

CAMDEN STREET NAMES

and their origins



© David A. Hayes and
Camden History Society, 2020

Introduction

Listed alphabetically are

- all present-day street names in, or partly within, the London Borough of Camden (created in 1965);
- abolished names of streets, terraces, alleyways, courts, yards and mews, which have existed since c.1800 in the former boroughs of Hampstead, Holborn and St Pancras (formed in 1900) or the civil parishes they replaced;
- some named footpaths.

Under each heading, extant street names are itemised first, in **bold** face. These are followed, in normal type, by names superseded through renaming, and those of wholly vanished streets.

The naming of streets

Early street names would be chosen by the developer or builder, or the owner of the land. Since the mid-19th century, names have required local-authority approval, initially from parish Vestries, and then from the Metropolitan Board of Works (MBW, 1855-89), which had a dedicated 'Street Nomenclature Office' and subsequently from its successor body, the London County Council (LCC, 1889-1964). Today, new local street names are approved by Camden Council after consultation with the emergency services and Royal Mail. On the King's Cross Central development (postcode N1C), some names have been selected from a shortlist distilled from the 10,000 suggestions made by the general public in a competition launched in 2013.

Renamings

Numerous Camden streets have been renamed over time, occasionally in the hope of improving the image of a particularly notorious street, but usually in order to eliminate or reduce the number of duplications.

In 1853, in London as a whole, there were 25 Albert Streets, 25 Victoria, 37 King, 27 Queen, 22 Princes, 17 Duke, 34 York and 23 Gloucester Streets; not to mention the countless similarly named Places, Roads, Squares, Terraces, Lanes, Walks, Courts, Alleys, Mews, Yards, Rents, Rows, Gardens and Buildings.

Encouraged by the General Post Office, a street renaming scheme was started in 1857 by the newly-formed Metropolitan Board of Works (MBW), and administered by its 'Street Nomenclature Office'. The project was continued after 1889 under its successor body, the London County Council (LCC), with a final spate of name changes in 1936-39.

Key to symbols used:

- renamed as ..., with the new name
- ← renamed from ..., with the old name and year of renaming if known

Many roads were initially lined by individually named Terraces, Rows or Places, with houses numbered within them. In the second half of the 19th century, they were subsumed into the street of which they were part, and their buildings renumbered as part of the longer thoroughfare. During the same period, some short streets were combined to become part of longer ones.

- pt became part of ...
- pt ← partly comprising former ...

Extinctions

Over the centuries many streets, roads, courts, yards and mews have entirely disappeared – whether demolished to make way for railways or new roads; through slum clearance, or in the wake of bomb damage during World War Two (WWII); or as the result of more recent redevelopment.

- † entirely vanished
- †→ demolished, and on the line or site of ...
- ←† superseding a demolished street

Name origins

Many Camden street names are either arbitrary or impossible to explain. The new names, approved and/or dictated by the MBW or LCC, were often quiet arbitrary. Some commemorate notable people with no local Camden connection. Many feature (mostly English) place names, randomly chosen as if plucked from a gazetteer. St Pancras vestry-men had a fondness for the names of random English seaside towns. Some later renamings were even more random.

However, a high proportion of names are historically significant. Names are drawn from an eclectic range of sources. Many relate to major landowners, their titles of nobility, their family members, or their properties in various parts of the country. Some recall a street's developer or builder. Others make reference to the area's natural features and agricultural past; to its industries, businesses or institutions, its railways, churches, places of entertainment or public houses. While yet others commemorate notable local residents.

Where the origin of a name is known or can clearly be deduced, an explanation is given. If there are multiple derivations of the same term, their headings are distinguished by superscript numbers; e.g. BEDFORD¹, referring to the Dukes of Bedford; and BEDFORD², to the unrelated Bedford (School) Charity.

Related names in CAPITALS cross-refer to entries providing further elucidation.

Street names whose origins are either obvious or wholly unknown are listed without a verbal explanation. Some recurrent common explanations are represented by an asterisk or superscript letter following the heading.

Main sources

All volumes in the series of *Streets* books published by Camden History Society
Gillian Bebbington, *London Street Names* (Batsford, 1972)
Linda Clarke, *Building Capitalism* (Routledge, 1992)
S. Fairfield, *The Streets of London* (Macmillan, 1983)
Judith Flanders, *The Victorian City* (Atlantic Books, 2012)
Bryant Lillywhite, *London Signs* (Allen & Unwin, 1972)

Key

- * a personal forename or surname belonging to a builder, developer or early owner, whose exact identity is unknown; or sometimes a member of his family
- A an aristocratic name or title with no particular Camden connection, intended to give a (maybe lowly) street a hint of gentility
- G a geographical name, typically of an English town or village, whose significance (if any) is unknown
- G/* a name that could be either a place name or personal surname
- G/A a name that might be either geographical or an aristocratic title
- PH a name derived from an adjacent public house, inn, tavern or alehouse (often remaining in use well after the hostelry's demise)
- R a rustic-sounding 'advertising' or 'estate agents' name, meant to attract house buyers with a suggestion of semi-rurality – such fabrications often combining a tree or flower with an old word for a field or wood, e.g. 'croft' or 'hurst'
- U significance (if any) unknown; occasionally added is a tentative suggestion (on no actual evidence) as to a possible eponym, such speculations being prefixed with a bracketed question mark

Countless websites and other online resources, including https://www.maps.thehunthouse.com/Streets/New_to_Old_Abolished_London_Street_Names.htm#L

With thanks also to Steve Denford, Camden History Society research team leader

ABBEY¹

- Abbey Place† (off Little Coram Street)

The seat of the Duke of BEDFORD¹ is WOBURN Abbey in Bedfordshire.

ABBEY²; ABBOT

- **Abbey Road**, NW8
- **Abbot's Place**, NW6 (← Abbot's Road, 1939)
- Abbey Lane (†→ Kilburn Vale Estate, NW6)
- Abbey Mews† (← Albert Mews)

Nearby Kilburn PRIORY¹ was originally subordinate to Westminster Abbey. Its lands, known as Abbey Farm, were bought in 1819 by Fulk GREVILLLE² Howard.

ABERDARE

- **Aberdare Gardens**, NW6

Henry Bruce (1815-95), 1st Baron Aberdare, was a Liberal politician, Home Secretary (1868-73) and a popular reformer of the licensing laws. He died in 1895 when the road was being built.

ABINGDON^G

- **Abingdon Close**, NW1

A seemingly random 1958 naming after the Berkshire (now Oxfordshire) town.

ACHILLES

- **Achilles Road**, NW6

One of West Hampstead's 'Greek Roads', developed from 1887 and named after prominent characters in the Trojan Wars (cf. AGAMEMNON, AJAX and ULYSSES).

ACOL

- **Acol Road**, NW6

A village on the Isle of Thanet where the POWELL-COTTON family owned land. The Acol Bridge Club was at 15 Acol Road in the 1930s and some of its members originated the Acol bidding system.

ACRE^U

- Acre Place (→ Waite's Place†)

ACTON¹

- **Acton Street**, WC1

The street was begun, after 1776, by the SWINTON brothers on a field called Acton Meadow.

ACTON²^U

- Acton Place (→ pt Camden Road, NW1)

ADAM¹

- Adam's Row (→ pt Hampstead Road, NW1)
- Adam & Eve Yard† (off the above)

The Row was close to the C18/C19 Adam & Eve tavern and tea gardens. (There was a second establishment of the same name at Old St Pancras, see EVE.)

ADAM²^U

- Adam's Terrace (→ pt Camden High St, NW1)

ADAMSON

- **Adamson Road**, NW3

The eponymous Mr Adamson was reputedly a contractor or architect to ETON College.

ADDEN^{*}

- Adden Place (†→ King's Cross Station)

ADELAIDE

- **Adelaide Road**, NW3
- Adelaide Road North (→ Hilgrove Road, NW6)

The former was laid out in 1830 and named in honour of the newly-crowned Queen Adelaide (1792-1849), who in 1818 had married the future King WILLIAM IV. The Adelaide Tavern was one of the road's first buildings.

ADELINE

- **Adeline Place**, WC1 (← Caroline Street, 1938)

Adeline Marie RUSSELL¹ (1852-1920), a daughter of Lord SOMERS, was the wife of the 10th Duke of BEDFORD¹ and an advocate of penal reform.

ADMIRAL

- **Admiral's Walk**, NW3 (← pt The Grove, 1949)

Admiral's House, the road's principal building, was long wrongly thought to have been home to Admiral Matthew Barton, who actually lived on Rosslyn Hill. It was a Lieutenant Fountain North (1775-1811) who lived in the house, and adapted its roof to resemble the deck of a ship.

AFRICA^{PH}

- Africa Place† (off Ossulston Street, NW1)

The adjoining C19 pub was called the African Chief.

AGAMEMNON

- **Agamemnon Road**, NW6

Another of the 'Greek Roads' named after characters in the Trojan Wars (cf. ACHILLES, AJAX and ULYSSES).

AGAR

- **Agar Grove**, NW1 (1938 ← St Paul's Road)
- **Agar Place**, NW1 (pt ← Camden Cottages Mews)

In 1810, 'Counsellor' William Agar, KC, bought the St Pancras estate and built a mansion called Elm Lodge. In 1840, after his death, his widow leased land for building to working-class men. Unpaved and with inadequate drainage, the partly self-built suburb they created became widely regarded (perhaps unfairly) as a dreadful slum. Agar Town was swept away in the ↯

1860s to make way for the MIDLAND Railway's approaches to St Pancras. The present 'Agar' streets lie just to the north of former Agar Town, and were actually built on Lord Camden's estate.

AGINCOURT

- **Agincourt Road**, NW3

Laid out in 1878, one of two streets named, for reasons unknown, after English victories over the French during the Hundred Year's War – in this case, Henry V's victory at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415 (cf. CRESSY; ST CRISPIN).

AINGER

- **Ainger Mews**, NW3
- **Ainger Road**, NW3 (← Windsor Road, 1882)

Arthur Campbell Ainger was an assistant master at ETON, and a writer of hymns who also wrote the school song. His father was Rev. Thomas Ainger (1799-1863), the popular vicar of Hampstead, who in 1846 had founded the local Provident Dispensary for the poor.

AINSWORTH

- **Ainsworth Way**, NW6

It was long believed that the historical novelist Harrison Ainsworth (1805-82) had lived in 1834 in The Elms, a house hereabouts attached to Shoot-up Hill Farm. Recent research has shown that he actually stayed at Elm Lodge, a house on the site of the State cinema in Kilburn High Road, and that it was there he wrote his best-known novel, *Rookwood*, based on the exploits of highwayman Dick Turpin.

AJAX

- **Ajax Road**, NW6

Yet another of the 'Greek Roads', named after a hero of the Trojan Wars (cf. ACHILLES, AGAMEMNON and ULYSSES).

AKENSIDE

- **Akenside Road**, NW3

Mark Akenside (1721-70) was a poet and doctor, who became chief physician at St Thomas's Hospital, and lived at North End. He failed to establish himself in general practice because of his 'poetic hauteur'. 'Hampstead air is fatal to nothing except the prosperity of physicians', he said.

ALAND

- **Aland Road** (→ pt Weedington Road → pt Talacre Road, NW5)

A name inspired by the Crimean War and borrowed from the Åland archipelago on the Baltic, where in 1855 the British fleet destroyed the strategically important Russian fortress of Bomarsund. Today's No.84 Talacre Road, now flats, long housed an Admiral Napier pub.

ALBANY

- **Albany Street**, NW1 (pt ← Upper Albany Street ← Clarence Street)
- **Little Albany Street**, NW1
- Albany Mews (→ Peto Place, NW1)
- Albany Place (→ Redhill Place†, NW1)
- Albany Terrace (→ pt Marylebone Rd, NW1)

All located on the *CROWN ESTATE*. Frederick Augustus (1763-1827), the 2nd son of George III and brother to the Prince REGENT, was Duke of YORK & Albany.

ALBERT

- **Albert Street**, NW1 (pt ← Mornington Grove; pt ← Gloucester Street, 1882)
- **Albert Terrace**, NW1
- **Albert Terrace Mews**, NW1
- Albert Cottages (→ pt Camden Street, NW1)
- Albert Mews (→ Abbey Mews, NW6†)
- Albert Road (← Primrose Hill Road, c.1840; pt ← Barrow Hill Place; → Prince Albert Rd, NW1/NW8)
- Albert Road (→ Holtham Road, NW6†)
- Albert Street (→ Lyme Street, NW1)
- Albert Terrace (→ Lyme Terrace, NW1)
- Albert Terrace (→ pt York Way, N7)
- Albert Terrace (→ pt Belsize Road, NW6)
- Albert Villas (†→ Silverbirch Walk, NW3)

Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel (1819-61), Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was the beloved husband of Queen VICTORIA.

ALBION

- Albion Road (→ Harben Road, NW6)

Patriotically named, Albion being an alternative name, often used poetically, for the island of Great Britain.

ALDENHAM

- **Aldenham Street**, NW1 (pt ← Grenville Street & Upper Grenville Street, 1867)

The original, now extinct eastern part of the street lay on the BREWERS' estate, 20 acres of land bequeathed in 1575 by the brewer Richard PLATT¹, to endow a public school in Aldenham (Herts.), his birthplace. This still exists as an independent co-educational school.

ALDRED^U

- **Aldred Road**, NW6

[?] Aldred was the Archbishop of York who in 1066 crowned William the Conqueror, and the road dates from 1868, two years after the octocentenary. Another street, in Southwark, was likewise named at about the same time.

ALDRICH

- Aldrich Road (→ pt Bartholomew Road, NW5)
- Aldrich Yard† (off the above)

The north-south section of Bartholomew Road was briefly named Henry Aldrich (1648-1710), a composer of songs and anthems, Dean of *CHRIST CHURCH OXFORD*, and reputedly the architect of the college's PECKWATER Quad.

ALDWYCH

- Aldewychstrate or Via de Aldewych (→ Drury Lane, WC2)

Meaning 'old settlement', 'old port' or 'old trading-place', the Lane's ancient names recalled the Anglo-Saxon riverside settlement of *Lundenwic*, established by the early 7th century upstream of the abandoned Roman city of Londinium.

ALEXANDRA

- **Alexandra Road**, NW6 (most → Rowley Way, NW6; pt → Langtry Road, NW6)
- **Alexandra Place**, NW8 (←† Loudoun Rd Mews)

The Road dates from soon after the marriage of Princess Alexandra of Denmark (1844-1925) to the Prince of Wales, the future Edward VII, in 1863.

ALFRED¹

- **Alfred Mews**, W1 (← North Crescent Mews)
- **Alfred Place**, WC1
- Alfred Street (← Thornhaugh Street → pt Huntley Street, WC1)

Alfred was the first name of the son of Tottenham Court Road builder John Waddilove.

ALFRED²

- Alfred Terrace (→ pt Back Lane, NW3)

Lord Alfred Paget (1816-88), soldier, courtier and Liberal politician, owned land here.

ALFRED³

- Alfred Mews (→ Railway Mews†)

Alfred William Maitland FITZROY (1850-1930) became the 8th Duke of GRAFTON.

ALFRED⁴ *

- Alfred Cottages (→ pt Camden Street, NW1)
- Alfred Terrace (→ pt Back Lane, NW3)

ALLCROFT

- **Allcroft Road**, NW5 (pt ← Langford Road, 1879)
- Allcroft Road† (pt ← Church Road; → pt Wellesley Road, NW5)

John Derby Allcroft (1821-93), of Stokesay Court in Shropshire, was a wealthy glove manufacturer. A major benefactor of St Martin's Church, Gospel Oak, and its ↗

associated schools and vicarage, he donated £45,000 to fund their construction – in what was at first called Church Road but was later renamed as the northern end of Allcroft Road. This is now part of Wellesley Road. Before post-WWII redevelopment, Allcroft Road ran southward to Queen's Crescent and beyond, where its name now applies only to its southerly rump.

ALLENSBURY

- **Allensbury Place**, NW1

Allensbury was one name given to the sometime property of St Bartholomew's Hospital underlying the modern Maiden Lane Estate. The land was demised c.1168-81 by William de Belmeis, canon of St Paul's, to Stephen Albus of the Priory of St Bartholomew's. In 1249-50, the name was recorded as *Alkichesbury*.

ALMA

- **Alma Street**, NW5
- Alma Terrace (→ St George's Road, 1874)

The Battle of the River Alma on 20 September 1854 was the first engagement in the Crimean War and an indecisive victory for the Allies. Alma Street is in Kentish Town's 'Crimean' area, developed in the mid-1850s. For other Crimea-related names, see ALAND, CATHCART, INKERMANN, RAGLAN and WILLES.

ALPHA

- Alpha Place (→ pt Raglan Street, NW5)

The first letter of the Greek alphabet was used to name the first part of a new development to be built.

ALVANLEY

- **Alvanley Gardens**, NW6

Named in 1914 after Richard Pepper (1745-1804), 1st Baron Alvanley, who was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and lived at Froggnal Hall. His title derived from the family's seat in Cheshire.

AMBRIDGE

- Ambridge Cottages (→ pt Sandy Road, NW3)

The Ambridges were a longstanding Hampstead family.

AMPTHILL

- **Amphill Square** (†→ pt Amphill Square Estate, NW1)

Now only a postal address. Amphill Park (Beds.) was bought in 1841 by the Duke of BEDFORD¹, already the owner of nearby HOUGHTON House. The diplomat Lord Odo Russell, a grandson of the 6th Duke, was created 1st Baron Amphill in 1881.

AMPTON

- **Ampton Place**, WC1 (← Frederick Place, 1937)
- **Ampton Street**, WC1 (pt ← Ampton Place, 1885)

Ampton Hall, near Bury St Edmunds, was the ancestral home of the CALTHORPE family (cf. PAKENHAM).

ANDREW BORDE

- Andrew Borde Street† (off St Giles High St, WC2)

A Carthusian monk turned physician, Andrew Boorde (c.1490-1549) was the Suffragan Bishop of Chichester in 1521. He travelled widely on the continent, and is credited by some with introducing rhubarb into Britain. He was also the last occupant, in 1547, of the Master's House of ST GILES Hospital. The short street, created only in the 1960s, has been lost in the reconstruction of Tottenham Court Road Station for Crossrail.

ANGEL

- **Angel Yard**, N6
- **Angel Row** (→ pt Highgate High Street, N6)

Still in business today, the Angel Inn was in existence by 1610 and has been known thus since at least 1669.

ANGLERS

- **Anglers Lane**, NW5

The lane once ran down to a small bridge across the River Fleet at a spot that was popular with fishermen. At the top of the lane is the Victorian rebuild (now a restaurant) of the public house recorded as the Compleat Angler in 1725 and later called the (Jolly) Anglers.

ANTRIM

- **Antrim Grove**, NW3 (← pt Antrim St, 1895)
- **Antrim Road**, NW3 (ditto)

Presumably named after the Ulster county, though for reasons unknown.

ARCADIAN

- **Arcadian Cottages** (→ pt Castlehaven Road, NW1)

Despite their name, the 1840s semis were described by Charles Booth in 1889 as 'shabby-looking'.

ARCH

- **Arch Row** (→ pt Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2)

An archway on the west side of the Fields once gave access to former Duke (later Sardinia) Street.

ARCHER *

- **Archer Street** (→ Curnock Street†, NW1)

ARCTIC

- **Arctic Street**, NW5 (← Franklin Street, 1937)

Renamed by association with Sir John Franklin (1786-1847), the Arctic explorer lost with his crew while searching for the North West Passage.

ARDWICK

- **Ardwick Road**, NW2

Major Ardwick Burgess, who developed the road, was the son of Henry BURGESS. His father had purchased the manor of Ardwick, now a district of Manchester.

ARGYLE

- **Argyle Square**, WC1
- **Argyle Street**, WC1 (pt ← Manchester Street, 1938)
- **Argyle Walk**, WC1 (← Sion Terrace, Argyle Place & North Place)

Probably named, like adjacent streets, after a prominent peer, in this case the Duke of Argyll (*sic*).

ARIEL

- **Ariel Road**, NW6 (← Ariel Street & Spencer Terrace, 1885)

The allusion could be either literary or astronomical, Ariel being both a character in Shakespeare's *The Tempest* and a satellite of Uranus.

ARKWRIGHT

- **Arkwright Road**, NW3

A northern-sounding name of unknown significance. The industrialist Sir Richard Arkwright (1732-92) was a pioneer of the factory system.

ARLIDGE

- **Arlidge's Yard** (→ Bleeding Heart Yard, EC1)

The yard was laid out in the 1680s by Abraham Arlidge, leasing the old dung hill of ELY Palace where pigs kept by locals were foraged. A member (and later Master) of the Carpenters' Company, he went on to build 372 houses in HATTON Garden.

ARLINGTON

- **Arlington Road**, NW1 (← Arlington Street & Grove Street, 1876)

Isabella Bennet, heiress to Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington (Harlington, Middx), who held the lease of Tottenhall manor, was betrothed, aged 5, to Henry FITZROY, an illegitimate son of Charles II and Barbara Palmer, Duchess of CLEVELAND. Through the eventual marriage of Isabella and Henry in 1679, the copyhold of the manor of Tottenhall (see TOTTENHAM) came into the possession of the FitzRoy family.

ARTHUR¹

- **Arthur Street** (→ Cubitt Street, WC1)

Arthur Gough-Calthorpe (fl.1825) was a brother of George, 3rd Baron CALTHORPE.

ARTHUR²

- Arthur Street (→ Earnshaw Street, WC2)
- Arthur Street (→ Healey Street, NW1)

Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert (1850-1942) was the 7th child and 3rd son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. See also PRINCE ARTHUR.

ARTHUR³

- Arthur Grove (→ Elaine Grove, NW5)

Though the significance of the original name is unknown, the renaming was after a character in Arthurian legend.

ASCHAM

- **Ascham Street**, NW5

Roger Ascham (1514/15-68), author and tutor to Queen Elizabeth I, was a patron of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge.

ASHBY

- Ashby Street† (off Suffolk Street West†)

Castle Ashby House in Northamptonshire is an ancestral seat of the Earls (later Marquesses) of NORTHAMPTON, one of whose London estates was in Clerkenwell.

ASHDOWN

- **Ashdown Crescent**, NW5
- Ashdown Street†, NW5

Edwin Ashdown, of Malden Crescent, owned the land on which former Ashdown Street was built.

ASHLIN *

- Ashlin Place† (off Drury Lane, WC2)

ASMARA

- **Asmara Road**, NW2

Now called Asmera, the capital city of Eritrea was one of the East African places visited by Major Percy *POWELL-COTTON*.

ASPERN

- **Aspern Grove**, NW3

An inexplicable modern name, unless a misspelling of 'aspen'. Belsize Wood Nature Reserve is nearby.

ASSEMBLY

- Assembly Row (→ Falkland Place, NW5)

First recorded in 1721, and still extant, the (rebuilt) Assembly House public house is adjacent.

ATHLONE

- **Athlone Street**, NW5 (← Litcham Street, 1933)

Athlone House, a St Pancras Housing Association block of flats, was opened on 19 July 1933 by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

AUDEN

- **Auden Place**, NW1 (←† Railway Cottages)

The poet W.H. Auden (1907-73) actually lodged in the 1930s in Upper Park Road, NW3. Published in his school magazine in 1922 was a poem by the teenaged Auden, entitled *Evening and Night on Primrose Hill*.

AUGUSTA

- Augusta Street† (off Harmood Street, NW1)

Lady Augusta FITZROY (d.1839) was a daughter of Augustus, 3rd Duke of GRAFTON, and so a niece of the 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON.

AUGUSTUS

- **Augustus Street**, NW1
- Augustus Square† (off same)

Built on the *CROWN ESTATE*. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773-1843), was the 6th son of George III and brother to the Prince REGENT. He was Princess Victoria's favourite uncle.

AVENUE¹

- **Avenue Close**, NW8
- **Avenue Road**, NW3/NW8

The latter was originally designed as a broad, well-treed northern approach to Regent's Park.

AVENUE²

- Avenue Parade (→ pt Finchley Road, NW3)

Adjacent Avenue Mansions were advertised in 1897 as part of the 'Avenue Estate'.

BACK¹

- **Back Hill**, EC1 (← Windmill Street ← Hockley-in-the-Hole)

The Hill, running down to a depression formed by the River Fleet, was once described as being at 'the backside of Holborn'.

BACK²

- **Back Lane**, NW3 (pt ← Alfred Terrace ← Garden Place)
- Back Walk (→ Pancras Walk → pt Cheney Road†, NW1)

Streets running respectively behind Hampstead High Street and Old St Pancras Road.

