell Street
Lufkin's Yard	Magdalen Street
Manor Court	Middleborough
Mariner's Yard	Magdalen Street
Marquis of Granby Yard	North Hill
Marsh's Yard	East Street
Mooze's Yard	Barrack Street
Neville's Yard	Magdalen Street
Newton's Yard	Magdalen Street
Post Office Yard	East Hill
Quaker's Court	West Stockwell Street
Rushbrooke's Cottages	West Stockwell Street
St. Botolph's End	Barrack Street
St. Martin's Square	St. Peter's Street
Smith's Yard	Barrack Street
Stag's Head Yard	Magdalen Street
Syrett's Yard	Artillery Street
Victoria Place	Eld Lane
Wardour Place	Priory Street
The Yard	Maidenburgh Street

**SOMME ROAD.**—Connects *Le Cateaux and Ypres Roads at their eastern end.* (A War Department road.) After the famous battle of the Somme during the Great War 1914-1918. Formerly "East Road."

**SOUTH STREET.**—Joins *Chapel and West Streets.* The southern of a square of four streets.

**SPEEDWELL ROAD.**—Joins *Old Heath Road and Fingringhoe Road.* (See Foresight Road.)

**SPRING LANE.**—Joins *Leaden Road and Bakers Lane.* Leads to "Lexden Springs."

**SPURGEON STREET.**—North of and parallel to *Hythe Hill.* After the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, the noted Baptist preacher of the 19th century, who lived as a boy in a near-by house on Hythe Hill. Formerly "Back Lane."

**STANDARD ROAD.**—Off *Hythe Hill.* Leads to the "Standard Ironworks."

**STANWELL STREET.**—Joins *Osborne Street and Mersa Road.* After an ancient public well, the Stone (or Stan) Well. "Stanwell" (1180). The portion adjoining St. Giles Church was formerly "Brewery Road" (1876 O.S.) from a Brewery then adjoining. Probably earlier "Whitewell Street." (See John Wesley's entry on pages 25 and 28.) (See Whitewell Road.)

**STOCKWELL.**—Joins the northern ends of *East and West Stockwell Streets.* This, and East and West Stockwell Streets, are of very ancient designation and took their names at least as far back as the 14th century from a spring or well there. Morant says: "East and West Stockwell Streets take their names from a certain spring rising in a little lane between those two streets called Stock-well, which has been a common well from time immemorial." "Stok Welle Strete" (1337).

**STRAIGHT ROAD.**—Joins *London and Shrub End Roads.* So called from the fact that for about a mile of its length it is quite straight.

**STUDD'S LANE.**—*Cul-de-sac* off *Nayland Road.* After a farmer named Mr. Abraham Studd, who owned the neighbouring land and died in 1857. His successors in title were Mr. Joseph Studd and Mr. Daniel Studd.

**SUSSEX ROAD.**—*Cul-de-sac* off *Leaden Road.* "Sussex Lodge," at the Lexden Road end of this road, appears so named in 1876 O.S., but the road is unnamed. Plots were sold for development in 1864. This road was laid out on land which formed part of the Papillon Estates and was so named because of their other properties in Sussex. (See Crowhurst Road.)

**THREE CROWNS ROAD.**—*Cul-de-sac* off *Berghott Road.* The site formerly



The Colchester Borough Arms show, on a red "field," a green cross raguly of two pieces, joined in centre by a fylfot; with three gold crowns, the third enfiling the vertical staff of the cross. Each crown surmounts a nail piercing the cross.

belonged to the Grammar School, and was held in connection with an ancient house in High Street called "The Three Crowns." The name also commemorates the three crowns in the Borough Arms, which are those of the Magi, or Three Holy Kings, whose remains were said to have been discovered by St. Helena. Formerly "Osmond Road" (Osman in one document).

**TRAFALGAR ROAD.**—Off *London Road.* (See Collingwood Road.)

**TRINITY STREET.**—Joins *Culver Street and Sir Isaac's Walk.* After Holy Trinity Church. Formerly "Trinity Lane," "Schere-gate Street" and "Schere Lane."

**TURNER ROAD.**—Joins *Mile End Road and Mill Road.* After Mr. J. J. C. Turner, for many years secretary of the Essex Hall Asylum (now the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution), which owns much of the frontage in the road and has built a large extension there. Formerly "Clay Lane."

**VICTOR ROAD.**—Joins *Artillery and Barrack Streets.* After Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of King Edward VII.

**VICTORIA PLACE.**—Off *Eld Lane.* After Queen Victoria.

**VICTORIA ROAD.**—Joins *Maldon and Queen's Roads.* After Queen Victoria.

**VINEYARD STREET.**—Joins *St. Botolph's and St. John's Streets.* So named about 1854 from a supposed vineyard said to have existed nearby. Formerly "Black Boy Lane" from a public-house near its eastern end. Earlier "Bere Lane," i.e., a lane leading to the fields.

**WALSINGHAM ROAD.**—*Cul-de-sac*, off east end of *South Street.* After Sir Francis Walsingham (1536-90), the famous Elizabethan statesman who was Recorder of Colchester. Formerly "Chassuell or Chiswell Lane," after the Chiswell Brook there.

**WELLESLEY ROAD.**—Joins *Crouch Street and Maldon Road.* Probably after Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. Was named "Blatch Street" at its northern end and "Blatch Square" in its middle section in a plan accompanying particulars of sale of building plots in 1872. It was originally developed in 1865 and named after Rev. James Blatch, D.D., who owned 8½ acres here.

**WELLINGTON STREET.**—Joins *Chapel and West Streets.* Probably after the first Duke of Wellington.

**\*WELSHWOOD PARK ROAD.**—*Cul-de-sac* off *Harwich Road, Parsons Heath.* After the wood of that name through which the road was cut.

**WEST LODGE ROAD.**—Joins *Leaden and Queen's Roads.* Contains a house of that name.

**WEST STREET.**—Joins *Essex and South Streets.* The western of a square of four roads.

**WESTON ROAD.**—Joins *Becke and Gilberd Roads.* Possibly after the mother of the late Ald. H. H. Elwes, who was the daughter of Col. Thomas Weston.

**WHITEHALL ROAD.**—Joins *Haven and Old Heath Roads.* After a large house opposite named "White Hall," built by Mr. Samuel Bawtree (1766-1826).

**WHITEWELL ROAD.**—Joins *Abbeysgate and Stanwell Streets.* After an ancient well. It was possibly an alternative name to Stanwell. A Whitewell Street appears in John Wesley's entry of the list of members in Colchester in 1767, 1772 and 1778 (see pages 25 and 28). Formerly "Stanwell Road."

**WICKHAM ROAD.**—Joins *Butt and Errington Roads.* After the developer, Mr. George Wickham Dobson.

**WICK ROAD.**—In *village of Old Heath.* Leads to the War Department shooting ranges of Middlewick (originally "the MiddleWick.")

**WILLIAM'S WALK.**—Joins *George and East Stockwell Streets.* Is so named on a deed in 1846. Possibly named after Mr. John Williams, an auctioneer, of East Stockwell Street, whose name appears in a local directory of 1839.

**WILSON MARRIAGE ROAD.**—Off *Goring Road.* After Alderman Wilson Marriage, four times Mayor between 1891 and 1913, a member of the Council for nearly 49 years, and an Honorary Freeman of the Borough. He lived for many years at the near-by Dilbridge Hall.

**WIMPOLE ROAD.**—Joins *Barrack Street and Old Heath Road.* Morant (1748), in his list of streets, says: "Wimbles Lane, leading from Magdalen Green towards Canwick Mill." In 14th century was called "Canwicke Lane."

**WINCHESTER ROAD.**—Joins *Bourne and Lisle Roads.* (See Canterbury Road.)

**WINNOCK ROAD.**—Joins *Wimpole and Kendall Roads.* After John Winnock, a hay maker of Colchester, who endowed six almshouses in Military Road in 1679. Morant quotes the deed, in the body of which the name is spelled "Wenock" and the signature is "Winock." The Winnocks were originally Flemish Protestant refugees, many of their names being recorded in the register of the Dutch Church here. John Winnock's trade token (1670) is in the Museum.

**WINSLEY ROAD.**—Joins *New Town and Wimpole Roads.* After Arthur Winsley, an Alderman and Justice of the Peace of Colchester, who founded and endowed twelve almshouses in Old Heath Road. His monument in St. James's Church, recording his death on January 30th, 1726, shows him holding a book inscribed "Go and do thou likewise." A precept so well followed by other townsmen that there are now 49 houses in the charity, to which another ten are about to be added.

*Arthur Winsley*

*Facsimile of Arthur Winsley's signature, appended to a deed.*

**YPRES ROAD.**—Between *Arras and Somme Roads.* (A War Department road.) Named after the town of Ypres, so famous for repeated battles during the Great War, 1914-1918. Formerly "South Road."