BACON

- **Bacon's Lane**, N6

Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626), lawyer, politician and philosopher, died on a winter visit to nearby Arundel House. Legend has it that he had caught a chill after successfully freezing, by stuffing it with snow, a chicken he had bought in Swain's Lane. The bird's ghost is said to have been heard squawking in nearby Pond Square. See also VERULAM.

BAGLEY

- **Bagley Walk**, N1C

From the mid-1870s, a warehouse in king's cross goods yard was occupied by Yorkshire-based bottle makers and glass merchants Bagley and Co. From 1991-2003 their premises served as the well-known Bagley's nightclub.

BAGNIGGE WELLS

- Bagnigge Wells Road (→ King's Cross Rd, WC1)
- Bagnigge Wells Terrace (→ pt of same)

Pronounced 'Bagnij'. The location was once referred to as Bagnalls Marsh or Bagley's Common. Straddling the River FLEET, the spa was opened in 1756 after the discovery there of medicinal waters. With its grotto, fountain and fish pond, its tea arbours and bun-house, its skittle alley and bowling green, and a Long Room with an organ for concerts, it was regarded in the C18 as the height of gentility. But in the C19 the spa declined into a resort of the lower classes and it closed in 1841.

BAINBRIDGE

- **Bainbridge Street**, WC1

Henry Bainbridge began the development of Pitaunce Croft (the future St Giles 'Rookery' area) in the 1670s. His daughters, Mary, Sara and Jane had respectively married William MAYNARD, Nicholas BUCKERIDGE and Simon DYOTT.

BAKER

- **Baker's Passage**, NW3 (← Baker's Row)

So named, according to one improbable theory, because 'Mr Baker the Curate once rode his horse down it'. The name was more likely a reference to the baker's shop of Mr Burck at adjacent 59 Hampstead High Street.

BALDWIN

- **Baldwin's Gardens**, EC1
- Baldwin's Court† (off the above)
- Baldwin's Square† (ditto)

Richard Baldwin (born c.1561) was both Treasurer of the Middle Temple and Keeper of the Queen's Gardens. His descendant, Baldwyn Higgins, sold the Holborn garden to the Barons LEIGH¹.

BALMORE

- **Balmore Street**, N19 (← Colva Street, 1907)

Landlords complained that the Colva name was preventing them from letting. Balmore, the name of several Scottish villages, may have been chosen as an alternative to the then overworked 'Balmoral'.

BAPTIST

- **Baptist Gardens**, NW5 (← St John's Gdns, 1937)

In view of the former name, a reference not to the nonconformist denomination, but to St John the Baptist.

BARBON

- **Barbon Close**, WC1 (← pt Ormond Yard, post-WWII)

Dr Nicholas Barbon (1623-98) was a physician, an utterly ruthless property developer, and a pioneer of fire insurance in the wake of the Great Fire. His developments, sometimes left unfinished, included streets on either side of Theobalds Road. His laying out of Red Lion Square in 1684 prompted a pitched battle between his workmen, armed with bricks, and the angry lawyers of GRAY'S INN.

BARBY

- **Barby Avenue** (→ Oakhill Avenue, NW3)

Now in Barby Road, on the outskirts of Rugby, is a house called Fitzjohns, built in 1894 as a country retreat for Sir Spencer *MARYON-WILSON*.

BARCLAY

- **Barclay Street†** (off Aldenham Street, NW1)

Built on the BREWERS' estate. The brewers Barclay, Perkins & Co., founded in 1616 and known by that name from 1781, eventually merged in 1955 with Courage.

BARKER

- **Barker Drive**, NW1

The modern access road takes its name from the socialist Tom Barker (1887-1970). Born in New Zealand, he was an internationally active trade unionist, and served as Labour Mayor of Camden (1958-59).

BARLEY^U

- **Barley Court†** (off Smart's Buildings, WC2)

BARLOW

- **Barlow Road**, NW6

Part of the West End Sidings development. Civil engineer William Henry Barlow (1812-1902) was the designer of the arch-roofed train shed at the MIDLAND Railway's St Pancras Station. (Cf. BRASSEY)

BARN*

- **Barn's Yard†** (off Gray's Inn Road)

BARNBY

- **Barnby Street**, NW1 (← Bedford Street, 1896)

Sir Joseph Barnby (1838-96) was an eminent organist, and choral conductor and composer, best remembered for his part-song *Sweet and Low*.

BARRINGTON

- **Barrington Close**, NW5

Named after a Somerset village, and part of an estate where the blocks of flats likewise have Somerset names. That county had been chosen by St Pancras Council as the source for post-WWII block names in this part of the borough.

BARROW HILL

- Barrow Hill Place (→ pt Prince Albert Road, NW1/NW8)

Once also known as Little PRIMROSE HILL, and at an elevation of 188ft, Barrow Hill is the site of a reservoir constructed by the West Middlesex Water Company in 1825-28, with a capacity of 4¾ million gallons.

BARTER

- **Barter Street**, WC1 (← Silver Street & Market Street, 1937)

On the site of the C17/C18 Bloomsbury MARKET¹, and with a name alluding to market activity.

BARTHOLOMEW

- **Bartholomew Road**, NW5 (pt ← Aldrich Road, 1875)
- **Bartholomew Villas**, NW5

A 12-acre estate, here, was bequeathed in 1667, by William Cleave, a City haberdasher, to the Priory and Hospital of St Bartholomew, better known as Barts.

BASSETT

- **Bassett Street**, NW5 (← Winchester St, 1867)

George Bassett was land agent to Lord SOUTHAMPTON², and an owner of brickfields on his own account.

BATAVIA

- Batavia Villas (→ pt Sumatra Road, NW6)

Batavia, now Jakarta, was the capital of the Dutch East Indies (cf. SUMATRA).

BATH¹

- Little Bath Street (→ pt Eyre Street Hill, EC1)

Great Bath Street, its continuation (now in Islington), led to the Cold Bath, converted in 1697 by Walter Baynes, for medical treatment, from a disused 'antient conduit and spring'. Later offering both cold and warm baths, the building survived until 1886/87.

BATH²

- Bath Place, New Road (→ pt Euston Rd, NW1)
- Bath Row[†] (off Brook Street[†])
- Cold Bath Passage[†] (off Bath Place)

Advertised in 1785 was another Cold Bath, 'in the New Road ... near the ADAM and Eve Tea Garden, ... in fine order for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, ... supplied from as fine a spring as any in the kingdom'.

BEATTY

- **Beatty Street**, NW1 (← Nelson Street, 1937)

Renamed either after Sir William Beatty FRS (1773-1842), the Irish naval surgeon who witnessed the death of Lord NELSON aboard the *Victory* at the Battle of TRAFALGAR; or after Admiral Lord Beatty (1871-1936), naval commander-in-chief during WWI.

BEAUCHAMP

- **Beauchamp Street**, EC1

Beauchamp Court, near Alcester (Warwickshire), was the birthplace in 1554 of Fulke GREVILLE¹.

BEAULIEU

- Beaulieu Avenue (→ Perceval Avenue, NW3)

Did the name refer to the Hampshire village, or was it simply intended to mean 'beautiful place'?

BEAUMONT

- **Beaumont Place**, WC1 (←[†] Southampton Pl.)

A 'cow lier' here was leased in 1791 to Joseph Beaumont, a local builder.

BEDFORD¹

- **Bedford Avenue**, WC1 (†← Caroline Mews & Tavistock Street, 1896)
- **Bedford Passage**, W1
- **Bedford Place**, WC1
- **Bedford Square**, WC1
- **Bedford Way**, WC1 (← Upper Bedford Place, 1938; ← Bedford Place North)
- Bedford Place (→ pt Hampstead Road, NW1)
- Bedford Street (→ Bayley Street, WC1)
- Bedford Street (→ Barnby Street, NW1)
- Upper Bedford Mews (→ Upper Montague Mews[†])

The Duke of Bedford is the head of the RUSSELL¹ family, which acquired the manor of BLOOMSBURY in 1669, on the marriage of William Russell, son of the 5th Earl (later Duke) of Bedford, to Rachel, heiress of the 4th Earl of SOUTHAMPTON¹. His mansion, renamed Bedford House, Southamptons, was demolished c.1800, and development of the Bloomsbury estate for housing continued, to be fully complete only c.1840. Much of Bloomsbury is still part of the Bedford Estates. The Russells also owned Culver Meadow in what we call Fitzrovia, hence the few family-related names there. And also the detached FIG's Mead estate between Somers and Camden Towns, developed as Bedford New Town, which was first planned in 1826 but finished only in 1859. Many Camden street names derive from the names or titles of Russell family members, or from ducal properties in various parts of the country – including estates at WOBURN and elsewhere in Bedfordshire, in Bucks. ↯

and Northants., in the Fens near Peterborough , and around TAVISTOCK in west Devon. Other names with Russell-family connections are

ABBAY¹, ADELIN, AMPHILL, BIRCHMORE, BURY, BYNG, CAROLINE², CHENIES, CRAWLEY, CROWDALE, DUKE¹, ENDSLEIGH, EVERSOLT, FRANCIS¹, GEORGIANA¹, GOLDINGTON, GORDON, GOWER, HARRINGTON², HERBRAND, HOUGHTON, HURDWICK, KEPPEL¹, KINGSTON RUSSELL, LIDLINGTON, MILLBROOK, OAKLEY, RIDGMOUNT, RUSSELL¹, SOUTHAMPTON¹, STIBBINGTON, STREATHAM, TAVITON, THORNEY, THORNHAUGH, TORRINGTON, WERRINGTON, WRIOHESLEY.

BEDFORD²

- **Bedford Row**, WC1 (pt ← Warwick Place)
- Bedford Court (→ Harpur Mews†, WC1)
- Bedford Street (→ Sandland Street, WC1)

When Sir William HARPUR (or Harper) died in 1573, he left 13 acres and 1 rood of meadow land in 'Conduit Shott' (Holborn) to provide dowries for girls in his native town of Bedford, and to endow a grammar school he had refounded there. Bedford Row was built, in part, on Bedford Charity land, as was adjacent Bedford Street. The Harpur Trust, the Bedford Charity's successor, is today among Britain's 200 largest charities.

BEDFORD³ G/A

- Bedford Street (→ Vine Hill, EC1)

BELGRAVE; BELGROVE

- **Belgrave Street**, WC1 (← Belgrave Street, 1938)

The original name, on which the present one is a variant, presumably alluded to aristocratic Belgravia. Viscount Belgrave a subsidiary title of the Marquess of Westminster, derived from an historic village adjoining his country seat, Eaton Hall in Cheshire.

BELL¹

- Bell Court (→ Brooke's Court, EC1)

Formed out of the yard of an erstwhile Bell Inn.

BELL² U

- Bell Court, *aka* The Bells† (off Drury Lane, WC2)

BELL³

- Bell Terrace (→ pt Springfield Lane, NW6)

Dating back to 1600, and since rebuilt, the Old Bell public house is still trading on Kilburn High Road nearby.

BELLEVUE

- Bellevue Cottages (→ pt Camden St, 1863)

Disingenuously promising a 'beautiful view'.

BELLGATE^U

- **Bellgate Mews**, NW5

BELLINA

- **Bellina Mews**, NW5
- Bellina Villas (→ pt Fortess Road, NW5)

Possibly a diminutive of the Italian *Bella*. A Bellina House on Fortess Road once adjoined. The Mews is a 1990s development on the site of a factory built in its grounds.

BELMONT

- **Belmont Street**, NW1

Built over the grounds of Belmont House, a 3-bay villa in Chalk Farm Road, built for George Murray in 1818, with substantial grounds to the rear and stabling for six horses and carriages. Belmont Street was built over the grounds in 1861.

BELSIZE

- **Belsize Avenue**, NW3
- **Belsize Court Garages**, NW3
- **Belsize Crescent**, NW3 (← Prince Consort Road, 1873)
- **Belsize Grove**, NW3 (pt ← Haverstock Terr.)
- **Belsize Lane**, NW3
- **Belsize Mews**, NW3
- **Belsize Park**, NW3
- **Belsize Park Gardens**, NW3 (pt ← St Margaret's Road)
- **Belsize Park Mews**, NW3
- **Belsize Place**, NW3
- **Belsize Road**, NW6 (pts ← Upton Road & Albert Terrace)
- **Belsize Square**, NW3 (← St Peter's Road North & South, by 1866)
- **Belsize Terrace**, NW3
- Belsize Parade (→ pt Haverstock Hill, NW3)
- Belsize Terrace (→ pt Belsize Lane)

The name derives from the French *bel assis*, meaning 'beautifully situated'. Belsize, an estate within the manor of Hampstead, was bequeathed in 1317 to Westminster Abbey. Belsize House was in place by 1496, rebuilt in 1663 and again in the mid-C18, and eventually demolished in 1853. The Belsize Park name originally applied only to the mansion's extensive grounds, but now relates to a wider area, built up mostly in the second half of the C19 and later blessed with an eponymous Tube station. The more westerly Belsize Road linked Kilburn with the Belsize estate.

BELTON

- Belton Street (→ Old Belton Street)
- New Belton Street (†→ pt Endell Street, WC2)
- Old Belton Street (ditto)

Belton Street was laid out in 1683 by Sir John BROWNLOW² of Belton House, near Grantham. When it was later extended, the 'Old' and 'New' prefixes were added to distinguish the street's two halves.

BENHAM

- **Benham's Place**, NW3

Developed in 1813 by William Benham, a grocer and cheesemonger in Hampstead High Street.

BENNETT^U

- Bennett Street (→ pt Rathbone Street, W1)

[?] Possibly recalling Henry Benet (1618-85), 1st Earl of ARLINGTON, the father-in-law of Henry FITZROY.

BENTLEY

- Bentley's Rents (→ Fulwood Place, WC1)

Richard Bentley (d.1572/73) lined an old cart track with houses to accommodate GRAY'S INN students. The property passed to his son Thomas, and then to Sir George FULWOOD.

BERGHOLT

- **Bergholt Mews**, NW1

East Bergholt (Suffolk) was, perhaps incidentally, the birthplace of the painter John Constable, actually a Hampstead resident.

BERKLEY

- **Berkley Grove**, NW1
- **Berkley Road**, NW1 (pt ← Norfolk Terrace)

Originally spelt 'Berkeley' and presumably meant to add a touch of Mayfair elegance to the area.

BERNARD¹

- **Bernard Street**, WC1
- Bernard Mews †(off Little Guilford Street)

Sir Thomas Bernard (1750-1818) was Treasurer and then Vice-President of the FOUNDLING Hospital, 1795-1806.

BERNARD² *

- Bernard Street (→ Chamberlain Street, NW1)

BERRIDGE

- **Berridge Mews**, NW6

A 1990s development on the site of Berridge House, built by the National Society as a training college for teachers of domestic science, and opened in 1909. It took its name from Richard Berridge, who left a large sum of money in his will for technical education. On the college's merger with another in 1964, Berridge House was sold, to be pulled down two years later.

BERRY^U

- Berry Court† (off Portpool Lane, EC1)

BERTRAM *

- **Bertram Street**, N19

Named in 1865, but Bertram's identity is unknown.

BESWICK

- **Beswick Mews**, NW6

Lying on the 'POTTERIES' Estate, and so named after a well-known manufacturer of pottery.

BETTERTON

- **Betterton Street**, WC2 (← Brownlow St, 1877)

Thomas Betterton (c.1635-1710), the son of an under-cook to Charles I, became the pre-eminent actor-manager in Restoration England, and leader of the United Company at Drury Lane. Samuel Pepys described him as 'the best actor in the world', and he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

BICKERTON

- Bickerton Terrace (→ pt Southampton Road, NW5)

Bickerton Hill, in Cheshire, is near Malpas, the parish where Rev. Charles THURLOW² was vicar.

BIDBOROUGH

- **Bidborough Street**, WC1 (pt ← Claremont Place)

On the SKINNERS' estate. A large estate at Bidborough, near TONBRIDGE, was owned by Sir Thomas Smith or Smythe (1558-1625), a grandson of Sir Andrew JUDD. In his Will, Smith made various bequests for the benefit of Tonbridge School, to be administered by the Skinners' Company. His Will also provided for the weekly distribution of fourpenny loaves to the six poorest churchgoers in Bidborough and SPELDHURST. And, at one time, admission to Tonbridge School was limited to boys from either the town or one of those two rural parishes.

BILLY FURY

- **Billy Fury Way**, NW6

The footpath was named in 2010 after a public poll. Billy Fury (Ronald Wycherley, 1940-83), the pop singer of the Fifties and Sixties, rehearsed and recorded at the Decca Studios in nearby Broadhurst Gardens.

BIRCHINGTON

- **Birchington Road**, NW6

Located on the edge of the village of Birchington-on-Sea, on the Isle of Thanet in northeast Kent, is QUEX Park, the POWELL-COTTON family home.

BIRCHMORE

- Birchmore Place/Terrace† (off Cardington Street, NW1)

The manor of Birchmore, adjoining WOBURN village in Bedfordshire, was a property of the Duke of BEDFORD¹.

BIRCHWOOD^R

- **Birchwood Drive**, NW3

BIRD-IN-HAND

- **Bird-in-Hand Yard**, NW3

The eponymous public house was the terminus of the omnibus services from Hampstead to Charing Cross and the City in Victorian times. The low covered entrance to its yard was notoriously hazardous to the horse-bus drivers.

BIRKENHEAD

- **Birkenhead Street**, WC1 (← Liverpool St, 1938)

Renamed after the city of Liverpool's Merseyside neighbour.

BISHAM

- **Bisham Gardens**, N6

Bisham House stood on the site. Richard Hodges, a founder governor of Highgate School and a distinguished hydrographic surveyor, was the occupier in 1553. The substantial Tudor house, set back from Highgate High Street, was demolished in 1884.

BISHOP

- **Bishop's Court**, WC2

On the site of the medieval palace of the Bishops of CHICHESTER¹.

BISHOP'S HEAD^{PH}

- **Bishop's Head Court**† (off Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

BLACK BULL^{PH}

- **Black Bull Yard**† (off Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

BLACK DOG^{PH}

- **Black Dog Lane** (→ Maiden Lane York Way, N1/N7)

A Black Dog tavern once stood at the Highgate end of the lane, on the site of St Joseph's RC Church.

BLACK HORSE^{PH}

- **Black Horse Yard** (→ Evelyn Yard, W1)
- **Black Horse Yard**† (off High Holborn, WC1)
- **Black Horse Yard**† (off Tottenham Court Road, W1)

BLACK MARY

- **Black Mary's Hole** (→ pt Bagnigge Wells Road)

Said to have been named after a 'blackmoor' woman, who lived here c.1720 in a stone-built circular hut. Another theory is that it was the location of a medieval Blessed Mary's Well, renamed after the Reformation.

BLACKBURN^U

- **Blackburn Road**, NW6

Named in 1869, possibly after William Blackburn, a locally active builder.

BLAKENEY

- **Blakeney Close**, NW1

Part of the modern Elm Village Estate on the site of former Agar Town. Perhaps coincidentally, salt marshes at Blakeney on the Norfolk coast are drained by an AGAR Creek.

BLANDFORD^G

- **Blandford Place**† (→ pt Junction Road, NW5)

Blandford Forum is a town in Dorset.

BLEEDING HEART

- **Bleeding Heart Yard**, EC1 (← Arlidge's Yard)

The present name derives from an adjacent public house, dating from 1746. Its original sign may have represented the grieving Virgin Mary, her heart pierced by five swords. The *Ingoldsby Legends* (by Rev. R H Barham, 1840) offer a more fanciful derivation: Lady Elizabeth HATTON is dancing one night in 1646 with a mysterious stranger, said to be the Devil, who whisks her away in the middle of the ball. Found lying on the cobbles next morning is her body, torn limb from limb, along with her still throbbing, bleeding heart. In the C18 the pub was invariably recorded as the Bleeding *Hart*, suggestive of a wounded male red deer. That such a creature later featured on the coat of arms of the Borough Holborn is probably a happy coincidence: a female *hind* wounded by a huntsman's arrow was the symbol of ST GILES, patron saint of the neighbouring parish of St Giles-in-the-Fields.

BLLENHEIM

- **Blenheim Terrace** (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)

Most likely referencing the spectacular Blenheim Palace at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, in turn named after the 1704 Battle of Blenheim in the War of the Spanish Succession.

BLOOMSBURY

- **Bloomsbury Court**, WC1 (← Fountain Court)
- **Bloomsbury Place**, WC1
- **Bloomsbury Square**, WC1 (← Southampton Square)
- **Bloomsbury Street**, WC1 (pt ← Plumtree Street, 1760s; pt ← Charlotte Street, 1894)
- **Bloomsbury Way**, WC1 (← Hart Street, 1938)

Bloomsbury manor was originally known as 'Blemundsbury'. In 1201, William de Blemund bought land here previously granted to Westminster Abbey. To drain the marshy ground he dug a ditch called Blemund's Dyke. With a manor house near its ↙

southeast corner, Bloomsbury manor was bequeathed by a later owner to the Charterhouse, and on the Dissolution was granted by Henry VIII to Thomas WRIOTHESLEY, later 4th Earl of SOUTHAMPTON¹. The Earl built a mansion for himself, named Southampton House and facing onto London's first square, now known as Bloomsbury Square. Nearby he created a 'little town', complete with a MARKET¹. When the 4th Earl died without male issue, his daughter inherited, and on her marriage in 1669 to William RUSSELL, son of the 5th Earl of BEDFORD¹, Bloomsbury manor passed into the ownership of the RUSSELL family. Renamed Bedford House, the mansion was pulled down c.1800 and replaced with terrace housing designed by James BURTON. Further house building ensued, much of it undertaken by Thomas CUBITT and his descendants. The development of the Bedford estate, with its famous squares, was largely completed in the 1820s but not entirely so until c.1840. Nowadays, 'Bloomsbury' is regarded as embracing an area much wider than the old manor, and extending eastward to Gray's Inn Road.

BLUE BALL ^{PH}

- Blue Ball Court† (off Tottenham Court Rd, W1)

BLUE BOAR; BLUE BOW ^{PH}

- Blue Boar Yard (→ Blue Bow Yard†, off High Holborn, WC1)
- Blue Boar Yard† (off Eagle Street, WC1)

BLUE LION ^{PH}

- Blue Lion Yard (off Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

Pre-dating 1805, the rebuilt pub is still trading.

BOADE

- **Boade's Mews**, NW3

A modern naming. Boade's Corner was the historic name for the New End area.

BOLTON¹

- Bolton Mews† (off Guilford Street, WC1)

On the site of Bolton House, successively occupied in the C18 by Lord Baltimore, the Duke of Bolton, and Lord Loughborough.

BOLTON²

- Bolton Street† (in Agar Town)

The developer, Thomas Bolton, also built the nearby Constitution pub on a plot of land he leased in 1853.

BOLTON^{3 U}

- Bolton Terrace (→ pt James Street → Jamestown Road, NW1)

BOLTON^{4 U}

- **Bolton Road**, NW6

[?] A certain Henry Bolton was the lessee of land locally.

BONNY

- **Bonny Street**, NW1 (← Brecknock St, 1871)

James Rippothonny, C19 architect and St Pancras Vestryman, was also agent for the adjacent North London Railway. His brother, George Pye Bonny, was a local restaurateur.

BOOK

- Book Mews†, WC2 (← Eight Bells Yard, post-WWII)

The mews served as the unloading bay of the former Borders bookshop in Charing Cross Road.

BOSCASTLE

- **Boscastle Road**, NW5 (← Grove Road, 1897)

According to Bebbington, the owner of the first house to be built in the road was a Cornishman, who called it 'Boscastle' after the village on the Cornish coast.

BOSWELL

- **Boswell Court**, WC1
- **Boswell Street**, WC1 (← Devonshire St, 1937)

The Court was named, not after Dr Johnson's biographer, but after Edward Boswell, a St Giles bricklayer and churchwarden. The Street was renamed after the Court.

BOUNDARY

- **Boundary Road**, NW8 (pt ← Grosvenor Road, 1868)
- Boundary Mews† (off same)

The road forms the border between the former boroughs of Hampstead and St Marylebone, and today of Camden and Westminster. The pre-1900 parish boundary was more irregular, wiggling southwestward a little to the south.

BOWL

- Bowl Yard (†→ pt Endell Street, WC2)

The associated Bowl Inn and Brewery dated from 1623. The last vestiges of the yard were swept away in 1845-46. The Bowl was one of several inns where convicts being transported to the gallows at Tyburn for execution were offered a bowl of ale, the 'St Giles Bowl' or 'Cup of Charity'.

BOWMORE ^U

- **Bowmore Walk**, NW1

BOXFORD *

- Boxford's Yard† (off Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

BOZIER *

- Bozier's Court (→ pt Tottenham Court Road, W1)

BRACKNELL

- **Bracknell Gardens**, NW3

The *MARYON WILSON* family owned an estate in the Berkshire town.