**CHURCH STREET NORTH.**

Its ancient and proper name was Church Lane. It is a thoroughfare from Head Street to Balkorne Hill, by the North side of the Church down Saint Mary's steps.

**KING'S HEAD COURT.**

In Head Street. A Court leading from the main street. The King's Head was the inn where Sir Chas. Lucas and Sir George Lisle were confined for a few hours after the surrender of the town in 1648. Mr. Scott occupied the discontinued Inn as a private house, where he erected an Observatory and designated the place "Observatory Court." It is now Head Gate Court, and the old hostelry is converted into Lawyers' Offices, occupied by Messrs. Howard Ellison and Morton.

**FACTORY LANE.**

This is a very recent innovation. Its proper and ancient name is "Dead Lane" or "Dead Man's Lane." It dates as far back as the siege of the Danes. The East end of Duck Lane, now Northgate Street, as above, is "Little Hill."

**LION WALK.**

This was formerly "Cat Lane." It takes its present name from the "Red Lion Hotel."

**VINEYARD STREET.**

For many years called "Black Boy Lane," after a public house situate near the East end. The place at that time had a notoriously bad character. About 35 years ago the Paving Commissioners having improved the neighbourhood thought a change of name desirable. A vineyard having formerly flourished in the lane, "Vineyard Street" was adopted as an appropriate designation. Its ancient name was "Bere Lane"—that is the lane leading to the fields. Had this been thought of at the time it might well have been restored. An orchard formerly abutted upon Schere Gate, from "Bere Lane."

**PRIORY STREET.**

Formerly, and with great propriety "Moor Elms Lane" shortened to "Moor Lane," so called because it ran alongside of the Moors which formed part of the garden and grounds belonging to Saint Botolph's Priory. "Priory," although not an objectionable change, had any change been required, yet the question may be fairly asked why discard the ancient and very appropriate title?

**QUEEN STREET.**

Formerly "Southgate Street" leading to the South Gate; in later times inappropriately called St. Botolph's Gate. Southgate Street extended as far as the end of St. Botolph's Street. St. Botolph's Street, like St. Botolph's Gate, has no ancient authority.

**MAGDALEN STREET.**

Anciently "Heth Street" leading to the Hythe and extending to the river. This thoroughfare is now in three divisions, viz., "Magdalen Street," "Barrack Street" and "St. Leonard's."

**GRUBB STREET.**

The short space from the South end of St. Botolph's Street to the Prince of Wales Inn, or the junction of the roads leading on the right to Military Road and on the left to Magdalen Street. In 1723 the Surveyor was fined for not cleansing the water course in Grubb Street.

**HOG LANE.**

From the Prince of Wales to Military Road, called formerly "The road leading to the Windmills."

**PARK LANE.**

This is a strange misnomer. Its ancient name was Port Lane leading to the Port. It was corrupted and, until recently, was known as "Pork Lane." This name, however, not being suited to the notions of modern refinement, was altered to "Park Lane." How much more appropriate its ancient title and why not return to it?

**ELD LANE.**

This name was descriptive of the entire thoroughfare from Head Gate to "South Gate," in modern days called "Botolph's Gate." The upper part was altered by Sir Isaac Rebow and from Head Gate to the South end of Trinity Street has since been known as "Sir Isaac's Walk." From this point to the South end of Long Wyre Street is Eld Lane (including Poor Row the site of Trinity Almshouses), and the remainder to Botolph's Gate is Short Wyre Street, so called for what reason cannot be explained.

Morant thinks it probable that Eld Lane was in ancient times named "Thelstretc." 54, Edward III., Roll 18, we find the surrender of land at the "Eldelond" end of Wyre Street.

**MALDON ROAD.**

The ancient name of this thoroughfare is "Schrebbe Lane" leading to a shrubbery. It is now lost in the appellation—Maldon Road. Schrebbe Lane extended from Crouch Street to the junction of the three roads at the "Drury Farm." Then followed "Maldon Road." A short walk from this point takes us to the village of "Shrub End."

**PELHAM'S LANE.**

Formerly "Whitefoot's Lane." Named after Wm. Pelham, Common Councillor from October 9th, 1623, to December 29th, 1643.

**TRINITY STREET.**

Ancient name "Schere Lane" leading to Schere Gate. This was formerly a Postern. In the records it is called "South Scherde."

**CHILDWELL ALLEY.**

Formerly "Childwell Lane." The name is as old as the reign of Edward III., who Bailiffs granted a lease of the spring in the lane to William Childwell. Hence the derivation of the name.

**ST. HELEN'S LANE.**

Running from Maidenburgh Street to East Stockwell Street. This was once known as "Lersbury Lane," as "Peacock Alley" and as "Meeting House Alley." The Presbyterian Chapel was erected here in 1693.

**QUAKER'S ALLEY.**

The narrow passage between East and West Stockwell Streets, on the North side of Martin's Church. The Quakers' Meeting House formerly stood at the North East end of the lane. It was burned down in May, 1871. On the North side of Quaker's Alley was formerly a Synagogue.

**MIDDLEBOROUGH.**

This wide street from the bottom of North Hill to North Bridge was anciently named "Street."

**NORTH HILL.**

Anciently "North Street" as found in the Muniments, Oath Book, etc. The lease of Spring in Chiswell Meadow was in 1586 granted to Henry Webbe for the supply of his man in "North Street within North Gate."

**NORTH SPREET.**

From North Bridge to the junction of the roads leading on the right to Mile End and on the left to West Bergholt. The ancient name of this long thoroughfare was Cow Lane.

**SERPENTINE WALK.**

The ancient name was "Sneak Lane," called until recently "Snake Lane." This being unsuited to the taste of the inhabitants who now live on the spot, "Snake" place to the Serpent and "Lane" to Walk. Thus without any attempt to trace its origin or appellation the exalted designation of "Serpentine Walk" became current, and so it will probably remain, until the serpent is discarded for some more favoured reptile, according to the fancy of a more enlightened generation.

The meaning of "Sneak Lane" is a mean low pathway.

**EAST BAY.**

"East Bay" lies on the South side of the road leading from the bottom of East Hill to Bridge. Here was formerly a bay where vessels could lay at anchor. In the Indenture of agreement for erecting a Bridge at the Hythe, dated the 8th day of January, 1474 (13th of Edw. IV.), it is covenanted that the Bridge shall be built so that ships, boats and other water vessels shall pass there, if the water will serve. That is, the Bridge was to be so erected as not to impede the navigation up to East Bridge. It is also to be noted that the house which stands at North East corner of Water Lane (now called Brook Street) was the Port Hall (except modern perverseness to Pork Hall). Tradition says this was the residence of the Porters, a question of interest, concerning which some evidence would no doubt be found by a search among the ancient records of the town.

**PLOUGH ALLEY.**

On the North side of Crouch Street is "Plough Alley," a public way from Crouch Street Manor Road—"Lord's Land"—through the "King's Arms" yard. The inn was formerly "Plough," hence the name "Plough Alley."

**WIMPOLE LANE.**

Ancient name "Wimbles Lane" leading from Magdalen Green to Canwick Mill.

**THE RECORDS AND MUNIMENTS OF THE TOWN.**

In the Muniment Room at the Castle are enrolments and other authentic documents accumulated of centuries. An inspection of these records by Mr. Harrod in 1865 threw light upon the habits, manners and customs of remote generations in the Borough. The work was printed and Mr. Harrod urged the Corporation to make a further selection of the documents for publication. The work, however, has never been further proceeded with. It may be that at some future time the Town Council will see their way to undertake afresh the publication of the important historical documents committed to their charge, when, there is no doubt, further valuable discoveries will follow in continuation of the report of 1865.

November, 1889.

**NOTES.**

16 and 17 Richard II., Roll 42.—A grant is made to Thomas Sadler of a vacant plot opposite the Cemetery of All Saints, near the Castle ditch.

5 and 6 Richard II., Roll 23.—We read of the King's Way leading from Moor Street to Bridge.

On the West side of Turpe Street, Middleborough, was Soap House Yard from a soap which was established there in the reign of King Edward I.

The North Suberd or Postern was at Bye-Gate, or River Gate leading from Little Hill River by Middle Mill forming a public ford-way.

The West Postern was in St. Mary's Churchyard. It was taken down when the Church rebuilt, in order to enlarge the passage.

Hospital Yard, St. Martin's, so called from a Pest House having stood there in West Street.

## CORRECTIONS & ADDITION

p. 7. Insert after "Bank Passage."

**BARKSTEAD ROAD.** *Off Barnardiston Row*  
After Col. Barkstead, one of the Parliamentary officers at the Siege of Colchester. A "for" was named after him in the Maldon Row. He was M.P. for Colchester in 1654.

p. 8. Insert after "Brick Kiln Road."