BRADSHAW *

- Bradshaw's Rents† (off Portpool Lane, EC1)

BRAMSHILL ^G

- **Bramshill Gardens**, NW5

Bramshill House in northeast Hampshire is a Grade-I listed Jacobean mansion.

BRANCH

- **Branch Hill**, NW3

Originally a 'branch route' from Hampstead to Child's Hill.

BRANSDALE

- **Bransdale Close**, NW6

Like all the blocks of flats on the Kilburn Vale Estate, the Close takes the name of an English valley, in this case in the North Yorkshire Moors.

BRANTOME

- Brantome Place (← Draper's Place, 1885; †→ Flaxman Terrace, WC1)

Probably referring obliquely, at the suggestion of St Pancras parish, to a French namesake. Saint-Pancrease is a small village in the Dordogne, in the district of Brantôme. Coincidentally, it is now houses a sanctuary for retired *British* police horses!

BRASSEY

- **Brassey Road**, NW6

Part of the West End Sidings housing scheme, and named after Thomas Brassey (1805-70), the contractor to the MIDLAND Railway who built its London Extension into St Pancras (cf. BARLOW).

BRECKNOCK; BRECON

- **Brecknock Road**, N7/N19 (← Maiden Lane, York Road & Talbot Road, 1866)
- **Brecon Mews**, N7
- Brecknock Crescent (→ pt St Pancras Way, NW1)
- Brecknock Street (→ Bonny Street, NW1)
- Brecknock Terrace (→ pt St Pancras Way)

Brecknock Priory, at Brecon (Powys), was the family home of Elizabeth JEFFREYS (d.1779), who in 1749 married Charles PRATT, 1st Earl CAMDEN. Their son John, 1st Marquess Camden, was also Earl of Brecknock.

BRETT *

- Brett Terrace (→ pt Chalk Farm Road, W1)

BREWER¹

- Brewer Street (pt ← Perry Terrace; †→ pt Midland Road, NW1)

The gift of land in 1575, by brewer Richard PLATT¹, to endow a school in ALDENHAM (Herts.), was vested in the Worshipful Company of Brewers. The St Pancras property became known as the Brewers' estate. Other street names relating to the livery company or school property are BARCLAY, CHARRINGTON, ELSTREE, MEDBURN and STANMORE.

BREWER²

- Brewer Street (→ pt Hyde Street, WC1)
- Brewer Street† (off Parker's Lane)
- Brewers Lane (→ Brewhouse Lane → Streatley Place, NW3)

BREWERY

- **Old Brewery Mews**, NW3

The new mews (1973) was converted from part of the Hampstead Brewery, founded by John Vincent in 1720 'behind the King of Bohemia's Head'. The brewery closed in 1931/32.

BREWHOUSE

- Brewhouse Lane (→ Streatley Place, NW3)

BRIARDALE ^R

- **Briardale Gardens**, NW3

BRIDGE¹

- **Bridge Approach**, NW3 (← Bridge Road, 1936)

The road leads to a bridge across the West Coast Mainline, the successor to a pioneering iron bridge built in 1839 by Robert STEPHENSON over the newly opened London & Birmingham Railway. His first iron bridge, it was the prototype for larger ones elsewhere.

BRIDGE²

- Bridge Road (→ Loudoun Road, NW8)
- Bridge Mews (→ Loudoun Road Mews†)

The road was so originally named, as it approached the bridge at South Hampstead over the London & Birmingham (later London & North Western) Railway.

BRIDGEWATER; BRIDGEWAY

- **Bridgeway Street**, NW1 (← Bridgewater Street, 1937)

Probably first named after Francis Egerton (1736-1803), 3rd Duke of Bridgewater, the commissioner of the Bridgewater Canal renowned as the originator of British inland navigation. The present name is an invented variant on his title.

BRIGHTON

- Brighton Street (→ Whidborne Street, WC1)

Derivation uncertain, although the auctioneer William Forrester Bray, the 1820s developer of nearby streets, was also a sometime proprietor of the *Brighton Herald*.

BRILL

- **Brill Place**, NW1 (late C20 ← pt Phoenix Road)
- Brill Crescent† (off Phoenix Street)
- Brill Mews† (off Perry Street†)
- Brill Path (→ Brill Terrace & Dear's Place)
- Brill Row† (off Brewer Street†)
- Brill Street (← Brill Terrace; → pt Goldington Street, NW1)

The name is thought to derive from an old French word, meaning a park or wood stocked with beasts of the chase. By 1690 there was a rural tavern here, a popular resort of Londoners. Brill Farm, a property of Lord SOMERS, was developed from the late C18, as Somers Town. Its eastern part, with a bustling street market focused on a rebuilt Brill Tavern, and often referred to simply as The Brill, was swept away in the construction of the MIDLAND Railway.

BRITANNIA¹

- **Britannia Street**, WC1

A patriotic name for the main throughfare of a small Georgian suburb developed from 1767. Britannia Street was flanked by GEORGE¹ (now Wicklow) Street for George III; and CHARLOTTE (now Leeke) Street for his Queen.

BRITANNIA²

- **Britannia Junction**, NW1
- Britannia Row (→ pt Camden High Street)

The recent naming of the six-way junction by Camden Town Tube station recalls the Britannia public house on the south corner of Parkway, which closed in 1962. The building still sports, high up in a niche, a figure of Britannia.

BRITISH

- British Court† (off Tottenham Court Road)

Existing during at least the second half of the 18th century. Perhaps a patriotic naming, the 1707 Act of Union having led to the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

BRITISH MUSEUM

- British Museum Avenue, WC1 (←† Torrington Street)

Created in the early 1900s, and intended as a grand northern approach to the British MUSEUM. Never more than a roadway lined with advertisement hoardings, it was lost in the 1930s building of Senate House.

BROAD; BROADWAY

- Broad Place† (pt Dudley Street†)
- Broad Street (← Broadway; → pt High Holborn, WC1)

The relatively wide western end of (High) Holborn was also known in the 18th century as Broad St Giles.

BROADFIELD

- **Broadfield Lane**, NW1

Broadfield was the northernmost meadow on the St Bartholomew's Priory property called ALLENSBURY or ELM FRIARS.

BROADHURST

- **Broadhurst Gardens**, NW6

Broadhurst was a farm and a wood on the Sussex estate of the *MARYON WILSON* family.

BROCK

- **Brock Street**, NW1 (line of Seaton Street†)

The sculptor Sir Thomas Brock (1847-1922) is best-known for his Imperial Memorial to Queen Victoria in front of Buckingham Palace. His studio, and occasional home for over 40 years, was in Osnaburgh Street. His former premises were demolished to make way for the Regent's Place development, of which Brock Street is a part.

BROKER^U

- Broker's Alley (→ pt Shelton Street, WC2)

BROMLEY

- **Bromley Place**, W1

In the 1770s the FITZROYs granted building leases to Rev. Robert Anthony Bromley, who in 1788 became the first incumbent of the new, nearby Fitzroy Chapel. Dating from at least 1893, the nearby Bromley Arms pub closed c.2007.

BROMWICH

- **Bromwich Avenue**, N6
- Bromwich Walk (pt → pt Hillway, N6; pt → Church Walk, N6; pt → Witanhurst Lane, N6)

Thomas Bromwich was a wealthy paper merchant who lived in The Grove, Highgate in 1759-88. Bromwich Walk was an ancient track running down the hill from beside his house.

BROOK¹

- Brook Place (→ pt King's Cross Road, WC1)

Probably a reference to the River FLEET.

BROOK²

- Brook Street (→ pt Stanhope Street, NW1)
- Brook's Place (off Mary Street†)
- Little Brook Street (→ pt Longford St, NW1)

On the site, from at least 1722, a Mr Brook or Brooke ran a menagerie, exhibiting wild animals.

BROOKE

- **Brooke Street**, EC1
- **Brooke's Court**, EC1 (← Bell Court, 1937)
- **Brooke's Market**, EC1

Fulke GREVILLE (1554-1628), who became the 1st Baron Brooke in 1620, was a poet, and also Chancellor of the Exchequer to both Elizabeth I and James I. In 1619 he bought a house in Holborn from Lord Bath and remodelled it as Brooke House, but this was demolished in the late 1670s.

BROOKFIELD

- **Brookfield Park**, NW5
- Brookfield Terrace (→ pt Dartmouth Park Hill, 1873)

The meadow was watered by the Highgate headwater of the river FLEET.

BROOMSLEIGH^U

- **Broomsleigh Street**, NW6

Broomsleigh was a country seat near Sevenoaks, Kent.

BROWN¹

- Brown's Gardens (→ Stacey Street, WC2)

Built up in the 17th century and named after a gardener called Brown, who rented a plot next to St Giles churchyard.

BROWN²

- **Brown's Lane**, NW5

A modern road in the Kentish Town Business Park. The cows that once grazed in the fields hereabouts supplied milk to Brown's Dairy, in Camden Town at today's Britannia Junction.

BROWNLOW¹

- **Brownlow Mews**, WC1
- **Brownlow Street**, WC1

William Brownlow (d.1675) built Brownlow Street on land off High Holborn owned in the C16 by his great-grandfather. On the marriage to Philip DOUGHTY of Elizabeth, William's daughter and heiress, the Holborn property passed to her family, and became known as the DOUGHTY estate. Brownlow Mews serviced Doughty Street.

BROWNLOW²

- Brownlow Street (→ Betterton Street, WC2)

During the reign of Charles II, Sir John Brownlow (1659-97), of BELTON House near Grantham, acquired as his town house a mansion off Drury Lane. After he vacated it in 1682, he let the grounds for house building.

BROXWOOD

- **Broxwood Way**, NW8

Broxwood is an obscure hamlet near Leominster in Herefordshire. The name derives from 'brock's wood', or woodland populated by badgers.

BRUGES

- **Bruges Place**, NW1

The name of the modern development recalls William Bruges (c.1375-1450), the first Garter King of Arms. At Whitsun 1416, King Sigismund, the future Holy Roman Emperor, was lavishly entertained by Bruges. A stupendous feast was laid on at his 'Kentish Town' house, which was probably beside today's St Pancras Way (and was also where he died).

BRUNSWICK

- **Brunswick Square**, WC1
- Brunswick Grove† (off Whidborne Street, WC1)
- Brunswick Mews (→ Calsen/Kelsen Yard; †→ The Brunswick, WC1)
- Brunswick Row† (off Queen Square, WC1)

CAROLINE⁴ of Brunswick (b.1768) married the future Prince REGENT, later King George IV, in 1795. Though immensely popular with the public, Caroline was hated by her husband, who tried to divorce her and excluded her from his coronation in 1821. Caroline fell ill and died in Hammersmith a few weeks later. Her chaotic funeral cortège (en route to Harwich and eventually Brunswick Cathedral) passed at one point along Tottenham Court Road.

BUCK

- **Buck Street**, NW1

The Bucks, of Bideford in north Devon, were a family of ship owners and merchants, with tobacco plantations in Virginia. In 1824, LEWIS William Buck (1784-1858) of MORETON House near Bideford inherited HARTLAND Abbey, also in north Devon. Lewis had gone into partnership with Sir Henry HAWLEY, with whom he began development of the latter's property in Camden that became known as the Hawley-Buck estate. In 1835, together with Lewis's son George STUCLEY Buck, they leased the land for house building, which was completed in the next decade. Other street names connected with the Buck family are EXETER and ORCHARD¹.

BUCKERIDGE

- Buckeridge Street (†→ New Oxford Street, WC1)
A C17 local called Nicholas Buckeridge, or Buckridge, married Sara BAINBRIDGE (q.v.).

BUCKINGHAM

- Buckingham Place (→ pt Cleveland Street, W1)
Barbara Palmer, Duchess of CLEVELAND, the mother of Henry FITZROY, was the daughter of William Villiers, 2nd Viscount Grandison, who was a half-nephew of the 1st Duke of Buckingham.

BUCKLAND

- **Buckland Crescent**, NW3 (← Buckland Road & Buckland Villas, 1861)
Approved in 1861, the name commemorates William Buckland (1784-1856), geologist and Dean of Westminster Abbey.

BUCKNALL

- **Bucknall Street**, WC2 (← Church St or Lane)
Ralph Bucknell (*sic*) was a St Giles Vestryman, first recorded in 1675 and prominent in parish affairs until his death in 1710.

BULL & GATE ^{PH}

- Bull & Gate Yard† (off Whetstone Park, WC2)

BULL'S HEAD ^{PH}

- Bull's Head Yard† (off Great Queen Street, WC2)

BURDETT

- **Burdett Mews**, NW3
Walking from Stamford in the 1850s, William Burdett started a hacking business behind the Belsize Tavern; he later became a carriage-maker.

BURFORD

- Burford Close or Lane (← Norway Yard; on site of Spencer Walk, NW3)
Seemingly a latter-day unofficial name for the cul-de-sac, where from at least the 1870s, 'ancient' NORWAY House was occupied by the family of James Burford, a builder.

BURGESS

- **Burgess Hill**, NW2
- Burgess Parade (→ pt Finchley Road, NW3)
Henry WEECH Burgess, from Lancashire, laid out his 'Temple Park' estate in West Hampstead in 1837. His son, ARDWICK Burgess, continued the development.

BURGHLEY

- **Burghley Road**, NW5
- Burghley Terrace (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)
William Cecil, Lord Burghley (1520-98), was a benefactor of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge.

BURRARD

- **Burrard Road**, NW6 (← College Terrace & College Villas, 1885)
Sir Harry Paul Burrard was a Director of the National Standard Land Mortgage and Investment Co., the road's developers (cf. INGHAM).

BURSARS

- Bursars Road (→ Eton Avenue, NW3)
Briefly named after the Bursars, or treasurers, of ETON College (cf. PROVOST and FELLOWS).

BURTON

- **Burton Place**, WC1 (← Crescent Place, 1937)
- **Burton Street**, WC1
- Burton Crescent (→ Cartwright Gdns, WC1)
James Burton (1761-1837) was the most successful property developer in late-Georgian London. Born James Haliburton, he shortened his surname in 1794 after a dispute with his family. Burton was very active in Bloomsbury, building on the FOUNDLING and BEDFORD¹ estates, and on the SKINNERS' Com0any property endowing TONBRIDGE School. Around 1801 he built a grand house for himself off Tavistock Square. In 1804 he bought MABLEDON Park near Tonbridge, and he also owned a powder mill in the nearby village of LEIGH². Burton worked later on some of the Nash terraces surrounding Regent's Park, completing Chester Terrace in 1825. He went on to develop the resort of ST LEONARDS-on-Sea, bankrupting himself in the process. His youngest son was the architect Decimus Burton (1800-81).

BURY

- **Bury Place**, WC1 (pt ← Bury Street, 1937)
- Bury Street (← Compton Street, by 1799; ← Little Russell Street & Hole-in-the-Wall)
'Bury' is unlikely to be (as often asserted) a contraction of 'Bloomsbury'. In 1764, Francis RUSSELL, Marquess of TAVISTOCK and son of the 4th Duke of BEDFORD¹, married Elizabeth KEPPEL, daughter of William Anne Van Keppel, 2nd Earl of Albemarle and 2nd Viscount Bury (the latter title drawn from the Lancashire town).

BUSBY

- **Busby Place**, NW5
Dr Richard Busby (1606-95), a priest who became a notoriously disciplinarian headmaster of Westminster School, had been a student at *CHRIST CHURCH OXFORD*.

BYNG

- **Byng Place**, WC1
Georgiana Elizabeth Byng (1768-1801), a daughter of Lord TORRINGTON, was the first wife of the 6th Duke of BEDFORD¹.

BYRON

- **Byron Mews**, NW3
- Byron Villas (→ pt Vale of Health, NW3)

The celebrity poet Lord Byron (1788-1824) was a visitor to Hampstead – e.g. to Joanna Baillie, the Scottish dramatist and poet (1762-1851) on Windmill Hill. And Byron's wife, the mathematician Lady Isabella Byron, rented Branch Hill Lodge after the couple's separation.

CAIN^U

- Cain Place (→ pt Kentish Town Road)

CALSEN or KELSEN

- Calsen or Kelsen Yard (← Brunswick Mews; †→ The Brunswick, WC1)

CALTHORPE

- **Calthorpe Street**, WC1 (pt ← Lower Calthorpe Street, 1876)
- Calthorpe Place (→ pt Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

The Calthorpe family of AMPTON (Suffolk) became extinct on the death of Sir Henry Calthorpe in 1788. He bequeathed his estates to the male heirs of Sir Henry GOUGH of Edgbaston, husband of his sister Barbara, on condition his nephew changed his name to Calthorpe. This he duly did in 1796, becoming the 1st Baron Calthorpe. The existing Gough family property off Gray's Inn Road became known as the Calthorpe estate.

CALVERT

- **Calvert Street**, NW1

City-based Calvert & Co. were major brewers of porter. In 1840 they bought land to the north of the Regent's Canal, and built an additional brewery on the site of Waterside Close. Calverts also owned the nearby CHALK FARM Tavern.

CAMBRIDGE¹

- **Cambridge Gate**, NW1
- **Cambridge Gate Mews**, NW1 (← Cambridge Mews, 1911)
- **Cambridge Terrace**, NW1
- **Cambridge Terrace Mews**, NW1
- Cambridge Place (→ Chester Gate, NW1)

On the *CROWN ESTATE*. Prince Adolphus (1774-1850), the 7th son of George III and a brother of the Prince REGENT, was the Duke of Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE²

- Cambridge Street (→ pt Camley Street, NW1)
- Cambridge Crescent (†→ pt Camley Street)
- Cambridge Row† (also in Agar Town)

Names probably, like that of neighbouring OXFORD² Street, alluding to the University.

CAMBRIDGE³

- **Cambridge Circus**, WC2

Officially opened in February 1887 – along with Charing Cross Road – by Prince George (1819-1904), 2nd Duke of Cambridge and a first cousin of Queen Victoria.

CAMBRIDGE⁴ G/A

- Cambridge Terrace (→ pt Camden Rd, NW1)

CAMDEN

- **Camden Gardens**, NW1 (pt ← Mocca's Cottages)
- **Camden High Street**, NW1 (← High Street, 1936; S end numbered 1841, N end 1863)
- **Camden Mews**, NW1
- **Camden Park Road**, NW1
- **Camden Road**, NW1 (numbered 1864)
- **Camden Square**, NW1
- **Camden Street**, NW1 (numbered 1863)
- **Camden Terrace**, NW1
- Camden Broadway (→ pt Royal College Street, NW1)
- Camden Cottages (→ pt St Pancras Wy, NW1)
- Camden Cottages Mews (→ pt Agar Pl., NW1)
- Camden Crescent† (off Camden Road)
- Camden Mews South (→ Murray Mews, NW1)
- Camden Place (→ pt Camden High Street)
- Camden Road Mews (→ Sandall Mews†, NW5)
- Camden Road Villas (→ pt Camden Road)
- Camden Row (at Britannia Junction, NW1)
- Camden Terrace (→ pt Camden Street 1863)
- Little Camden Street (→ Selous Street → Mandela Street, NW1)

Charles PRATT (c.1714-93), lawyer, judge and Whig politician, was ennobled in 1765 as Baron Camden, borrowing the title from his home Camden Place, in Chislehurst (Kent). The house in turn took its name from a much earlier resident, the antiquary and historian William Camden (1551-1623), famed for his *Britannia* (1586). Charles Pratt became Lord Chancellor in 1766, and was granted an earldom in 1786, with Viscount BAYHAM as a courtesy title for his heir. In 1749 the future Earl had married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas JEFFREYS of BRECKNOCK Priory. He had thus acquired a portion of the St Pancras manor of CANTELOWES belonging to the Jeffreys family since c.1670.

In 1788 Earl Camden obtained an Act of Parliament enabling him to develop the land, which in 1791 was laid out in plots and leased to builders for the construction of the first 1,400 houses in what became known as Camden Town. After the Earl's death, development continued under his son and grandson, including the area known as Camden New Town. John Jeffreys Pratt became 1st Marquess (see

MARQUIS) Camden, and his son George was the 2nd. The Camden Town name became applied to an area that also embraced streets on the Southampton estate west of the High Street.

On local government reorganisation in 1965, the new London Borough, combining Hampstead, Holborn and St Pancras, was named Camden, because of Camden Town's central position within it. Other street names with Pratt-family associations are MURRAY² and ROCHESTER.

CAMDEN LOCK

- **Camden Lock Place**, NW1 (← Commercial Place)

Nearby are the twin locks (of 1820) on the Regent's Canal, known officially as 'Hampstead Road Locks'.

CAMLEY

- **Camley Street**, NW1 (← Cambridge Street, 1937)

Although also a Scottish family name, Camley was probably chosen as a random variant on Cambridge.

CANAL

- **Canal Reach**, N1C
- **Canal Terrace** (†→ Reachview Close, NW1)

The new road reaches down to the Regent's Canal; the old Terrace lay beside it. The Regent's Canal from Paddington to Limehouse opened in 1816 as far as Camden Town. Its completion in 1820 was in part delayed by a bitter dispute with William AGAR, upon whose land the canal impinged, and who held out for maximum compensation.

CANE WOOD

- **Cane Wood Lane** (→ Hampstead Lane, N6)

Cane or Caen Wood was the historic name for Kenwood.

CANFIELD

- **Canfield Gardens**, NW6
- **Canfield Place**, NW6

Great Canfield, near Great Dunmow in Essex, is the location of the house called FITZJOHNS, a former property of the MARYON WILSON family.

CANNON¹

- **Cannon Lane**, NW3
- **Cannon Place**, NW3 (pt ← Heathfield Gardens, 1886)

In abundance on the pavements here are late-18th-century cannon bollards, supplied by Sir James Cosmo Melville, Secretary to the East India Company, who lived from 1838 at the adjacent Cannon Hall.

CANNON²

- **Cannon Hill**, NW6

Charles Cannon, a wealthy merchant living at Kidderpore Hall, developed the road in 1865.

CANTELOWES

- **Canteloves Road**, NW1

Once often spelt Cantlowes, the large manor occupied much of the east side of St Pancras parish. Also known as Cantlers, the manor was a Prebend of St Paul's Cathedral, the Dean and Chapter of which held the freehold. Land tenure was more fragmented than in the neighbouring Tottenham manor. The copyhold of the the southern part of Canteloves was eventually acquired by Lord Camden, becoming known as the CAMDEN estate. The medieval origin of the name is uncertain. The first syllable came possibly from *cain*, meaning a wood, the same root as the 'Ken' in Kentish Town and Kenwood. It did not, as is sometimes suggested derive from the Cantelupe family, whose ownership of land locally post-dated the earliest record of Canteloves.

CANTERBURY

- **Canterbury Place**† (in Agar Town)
- **Canterbury Terrace**† (ditto)

One of six cathedral cities featured in Agar Town street names.

CAPPER

- **Capper Street**, WC1 (← Pancras Street, 1953)

Before 1768, the underlying meadow called Bromfield was owned by the dairy-farming Capper family, whose farmhouse was off Tottenham Court Road to the south.

CARDINGTON

- **Cardington Street**, NW1 (†→ High Speed 2)

The Duke of BEDFORD¹ owned land at Cardington, near Bedford.

CAREY

- **Carey Street**, WC2

Nicholas Carey was a householder here in the early C17. The street name has passed into the English language, as a euphemism for bankruptcy, the Bankruptcy Court having once been situated here.

CARKER

- **Carker's Lane**, NW5

Once an old footpath across fields and watercress beds, and shown as Corker's Lane on King's *Panorama* of early-C19 Kentish Town. A Mr Corker had a farm in the area.

CARLETON

- **Carleton Gardens**, N19

Opposite, in the borough of Islington, is Carleton Road. In 1804, Mary Carleton married George Foster Tufnell, owner of the Islington manor of Barnsbury.

CARLINGFORD

- **Carlingford Road**, NW3

Chichester Samuel Parkinson-Fortescue, 1st Baron Carlingford (1823-98), Chief Secretary for Ireland, was raised to the peerage in 1874, the year before the road was built.

CARLOW

- **Carlow Street**, NW1 (← Caroline Street, 1865)

A variant on CAROLINE⁴.

CARLTON; CARLTOUN

- Carlton Cottages (→ pt Weedington Rd, NW5)
- Carlton Road (→ pt Grafton Road, NW5)
- Carloun Street† (← Carlton Street, 1937)

Carlton House, the splendid mansion in St James's, was most famously occupied by the Prince REGENT, the road name being chosen to give the neighbourhood an undeserved regal cachet. The name of since-vanished Carlton Street was respelt by the LCC to avoid confusion with a namesake in SW1. 'Cartoon Street' was the locals' pronunciation.