**BRINKLEY LANE.** *Joins Mill Road & Severalls Lane.* After the adjoining wood "Brinkley Grove."

p. 8. Insert after "Boadicea Way."

**BOUNSTEAD ROAD (or HILL).** *From Maypole Green, Berechurch, to the Borot Boundary at the Roman River.* "Brownston in Morant (1648). Sometimes colloquially called "Bouncers."

p. 14. Insert after "Flagstaff Road."

**FLOOD LANE.** *Continuation of Mill Road Ipswich Road.* Now overgrown and almost impassable.

p. 18. At "Kimberley Road," instead of reason given for the name insert: So called during the early part of the South African War (c. 1900) to commemorate the Relief of Kimberley.

p. 18. Insert after "King George Road."

**KING HAROLD ROAD.** *Joins Frelingate & Shrub End Roads.* After King Harold, Saxon king, who, before the Conquest, was Lord of Stanway, which then included Stanway Saints (Shrub End).

p. 24. At "Sheepen Road" read: *Leads from Middleborough to Sheepen Farm* instead "Joins Middleborough and Cymbeline Way."

p. 26. At "Spurgeon Street" insert at the end

*This street turns at right angles at its west end and joins Hythe Hill, and this short part was, and still is, sometimes known as "The Hill."*

p. 26. After "Walsingham Road" insert:

**WATER LANE.**—*Off Sheepen Road, leads to cross Cymbeline Way.* This name applies one time to the whole of Sheepen Road. More records both names, thus:—"Balkon-lane which there is the Sheepen, or Rayner's, lane and (separately) "Water Lane." The latter probably derives because it gave access to River Colne.

p. 26. At the end of description of "White Road" add:—"The pathway and road lead from this road to Distillery Lane was formerly known as, and is still locally called, "White Hill," presumably as leading to the distill

Clingo Hill is named after a marsh in Greenstead, called Clingo.—See 25th Elizabeth.

In a document relating to Colchester, 23 Elizabeth, mention is made of a garden in Stanwell-street, formerly the "Hoppe Garden, now the Tentor yard," containing one rood.

*S Charles I.*—In an Exchequer deposition Canwick Mill is described as an "Ancient Mill." Reference is also made to a "Windmill" upon "Goulden Acre"; to a "Windmill" upon "Knopp Hill, St. Giles"; to "East Windmill" in St. James's, and to "Burne Water Mills" now known as Rounne Ponds Mill.

At the top of Lexden Hill, opposite "Stone Crouch Lane," stood a famous Cross built of stone. This lane is also called "Cross-cut Lane." 13 Henry IV., Roll 33—This way is called "Stone Crouch Lane."

In a survey of Lands and Tenements in the possession of St. John's Abbey, mention is made of tenements in "Loder Lane"—23 Elizabeth.

*10 Edward III.*—Testament of William Gylmyn, devising a house in "Stok Welle Strete" and rents of tenements in "Hethe Strete."

*14 James I.*—Deed of release of four tenements in Lodders Lane, formerly belonging to Saint John's Abbey, to Sir Thomas Lucas.

Among the town records is a lease of wood and pasture land "on the road from Braiswick towards the road leading from Colchester to Skyping Street."

In 1412, Roger Best, Abbot of St. John's, appropriated a piece of land in "Lodderslane."

The following Places, with few exceptions, have no names exhibited:—

Spring Lane, Lexden. Church Lane, Lexden. Straight Road, Lexden. St. Bromley, Parson's Heath. St. John's Church Road, Parson's Heath. St. John's Church Lane, Parson's Heath. Clay Lane, Parson's Heath. Harwich Road, Parson's Heath.

### North Hill.

Wagon and Horses Yard, the entry to Provident Place. Crispin Court, near St. Peter's School. Frost's Yard, nearly opposite to the above. Green Yard, next Chignell's, Butcher. Clstern Yard, bottom of West Side. "Marquis of Granby" Yard.

### North Street.

Gospel Hall Yard, houses next Water Side, opposite "Peck's Coffee House," entrance to Golden Acre.

### Northgate Street.

Frederick Place, leading to Nunn's Cut. Yard, next Mr. King's, Grocer.

### West Stockwell Street.

St. Martin's Court, next Quaker's Alley. Walter's Square or Yard, nearly opposite Quaker's Alley. Garden Court, bottom of West Stockwell Street. Slythe Square, next Nunn's Cut Road. Yard opposite Slythe Square.