CARMARTHEN

- Carmarthen Street (→ University Street, WC1)

After the death in 1807 of Hans Winthrop MORTIMER, the land here was acquired by Sir William Paxton (1744-1824), a Scottish-born sailor and businessman. Serving as the Mayor of Carmarthen from 1802, and briefly as its MP, Paxton was instrumental in reviving the fortunes of the coastal Carmarthenshire town of TENBY. A projected Carmarthen Square on the site of UCL never materialised.

CAROL

- **Carol Street**, NW1 (← Caroline Street, 1937)

A shortening of CAROLINE³.

CAROLINE¹

- Caroline Court† (off Great Saffron Hill)

Full of decaying timber tenements by the C18, it was probably named earlier, in the reign of Charles II (cf. CHARLES¹).

CAROLINE²

- Caroline Street (→ Adeline Place, WC1)
- Caroline Mews (†→ pt Bedford Avenue, WC1)

Lady Caroline RUSSELL (1743-1811), daughter of John Russell, 4th Duke of BEDFORD, and his second wife Gertrude Levson-GOWER, married the 4th Duke of Marlborough at Bedford House, Bloomsbury in 1762.

CAROLINE³

- Caroline Street (← Earl Street; → Carol Street, NW1)

Lady Caroline Elizabeth PRATT (1839-1929) was a daughter of George Pratt, the 2nd Marquess CAMDEN.

CAROLINE⁴

- Caroline Place (→ Mecklenburgh Place, WC1)
- Caroline Street (→ Carlow Street, NW1)

Presumably named after the discarded wife of King George IV, Caroline of BRUNSWICK (q.v.). Possibly likewise named:

- Caroline Place (→ Catel Place†, WC1)
- Caroline Place† (off Marson Street†)

CAROLINE⁵

- Caroline Place (→ pt Chalk Farm Road, NW1)

Might have been named after either Lady Caroline DRUMMOND, or Hon. Anne Caroline FitzRoy (d.1857), daughter of George FITZROY, 2nd Baron SOUTHAMPTON².

CARRIER *

- Carrier Street† (in St Giles 'Rookery')

CARROL

- **Carrol Close**, NW5 (← Carrol Place)
- Carrol Road (→ pt Chetwynd Road, NW5)

CARTWRIGHT

- **Cartwright Gardens**, WC1 (← Burton Cres, 1908)

The crescent was renamed in the wake of two high-profile murders. Major John Cartwright (1740-1824), the 'Father of Reform', lived at 37 Burton Crescent in 1820-24. A former naval man and later a major in the Territorial Army, he campaigned for universal male suffrage, and against slavery, and was a supporter of American independence. His bronze statue of 1831 sits in the actual Gardens.

CASTLE¹

- **Castle Mews**, NW1
- **Castle Place**, NW1
- **Castle Road**, NW1 (← Castle Terrace, New Hampstead Road, Nelson Terrace & Taunton Terrace, 1864)

Dating from at least 1651, the Castle Inn or Tavern at Kentish Town was once set back from the main road with grounds stretching east to the River Fleet. In the 18th century its tea gardens, and trap ball and skittle grounds attracted day-trippers from London. The pub's 1848 rebuild at 147 Kentish Town Road closed in 2010 after several latter-day renamings.

CASTLE²

- Castle Street (→ Saffron Street, EC1)

Adjacent, in Saffron Hill, was a Castle tavern dating from at least 1672.

CASTLE³

- Castle Street (†→ pt New Oxford Street, WC1)
- Castle Street (→ pt Shelton Street, WC2)

Name presumably relating to two other long-vanished public houses.

CASTLEHAVEN

- **Castlehaven Road**, NW1 (← Grange Road & Victoria Road, 1938)

Commemorating Elizabeth, Countess of Castlehaven, who was buried at St Pancras Old Church in 1743.

CATEL^U

- Catel Place†, WC1 (← Caroline Place, 1865)

A court off Cromer Street. [?] Franz Ludwig Catel (1778-1856) was a German painter, largely based in Rome.

CATHCART

- **Cathcart Street**, NW5

One of Kentish Town's 'Crimean' streets (see ALMA). General Sir George Cathcart (1794-1854) lost his life at the Battle of INKERMANN.

CATTON

- **Catton Street**, WC1 (← pt Eagle Street, WC1)

Charles Catton (1728-98), of nearby Gate Street, was an heraldic painter, and a coach painter, applying heraldry to carriages. Also a painter of landscapes, animals and human figures, he was a founder member of the Royal Academy.

CAVENDISH^A

- Cavendish Parade (→ pt West End Ln, NW6)
- Cavendish Street (→ pt Queen's Cres., NW5)

Cavendish is the family name of the Dukes of DEVONSHIRE¹, whose Camden connection was with non-suburban Holborn.

CAVERSHAM

- **Caversham Road**, NW5

On his death in 1716, Rev. Robert Smith bequeathed to *CHRIST CHURCH OXFORD* both his Kentish Town property and another estate at Caversham, Reading (Berks.).

CAXTON

- **Caxton Walk**, WC2 (← pt New Compton Street†)

William Caxton (c.1422-c.1491), thought to have been the first English printer, and the first English retailer of printed books, is an appropriate modern eponym for a small offshoot of Charing Cross Road, a street noted for its bookshops.

CEDAR^R

- **Cedar Way**, NW1

CENTRAL

- Central Parade (→ pt West End Lane, NW6)

CHALCOT¹

- **Chalcot Crescent**, NW1 (pt← Chalcot Terrace)
- **Chalcot Road**, NW1 (← St George's Rd, 1937)
- **Chalcot Square**, NW1 (← St George's Sq, 1937)

Recorded as Chaldecote (1253) and Chalcotes (1531), the name may derive from Old English words meaning 'cold hut'. The estate was long the property of St James's leper hospital (Westminster). In 1449 the land was granted by to ETON College by its founder, KING HENRY VI. Lower Chalcotts became CHALK FARM.

CHALCOT²

- **Chalcot Gardens**, NW3

Upper Chalcotts farm was approached from the east along a once dead-end England's Lane, hence this more northerly Chalcot name.

CHALK FARM

- **Chalk Farm Road**, NW1
- Chalk Farm Lane (→ Regent's Park Rd, NW1)

The word 'Chalk' has nothing to do with the underlying soil, which is heavy clay. It derives from 'Chalcot' the name of two farms, Upper and Lower Chalcotts. The lower farm was approached by Chalk Farm Lane, roughly on the line of Regent's Park Road. An ancient inn attached to the farm evolved into the Chalk Farm Tavern which, with its pleasure gardens, was a popular resort of Londoners through the 18th century and until the 1860s. The pub's Victorian rebuild is now occupied by the Lemonia restaurant.

CHALTON

- **Chalton Street**, NW1 (← Stibbington Street & pt Clarendon Square, 1938)
- Chalton Place (→ pt Chalton Street)
- Chalton Court† (off Chalton Street)

The name is a mystery. No connection can be found with the villages of Chalton in Bedfordshire and Hampshire, or with Charlton near Greenwich. On early maps, and in parish records, the name is often spelt as 'Charlton', suggestive of Charlton House, the Jacobean mansion near Greenwich.

CHAMBERLAIN

- **Chamberlain Street**, NW1 (← Bernard Street, 1885)

James Bradley Chamberlain, an optician in High Holborn, was admitted in 1860 as a tenant of Tottenhall manor in respect of land near Chalk Farm.

CHANCERY

- **Chancery Lane, WC2**

Known as Chancellor's Lane by the reign of Edward III. Off its east side was the office of the Master of the Rolls of Chancery.

CHAPEL¹

- Chapel Court (→ Mitre Court → Ely Court, EC1)

Dating from 1250-90, the adjacent St Etheldreda's Church was the chapel of ELY Palace. With a chequered history, it became Anglican in 1830, but was reclaimed by the Catholic Church in 1878 and is still an RC place of worship today.

CHAPEL²

- Old Chapel Place & Old Chapel Row
(→ pts Kentish Town Road, NW5)

By the 13th century, Kentish Town was the main settlement in the parish of St Pancras, at some distance from the ancient parish church. An early chapel-of-ease, built for the locals' convenience, was replaced in 1456 by a chapel on the west side of what is now Kentish Town's high street. Enlarged in 1637, it was superseded in 1784 by a new chapel in Highgate Road, later rebuilt in 1843-45 as St John the Baptist Church. The old chapel site was sold to the Morgan family, who farmed the adjacent land.

CHAPEL³

- Chapel Place† (off Little Wild Street)

The street approached the rear of the Great Queen Street Chapel, built as a private place of worship in 1706, later an Anglican chapel-of-ease, and a Wesleyan chapel from 1798.

CHAPEL⁴

- Chapel Street (→ Tottenham Street, W1)

Located close to the C18/C19 Tottenham Court Chapel, also known as Whitefield's Tabernacle (see WHITFIELD).

CHAPEL⁵

- Chapel Yard† (← Scotch Court or Cottages; off Cross Lane → Newton Street, WC2)

Backing onto the yard from 1831 was the original Trinity Church in Little Queen Street.

CHAPEL⁶

- Chapel Street (→ Rugby Street, WC1)

On the street's northeast corner, by 1702, stood the proprietary Episcopal Chapel of St John. Although never consecrated, it attracted some eminent Anglican preachers and William Wilberforce was among the congregants. The chapel closed in 1848 and was pulled down.

CHAPEL⁷

- Chapel Street† (← Chapel Path, 1820s)
- Chapel Grove† (off the above)
- Chapel Mews† (ditto)

An old Somers Town place of worship stood on the British Library site. Serving first (by 1798) as an Anglican chapel, it later housed two successive, and quite distinct, Baptist congregations – named Beulah Chapel from 1803 and then Bethel Chapel (1852-56). The premises were finally reclaimed by the CofE, becoming the mission hall of Christ Church, Chalton Street.

CHAPEL⁸

- Chapel Place† (off Little Coram Street)

Nearby was the Tavistock or Woburn Chapel, a proprietary Anglican chapel opened in 1803. Becoming an official District church of St Andrew's in 1882, it was abandoned by the CofE ten years later and taken over by a Salvationist; the building was demolished in 1900.

CHARING CROSS

- **Charing Cross Road, WC2** (←† Crown Street)

The new thoroughfare, cutting through a maze of old streets and formally opened in 1887 by the Duke of CAMBRIDGE², linked Charing Cross with Tottenham Court Road.

CHARLES¹

- Charles Street (→ pt Greville Street, EC1)

King Charles II was on the throne when the street was developed.

CHARLES²

- Charles Street (← Lewknor's Lane → Macklin Street, WC2)

Renamed only in the 18th century, and so presumably not honouring either of the Caroline kings.

CHARLES³

- **Charles Place, NW1**
- Charles Street (→ Drummond Street, NW1)
- Charles Street (→ pt Longford Street, NW1)
- Little Charles Street (→ Wybert Street, NW1)

The former ground landlord was Charles FITZROY (1737-97), 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON².

CHARLES⁴

- Charles Place (→ pt Prince of Wales Crescent†)
- Little Charles Place (ditto)

It was Charles FITZROY (1804-72), the *third* Baron SOUTHAMPTON², who sold off the residue of his estate for house building in 1840-41.

CHARLOTTE

- **Charlotte Mews**, W1
- **Charlotte Place**, W1 (← Little Charlotte Street, 1840s)
- **Charlotte Street**, W1 (pt ← Upper Charlotte Street, 1866)
- Charlotte Street (→ Leeke Street, WC1)
- 'Charlotte Street, Bedford Square' and 'Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury' (→ pts Bloomsbury Street)
- Charlotte Mews (→ Stedham Place, WC1)

Queen Charlotte of MECKLENBURG-Strelitz (1744-1818) was the consort of George III from 1761.

CHARLTON KINGS

- **Charlton Kings Road**, NW5

Sir David LEIGHTON, who married into the TORRIANO family, hailed from Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.

CHARRINGTON

- **Charrington Street**, NW1

On the BREWERS' estate. Dating from the early C18 was the major brewing firm Charrington & Co. merged in 1967 with Bass.

CHARTERHOUSE

- **Charterhouse Street**, EC1

The new street (1865-79) led into the City towards the old Carthusian monastery turned public school.

CHASTON

- **Chaston Place**, NW5 (← Millman St, 1885)
- Chaston Street† (adjacent)

Edward Chaston, manager of the National Bank in Camden Town, owned several plots of land locally.

CHEEKE

- Cheeke's Row (→ pt Grove Terrace, NW5)

John Cheeke, a Drury Lane carpenter who later owned the Bull & Last pub on Highgate Road, built the first houses in what became Grove Terrace.

CHELTENHAM ^G

- Cheltenham Villas (→ pt Maygrove Road, NW6)

CHENEY

- Cheney Road†, NW1 (← Cheney Street, 1937; pt ← Pancras Walk)

The original street was developed in the early 19th century by William Cheney, a local builder.

CHENIES

- **Chenies Street**, WC1
- **Chenies Mews**, WC1 (← Upper Chenies Mews; pt → Ridgmount Gardens, WC1)
- **Chenies Place**, NW1
- Chenies Terrace (→ pt Pancras Road, NW1) ↗

Chenies is a Tudor manor house in Buckinghamshire, owned by the RUSSELL family (Earls and Dukes of BEDFORD¹) from 1525 to 1954. Baron Russell of Chenies (*sic*) is one of the Duke's subsidiary titles.

CHESTER¹

- **Chester Close North**, NW1 (← pt Chester Mews, post-WWII)
- **Chester Close South**, NW1 (ditto)
- **Chester Gate**, NW1 (← Cambridge Pl., 1907)
- **Chester Place**, NW1
- **Chester Road**, NW1
- **Chester Terrace**, NW1

All on the *CROWN ESTATE*. Prince George Augustus Frederick, eldest son of George III, Prince REGENT from 1811 and later George IV, was also Earl of Chester.

CHESTER²

- **Chester Road**, N19 (pt ← Cornwall Villas)

Harry Chester (d.1868) of South Grove House, was a civil servant and local landowner. Part of his property became Highgate East Cemetery, and the rest underlies Highgate New Town. Chester's wife Anna Maria was a granddaughter of Thomas BROMWICH.

CHESTERFIELD

- Chesterfield Street (→ Crestfield Street, WC1)

Named in 1825, probably after a contemporary aristocrat (cf. DERBY). George Stanhope (1805-66), 6th Earl of Chesterfield, was a Tory politician, courtier and racehorse owner.

CHESTERFORD

- **Chesterford Gardens**, NW3

The Essex villages of Great and Little Chesterford, near Saffron Walden, did not belong to the *MARYON WILSONS* (as sometimes stated), lying some 20 miles distant from the family's former Essex property, FITZJOHN'S.

CHESTNUT

- Chestnut Row (→ pt Royal College St, NW1)

Named after two small chestnut trees, said implausibly to have been planted by Emma HAMILTON (mistress of Lord NELSON), and which grew through the pavement until their removal as a nuisance in 1864.

CHETWYND

- **Chetwynd Road**, NW5

In 1821, a 20-year-old Frances Chetwynd, daughter of Lord TALBOT, married William Legge, the 4th Earl of DARTMOUTH. She died in 1823, two months after the birth of their son. Charles John Chetwynd-Talbot, known as Viscount INGESTRE, and a nephew of the 5th Earl, helped in the development of Dartmouth Park.

CHICHESTER¹

- **Chichester Rents**, WC2

From 1226/27, Chichester Inn, the London palace of the Bishops of Chichester, stood on the west side of Chancery Lane, with a garden opposite. In 1422 the house was let to the law students of Lincoln's Inn.

CHICHESTER²

- Chichester Place (→ pt Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

A name chosen c.1825 by the developer William Forrester Bray (cf. DERBY). Thomas Pelham, (1756-1826), 2nd Earl of Chichester, earlier known as Lord Pelham, was a Whig politician and Home Secretary in 1801-03.

CHICHESTER³

- Chichester Street† (in Agar Town)

One of six cathedral cities alluded to in Agar Town street names.

CHILL

- **Chill Lane**, N1C

The new service road passes the Cooling Pod, which harnesses excess heat from the nearby Energy Centre and converts it into low-carbon cooling, for distribution to selected buildings across King's Cross Central.

CHINA^U

- China Walk† (off Ashby Street†)

CHISLETT

- Chislett Road (→ pt Compayne Gardens, NW6)

Chislet (*sic*) is a village in northeast Kent, a few miles from QUEX Park, the seat of the POWELL-COTTON family.

CHITTY

- **Chitty Street**, W1 (← North Street, 1885)

The Chitty family, father and two sons, were well-known legal writers who lived locally. Joseph Chitty junior's *Practical Treatise on the Law of Contracts*, first published in 1826, has now run to 29 editions.

CHOLMLEY

- **Cholmley Gardens**, NW6

Flats completed in 1928 on the site of demolished Cholmley Lodge, a large property with a lake and winding paths in its grounds. The name could have been a reference to Sir Roger Cholmeley (c.1485-1565), the founder of Highgate School, who in 1540 was granted ownership of Shoot-up Hill Farm by Henry VIII.

CHRIST CHURCH OXFORD

The Christ Church estate is referenced only indirectly in local street names. In 1689, Rev. Robert Smith – Hackney-born, rector of ISLIP (Oxfordshire), sometime chaplain to King James II (when Duke of York) and canon of Christ Church – bought a 31-acre field at Kentish Town. ↗

When he died in 1716, he bequeathed the land, first to his housekeeper, and on her death to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church – together with his estate at CAVERSHAM (Reading, Berks.). The Kentish Town land, where house building began in the 1850s, remained Christ Church property until sold to St Pancras Council in 1955. For other street names relating to the college, see: ALDRICH, BUSBY, FRIDESWIDE, HAMMOND, OSENEY, PECKWATER, WOLSEY.

CHRISTCHURCH

- **Christchurch Hill**, NW3 (← Green Man Lane)
- **Christchurch Passage**, NW3 (← West View Ln)

Adjacent to Christ Church, built in 1852.

CHRISTOPHER¹

- Christopher Street (→ pt Hatton Garden, EC1)
- Presumably recalling Sir Christopher HATTON or one of his descendants.

CHRISTOPHER²

- **Christopher Place**, NW1

William Barns, a zinc merchant, was here around 1870. Several Barns family members had Christopher as a middle name, including William Christopher Barns, who became a partner in his father's business in 1877. Their premises remained known as the Christopher Works after being taken over by others.

CHURCH^{1 to 8}

Streets near or giving access to a local church.

CHURCH¹ – St Pancras Old Church

- **Churchway**, NW1 (pts ← Latham Place & Churchway Passage)

Originally a footpath leading across the fields to the church from Bloomsbury.

- Church Hill† (off Old St Pancras Road)
- Church Place & Terrace (→ pts Pancras Road)

CHURCH² – St Giles-in-the-Fields

- Church Lane or Street (pt†; pt → pt Bucknall Street, WC2)
- Church Passage (→ St Giles Passage, WC2)

CHURCH³ – Hampstead Parish Church

- **Church Row**, NW3
- Church Lane (→ Perrin's Lane, NW3)
- Church Place (†→ pt Heath Street, NW3)
- Church Walk (→ Perrin's Walk, NW3)
- Little Church Row (†→ pt Heath Street)

CHURCH⁴ – St Martin's, Gospel Oak

- Church Road (→ pt Allcroft Road → pt Wellesley Road, NW5)

CHURCH⁵ – Kentish Town Congregational Church

- **Church Avenue**, NW5
- Church Street (→ Kelly Street, NW1)

CHURCH⁶ St Saviour's

- Church Road (→ Eton Road, NW3)

CHURCH⁷ – St Dominic's Priory

- Church Road (→ Tasker Road, NW3)

CHURCH⁸ – St Anne's Brookfield

- **Church Walk**, N6

CHURCHILL

- **Churchill Road**, NW5

In 1857, the 5th Earl of DARTMOUTH granted several acres of land to his cousin, Lord Alfred Spencer-Churchill (1824-93), and to his wife's nephew, Charles John CHETWYND-Talbot, Lord INGESTRE. The two men, who had gone into partnership as developers, acquired the land on behalf of the Conservative Land Society, whose aim was to encourage property ownership.

CIRCUS

- Circus Road (→ Wetenhall St → Rochford Street; pt † → New Rochford St, NW5);

Circus Road led to LISMORE Circus.

CLAREMONT

- Claremont Place (→ pt Bidborough St, WC1)
- Claremont Terrace (→ pt Heath Street, NW3)
- Claremont Terrace (→ pt Prince of Wales Road, NW5)
- Claremont Villas (→ pt Belsize Road, NW6)

A Palladian mansion near Esher, Surrey, Claremont was bought in 1816 by an Act of Parliament, as a wedding present for George IV's daughter Princess Charlotte and her husband Prince Leopold of Saxe-COBURG. It was later frequented by Queen Victoria..

CLARENCE

- **Clarence Gardens**, NW1
- **Clarence Way**, NW1 (← Clarence Road, 1937; pt ← George Street)
- Clarence Grove† (off Castle Place, NW1)
- Clarence Street (→ Upper Albany Street)
- Clarence Place (→ pt Kilburn High Road, NW6)
- Clarence Passage† (off Pancras Road, NW1)

Prince William Henry (1765-1837), the 3rd son of George III, was created Duke of Clarence in 1789. A younger brother of George IV, he succeeded to the throne in 1830 and, known as the 'Sailor King' because of his naval background, reigned until 1837.

CLARENDON^A

- **Clarendon Grove**, NW1
- Clarendon Cottages† (off Rochester Pl., NW1)
- Clarendon Square (→ pts Chalton St, Phoenix Rd, Werrington St & Polygon Rd, NW1)
- Clarendon Street (→ Underhill Street, NW1)
- Clarendon Street (→ Werrington Street, NW1)
- Clarendon Place† (off Clarendon Sq., NW1)
- Clarendon Terrace & Clarendon Villas (→ pt Belsize Rd, NW6)
- Clarendon Yard† (off Rochester Place, NW1)
- Little Clarendon Street (→ Wolcot St†, NW1)

17th-century Clarendon House, built on Piccadilly for Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon, was the grandest private London residence of its era. Far from aristocratic, Little Clarendon Street was nicknamed 'Little Hell'.

CLARK¹ *

- Clark's Buildings† (off St Giles High St, WC2)
- Clark's Mews† (off the above)

CLARK² *

- Clark's Yard† (off Chapel Street†, Somers Town)

CLARKSON

- **Clarkson Row**, NW1 (← pt Mornington Terrace)

The significance of the 1970s renaming is a mystery. Thomas Clarkson, the anti-slave-trade campaigner (1760-1846) has been suggested, but had no known local connection. The name possibly, and unusually, derives from the forename of artist Clarkson Stanfield (1793-1867), who lived in adjacent Mornington Crescent.

CLERKENWELL

- **Clerkenwell Road**, EC1 (pt ← † Liquorpond Street)

The road leads to the district east of Holborn, and now in Islington, which took its name from a medieval Clerk's Well. Laid down in 1878 by the MBW, the new road cut through the slums of George Yard, and at its western end subsumed former Liquorpond Street.

CLEVE

- **Cleve Road**, NW6

Cleve Court is a property close to QUEX Park, home to the *POWELL-COTTON* family.

CLEVELAND

- **Cleveland Mews**, W1 (← Russell Mews)
- **Cleveland Street**, W1 (← Norfolk Street, Upper Cleveland Street & Buckingham Street, 1867)

Barbara Palmer, née Villiers (1640-1709), created Duchess of Cleveland, was one of the mistresses of Charles II. A tall, voluptuous brunette, she was variously described as 'the uncrowned Queen' and by the diarist John EVELYN as 'the 'curse of the nation'. Five of her six children were recognised as the King's offspring. One of them was Henry FITZROY, the 1st Duke of GRAFTON.

CLORANE ^U

- **Clorane Gardens**, NW3

[?] Clorane is a country house in County Limerick.

CLOTH

- **Cloth Hill** (→ Holly Hill, NW3)

Local laundresses are said to have once hung their washing out to dry on the HOLLY bushes here.

COACH HOUSE

- **Coach House Yard**, NW3

A modern name, dating only from 1986.

COAL; COLE

- **Cole or Coal Yard** (→ Goldsmith Street)

Its builder may have been Mr Bassitt Cole of Drury Lane.

COBHAM ^U

- **Cobham Mews**, NW1

Seemingly a later-C20 naming. [?] Sir Alan Cobham, the aviation pioneer, died in 1973.

COBURG; COBOURG

- **Cobourg Street**, NW1 (← Coburg St, 1911)

Coburg is a town in Bavaria. The street was built in 1816, the year in which Princess Charlotte, the only legitimate child of the Prince REGENT, married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, the future King of the Belgians.

COCK ^{PH}

- **Cock Alley**† (off Broad Street)
- **Cock Court**† (off Tottenham Court Road)
- **Cock Alley** (off Holly Mount, NW3)

The latter passageway survives, though now unnamed.

COCKPIT

- **Cockpit Yard**, WC1
- **Cockpit Court** or **Little Cockpit Yard**† (adjacent)

On the site of a fashionable C18 cockfighting venue..

COITY

- **Coity Road**, NW5 (← pt Warden Road)

This coalmine in South Wales, near Blaenavon, is now part of the 'Big Pit' National Coal Museum. The road name may have reflected the presence on Euston Road until 1983 of the National Union of Miners HQ.

COLD BATH, see BATH².

COLE, see COAL.

COLERIDGE

- **Coleridge Gardens**, NW6
- **Coleridge Villas** (→ pt Iverson Road, NW6)

The poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834) spent his last years in Highgate and often visited Hampstead, though perhaps not venturing this far west. Permission to build the mews namd Coleridge Gardens was granted in 1880 to Charles Kellond of Coleridge Villas.

COLEY

- **Coley Street**, WC1 (← Wilson Street, 1935)

Henry Coley (1633-1704), a self-taught astrologer and mathematician. The son of a joiner, he was a clerk in the Parliamentary army; worked as ladies' tailor in Gray's Inn Lane , and from 1663 taught astrology and maths at his home in Baldwin's Gardens; he was also the amanuensis of astrologer William Lilly,

COLLARD

- **Collard Place**, NW1

Until 1920, the long-established major piano manufacturers Collard & Collard were not far away, at their circular Rotunda works in Oval Road.

COLLEGE¹

- **College Grove**, NW1 (pt ← Upper College Grove, 1883)
- **College Place**, NW1 (← Little College St, 1887)
- **College Street** (→ Great College Street → Royal College Street, NW1)
- **College Terrace** (→ pt Crowndale Road, NW1)

The Royal Veterinary College, at the south end of the eponymous street, was founded in 1791. Its promoters wanted a location close to the metropolis, but far enough away to minimise the temptations open to its students. Earl CAMDEN sold the site to the college, whose Royal Charter was granted in 1875.

COLLEGE²

- **College Lane**, NW5
- **College Yard**, NW5

Located on the estate of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge.

COLLEGE³

- **College Crescent**, NW3
- **New College Parade**, NW3
- College Terrace (→ pt Belsize Park, NW3)

New College, a nonconformist theological college, was built here at Swiss Cottage in 1850. It was demolished c.1934, when it moved northwards, see COLLEGE⁴.

COLLEGE⁴

- College Road (→ Eton College Road, NW3)

Referring to ETON (q.v.) College.

COLLEGE⁵

- College Terrace & College Villas
(→ pt Burrard Road, NW6)

Burrard Road was near the site of the relocated New College. It had merged in 1924 with Hackney Theological College, and moved into the latter's premises (of 1887) at 527 Finchley Road. The Open University took over the building in 1997, renaming it Parsifal College; it now houses a business school.

COLLUMPTON⁶

- Collumpton Place (→ pt Gt College St, NW1)

Collumpton (*sic*) is a town in mid-Devon.

COLONNADE

- **Colonnade**, WC1 (← Colonnade Mews;
pt → pt Herbrand Street, WC1)

Originally a colonnaded shopping street for local residents, discreetly tucked away in one corner of the Foundling estate.

COLOSSEUM

- **Colosseum Terrace**, NW1

Fronting onto Regent's Park, the Colosseum was built in 1830 by Decimus Burton, 16-sided, 130ft in diameter and with a cupola. Early exhibits included a huge panorama of London covering 40,000 sq ft of canvas. Among attractions added later were marine caverns, a jungle with stuffed animals, and a concert hall opening onto Albany Street. A financial failure, and reduced to increasingly down-market entertainments, the Colosseum was demolished in 1875.

COLUMBAS

- **Cumbas Drive**, NW3

A modern development adjoining The Elms, a mansion on Spaniards Road that from 1957 to 1981 housed St Columba's Hospital for the terminally ill, a 'Home of Peace for the Dying' founded in Islington in 1885.

COLVA

- **Colva Walk**, N19
- Colva Street (→ Balmore Street, N19)

The unusual name could derive, for reasons unknown, from the tiny village of Colva (or Colfa) in Radnorshire; or from a beach in Portuguese Goa occupied by British troops during the Napoleonic Wars.

COLVILLE

- **Colville Place**, W1 (← Colville Court, 1840s)

Built around 1766 by John Colvill (*sic*), carpenter to the GOODGE family.

COMMERCIAL

- Commercial Place (← pt Grange Road, → Camden Lock Place, NW1)

COMPAYNE^U

- **Compayne Gardens**, NW6
(pt ← Chislett Rd, 1937)

A mysterious name. No connection has been established with the Siege of Compiègne in 1430, the last military action of Joan of Arc.

COMPTON¹

- **New Compton Street**, WC2 (← Stidwell Street & Kendrick's Yard†)

Originally a continuation of Soho's (Old) Compton Street. Henry Compton (1632-1713) was the Bishop of London who in 1676 created the Soho parish of St Anne.

COMPTON²

- Compton Street (← pt Little Russell Street & Hole-in-the-Wall, by 1799; → Bury St → pt Bury Place, WC1)

On the Bedford estate. A peculiar naming, Compton being the family name of the Earls of Northampton. [?] Conceivably a misspelling of Campton, a Bedfordshire village where the Duke of BEDFORD¹ was Steward of the Manor (1738-1839).

COMPTON³

- **Compton Place**, WC1
- Compton Street (← Cox Street;
→ pt Tavistock Place, WC1)

Samuel Compton Cox (c.1758-1839) was a Master of the High Court of Chancery and a Treasurer of the FOUNDLING Hospital.

COMPTON⁴

- **Compton Close**, NW1

Probably named, like seven nearby blocks of post-WWII council flats, after an obscure village in Berkshire.

CONGREVE

- Congreve Street (†→ pt Battlebridge Rd†, NW1)

Built by the Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company, whose adjacent Gasworks were formally opened in 1823 by Sir William Congreve (1772-1828), the inventor of the 'Congreve' rocket, a military weapon deployed in the Napoleonic Wars.

CONSTANTINE ^U

- **Constantine Road**, NW3

CONSTITUTION

- Constitution Row (→ pt Gray's Inn Rd, WC1)

Perhaps patriotically named in praise of Britain's constitutional monarchy, as compared with the government of Republican France.

CONWAY

- **Conway Mews**, W1
- **Conway Street**, W1 (← Southampton St, 1938; pt ← Hampstead St, 1885; ← Southampton St, 1845 ← Conway St, 1829)

Francis Seymour-Conway (1718-94), 2nd Marquess of HERTFORD¹, was a cousin of Charles FitzRoy, Lord SOUTHAMPTON². His wife Isabella was a mistress of George IV, when Prince of Wales.

CONYBEARE

- **Conybeare**, NW3

Alfred E. Conybeare was Vice-Provost of ETON College in the early 1950s.

COOPERS

- **Coopers Lane**, NW1

A Coopers Arms pub once traded in nearby Polygon Road.

COPPERBEECH

- **Copperbeech Close**, NW3

A modern mews with no sign of said tree.

COPTIC

- **Coptic Street**, WC1 (← Duke Street, 1894)

Renamed on the acquisition by the British MUSEUM of an important collection of manuscripts from the early Christian (Coptic) churches in Egypt.

CORAM

- **Coram Street**, WC1
- Great Coram Street (→ pt Coram Street)
- Little Coram Street (→ pt Herbrand St, WC1)
- Coram Place† (off latter)

Captain Thomas Coram (1668-1751) was a retired master, who had settled in Rotherhithe. Appalled by the sight of infants abandoned on London streets by their hapless mothers, he campaigned for 17 years for the creation of an institution to protect them. *continued ↗*

He eventually persuaded twenty-one 'Ladies of Nobility and Distinction' to petition George II, and in 1739 the FOUNDLING Hospital was established by Royal Charter.

CORNICK

- Cornick's Yard† (off Heath Street, NW3)

Mr Cornick, a local ironmonger, owned the yard.

CORNWALL ^G

- Cornwall Crescent (→ pt Camden Road, NW1)
- Cornwall Place (→ pt Bonny Street, NW1)
- Cornwall Villas (→ pt Boscastle Road, NW5)
- Cornwall Villas (→ pt Chester Road, N6)

COSMO

- **Cosmo Place**, WC1 (pt ← Southampton Court, 1858; pt ← Little Ormond Street, 1885)

Lord Cosmo George RUSSELL (1817-75) was a son of John, the 6th Duke of BEDFORD¹ and Lady Georgiana GORDON.

COTLEIGH ^G

- **Cotleigh Road**, NW6

Cotleigh is a village near Honiton, Devon.

COTRILL *

- Cotrill Place† (off Vine Hill, EC1)

COTTAGE

- Cottage Place† (off Phillips Buildings†)

COUNTESS

- **Countess Road**, NW5 (← Frost Road, 1880)

Renamed after LADY MARGARET Beaufort (1441/43-1509), Countess of Richmond and Derby.

COURTHOPE ^U

- **Courthope Road**, NW3

A name approved by the MBW in 1883. [?] The herald William Courthope (1807-66), was the editor of *Debrett's Complete Peerage*.

COUTTS

- **Coutts Crescent**, St Albans Road, NW5

Thomas Coutts (1735-1822) was a banker. On his death, he left his immense fortune to his second wife, the popular actress Harriot Mellon (b.1777). The widowed Harriot married the 9th Duke of ST ALBANS in 1827. When she died in 1837, she bequeathed her property – including HOLLY LODGE – to her step-granddaughter Angela Burdett (1814-1906), who then added 'Coutts' to her surname. In 1871 the millionaire philanthropist (and sometime friend of Charles Dickens) was the first woman to be granted a peerage in her own right, as Baroness Burdett-Coutts of ↙

Highgate and BROOKFIELD. Aged 67, she shocked polite society by marrying her 29-year-old secretary, the American-born William Lehman Admead Bartlett, who changed his surname to Burdett-Coutts. Becoming MP for Westminster, he was also horse breeder, and St Albans Road borders the site of his Brookfield Stud. Angela was buried in Westminster Abbey, and her imposing memorial is in St Pancras Gardens.

COW

- Cow Yard[†] (off Liquorpond Street, Holborn)

A yard presumably occupied by cowkeepers.

COX

- Cox Street (→ Compton Street
→ pt Tavistock Place, WC1)

See COMPTON³.

CRABTREE

- **Crabtree Place**, W1

The modern housing adjoins a small open space inaccurately dubbed Crabtree Fields. The underlying land here was called Walnut Tree Field, and Crab Tree Field, where crab apples presumably grew, and as shown on a map of 1746 as filled with orchards, was the next field southward.

CRACE

- **Crace Street**, NW1 (← Little Drummond Street, 1938)

Renamed after John Gregory Crace (1809–89), a leading furniture maker and decorator, who worked on the Houses of Parliament, and in 1866 designed the ornamentation of St Pancras New Church.

CRADDOCK

- **Craddock Street**, NW5

William Craddock, a butcher of Moreton Terrace, was lessee of the land here when the street was built in 1860.

CRANLEIGH

- **Cranleigh Street**, NW1 (← Johnson Street, 1937)

A self-made man, George Burgoyne, was an estate agent and property developer, who in the 1930s built the flats on the street's north side. The street was renamed after one of his blocks, called Cranleigh Houses. Burgoyne actually hailed not from Cranleigh (Surrey) but from the Bedfordshire village of *Cranfield*.

CRAVEN

- Upper & Lower Craven Place (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)

A certain John Craven was cited as an early-C19 freeholder of property here.

CRAWLEY

- Crawley Street (→ pt Eversholt Street, NW1)
- Crawley Mews[†] (off the above)

Husborne Crawley is a village 2 miles from WOBURN Abbey, seat of the Duke of BEDFORD¹.

CREDITON^G

- **Crediton Hill**, NW6 (← Crediton Road, 1914)

Crediton is a town in mid-Devon.

CRESCENT

- Crescent Place (→ Burton Place, WC1; off Burton Crescent)
- Crescent Place (→ Mornington Place, NW1; off Mornington Crescent)
- North Crescent Mews[†] (off Burton Crescent, now Cartwright Gardens, WC1)
- South Crescent Mews[†] (ditto)
- Crescent Street (→ Euston Street, NW1; once led to Euston, Seymour & Southampton Crescents[†])

All either adjoining or leading to named Crescents past or present.

CRESSFIELD

- **Cressfield Close**, NW5

Watercress beds once flourished locally.

CRESSY

- **Cressy Road**, NW3

One of two streets named, for reasons unknown, after English victories over the French during the Hundred Year's War, in this case Edward III's victory at the battle of Crécy in 1346 (cf. AGINCOURT).

CRESTFIELD

- **Crestfield Street**, WC1 (← Chesterfield Street, 1937)

The new name was a partial anagram of the old.

CRICKET

- Cricket Lane[†] (← Nursery Lane; off Haverstock Hill, NW3)

The alne led in the 1850s to the Subscription Cricket Field of the short-lived original Hampstead Cricket Club.

CRICKLEWOOD

- **Cricklewood Broadway**, NW2

Mostly outside Camden, in Brent and Barnet, the suburb originated (by 1294) as a small settlement on WATLING Street, probably taking its name from Old English words meaning 'wood with an uneven outline'.

CROCKER

- Crocker's Place (→ Crown Place, NW5)

In the early C19, Robert Crocker, a retired Bow Street officer, developed the land here with stables and a skittles ground.

CROCKETT *

- Crockett's Court (†→ Oriel Place, NW3)

CROFTDOWN

- **Croftdown Road**, NW5
- The road was begun in 1879, in the grounds of Croft Lodge on Highgate Road, owned by Henry Gotto.

CROFTERS

- **Crofters Way**, NW1

Several street names in the Elm Village development relate to rural occupations.

CROGLAND ^U

- **Croglan Road**, NW1

Neither a place name nor a surname, the name is a mystery. 'Crog' was an Old English word meaning 'crooked', and there is indeed a bend in the road.

CROMER¹

- **Cromer Street**, WC1 (← Lucas Street, by 1828)

Renamed after the Norfolk coastal town, which became a resort in the early C19. The LUCAS family, the street's developers, hailed from Norfolk.

CROMER² ^U

- Cromer Place† (off Marson Street†)

CROSS

- Cross Lane (→ pt Newton Street, WC2)
- Cross Street (→ Gage Street, WC1)
- Cross Street (→ pt Greville Street, EC1)
- Cross Street (→ St Cross Street, EC1)
- Lower Cross Road (→ Garnett Road, NW3)

'Cross' names were often given to short streets or roads running crosswise between two others.

CROSSFIELD

- **Crossfield Road**, NW3

Mr Crossfield may have been a contractor or architect to ETON College.

CROWN¹

- Crown Court (← Greyhound Court; → Vinegar Yard†)

Crown Court adjoined a Crown public house previously called the Greyhound.

CROWN²

- Crown Street (← Hog Lane†; †→ pt Charing Cross Road, WC2)
- Crown Place† (off latter)

The street led to the Crown Inn and brewhouse established in 1452 more or less on the site of Centre Point, and demolished in 1886.

CROWN³ ^U

- Crown Court† (off Portpool Lane, EC1)

CROWN⁴

- **Crown Place**, NW5 (← Crocker's Place)

The adjacent public house was the King's Head.

CROWN⁵

- Crown Terrace† (off Prince of Wales Road, NW5)

A name to complement that of a twin cul-de-sac, parallel Palace Street which survives as St Silas Place.

CROWN⁶

- **Crown Close**, NW6

Here, on the 'POTTERIES' Estate, the allusion is to Royal Crown Derby chinaware.

CROWN ESTATE

The eastern portion of the Crown's REGENT'S PARK estate lay in the old parish of St Pancras, and so today is part of Camden. Begun in 1881, the estate's development took two decades to complete. Grand terraces lined the park itself, while to the east of Albany Street was what architect John NASH conceived as the 'service area' for their upper-class residents. Of the three markets planned, only Cumberland Market (for hay and straw) materialised. While the Nash terraces and most of the streets in the area took their names from the titles of of the Prince REGENT's royal relations, some of the lesser streets adopted their forenames. See ALBANY, AUGUSTUS, CAMBRIDGE¹, CHESTER¹, CUMBERLAND¹, EDWARD¹, ERNEST, FREDERICK², MUNSTER, OSNABURGH, ST ANDREW², WILLIAM¹, YORK¹.

CROWNDALE

- **Crowndale Road**, NW1 (← Fig Lane & Gloucester Place, 1863)
- Crowndale Place (→ pt Crowndale Road)

Crowndale, is a now ruined farm near TAVISTOCK (Devon), once owned by the Duke of BEDFORD¹, and incidentally the reputed birthplace (c.1540) of Sir Francis Drake.

CUBITT

- **Cubitt Street**, WC1 (← Arthur Street, 1885)

Thomas Cubitt (1788-1855), the master builder who revolutionised the London building industry by employing a permanent workforce, and who was very active in Bloomsbury. Opened soon after 1815 the local yard of Cubitt & Sons, lay off Gray's Inn Road, and eventually extended east to the then Arthur Street. The firm remained until 1960. The architect LEWIS CUBITT was Thomas's younger brother.

CUCUMBER ^U

- Cucumber Alley (→ Neal's Passage†, after 1768)

A modern 'Cucumber Alley', part of Thomas Neals galleria, masquerades as an official Camden street.

CUMBERLAND¹

- **Cumberland Market**, NW1
- **Cumberland Place**, NW1
- **Cumberland Terrace**, NW1
- **Cumberland Terrace Mews**, NW1
- Cumberland Street West (→ Nash St, NW1)
- Cumberland Street East† (off Cumberland Market)

All built on the *CROWN ESTATE*. Ernest Augustus (1771-1851), the 5th son of George III, was King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND^{2 U}

- Cumberland Court† (off Tottenham St, W1)
- Cumberland Grove (→ Cumberland Mews → Busby Mews†, NW5)
- Cumberland Mews (→ Busby Mews†, NW5)
- Cumberland Row (→ pt Pentonville Road, N1)
- Cumberland Street (→ Little Goodge Street → Goodge Place, W1)

Derivations less certain; named after either the Duke or the northern English county.

CURNOCK

- Curnock Street (← Archer Street, 1938; †→ Curnock Estate, NW1)

George Curnock was the C19 proprietor of two wharves on the Regent's Canal.

CURSITOR

- **Cursor Street**, EC4

Within Camden until 1994. Located here, from Tudor times, was the Office of Cursor. The task of a cursor was to serve CHANCERY writs.

CYPRESS ^U

- **Cypress Place**, W1 (← Little Howland Street)

Possibly a random tree to complement the (actually non-arboreal) MAPLE.

DAIRY

- **Old Dairy Mews**, NW5

On the site of an Express Dairies milk depot, the successor to an early-C20 Vicarage Farm Dairy.

DALBY

- **Dalby Street**, NW5

Jasper Boniston Dalby was recorded in 1871 as a 'house proprietor' living in Queen's Terrace (now Crescent).

DALE

- **Dale Road**, NW5

Rev. Thomas Dale (1797-1870), who became Dean of Rochester, had been the popular vicar of St Pancras (1846-60), who initiated the local Church Extension scheme, dividing the parish into some 30 smaller ecclesiastical units, each with a church. Dale Road was built on St Pancras church land.

DALEHAM

- **Daleham Gardens**, NW3
- **Daleham Mews**, NW3

Daleham Farm, at Fletching near Uckfield, was a C15 farmhouse on the *MARYON WILSONS'* Sussex estate.

DALKEITH

- Dalkeith Gardens (→ Lyndhurst Gdns, NW3)

A short-lived name approved in 1883. Dalkeith Castle, in Midlothian, was the seat of the fabulously wealthy Dukes of Buccleuch.

DANE; DEAN

- **Dane Street**, WC1 (← Leigh Street, 1907)

Originally known as Dean Street, the southern half of Dane Street lies buried beneath the office block at 90 High Holborn. The land there was owned by the 'Holborn Charity' of the Westminster parish of St Clement Danes.

DANGOOR

- **Dangoor Walk**, NW1

Commemorating Sir Naim Eliahou Dangoor, CBE (1914-2015), an Iraqi-born Jewish entrepreneur and philanthropist. Having studied engineering in London, he returned to his homeland, where he built up a business empire, bottling Coca-Cola and manufacturing furniture and matches. Anti-Semitic persecution in Iraq forced him to flee with his wife to England in the 1960s. Dangoor was a generous supporter of the Francis Crick Institute, behind which the new footway runs.

DARELL

- Darell's Buildings (→ pt High Holborn, WC1)

In 1634 Henry Darell bought from Trinity College the right to set up 2 markets and 4 fairs. His attempt to establish them in St Giles was abandoned after opposition from the City of London. Instead, he became one of London's earliest property developers, erecting Darell's (or Dayrell's Buildings) just west of today's Kingsway junction.

DARTMOUTH

- **Dartmouth Park Avenue**, NW5
- **Dartmouth Park Hill**, N19/NW5 (← Brookfield Terrace, 1873; ← pt Maiden Lane)
- **Dartmouth Park Road**, NW5
- Dartmouth Road (→ pt Dartmouth Park Road)

In 1755, William Legge, 2nd Earl of Dartmouth (1731-1801), acquired part of the old manor of CANTELOWES through his marriage to Frances Catherine, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Gunter-Nicholl, the previous owner. A century later under William Walter Legge, the 5th Earl (1823-91), the land was developed as Dartmouth Park. For other road names connected with the family, see: CHETWYND, CHURCHILL, INGESTRE, LAWFORD, LEWISHAM, PATSHULL, SANDALL, SPENCER², TALBOT, TWISDEN, WOODSOME.

DEAN, see DANE

DEARING

- Dearing's Rents† (off Liquorpond Street)

DEAR *

- Dear's Place (→ pt Brill Street†)

DELANCEY

- **Delancey Passage**, NW1
- **Delancey Street**, NW1 (← Warren Street & Stanhope Street, 1867)
- Delancey Place (→ pt Camden High St, NW1)

Anne, the wife of Charles FitzRoy, 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON, was a daughter of Admiral Sir Peter Warren and Ann De Lancy. And in 1795, James Delancey Esq. of Marylebone had been granted a number of fields west of the High Street.

DENMARK

- **Denmark Place**, WC2 (← Dudley/Denmark Court, 1887)
- **Denmark Street**, WC2
- Little Denmark Street (→ pt Flitcroft St, WC2)

Anne of Denmark (1574-1619) was the consort of King James I (and VI); see QUEEN¹.

DENNING

- **Denning Road**, NW3

Developed from 1878, and blest with a surprisingly inexplicable name.

DENNINGTON

- **Dennington Park Road**, NW6
- Dennington Parade (→ pt West End Lane)
- Dennington Promenade (ditto)

Another mystery naming. There are Dennington villages in Devon, Suffolk and Yorkshire, but no connections with any of them have been found. A house called Little Dene stood off West End Lane hereabouts from 1832 to 1904.

DENNY; DENNIS *

- Dennis Row (→ Wilsted Cottages†)
- Dennis Passage or Denny's Passage (→ Weir's Passage, NW1)

DENT DE LION

- Dent de Lion Road (→ St Cuthbert's Road, NW2)

Dent de Lion Gatehouse is all that remains of the medieval 'castle', or fortified house, at GARLINGE on the Isle of Thanet, the birthplace of Major Percy POWELL-COTTON. The Daundelyon family built the gateway.

DENTON

- Denton Street (†→ St Pancras Station)
- Denton's Buildings† (off Middlesex Street†)

The developer Samuel Denton was also Clerk to the Somers Town Paving Commission.

DERBY

- Derby Street (→ St Chad's Street, WC1)

One of several streets named c.1825 by William Forrester Bray, an auctioneer and surveyor involved in developing the BATTLE BRIDGE estate. The names seemingly derived from the titles of peers of the realm. Edward Smith-Stanley, the 12th Earl of Derby (1752-1834) was a horse-racing enthusiast in whose honour The Derby is named.

DERBYSHIRE ^G

- Derbyshire Cottages (→ pt Iverson Road, NW6)

DERRY

- Derry Street† (off Wellington Square†, WC1)

Possibly referring to Derry/Londonderry. Many local builders were Irish.

DEVIL, see DUVAL.

DEVONSHIRE¹

- Devonshire Square (→ Queen Square, WC1)
- Devonshire Street (→ Boswell Street, WC1)

(Old) Devonshire House stood on the west side of Boswell Street until destroyed during WWII. It was built in 1668 by William Cavendish, 3rd Earl of Devonshire (1681-84), for occupation by his son, also William, later the first Duke; he lived there for 15 years. The nearby square, built in 1706-20 for sons of the Duke, was soon to be renamed.