### Barrack Street.

Hugle Horn Yard, next "Hugle Horn."

### Hythe Hill.

Dolphin Yard. Charles Place, opposite the pump. St. Leonard's Cottages, nearly opposite the Pump. Perseverance Yard, back of "Perseverance."

### Back Lane.

James' Place, offshoot from bottom of lane.

### East Street.

Cowper's Lane, opposite Mr. Marriage's Yard. Goss's Yard, next corner of Ipswich Road. Yard, opposite Sowman's. School Yard, next to Mr. Sowman's. Raven's Square, out of East Mill Yard.

### East Hill.

Post Office Yard, next Post Office. Aidous Court, next Stopes' Brewery. Butcher's Yard, next Newman's, Butcher.

### Head Street.

Bare's Court. Watt's Court.

### High Street.

Bank Buildings. Foundry Yard. Chaplin's Yard, next Dennis', Butcher. Rowe's Yard, next "The Lamb." Nicholas Passage.

### Maldenburgh Street.

Swan Yard.

### Culver Street.

All Saints' Court. All Saints' Place, near the Court.

### Long Wyre Street.

Smith's Yard. Victoria Place.

### Priory Street.

Wardour Place, nearly opposite British Schools. Blantyre Place, road leading from Priory Street. Shead's Yard, nearly opposite Blantyre Place.

### Magdalen Street.

Nevill's Yard, near Cater's, Butcher. Stag's Head Yard, rear of "Stag's Head" Inn. Barn Yard, near Mr. Littlebury's. Newton's Yard, opposite "Army and Navy" Inn. Everett's Yard, opposite "The Waterloo" Inn. Brown's Yard, opposite Mr. Downes', Ironmonger. Brett's Buildings, an offshoot opposite "White Lion" Inn. Ridgley's Yard, next "White Lion." Slade Square, opposite Ridgley's Yard. Coker's Yard, next "The Mariners" Inn. Baker's Row, opposite National Schools.

It is probable that this List does not include every court or lane not indicated; and some which are enumerated may be thought too insignificant for public notice.

## CORRECTIONS & ADDITION

- p. 7. Insert after "Bank Passage."  
**BARKSTEAD ROAD.** *Of Barnardiston Road*  
After Col. Barkstead, one of the Parliamentary officers at the Siege of Colchester. A "for" was named after him in the Maldon Boe He was M.P. for Colchester in 1654.
- p. 8. Insert after "Brick Kiln Road."  
**BRINKLEY LANE.** *Joins Mill Road a*  
*Severalls Lane.* After the adjoining was "Brinkley Grove."
- p. 8. Insert after "Boadicea Way."  
**BOUNSTEAD ROAD (or HILL).** *From*  
*Marypole Green, Borechurch, to the Boy's*  
*Boundary at the Roman River.* "Brownston in Morant (1645). Sometimes colloquially called "Bouncers."
- p. 14. Insert after "Flagstaff Road."  
**FLOOD LANE.** *Continuation of Mill Road*  
*Ipewick Road.* Now overgrown and almost impassable.
- p. 18. At "Kimberley Road," instead of reason given for the name insert: So called during the early part of the South African War (c. 1900) to commemorate the Relief of Kimberley.
- p. 18. Insert after "King George Road."  
**KING HAROLD ROAD.** *Joins Pyrligge's*  
*Shrub End Roads.* After King Harold, Saxon king, who, before the Conquest, was Lord of Stanway, which then included Stanway Saluta (Shrub End).
- p. 24. At "Sheepen Road" read: *Leads to*  
*Middleborough to Sheepen Farm* instead.  
*"Joins Middleborough and Cymbeline Way."*
- p. 26. At "Spurgeon Street" insert at the end  
This street turns at right angles at its west end and joins Hythe Hill, and this short part was, and still is, sometimes known as "Tix Hill."
- p. 26. After "Walsingham Road" insert:  
**WALTER LANE.**—*Off Sheepen Road, leads to*  
*crosses Cymbeline Way.* This name applies one time to the whole of Sheepen Road. Mon records both names, thus:—"Balkon-Lane which there is the Sheepen, or Rayner's, lane and (separately) "Water Lane." The name probably derives because it gave access to River Colne.
- p. 26. At the end of description of "White Road" add:—The pathway and road lead from this road to Distillery Lane was formerly known as, and is still locally called, "White Hill," presumably as leading to the distillery.