DEVONSHIRE^{2 G/A}

- Devonshire Place (→ pt Camden Road, NW1)
- Devonshire Place (→ pt Haverstock Hill, NW3)
- Devonshire Terrace (ditto)
- Devonshire Villas (→ pt Boscastle Road, NW5)

DEWSBURY^G

- Dewsbury Terrace† (← Union Terrace, 1908; on Camden Town Tube Station site)

Dewsbury is a minster town in West Yorkshire.

DIANA^U

- Diana Place† (on Regent's Place site, off Euston Road, NW1)

Diana is the Roman goddess of hunting.

DICKENSON

- Dickenson Street† (off Wilkin Street, NW5)

George Dickenson, a Hertfordshire farmer, was a creditor of the bankrupt father of James Tovey Rowe (see TOVEY).

DOBSON

- **Dobson Close**, NW6

Commemorating the painter William Charles Thomas Dobson, RA (1817-98), who lived in Adelaide Road.

DODINGTON, see DORRINGTON².

DOG & DUCK^{PH}

- Dog & Duck Yard† (off Princeton Street, WC1)

DOLPHIN^{PH}

- Dolphin Court or Dolphin Place† (off High Holborn, WC1)

DOMBEY

- **Dombey Street**, WC1 (← East Street, 1936)

Renamed after *Dombey and Son* (1846-48), by Charles Dickens. Although the novel has no local associations, its author's first marital home in 1837-29 was at nearby 48 Doughty Street, now the Charles Dickens Museum.

DORIC

- **Doric Way**, NW1 (← pt Drummond St. 1960s)

Commemorating the Doric 'Euston Arch', or propylaeum, at the entrance to the old Euston Station, designed by Philip Hardwick and controversially destroyed in 1961.

DORMAN

- **Dorman Way**, NW6

Probably named in memory of Joseph Dorman, a country gentleman and amateur playwright, who published a little fantasia entitled *Sir Roger de Coverly*, and was buried in Hampstead Churchyard in 1754.

DORNFELL^U

- **Dornfell Street**, NW6

DORRINGTON^{1 G/*}

- Dorrington Street (→ pt Mt Pleasant, WC1)

There are villages called Dorrington in Shropshire and Lincolnshire.

DORRINGTON²

- **Dorrington Street**, EC1 (← Dodington Street)

A corruption of the original name, perhaps influenced by DORRINGTON¹. Anne Dodington married the diplomat Robert GREVILLE (c.1638-77), 4th Baron Brooke, the last owner of BROOKE House.

DORSET^{G/A}

- Dorset Place† (off Church Terrace†)

DOUGHTY

- **Doughty Mews**, WC1
- **Doughty Street**, WC1 (← Upper John Street)

The Doughty family acquired their Holborn estate through the marriage in 1710 of Philip Doughty to Elizabeth BROWNLOW¹. Begun in the early C18, the estate's development was gradual, and building in Doughty Street was started, by HENRY Doughty, only in 1792. The Doughty family became extinct in 1826 and their estate passed to their relatives, the TICHBORNEs.

DOULTON

- **Doulton Mews**, NW6

On the POTTERIES Estate, and named after Royal Doulton, renowned for their fine china and porcelain.

DOWDNEY

- **Dowdney Close**, NW5

A post-WWII naming, possibly after Sarah Doudney (*sic*), a novelist, short-story writer and poet (1841-1926), who lived in Bartholomew Road, and is best known for her *Psalms of Life* (1871).

DOWNSHIRE

- **Downshire Hill**, NW3

Named by 1819, probably after one of three successive Marquesses of Downshire. Appropriately, their family name was Hill. Wills Hill, the 1st Marquess (1718-93), had achieved some fame as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and especially for his harsh policies towards America.

DOWNSIDE

- **Downside Crescent**, NW3

A name simply reflecting its hillside location.

DOYNTON

- **Doynton Street**, N19

Rev. John Mervin Prower, part of a consortium to whom Harry CHESTER² sold land, was both vicar of Purton (Wilts.) and a canon of Bristol Cathedral. Perhaps significantly, the Gloucestershire village of Doynton lay just off the direct route between the two.

DRAGON

- **Dragon Yard**[†] (← Green Dragon Yard)

See GREEN DRAGON.

DRAKE^U

- **Drake Street**, WC1

Origin unknown, but maybe recalling Sir Francis Drake (c.1540-96), Elizabethan sea captain, privateer, slave trader, pirate, naval officer and explorer.

DRAPER *

- **Draper's Place** (→ Brantome Place, 1885;
†→ Flaxman Terrace, WC1)

DRESDEN

- **Dresden Close**, NW6

Situated on the POTTERIES Estate, and named after the noted manufacturer of porcelain.

DRUMMOND

- **Drummond Crescent**, NW1
- **Drummond Street**, NW1 (pt → Doric Way)
- **Drummond Mews**[†] (off Drummond Street)
- **Little Drummond Street** (→ Crace Street, NW1)

Lady Caroline Drummond (1766-1847), the wife of Louis Drummond, Comte de Melfort, was a granddaughter of William STANHOPE, 2nd Earl of HARRINGTON and Caroline FITZROY (daughter of the 2nd Duke of GRAFTON). The leasing of land locally for house building was handled for Lord SOUTHAMPTON² by John and Charles Drummond, his bankers.

DRURY

- **Drury Lane**, WC2 (← Fortescu Lane ← Aldewychstrate)

Sir Robert Drury (d.1535), Speaker of the House of Commons, had 'a place in St Clement Danes', which became known as Drury House and was situated in Wych Street[†] at the south end of the lane that took its name.

DUDLEY

- **Dudley Court** (→ Denmark Place, WC2)
- **Dudley Street** (← Monmouth Street, 1845;
†→ Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2)

After 1545, the main residential building of St Giles leper hospital was converted into a residence by John Dudley (Lord Lisle). As Dudley House, it was later home for many years to the pious Lady Alicia Dudley, a great benefactress of the parish. The house and grounds were swept away in the building of Denmark Street.

DUELS

- **Duels Alley**[†] (off High Holborn, WC1)

Perhaps duelling once took place here.

DUKE¹

- **Duke Street** (→ Hyde Street
→ pt West Central Street, WC1)

Named in honour of an early Duke of BEDFORD¹.

DUKE²

- **Duke's Road**, WC1 (← Duke's Row & Somerset Terrace, 1939)

The street lay on the boundary between the estates of Lord SOMERS and the Duke of GRAFTON.

DUKE³; DUKESFIELD

- **Duke's Terrace** (→ pt Rhyl Street, NW5)
- **Dukesfield Terrace** (→ pt Prince of Wales Rd, NW5)

Both situated on the Southampton (FitzRoy) estate and so presumably referring to the head of the family, the Duke of GRAFTON.

DUKE⁴

- **Duke Street** (†→ Sardinia Street, WC2)
- **Duke's Court**[†] (off Earl(ham) Street, WC2)

Named in honour of an unidentified duke.

DUMB, see DUNN.

DUMPTON

- **Dumpton Place**, NW1 (← Fitzroy Place, 1872)

A ridiculous name for a grimy cul-de-sac beside the then London & North Western Railway. Dumpton Bay is a splendid coastal location on the Isle of Thanet, near Broadstairs.

DUNBOYNE

- **Dunboyne Road**, NW3

The Irish town in County Meath had a remote FITZROY family connection. Georgiana, daughter of the 2nd Baron SOUTHAMPTON, married a descendant of the 16th-century 9th Lord of Dunboyne.

DUNCAN

- **Duncan Avenue**† (off Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

Still officially recognised in 1955, an absurd name for a treeless alleyway. Nearby tenements were known as Duncan's Buildings.

DUNN *

- **Dunn's Passage**, WC1 (← Dumb's Alley)

DUNOLLIE

- **Dunollie Road**, NW5

Dunollie is a ruined castle near Oban on the west coast of Scotland; John McNab, one of the road's builders, was born nearby.

DURNFORD

- **Durnford Road** (← Durnford Place & Durnford Terrace; → pt Marsden Street, NW5)

The developer Thomas Weeding (see WEEDINGTON) was the owner of Durnford Mill, a watermill near Chertsey, Surrey.

DUTTON *

- **Dutton Street** (→ Tankerton Street, WC1)

DUVAL

- **Duval's Lane** (→ Platt's Lane, NW3)

The name was later corrupted to Devil's Lane. Claude Du Vall (b.1643) was a notorious French highwayman who robbed stagecoaches on the roads into London. He was executed at Tyburn in 1670.

DYER *

- **Dyer's Place** (→ Egremont Place)

DYNHAM

- **Dynham Road**, NW6

The name a total mystery, unless a misspelt reference to Dyrham Park, a stately home in south Gloucestershire.

DYOTT

- **Dyott Street**, WC1 (← George Street, 1877; ← Dyot Street)

Simon Dyott, a St Giles vestryman in 1676, had married Jane BAINBRIDGE. Dyot House, in the street, owned by Philip Dyot in 1782, later became a brothel.

EAGLE ^{PH}

- **Eagle Street**, WC1 (pt → Catton Street)
- **Eagle Court**† (off Eagle Street)

Named after an C18 Eagle tavern and brewhouse.

EAGLE & CHILD ^{PH}

- **Eagle & Child Alley** (→ Clark's Buildings†)

EARL¹; EARLHAM

- **Earlham Street**, WC2 (← Great & Little Earl Streets, 1921)
- **Earl's Court**† (off Earl(ham) Street, WC2)

Originally named after an unidentified late-C17 earl; the present name is an arbitrary variant.

EARL²

- **Earl Street** (→ Caroline St → Carol St, NW1)

The street's original name honoured Earl CAMDEN.

EARLY

- **Early Mews**, NW1

Joseph Early was a plumber and a member of a family of builders based in Camden Town.

EARNSHAW

- **Earnshaw Street** (← Arthur Street, 1938)

Thomas Earnshaw (1749-1829), a watchmaker celebrated for his improvements to the marine chronometer, is commemorated by a blue plaque opposite Holborn Tube station, on the site of his workshop.

EAST

- **East Street** (→ Dombey Street, WC1)

The street ran eastward from (Old) North Street.

EASTCOTT

- **Eastcott Place** (→ pt Malden Crescent, NW5)

Richard Eastcott was apothecary-surgeon at St Pancras Workhouse until 1843.

EASTNOR

- **Eastnor Place**† (off Ossulston Street, NW1)

The mock medieval Eastnor Castle in Herefordshire was built in 1812-20, at enormous expense, for Lord SOMERS, to the designs of Robert Smirke (also architect of the British Museum). The Eastnor Castle pub in Chalton Street closed only in 2013.

EBBSFLEET

- **Ebbsfleet Road**, NW2

The hamlet near Sandwich (Kent), a few miles from QUEX Park, was the reputed landing-place of St Augustine.

EDEN

- Eden Street† (on Regent's Place site, NW1)

Built over the C18/C19 tea gardens of the Adam & Eve tavern, and with a name alluding to the Garden of Eden. Also referencing the biblical garden, with less relevance:

- Eden Place† (off Crown Place, NW5)

EDGWARE

- Edgware Road (pt → Kilburn High Road, NW6)

Part of the road to Edgware, today's A5.

EDIS

- **Edis Street**, NW1 (← Eton Street, 1937)

Colonel Sir Robert Edis (1830-1927) was an LCC councillor and an architect.

EDMUND; EDMOND^U

- (Lower) Edmund Street (← Edmond Street; †→ pt King's Cross Station)
- (Upper) Edmund Street (→ pt Cheney Road†, NW1)

EDWARD¹

- **Edward Mews**, NW1
- **Little Edward Street**, NW1
- Edward Street (→ Redhill Street, NW1)

All on the *CROWN ESTATE*. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn (1767-1820), was the 4th son of George III, a brother of the Prince REGENT and the father of Queen VICTORIA.

EDWARD² ^U

- Edward Street (→ Varndell Street, NW1)
- Edward Terrace† (off Providence Place, NW6)

EGBERT^U

- **Egbert Street**, NW1
- Egbert Place† (adjacent)
- Egbert Terrace (→ Manley Street, NW1)

EGLON

- **Eglon Mews**, NW1

Possibly an obscure biblical variant on EGBERT. Eglon was the King of Moab, the oppressor of the Israelites in the Book of Judges. The use of Eglon as a personal forename was extremely rare, and neither of the mews' builders, Messrs Manley and Rogers, seems to have been so named.

EGREMONT^U

- Egremont Place (→ pt Euston Road, NW1)

Egremont is a market town in Cumbria. George O'Brien Wyndham, FRS (1751-1837), 3rd Earl of Egremont, ↗

was a major landowner, art collector, agriculturist and enthusiastic canal builder, but with no obvious local connection.

EHRENBERG

- Ehrenberg Terrace (→ pt Mornington Road)

Ehrenburg (*sic*) Palace, in COBURG, Bavaria, was the main residence of the ruling princes from the 1540s until 1918. Prince ALBERT grew up there, as did Princess Victoria, his mother-in-law. There too, in the 'Hall of Giants' in 1863, Queen VICTORIA met the Austrian Emperor Franz Josef. The namer of the Terrace misspelt the palace's name: Ehrenberg Castle is an unconnected medieval ruin in the Austrian Tyrol.

EIGHT BELLS

- Eight Bells Yard (→ Book Mews, WC2†)

The onetime associated public house was where the local bell ringers quenched their thirsts. The nearby St Giles Church does have a peal of eight bells.

ELAINE

- **Elaine Grove**, NW5 (← Arthur Grove, 1876)

Elaine is a character in Arthurian legend.

ELBA

- Elba Place (→ pt The Mount, NW3)

Elba was The Mediterranean island, off Tuscany, to which Napoleon was exiled after his forced abdication in 1814, and from which after 10 months he escaped to France.

ELDON

- **Eldon Grove**, NW3 (← Eldon Road, 1938)

John Scott, 1st Earl of Eldon (1751-1838) was the popular successor to the Earl of ROSSLYN as Lord High Chancellor, on the latter's dismissal from the woosack in 1801. Eldon was succeeded in the post by Lord LYNDHURST.

ELEPHANT

- Elephant Place (→ pt King's Road, St Pancras)

The adjacent Elephant & Castle public house, originally the George & Falcon (dating from at least 1693), said to have been renamed in 1714 after the supposed discovery of an elephant's tusk in the river FLEET. In business until WWI.

ELIZABETH¹ *

- Elizabeth Court† (off Churchway, NW1)

ELIZABETH² *

- **Elizabeth Mews**, NW3
- Elizabeth Terrace (→ pt England's Lane, NW3)

The former has borrowed its name from the latter.

ELLA^U

- **Ella Mews**, NW3

ELLERDALE^R

- **Ellerdale Close**, NW3
- **Ellerdale Road**, NW3

An apparently invented North Country valley.

ELLIOTT

- **Elliott Square**, NW3

Sir Claude Aurelius Elliott (1888-1973) was headmaster of ETON College, and then Provost from 1949.

ELM¹

- **Elm Street**, WC1
- **Elm Row**, NW3
- Elm Court† (off Elm Street)

The two disparate extant streets were both once lined by a row of elm trees. Former 'Elm' terrace names have been:

- Elm Terrace (→ pt Constantine Road, NW3)
- Elm Villas (→ pt Haverstock Hill, NW3)

ELM²

- Elm Road (†→ Agar Grove Estate, NW1)

The mansion built nearby in 1810 by William AGAR was called Elm Lodge.

ELM³

- **Elm Terrace**, NW3

Built on the site of Elm Tree Cottage.

ELM FRIARS

- **Elm Friars Walk**, NW1

The ALLENSBURY land underlying the modern Maiden Lane Estate was alternatively known as Elm Friars.

ELSTREE

- Elstree Street (→ pt Brill Place, NW1)

Located between Aldenham village and Elstree (Herts) is ALDENHAM School.

ELSWORTHY^U

- **Elsworthy Rise** (← Eton Place, 1947)
- **Elsworthy Road**, NW3
- **Elsworthy Terrace**, NW3

[?] A 'Mr Elsworthy' is a character in *The Perpetual Curate* by Mrs Margaret Oliphant (1864), one of her *Carlingford Chronicles*. Edward Vinicombe Elsworthy was a merchant who lived in Adelaide Road.

ELY

- **Ely Court**, EC1 (← Mitre Court, 1936)
- **Ely Place**, EC1

On the site of Ely Palace, dating from c.1293, and until the 18th century the London residence of the Bishops of Ely. In 1576, Queen Elizabeth ordered Bishop Cox, whom she detested, to lease the gatehouse and 14 acres of gardens and orchards to her favourite courtier, Sir Christopher HATTON. The palace fell into disrepair and parts were demolished. In 1772 the Bishops left, and the brick terrace houses of Ely Place arose the next year. Until 1900, the 'Liberty of SAFFRON Hill, Ely Rents and Ely Place' functioned as a distinct parish for civil purposes.

EMERALD

- **Emerald Court**, WC1
- **Emerald Street**, WC1 (← Green Street, 1885)

Simply a particular shade of 'green'.

ENDELL

- **Endell Street**, WC2 (← Old & New Belton Streets†, 1840s)

Parishioners were keen that the new street, meant to improve access to Waterloo Bridge, should be named after Rev. James Endell Tyler, the popular Rector of St Giles. He modestly objected to the use of his surname, and so his lesser-known middle name was used instead.

ENDSLEIGH

- **Endsleigh Gardens**, WC1 (← pt Euston Square, 1880)
- **Endsleigh Street**, WC1
- **Endsleigh Place**, WC1 (← Gordon Place, 1937)

Endsleigh Cottage, near TAVISTOCK, is actually a large house in *cottage orné* style, now called Endsleigh House and Grade-I listed. It was built in 1810-16 as a holiday retreat for the 6th Duke of BEDFORD¹.

ENGLAND

- **England's Lane**, NW3

The lane once led to Upper CHALCOTS² farm, which in 1776 was leased to James England.

EQUITY^U

- Equity Buildings† (← Tom's Buildings; off Ossulston Street, NW1)

ERESBY^U

- **Eresby Place**, NW6
- Eresby Road (→ pt Kingsgate Place, NW6)
- Eresby Mews† (off Eresby Road)

The imposing Eresby House in Knightsbridge, belonging to the Earl of Ancaster, took its name from his Eresby Hall, his family's ancestral home in Lincolnshire.

ERNEST

- Ernest Street (→ Robert Street, NW1)

Built on the *CROWN ESTATE*. Ernest Augustus (1771-1851), King of Hanover, was the 5th son of George III and a brother of the Prince REGENT.

ERSKINE

- **Erskine Mews**, NW1
- **Erskine Road**, NW1

Thomas Erskine, 1st Baron Erskine (1750-1823), was ennobled on becoming Lord High Chancellor in 1806. His Camden connection was not with Primrose Hill, but with Hampstead, where he lived at Erskine House on Spaniards Road.

ESCHOL

- Eschol Place (→ pt Haverstock Hill, NW3)

Symbolising an Inad of plenty, Eschol is a biblical location – the valley where, in the book of Numbers, twelve spies find an enormous bunch of grapes.

ESPLANADE

- The Esplanade (→ pt Finchley Road, NW3)

ESSEX

- Essex Street (off Suffolk Street East; †→ King's Cross Station)
- Essex Place† (→ pt Pancras Walk†)

Essex Street was one of three streets laid out from 1806 on Drakefield, BATTLE BRIDGE, and seemingly named after an East Anglian county (cf. NORFOLK², SUFFOLK).

ETON

- **Eton Avenue**, NW3 (← Bursars Road, 1882)
- **Eton College Road**, NW3 (← College Rd, 1936)
- **Eton Garages**, NW3 (← Eton Stables, 1935)
- **Eton Road**, NW3
- **Eton Villas**, NW3
- Eton Place (→ Elsworthly Rise, NW3)
- Eton Street (→ Edis Street, NW1)

In 1449, the Upper Chalcotts estate (see CHALCOT²), previously owned by St James's Leper Hospital, was granted by Henry VI to Eton College, which he had founded. House building on the estate began in 1829. Present and past road names relating to the school are: ↗

AINGER, ADAMSON?, BURSARS, CONYBEARE, CROSSFIELD?, ELLIOTT, FELLOWS, HAWTREY, KING HENRY, KING'S COLLEGE, LANCASTER², LYTTTELTON, MERTON², OPPIDANS, PROVOST, WINCHESTER¹, WINDSOR¹.

EUSTON

- **Euston Grove**, NW1
- **Euston Road**, NW1 (← New Road and many Terraces & Places, 1857)
- **Euston Square**, NW1
- **Euston Street**, NW1 (← Crescent St, 1867)
- Euston Buildings (← Southampton Mews; → Stephenson Way, NW1)
- Euston Mews (→ Eversholt Mews†)
- Euston Mews (→ Melton Mews†)
- Euston Place (→ pt Euston Road)
- Euston Crescent, NW1† (← Melton Crescent)
- Euston Place† (on Euston Station site)

Euston Hall in north Suffolk remains to this day the principal seat of the Duke of GRAFTON. Earl of Euston is the courtesy title of his eldest son. Euston Square is the courtesy title of his eldest son. Euston Square was laid out in 1811. In 1837, the London & Birmingham Railway opened England's first mainline terminus in Euston Grove, a field to the north, naming it Euston Square. In 1857, the St Pancras section of the NEW¹ Road was renamed Euston Road. The station name was shortened to simply Euston, and this has become the name of the neighbourhood.

EVANGELIST

- **Evangelist Road**, NW5 (← St John the Evangelist Road, 1904)

A contraction of St John the Evangelist, the full name of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge.

EVANS

- Evans Place (→ Gloucester Place → pt Leighton Road, NW5)

Joshua Prole TORRIANO leased land for house building to one Thomas Evans.

EVE

- Eve Terrace (→ pt Pancras Road, NW1)
- Eve Place† (off the above)

Adjoining the site of the Adam & Eve Inn, demolished and rebuilt c.1805. (There was a second public house of the same name at Tottenham Court, see ADAM.)

EVERETT

- Everett Street† (†→ The Brunswick, WC1)

Thomas Everett was Vice-President of the FOUNDLING Hospital, 1797-1810.

EVERSHOLT

- **Eversholt Street**, NW1 (pt ← Seymour St, 1937)
- Eversholt Mews† (off the above)
- Eversholt Row (ditto)

Eversholt is a village near WOBURN Abbey, seat of the Duke of BEDFORD¹.

EVERTON ^U

- **Everton Mews**, NW1 (← Everton Buildings)

EVESHAM

- Evesham Buildings (→ pt Chalton Street, NW1)
- Upper Evesham Buildings (→ pt Clarendon Sq.)

In 1784 the landowner, Charles Cocks (1725-1806) was created 1st Baron SOMERS of Evesham in the County of Worcester.

EXETER¹

- Exeter Street (→ pt Torbay Street, NW1)

LEWIS William BUCK, co-developer of the HAWLEY-Buck estate, was MP for Exeter in 1826-32.

EXETER^{2 G}

- Exeter Mews† (off West End Lane, NW6)

EXMOUTH

- **Exmouth Mews**, NW1
- Exmouth Street (→ Starcross Street, NW1)

Admiral Edward Pellew (1757-1833), 1st Viscount Exmouth, was a naval officer during the American War of Independence and the Napoleonic Wars. The Exmouth Arms pub is still trading.

EYRE

- **Eyre Street Hill**, EC1 (← Eyre Street ← Air or Ayre Street; pt ← Little Bath Street)
- Eyre Court† (off Eyre Street Hill)
- Eyre Place† (ditto)
- Eyre Terrace† (ditto)

Dating from c.1712, the original name was possibly meant to suggest the fresh air to be enjoyed here, on what was then the very edge of London. No link has been found with the wealthy Eyre family, whose estate was later developed as St John's Wood.

FAIRFAX

- **Fairfax Road**, NW6 (← Victoria Road, 1870)
- **Fairfax Place**, NW6 (← Fairfax Mews, 1923; ← Victoria Mews)

General Thomas Fairfax (1612-71), 3rd Lord Fairfax of Cameron, was Parliamentary commander-in-chief in the Civil War. The road name was assigned shortly before the bicentenary of his death. (Cf. NASEBY and MARSTON).

FAIRHAZEL

- **Fairhazel Gardens**, NW6

Fairhazel was a property on the Sussex estate of the *MARYON WILSON* family.

FALKLAND

- **Falkland Place**, NW5 (← Assembly Row, 1860; pt ← Leverton Cottages)
- **Falkland Road**, NW5

Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland, a former student of ST JOHN'S College, Cambridge, was killed in action at the Battle of Newbury in 1643.

FARMER *

- **Farmer's Alley** (→ Farmer's Rents†, off Crown Street†)

FARRIER

- **Farrier Street**, NW1 (← pt Clarence Way, 1961)

Off Royal College Street, and probably named by association with the eponymous College, a farrier being a 'horse doctor'.

FARRINGDON

- **Farringdon Road**, EC1 (← Victoria St, 1863)

The new road, opened in 1856, was soon renamed after the City of London ward of Farringdon Without, lying within which is the City portion of Holborn. For 80 years from 1281, the ward was controlled by Alderman Farindon, a goldsmith, and his son.

FAWLEY ^G

- **Fawley Road**, NW6
- Fawley Parade (→ pt West End Lane, NW6)

Fawley is a Hampshire village on the SOLENT (cf. also LYMINGTON).

FEATHERS ^{PH}

- Feathers Court (→ Holborn Place, WC1)
- Feather Court† (off Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

FEATHERSTONE *

- Featherstone Buildings† (off High Holborn, WC1)

FELLOWS

- **Fellows Road**, NW3

The governors of ETON College are known as Fellows (cf. PROVOST and BURSARS).

FENWICK

- Fenwick Court† (off High Holborn, WC1)

Buried at St Andrew's Holborn in 1652 was Sir William Fenwick of Melden, 'from the further end of Graye's Inn Lane', a Royalist during the Civil War whose property was to be 'forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason'.

FERDINAND

- **Ferdinand Place**, NW1 (← Sussex Place)
- **Ferdinand Street**, NW1
- Ferdinand Terrace (→ pt Chalk Farm Road, NW1)

George Ferdinand FITZROY (1761-1810) was the 2nd Baron SOUTHAMPTON².

FERNCROFT^R

- **Ferncroft Avenue**, NW3

FIELD¹

- **Field Place**, WC1
- Field Place (→ pt Leeke Street, WC1)
- Field Terrace (→ King's Cross Road, WC1)

All possibly referring to the underlying BATTLE BRIDGE Field.

FIELD²

- Field Lane (→ pt Saffron Hill, EC1)
- Field Place (→ pt Fitzjohn's Avenue, NW3)
- Field Row† (off Eyre Street Hill, EC1)

Names given to streets that once overlooked, or led into, open fields.

FIFTEEN FOOT

- Fifteen Foot Lane (→ pt St Chad's Place, WC1)

The original width of the still narrow passage.

FIG

- Fig Lane (→ Crowndale Road, NW1)

The road was first made up the 17th century. The name could be a farmer's surname, as the adjoining field developed as Bedford New Town was Fig's Mead.

FINCHLEY

- **Finchley Road**, NW3

Opened in 1829 and at first called Finchley New Road, the new turnpike road to Finchley was promoted by Colonel Henry Eyre, the owner of a valuable estate in St John's Wood.

FIRECREST

- **Firecrest Drive**, NW3

A small passerine bird, with a bright yellow and orange stripe down the centre of its head, gives its name to this gated 1980s development.

FISHER

- **Fisher Street**, WC1
- Fisher Court† (off Eagle Street, WC1)

Sir Richard Fisher was the 17th-century owner of land, known as Fisher's Walks, which he leased to Nicholas BARBON for the building of Red Lion Square.

FITZJOHN'S

- **Fitzjohn's Avenue**, NW3 (pt ← Greenhill Road, 1892)
- Fitzjohn's Esplanade (→ pt Finchley Rd, NW3)
- Fitzjohn's Parade (ditto)
- Fitzjohn's Pavement (ditto)
- Fitzjohn's Promenade (ditto)

Taking its name from a C14 Simon Fitzjohn, and variously spelt with or without the apostrophe. Fitzjohns is a much-altered C16 mansion at Great CANFIELD, Essex, once owned and occupied by the *MARYON WILSON* family, who acquired it through marriage. Their Essex estate was sold by Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson in 1900.

FITZROY

- **Fitzroy Close**, N6
- **Fitzroy Court**, W1 (← Fitzroy Passage)
- **Fitzroy Mews**, W1
- **Fitzroy Park**, N6
- **Fitzroy Road**, NW1
- **Fitzroy Square**, W1
- **Fitzroy Street**, W1 (← Upper Fitzroy Street & Russell Place, 1869)
- **Fitzroy Yard**, NW1
- Fitzroy Market (→ Warren Playground, W1)
- Fitzroy Place (→ Dumpton Place, NW1)
- Fitzroy Place (→ Kingstown Street, NW1)
- Fitzroy Place (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)
- Fitzroy Place† (on Regent's Place site, NW1)
- Fitzroy Road (→ Grafton Terrace, NW5)
- Fitzroy Row† (on Regent's Place site, NW1)
- Fitzroy Terrace (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)
- Fitzroy Terrace (→ pt Southampton Road, NW5)

Henry FitzRoy (1663-90) was the natural son of King Charles II by one of his many mistresses – Barbara Palmer (née Villiers), who became Duchess of CLEVELAND. There were initially doubts about the boy's paternity, but in 1672 the king did recognise Henry as his son, giving him the surname FitzRoy, meaning 'son of the King'. Then aged 9, Henry was betrothed to the 5-year-old daughter and heiress of Henry Benet, the 1st Earl of ARLINGTON. The marriage took place in 1679, and on the Earl's death in 1685, Henry inherited his properties, including Euston Hall ↯

in Suffolk and his Grafton estate in Northamptonshire. Already entitled Earl of EUSTON, Henry now became the 1st Duke of GRAFTON. He also inherited the copyhold of the St Pancras manor of Tottenham (see TOTTENHAM), which later passed to a descendant, CHARLES³ FitzRoy, who became 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON². As the owners of Tottenham, FitzRoy family members held land over a large part of modern-day Camden, and Fitzroy-related street names are scattered everywhere from Fitzrovia to West Kentish Town.

The name *Fitzrovia* originated only in 1940, when William Hickey in the *Daily Express* used the term 'Fitzrovians' describe the bohemian set who had famously frequented the Fitzroy Tavern in Charlotte Street. The name fell into disuse, to be revived in 1971 in connection with the first local neighbourhood festival, and is now in general use to describe an area straddling the Camden-Westminster boundary, and mostly to the west of Tottenham Court Road.

Other street names with FitzRoy family associations are: CHARLES³, DELANCEY, DRUMMOND, EUSTON, FERDINAND, GEORGE³, GRAFTON, HARRINGTON¹, KEPPEL², MALDEN, MELTON, MORNINGTON, SEYMOUR², SOUTHAMPTON², STANHOPE, WARREN, WELLESLEY, WELLINGTON, WHITTLEBURY.

FITZROY PARK

- **Fitzroy Close**, N6
- **Fitzroy Park**, N6

Until the death in 1810 of the 2nd Baron Southampton, the family lived at Fitzroy Farm, Highgate. Known variously as Fitzroy House or Southampton Lodge, their 7-bay Palladian villa was built in 1774. The grounds were landscaped 'with much taste' by Humphrey Repton and Capability Brown. The house was demolished in 1826, but is commemorated in the two local road names.

FLASK

- **Flask Walk**, NW3

At the Lower Flask Tavern, forerunner of today's Flask Tavern (rebuilt 1878), water from Hampstead WELLS¹ was bottled for sale in the City. In the 18th century, the spa water was sold in Fleet Street for threepence a flask.

FLAXLEY^U

- **Flaxley Road** (→ Mazonod Avenue, NW6)

A short-lived name approved in 1871. Flaxley Abbey is a former Cistercian monastery, now a Grade-I listed manor house, in the Forest of Dean.

FLAXMAN

- **Flaxman Terrace**, WC1 (← † Brantome Pl., 1908)

John Flaxman (1755-1856), the eminent Fitzrovia-based sculptor, was buried in the family tomb in Old St Pancras Churchyard.

FLEET

- **Fleet Road**, NW3
- **Fleet Square**, WC1
- Fleet Row (off Eyre Street Hill, EC1)

The now largely underground river, flowing from two minor headwaters on Hampstead Heath, respectively feeding Highgate and Hampstead Ponds; running south to a confluence near Hawley Road, then parallel to today's St Pancras Way and past Old St Pancras Church to Battle Bridge (King's Cross); then forming the St Pancras/Clerkenwell (now Camden/Islington boundary), flowing past Mount Pleasant and Saffron Hill, and under the former Holborn Bridge; and finally joining the Thames at Blackfriars. The river was mostly culverted by the early 19th century.

FLOWER-DE-LYS; FLEUR-DE-LYS^{PH}

- Flower-de-Lys Yard† (← Fleur-de-Lys Court; †→ Holsworthy Square, WC1)

The eponymous public house was in Gray's Inn Road.

FLITCROFT

- **Flitcroft Street**, WC2 (← Little Denmark Street & Lloyd's Court, 1936)

Henry Flitcroft (1697-1769) was the architect of the adjacent third St Giles Church, completed in 1733.

FLORENCE

- **Florence Villas** (→ pt Hillfield Road, NW6)

Whether named after the Tuscan city, or Florence Nightingale, or someone related to the builder, one can only surmise.

FORDWYCH

- **Fordwych Road**, NW2 (pt ← Fordwych Rd North)
- **Fordwych Crescent** (→ pt Mill Lane, NW6)

Fordwich (*sic*) is a remnant market town in east Kent, on the main road linking Canterbury with QUEX Park, home to the *POWELL-COTTON* family.

FORGE

- **Forge Place**, NW1

A forge or smithy once occupied the site.

FORTESCU

- **Fortescu Lane** (→ Drury Lane, WC2)

Sir John Fortescu, a Knight of the King's Body, was granted land in Covent Garden in 1476.

FORTESS

- **Fortess Grove**, NW5
- **Fortess Road**, NW5 (← Junction Road, 1879 ← Holloway Road ← Fortess Lane)
- **Fortess Walk**, NW5 (← Willow Walk, 1937)
- **Fortess Yard**, NW5
- Fortess Terrace (→ pt Junction Road)

On the line of old Fortess (or Fortys) Lane, Junction Road was opened c.1814 as a new highway to Upper Holloway. It passed Fortess (or Fortys) Field, a property of the Eleanor Palmer Charity. The origin of the 'Fortys' name is unknown.

FORTUNE GREEN

- **Fortune Green Road**, NW6 (← Fortune Green Lane, 1896; pt ← Monro Terrace)

The Green was saved from house building on its purchase in 1897 by Hampstead Vestry (aided by the LCC and by public subscription). For centuries it had been a patch of manorial 'waste' where locals had the right to graze cattle, dig turf and play sports. The origin of the 'Fortune' name is unknown, one theory being that it derives from *for* and *tun*, Old English words meaning 'before the settlement'.

FOUNDLING

- Foundling Terrace (→ pt Gray's Inn Rd, WC1)

Essentially a kind of orphanage, the Foundling Hospital was founded, in Hatton Garden, by royal charter in 1739, through the efforts of Thomas CORAM. Two years later it acquired a 56-acre in Bloomsbury on the site of today's Coram's Fields playground. It functioned here until its removal in 1926 to Redhill (and later to Berkhamsted). From the 1790s the Foundling estate – the surplus land surrounding the Hospital, was developed for housing, with James BURTON among the speculative builders. By 1802 he had built 586 houses. Many of the street names relate to FH governors or benefactors – see also BERNARD¹, COMPTON³, COX, EVERETT, GUILFORD, HANDEL, HEATHCOTE, HENRIETTA, HUNTER, KENTON, MARCHMONT, SIDMOUTH, WILMOT¹.

FOUNDRY

- **Foundry Mews**, NW1

A modern development on the site of an iron foundry established by Charles Rich in 1825, and carried on after 1855 by George Wailes and his descendants, until its closure in 1960.

FOUNTAIN^{PH}

- Fountain Alley (→ King's Arms Yard → Monarch Yard[†], WC1)
- Fountain Court (→ Bloomsbury Court, WC1)

FOUNTAIN^U

- **Fountain Mews**, NW3

FOX^{1 PH}

- Fox Court[†] (off Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

Adjacent was the ancient Fox (& Cock) public house, notable as the HQ of the 1820 Cato Street Conspiracy.

FOX^{2 U}

- Fox Court (→ Southampton Court; → pt Cosmo Place, WC1)

So labelled on Rocque's map of 1745, and so clearly not named after the radical Whig politician Charles James Fox (1749-1806), whose patron was the 5th Duke of BEDFORD¹, and whose statue is in nearby Bloomsbury Square.

FRANCES

- Frances Terrace (→ pt Chalk Farm Rd, NW1)

[?] Lady Frances Fitzroy (1780-1866) was a niece of Charles, the 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON.

FRANCIS¹

- Francis Street (→ pt Torrington Place, WC1)

Probably named after a young Francis Russell (1765-1802), the eventual 5th Duke of BEDFORD¹.

FRANCIS²

- Francis Street (→ Seaford Street, WC1)

Built on the Harrison estate. Thomas HARRISON married a widowed Elizabeth Thomas, formerly known as Elizabeth Francis.

FRANCIS³

- Francis Terrace (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)

A certain William Francis owned land in Kentish Town in 1801.

FREDERICK¹

- **Frederick Street**, WC1
- Frederick Place (→ Ampton Place, WC1)

Frederick was the first name of both the 4th and 5th Barons CALTHORPE.

FREDERICK²

- Frederick Mews[†] (off Frederick Street, NW1)
- Frederick Street (→ Longford Street, NW1)
- Frederick Street (→ pt William Road, NW1)

Built on the *CROWN ESTATE*. Frederick Augustus (1763-1827) was the 2nd son of George III and brother to the Prince REGENT, and Duke of YORK and ALBANY.

FREDERICK³

- Frederick Place (→ pt Hampstead Road, NW1)
- Frederick Street (→ pt William Road, NW1)

FREDERICKSTEIN

- Frederickstein Terrace (→ pt Mornington Road)

Friedenstein (*sic*) Palace, at Gotha in central Germany, was one of the residences of the Dukes of Saxe-COBURG and Gotha. It was childhood haunt of Prince ALBERT, who later visited the palace several times with Queen VICTORIA. The terrace name was a misspelt anglicisation (cf. EHRENBURG.)

FREIGHT

- **Freight Lane**, NW1

Formerly home to British Rail's latter-day Freightliner Terminal, the Lane now also leads to a bus maintenance yard and a Council transport depot.

FRIDESWIDE

- **Frideswide Place**, NW5

Saint Frithuswith (c.650-727), a Saxon princess turned abbess, is credited with founding the religious site that became *CHRIST CHURCH OXFORD*. She is the patron saint of the city, university and diocese of Oxford.

FROGNAL

- **Frognal**, NW3
- **Frognal Gardens**, NW3
- **Frognal Lane**, NW3
- **Frognal Parade**, NW3
- **Frognal Rise**, NW3
- **Frognal Way**, NW3
- Frognal Parade (→ pt Finchley Road, NW3)
- Frognal Terrace (→ pt West End Lane, NW6)

The area was once noted for its ponds, populated by frogs.

FROST

- Frost Road (→ Countess Road, NW5)

Perhaps, unusually, named in honour of Percival Frost (1817-98), a Hull-born mathematician and writer on maths. A Fellow of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, he was still alive when the street was built.

FULWOOD

- **Fulwood Place**, WC1 (← Fulwood's Rents, 1914)

In 1585, Sir George Fulwood inherited the Rents from Thomas Bentley, his father-in-law.

FURNIVAL'S INN

- Furnival's Inn Court[†] (off Holborn, EC1)

Furnival's Inn was founded c.1383 when William de Furnival, 4th Lord Furnival, leased a boarding facility to Clerks of Chancery, who prepared writs for the king's courts. By the 15th century the Inns of Chancery had become preparatory schools for students wishing to be called to the Bar by the Inns of Court. In 1548, Furnival's Inn was affiliated to Lincoln's Inn on a long-term lease. When in 1817 the lease was not renewed, the Inn was dissolved as a society. Its building was rebuilt as apartments, retaining the old name. Charles Dickens was a sometime resident.

GAGE^U

- **Gage Street**, WC1 (← Cross Street, 1894)

[?] Admiral Sir William Hall Gage (1777-1864) took part in the Battle of St Vincent and the Siege of Malta during the French Revolutionary Wars.

GAINSBOROUGH

- **Gainsborough Gardens**, NW3

The Earls of Gainsborough were once Lords of the Manor. In 1698, the teenage 3rd Earl and his mother gave six swampy acres, 'being about certain medicinal waters', for the benefit of the poor of Hampstead. The WELLS Trust was formed, and the chalybeate waters exploited as a Spa. The Gardens occupy the site of its first incarnation.

GAISFORD

- **Gaisford Street**, NW5

Rev. Thomas Gaisford (1779-1855), a classical scholar, was the Dean of *CHRIST CHURCH OXFORD* when it acquired its Kentish Town estate.

GALEN

- **Galen Place**, WC1 (← Pied Bull Yard, 1888)

Renamed on the opening here of the examination halls of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society. Claudius Galen (c.130-201) was a Greek physician, of whom it was said that no-one had ever exercised a greater influence on medical practice.

GARDEN

- Garden Gate[†] (off Brill Row[†])
- Garden Place (→ Back Lane, NW3)

GARDNOR

- **Gardnor Road**, NW3

Thomas Gardnor, a local landowner, built the now Grade-II* listed Gardnor House, c.1736. The road was developed in 1871/72 in the grounds.

GARLINGE

- **Garlinge Road**, NW2

The village of Garlinge, now in the suburbs of Margate, and with its surviving medieval DENT DE LION Gatehouse, was also the birthplace in 1866 of Percy *POWELL-COTTON*.

GARNETT

- **Garnett Road**, NW3 (← Lower Cross Road, 1934)

Dr Richard Garnett (1835-1906) spent most of his working life at the British Museum, rising to become Keeper of Printed Books. He lived locally for many years and died in Tanza Road.

GASCONY^U

- **Gascony Avenue**, NW6

[?] The French province might possibly have been visited by a member of the *POWELL-COTTON* family (cf. MESSINA and SMYRNA).

GAYTON

- **Gayton Crescent**, NW3
- **Gayton Road**, NW3

The site's owner was barrister George Nathan Best, of Bayfield Hall in north Norfolk, near Sheringham. Gayton (meaning 'goat farm') is a village near King's Lynn, some 25 miles distant. The builder of the Gayton Road houses from 1871 was George Potter, and Gayton was the middle name of his son William, baptised 7 years later.

GEE

- **Gee Street** (→ pt Polygon Road, NW1)

William Gee was a carpenter/builder in early Somers Town.

GEORGE¹

- **George Street** (→ pt Wicklow Street, WC1)

Named in honour of George III, and adjoining a CHARLOTTE Street named after his wife.

GEORGE²

- **George Street** (← Dyot St, 1820s; → Dyott Street, WC2)

Renamed after King George IV, crowned in 1821.

GEORGE³

- **George Mews**, NW1
- **George Street** (← Great George Street; → pt Gower Street → North Gower Street, NW1)
- **George Street** (→ pt Clarence Road → Clarence Way, NW1)

The ground landlord was George Ferdinand FITZROY (1761-1810), 2nd Baron SOUTHAMPTON².

GEORGE⁴ ^U

- **George Yard** († → pt Clerkenwell Road, EC1)
- **George Yard†** (off Leather Lane, EC1)

GEORGIANA¹

- **Georgiana Street** (→ Taviton Street, WC1)

Lady Georgiana Russell (née BYNG) was the wife of John Russell, the 6th Duke of BEDFORD, and the mother of the 7th.

GEORGIANA²

- **Georgiana Street**, NW1 (← Parliament Street)

Lady Georgiana Elizabeth PRATT was a daughter of the 2nd Marquess CAMDEN.

GILBERT¹

- **Gilbert Place**, WC1 (← Gilbert Street, 1939)

Gilbert Holles, 3rd Earl of Clare (1633-89), was a friend of William Lord RUSSELL, who had the first houses built here around 1670.

GILBERT² *

- **Gilbert Terrace** (→ pt Iverson Road, NW6)

GILBEY

- **Gilbey's Yard**, NW1

In 1869, W. & A. Gilbey, wine importers and spirit distillers, took over the defunct Roundhouse locomotive shed for warehousing. The firm then expanded to cover 20 acres of Camden Town with its distillery, extra warehouses and bottling stores.

GILDEN

- **Gilden Crescent**, NW5
- **Gilden Road†**, NW5 (← Hanover Street, 1938)

The word 'gilden' might refer to a field where geldings were grazed. The renaming of the road may have been due to residents' dislike of the German connotation.

GILLIES

- **Gillies Street**, NW5

The painter Margaret Gillies (1803-87) lived in Kentish Town, with Dr Southwood Smith on Fortress Road.

GIPSEY

- **Gipsey Terrace** (→ pt Malden Road, NW5)

The Gipsy Queen pub, now the Westport Inn, stood on the nearby corner.

GLADYS *

- **Gladys Road**, NW6

GLANVILLE

- Glanville Street (→ pt Rathbone Street, W1)

William Glanville, MP (c.1686-1766) changed his surname from EVELYN on marrying Frances Glanville in 1718. He acquired the freehold of the estate of Thomas RATHBONE in 1742, the year he changed his name back to Evelyn.

GLASTONBURY^G

- **Glastonbury Street**, NW6

No connection has been established with the Somerset town.

GLEN^{R?}

- Glen Street† (← Henry Street, 1876; off Cumberland Market, NW1)

GLENBROOK^R

- **Glenbrook Road**, NW6

GLENHURST^R

- **Glenhurst Avenue**, NW5

GLENILLA; GLENLOCH; GLENMORE

- **Glenilla Road**, NW3
- **Glenloch Road**, NW3
- **Glenmore Road**, NW3

Concocted Scottish-sounding names dreamt up by the roads' developers, the Glenloch Investment Company.

GLOUCESTER¹

- **Old Gloucester Street**, WC1 (← Gloucester Street, 1913)

Prince William, Duke of Gloucester (1689-1700), the son of Princess Anne (the future QUEEN³), is said to have spent time locally to benefit from the purity of the air. The only one of Anne's children to survive infancy, he lived to the ripe old age of eleven.

GLOUCESTER²

- **Gloucester Avenue**, NW1 (← Gloucester Road, 1939; pts ← Southampton Road, Lodowick, Lansdowne, Pembroke & Waterloo Terraces)
- **Gloucester Crescent**, NW1
- **Gloucester Gate**, NW1
- **Gloucester Gate Mews**, NW1 (← Gloucester Mews, 1912-17)
- Gloucester Place (→ pt Inverness Street, NW1)
- Gloucester Road North (→ pt Gloucester Ave.)
- Gloucester Street (← York Street; → pt Albert Street, NW1)
- Gloucester Street (→ Bayham Place, NW1)

Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh (1776-1834), married Princess Mary (1776-1857), the 11th child and 4th daughter of George III. He was thus a brother-in-law of the Prince REGENT.

GLOUCESTER³

- Gloucester Place (→ pt Crowndale Rd, NW1)

Named after either the Duke or the cathedral city.

GLOUCESTER⁴

- Gloucester Place (← Evans Place, c.1816; → pt Leighton Road, NW5)
 - Gloucester Terrace Gardens (→ pt Leighton Road)
- Although Sir David LEIGHTON hailed from Gloucestershire, his marriage into the TORRIANO family post-dated the naming of Gloucester Place.

GOLD

- Gold Lane (→ Saffron Hill, EC1)

The name was thus recorded in 1298. It's ironic that this golden lane would evolve into one of London's most notorious slums.

GOLDEN; GOULDINGS

- **Golden Yard**, NW3 (← Gouldings Yd, c.1830)
- Golden Square (→ The Mount Square, NW3)

A corruption of Gouldings. The Goulding family once owned land hereabouts.

GOLDHURST

- **Goldhurst Terrace**, NW6

Goldhurst was a wood on the *MARYON WILSON* estate in Sussex.

GOLDINGTON

- **Goldington Crescent**, NW1
- **Goldington Street**, NW1

The Duke of BEDFORD¹ owned property at Goldington, a village near Bedford.

GOLDSMITH¹

- Goldsmith Street (← Coal Yard; → Stukeley Street, WC2)
- Goldsmiths Alley (→ pt Stukeley Street)

The Street took its name from the Alley, which was possibly once occupied by workers in gold. Goldsmith Court flats (in Stukeley Street) preserve the old name.

GOLDSMITH²

- Goldsmith's Place (→ pt Springfield Ln., NW6)

Oliver Goldsmith (1728-74), the novelist, playwright and poet, is said (on no discovered evidence) to have lived in a nearby cottage on the Kilburn High Road, allegedly writing there his *History of Earth and Animated Nature*.

GONDAR

- **Gondar Gardens**, NW6

The ancient Ethiopian walled city of Gondar was visited by Major Percy *POWELL-COTTON* (q.v.), but not until 1900, well after the road was named.

GOODGE

- **Goodge Place**, W1 (← Little Goodge St, 1938)
- **Goodge Street**, W1

The Goodge family were the major developers in central Fitzrovia. In 1766, Francis and William Goodge embarked on their most ambitious scheme, a shopping street called Goodge Street.

GOODS

- **Goods Way**, NW1 (pt ← Wharf Road, 1921)

The new through road was one of the approaches to the Great Northern Railway (later LNER) Goods Yard.

GORDON

- **Gordon Square**, WC1
- **Gordon Street**, WC1 (← William Street)
- Gordon Place (→ Endsleigh Place, WC1)

Lady Georgiana Gordon (1781-1853), a daughter of the 4th Duke of Gordon and a patron of the arts, became the 2nd wife of John Russell, 6th Duke of BEDFORD¹ in 1803.

GORDON HOUSE

- **Gordon House Road**, NW5
(← Gordon House Lane, 1882)

Gordon House Academy was a well-known boys' school on Highgate Road. An early headmaster, Aberdeenshire-born Andrew Mensal MA (1764-1841), was offered a living by his kinsman the Duke of Gordon, but chose instead to tramp barefoot to London to seek his fortune. It was he who gave the academy its name.

GOSPEL

- Gospel Terrace (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)

Possibly named after the Gospel Oak tree, not far distant. However, one of the houses, owned by Rev. Hardinge Fiorenzo Ivers, contained a short-lived Roman Catholic chapel of St Alexis, privately founded by Ivers in 1846. There were plans to erect a 1,000-seat Gothic church on the site, and its foundation stone was laid by Prince John, the Spanish Infante. But a dispute with Cardinal Wiseman led to the suppression of the chapel in 1854 and Ivers' expulsion. He died destitute in 1868, in College Lane.

GOSPEL OAK

- Gospel Oak Grove† (off Rochford Street, NW5)

The oak tree stood in Gospel Oak Fields, close to the St Pancras–Hampstead boundary. Though there is no firm evidence as to the origins of the name, it the tree may have been a venue for outdoor preaching; and during the annual 'Beating of the Bounds' of St Pancras parish, a short sermon would be delivered, possibly here. By 1821 the OLD OAK had either fallen or been destroyed. It is remembered today in the names of the district, and of a railway on what is now the London Overground.

GOUGH

- **Gough Street**, WC1

In 1706, Richard Gough, a wool merchant, bought the 3 northernmost fields in the old manor of PORTPOOL. His son, Sir Henry, married Barbara CALTHORPE, and under the terms of his brother-in-law's will, their son changed his surname to Calthorpe in 1796, becoming the 1st Baron Calthorpe. The St Pancras property became known as the Calthorpe estate.

GOULDINGS, see GOLDEN.

GOWER

- **Gower Street**, WC1 (← Upper Gower Street & Gower Street North, 1864)
- **Gower Mews**, WC1
- **Gower Place**, WC1
- **Gower Court**, WC1 (← pt Little Gower Place)
- **North Gower Street**, NW1 (← pt Gower Street, 1960s; ← George Street, 1937)
- Upper Gower Mews (→ Malet Place, WC1)

Lady Gertrude Leveson-Gower (1715-94), a daughter of the Earl of Gower, became the second wife of John Russell, 4th Duke of BEDFORD¹ in 1737.

GRAFTON

- **Grafton Crescent**, NW1
- **Grafton Mews**, W1
- **Grafton Place**, NW1 (← Seymour Place North, 1845)
- **Grafton Road**, NW5 (pt ← Carlton Rd, 1937)
- **Grafton Terrace**, NW1
- **Grafton Way**, W1/WC1 (← Grafton Street, 1937; pt ← Upper Grafton Street)
- **Grafton Way**, WC1 (← Grafton Street ← Grafton Street East, 1885)
- **Grafton Yard**, NW5 (← Grafton Mews 1937)
- Grafton Mews (→ Grafton Yard, NW5)
- Grafton Place (→ pt Prince of Wales Rd, NW5)
- Grafton Villas (ditto)
- Grafton Street (→ Litcham Street → Athlone Street, NW5)
- Grafton Villas (→ pt Grafton Terrace, NW5)
- Grafton Yard† (← Grafton Head Yard; off Hampstead Road, NW1)

The Duke of Grafton is the head of the FITZROY family, sometime owners of a large part of the former parish of St Pancras. The 'Honour of of Grafton' was a group of manors in southeast Northamptonshire, of which Grafton Regis was one. In 1665 the property was given by Charles II to his Queen, Catherine of Braganza. On her death in 1705, having failed to produce any heirs, the King settled it on Henry FitzRoy, his natural son by Barbara Palmer (Duchess of CLEVELAND). Since 1675 Henry had borne the title Duke of Grafton. Through his provisional marriage in 1672, aged 9, to a 5-year-old

Isabella ARLINGTON, he had acquired both the St Pancras manor of Tottenham (see TOTTENHAM) and EUSTON Hall in Suffolk, which remains the seat of the Dukes of Grafton to this day. Henry, 1st Duke died in 1690, and his son George, the 2nd Duke in 1757, having latterly supported the construction of the NEW¹ (Euston) Road across his land. His grandsons included the 3rd Duke, Augustus Henry (Prime Minister 1768-70); and his brother Charles, later 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON².

GRANARY¹

- **Granary Square, N1C**

Fronting onto the Square is The Granary, designed by LEWIS CUBITT for the Great Northern Railway and completed in 1851. It was once used mainly to store Lincolnshire wheat for London's bakers.

GRANARY²

- **Granary Street, NW1** (← pt Cambridge Street ← Oxford Row)

An immense warehouse, also known as The Granary, was opened here in 1865. Designed to house 100,000 barrels of beer from Burton-on-Trent, it was often called Bass's Ale Stores. The beer trade not being as good as expected, the warehouse was soon also being used to store grain.

GRANBY

- **Granby Terrace, NW1** (← Granby St, 1937)
- Granby Yard[†] (off the same)

John Manners, Marquess of Granby (1721-70), was overall commander of the British forces in the Seven Years' War, in which Lt-Gen. Charles FITZROY, 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON² also fought. The Marquess was popular with his troops, and many pubs are named after him to this day; there was a C19 pub in Granby Terrace called the Granby Arms.

GRANGE¹

- Grange Road (→ pt Castlehaven Road, NW1)
- Grange Street (→ Commercial Place & Haven Street, NW1)

LEYBOURNE Grange, at West Malling (Kent), was the seat of the HAWLEY family, co-developers of the Hawley-BUCK estate.

GRANGE²

- **Grange Place, NW6**
- **Grangeway, NW6**

The mansion called The Grange, off Kilburn High Road, was built c.1833 by Samuel Ware, architect to the Duke of Portland. On the eventual demolition of Kilburn's staliest home, 8½ acres of its grounds were bought in 1911 by Hampstead and Willesden Borough Councils, and London and Middlesex County Councils, and transformed into Kilburn Grange Park.

GRANGE³ U

- The Grange (→ Parkhill Place[†], NW3)

GRANGE⁴

- **Grange Gardens, NW3**

A 1980s development in the grounds of a house called The Grange.

GRAPE¹ U

- Grape Place (off Mansfield Place, NW5)

[?] There was briefly a Strawberry Place nearby.

GRAPE²

- **Grape Street, WC2** (← Vine Street[†], 1905)

A variant name assigned to a rebuilt and realigned Vine Street (see VINE²).

GRAY'S INN

- **Gray's Inn Road, NW1** (← many named Places and Terraces, 1862)
- Gray's Inn Lane (pt ← Portpoole Lane; pt → Gray's Inn Road, WC1)
- Gray's Inn Lane (pt → King's Road, St Pancras)
- Little Gray's Inn Lane (→pt Mt Pleasant, WC1)

In 1294, the manor house of PORTPOOL became the town-house (or 'inn') of Sir Reginald de Grey, justiciar of Cheshire. A century later it had become the *hospitium* for aspiring lawyers, which evolved into the Inn of Court still functioning today as a centre of legal education. The name of the lane running beside the Inn was later applied to its northward continuation to Battle Bridge, and onwards to Kentish Town.

GREAT..., see next word.

GREEN¹

- Green Street (→ Emerald Street, WC1)

The name might have recalled either Edmond Greene, the first headmaster of BEDFORD² School, or a bowling green connected with the adjacent COCKPIT.

GREEN²

- **Little Green Street, NW5** (off Green Street)
- Green Street (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)

As Green Street, the Highgate road once approached Kentish Town's linear village green.

GREEN DRAGON

- Green Dragon Yard (→ Dragon Yard[†], off High Holborn, WC1)

A property here, owned by Thomas Vaughan in 1650, was recorded as 'called by the name or signe of the Greene Dragon'. The name is recalled in that of the nearby Dragon Hall community centre.

GREEN MAN ^{PH}

- Green Man Lane (→ Christchurch Hill, NW3)

The eponymous public house was on the site of the Wells Tavern.

GREENAWAY

- **Greenaway Gardens**, NW3

Catherine (Kate) Greenaway (1846-1901), artist and writer, best known for her children's book illustrations, died at nearby 39 Frognal.

GRENCROFT

- **Greencroft Gardens**, NW6 (← Greencroft Road, 1897)

Greencroft was a farm near Great CANFIELD on the *MARYON WILSON*'s Essex estate.

GREENHILL ^R

- Greenhill Road (→ pt Fitzjohn's Avenue, NW3)

GREENLAND¹

- Greenland Grove (→ Lucas Place, WC1†)
- Greenland Place (→ pt Cromer Street, WC1)

The latter comprised nine houses built amid open fields in the late 18th century by an unknown builder, conceivably related to Augustine (see below).

GREENLAND²

- **Greenland Place**, NW1 (← York Place, 1893)
- **Greenland Road**, NW1 (← Hamilton St, 1938)
- **Greenland Street**, NW1 (← York Street, 1885)

Augustine Greenland (d.1803) was a solicitor and a prominent figure in the early development of Camden Town. He was named in all the CANTELOWES estate leases negotiated on behalf of Earl Camden. Greenland was also well acquainted with the composer J.C. Bach, whom he represented before a Committee of the House of Commons concerning music copyright.

GREENWOOD

- **Greenwood Place**, NW5

Thomas Greenwood (d.1810) was the landlord of the nearby Bull & Gate public house, and the builder of Upper Craven Place. John Greenwood built Lower Craven Place.

GRENVILLE

- **Grenville Street**, WC1
- Grenville Street (pt ← Upper Grenville Street; → pt Aldenham Street, NW1)
- Grenville Mews† (off latter)

William Wyndham Grenville, 1st Baron Grenville (1759-1834), was a Tory politician who served as Prime Minister in 1806-07.

GRESSE

- **Gresse Street**, W1
- Gresse Mews (†→ unnamed service road)

In 1752, part of the Crab Tree Field estate of JOHN^X Hassell was bought by Peter Gaspard Gresse (d.1771) – the Swiss father of the painter John Alexander Gresse, later drawing master to George III's children. Because of his bulk, they called him 'Jack Grease'.

GREVILLE¹

- **Greville Street**, EC1 (pt ← Charles Street)

Fulke Greville (1554-1628), created Baron BROOKE in 1620, bought Bath Place, the Holborn mansion built by John Bourchier, created Lord Bath in 1536.

GREVILLE²

- **Greville Road**, NW6 (pt ← Springfield Road)
- **Greville Mews**, NW6 (← Manchester Mews, 1936)
- **Greville Place**, NW6

The politician Fulk Greville Howard (1773-1846, né UPTON) bought the ABBEY Farm in 1819 and began to develop the property the next year. He had changed his surname on his marriage to Mary Howard, the heiress of Richard Howard (formerly Bagot) of Elford Hall, Staffordshire. They had no children, and the estate was dispersed among relatives.

GREYHOUND ^{PH}

- Greyhound Court (→ Crown Court → Vinegar Yard†)

GROSVENOR ^A

- Grosvenor Road (→ pt Boundary Road, NW8)

Presumably from the family name of the wealthy Dukes of Westminster.

GROVE¹

- **The Grove**, N6
- **Grove Place**, NW3
- **South Grove**, N6 (pt ← pt Angel Row)
- Grove Road (→ pt Boscastle Road, NW5)
- Grove Street (→ pt Arlington Road, NW1)
- The Grove (→ Hampstead Grove, NW3)

'Grove' is defined as 'a small wood of a pleasant or ornamental character', or as 'an avenue of trees'.

GROVE²

- **Grove Terrace**, NW5
- **Grove Terrace Mews**, NW5
- The Grove (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)
- Grove Place (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)

There was once a chestnut plantation hereabouts.

GUILFORD

- **Guilford Place**, WC1
- **Guilford Street**, WC1
- Guilford Mews[†] (off latter)

Frederick NORTH¹ (1732-92), 2nd Duke of Guilford but better known as Lord North, was Prime Minister (1770-82) and President of the FOUNDLING Hospital (1771-92).

HADLOW

- Hadlow Street (→ Sandwich Street, WC1)

Hadlow is a village near TONBRIDGE, Kent. The octagonal tower of Hadlow Castle was designed in 1838 by George Ledwell Taylor (1788-1873), a former pupil of James BURTON. 'Hadlowe' was also mentioned in the Will of Sir Thomas Smith, as one of the parishes whose poor were to benefit if either BIDBOROUGH (q.v.) or SPELDHURST failed to fulfill their bread-distribution responsibilities.

HADLEY^U

- **Hadley Street**, NW1

Deriving from a surname, or perhaps from the Hertfordshire village of Monken Hadley.

HAINE^{*}

- Haine Terrace (→ pt Kilburn High Road, NW6)

HALF MOON^{PH}

- Half Moon Court[†] (off Portpool Lane, EC1)

A Half Moon public house was recorded at 21 Portpool Lane from 1789 to 1808.

HALL OAK

- **Hall Oak Walk**, NW6

On the West End Sidings Estate. Hall Oak was the name of the Hampstead manor farm which, however, did not extend this far west.

HAMILTON¹

- Hamilton Street (→ Greenland Road, NW1)

From 1771 to 1812, Rev. Anthony Hamilton was Prebendary of Cantlers, or CANTELOWES.

HAMILTON²

- Hamilton Place (→ pt Euston Road)

One of several c.1825 namings by the developer William Forrester Bray, apparently using aristocratic titles (cf. DERBY). Alexander, the 10th Duke of Hamilton (1767-1852) was a Whig politician and a well-known dandy of his day. The actress and model Lady Emma Hamilton (1755-1815) had notoriously been the mistress of Lord Nelson.

HAMMOND

- **Hammond Street**, NW5

Henry Hammond (1605-60) was chaplain to Charles I and Dean of *CHRIST CHURCH OXFORD* during the Civil War. Mrs Margaret Hammond was the housekeeper of the Rev. Dr South to whom his Kentish Town estate was initially bequeathed in 1716.

HAMPDEN

- **Hampden Close**, NW1
- Hampden Street (→ pt Polygon Road, NW1)

In 1812, the first Hampden Club was founded by parliamentary reformer Major John CARTWRIGHT. Aiming to unite middle-class moderates with radical members of the working class, it was named after John Hampden (1594-1643), a leading Parliamentarian mortally wounded in the Civil War. Further Hampden Clubs sprang up, including, soon after the Napoleonic Wars, one of them here in Somers Town. A later Viscount was President of the Hampden Residential Club for trainee professionals, founded in 1882.

HAMPSHIRE^G

- **Hampshire Street**, NW5 (← Hampshire Grove, 1884)

HAMPSHIRE HOG

- Hampshire Hog Yard[†] (in St Giles 'Rookery')

The eponymous public house was in turn named after a celebrated breed of pig. 'Hampshire Hogs' was also a C17 nickname for the soldiers of the Hampshire Regiment.

HAMPSTEAD¹

- **Hampstead Green**, NW3
- **Hampstead Grove**, NW3 (← The Grove)
- **Hampstead High Street**, NW3 (← High Street, 1935; ← Hampstead Hill/Hampstead Street ← Kingswell Street)
- **Hampstead Hill Gardens**, NW3
- **Hampstead Square**, NW3

The name of the manor and parish (and later borough) of Hampstead derives from the Old English *Hamestede*, meaning 'homestead'. The intrusive 'p' is of relatively recent origin.

HAMPSTEAD²

- **Hampstead Lane**, N6 (← Cane Wood Lane)
- **Hampstead Road**, NW1
- Hampstead Road (→ pt Haverstock Hill, NW3)
- New Hampstead Road (→ Castle Road, NW1)

Roads leading – in the last case, ostensibly – towards Hampstead.

HAMPSTEAD³ U

- Hampstead Street (→ pt Conway Street, W1)

HAMPSTEAD COACH

- Hampstead Coach Yard† (off Gray's Inn Lane)

Here presumably was the sometime London terminus of the stagecoach service to Hampstead.

HAMPTON^{G/*}

- Hampton Terrace (→ pt Chalk Farm Rd, NW1)

Also possibly a surname, the name might have referred to Hampton Court Palace, or the west Middlesex village of Hampton.

HAND^{PH}

- **Hand Court**, WC1 (← Hand Alley, 1953)

The forerunner of today's Bunghole Cellars, the public house here was known until the early 1900s as the Hand-in-Hand. For a time it was the headquarters of the Guild of Marriage Brokers.

HAND AXE

- **Hand Axe Yard**, WC1

A new development near King's Cross. The 'Gray's Inn Lane Hand Axe', a pointed flint axe 350,000 years old and dating from the Lower Palaeolithic, was unearthed in 1679 by the pioneer archaeologist John Conyers, along with what were supposed to be the remains of a mammoth or an elephant from the time of the Roman invasion. The discovery was variously reported as have been made either at 'Battle-bridge' (King's Cross), or 'opposite Black Mary's' (which would locate it further south near the line of Calthorpe Street).

HANDEL

- **Handel Street**, WC1 (← Henrietta St, 1887)

The composer George Frideric Handel (1685-1759) was a Governor and great benefactor of the FOUNDLING Hospital, writing the *Foundling Hospital Anthem*, staging annual performances of his *Messiah* in aid of the orphanage, and donating both a copy of its score and a pipe organ for its chapel.

HANDYSIDE

- **Handyside Street**, N1C

Off one end of the new street is the West Handyside Canopy, which provided cover for unloading fish and other perishable goods for onward distribution around London. It was built in 1888 by the Derby-based civil engineering firm of ironmaster Andrew Handyside.

HANOVER

- Hanover Street (→ Gilden Road, NW5†)

Referring to the royal House of Hanover, from which Queen Victoria came. The death in 1851 of her uncle Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover (see CUMBERLAND¹), was much mourned in Hanover but less so in England. The 1938 renaming may have been due to residents' dislike of the German connotation.

HANWAY

- **Hanway Place**, W1
- **Hanway Street**, W1 (← Hanway Rents or Hanway Yard)

Major John Hanway, who owned a house and land on Oxford Street, was the uncle of Jonas Hanway (1712-86), the traveller and philanthropist, who in the face of much derision popularised the use of the umbrella. Around 1721 the Major began house building on his property.

HARBEN

- **Harben Road**, NW6 (← Albion Road, 1937)
- Harben Parade (→ pt Finchley Road, NW3)

Sir Henry Harben (1823-1911) was a member of the London County Council on its formation in 1889, and the first Mayor of Hampstead in 1900, but best-known locally as a prime mover and donor in securing Parliament Hill, Golders Hill Park and Fortune Green as public open spaces.

HARGRAVE

- **Hargrave Place**, N7 (← James Street, 1884)
- Hargrave Street† (off the above)

James Hargrave Mann was the co-owner, with James Sargon, of the nearby Highfields Works, dating from 1818 and making floor-cloths and varnish.

HARLEY

- **Harley Road**, NW3

Apparently a nod to the Harley family, Earls of OXFORD¹, who owned a large swathe of Marylebone north of Oxford Street, and also a smaller estate at the bottom of Avenue Road.

HARMOOD

- **Harmood Grove**, NW1
- **Harmood Street**, NW1
- Harmood Place (→ pt Chalk Farm Rd, NW1)

Henry (Harry) and Mary Harmood were tenants of Tottenhall manor in the early 1800s, as lessees of the underlying 9-acre Shoulder of MUTTON Field.

HAROLD

- Harold Street (→ Gospel Oak Grove†)

A King Harold public house stood on one corner.

HARPUR

- **Harpur Mews**, WC1 (← Bedford Court)
- **Harpur Street**, WC1

Sir William Harpur (or Harper) was a man of humble birth, who rose to be Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company and Lord Mayor of London. In 1566, with Dame Alice his wife, he gave 13 acres and 1 rood of meadow land in 'Conduit Shott' (Holborn) to endow the grammar school he'd re-founded in his native town of BEDFORD².

HARRIER

- **Harrier Yard**, N1C

Proposed name, recalling the take-off in 1969, from the disused Somers Town Goods Depot – 'RAF St Pancras' – of a Harrier jump-jet taking part in the Daily Mail Transatlantic Air Race.

HARRINGTON¹

- **Harrington Street**, NW1

Built on the Southampton estate. Lady Caroline FitzRoy (1722-84) was a daughter of Charles FitzRoy, 2nd Duke of GRAFTON, and so an aunt of Charles FITZROY, 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON². In 1746 she married William STANHOPE, 2nd Earl of Harrington. They had seven children, and Lady Caroline DRUMMOND was their granddaughter.

HARRINGTON²

- **Harrington Square**, NW1

Built as part of Bedford New Town. In 1808, Francis Russell, 7th Duke of BEDFORD¹, married Anna Maria STANHOPE, daughter of Charles Stanhope, 3rd Earl of Harrington.

HARRIS

- **Harris's Place**† (off Middlesex Street†)

Shown on one map as 'Paris Place' but that may have been an error. In 1789, Jacob Leroux leased a plot of Somers Town land, at £12 per annum, to John Harris (and Joseph KIRKMAN).

HARRISON

- **Harrison Street**, WC1

Thomas Harrison, who acquired the meadow called Peperfield in 1783, was described as a farmer, though his family had already been brick makers for 150 years. They developed their estate for housing in the early C19, and leased the northern part of Peperfield to the LUCAS family.

HARROW^{PH}

- **Harrow Alley** (†→ Black Horse Yard, High Holborn)

HART

- **Hart Street** (→ Bloomsbury Way, WC1)

In place by 1720, and probably named after one of London's once countless White Hart public houses.

HARTLAND

- **Hartland Road**, NW1
(pt ← Upper Hartland Road)
- **Hartland Grove**† (off the above)
- **Hartland Place** (→ pt Buck Street)

Of 12th-century origin, Hartland Abbey in north Devon was inherited in 1824, from his father's cousin, by LEWIS William BUCK, a co-developer of Camden's HAWLEY-Buck estate. Remaining in possession of the Abbey until her death in 1833 was Lewis's great-aunt, Charlotte ORCHARD.

HASTINGS

- **Hastings Street**, WC1 (← Speldhurst Street Speldhurst Grove, 1840)

Renamed by St Pancras Vestry after the Sussex coastal town. Neighbouring St Leonards-on-Sea was developed by James BURTON, whose son Alfred later became manager of the Burton estates and served as Mayor of Hastings.

HAT & TUN

- **Hat & Tun Yard** (→ Hatton Yard → Hatton Place, EC1)

The eponymous C18 pub, rebuilt in 1850, is still trading on Hatton Wall. The name is, of course, a rebus of HATTON.

HATCH

- **Hatch's Bottom** (→ Vale of Health, NW3)

Samuel Hatch was the C18 owner of this unhealthy swamp, later given its present more sanitary name.

HATTON

- **Hatton Garden**, EC1 (← Hatton Street & Christopher Street)
- **Hatton Place**, EC1 (← Hatton Yard)
- **Hatton Wall**, EC1 (pt ← Vine Street, 1864)

Sir Christopher Hatton (1540-91) was Lord Chancellor from 1587 and a favourite courtier of Elizabeth I. In 1567 the Queen obliged Bishop Cox of ELY to lease to Hatton the 14 acres of garden and orchards adjoining his palace in Holborn. There Sir Christopher built a mansion called Hatton House, which became his London residence. It passed to a nephew, whose wife was the redoubtable Lady Elizabeth Hatton (see BLEEDING HEART). She lived on at Hatton House until her death in 1646, repelling all attempts by the Bishops to oust her. Christopher Hatton III leased the house to others. In 1659 the diarist John Evelyn ✍

noted the laying out of 'a long streete ... designed for a little towne'. Though this house building was illegal, Christopher III was pardoned by the second King CHARLES¹ and made a Baron. House building was continued by Abraham ARLIDGE and others, creating the neighbourhood known now as Hatton Garden. Hatton Wall marks the old garden's boundary.

HAVELOCK

- Havelock Terrace (→ pt Grafton Road, NW5)

Commemorated by statue in Trafalgar Square, Major General Sir Henry Havelock (b.1795) is associated with the British recapture of Cawnpore during the Indian rebellion of 1857. He died of dysentery at Lucknow later that year.

HAVEN

- Haven Street, NW1 (← Grange Street, 1938)

The present name is a contraction of CASTLEHAVEN.

HAVERSHAM^{G/*}

- Haversham Place, N6

A modern gated development. Haversham is a Buckinghamshire village near Milton Keynes.

HAVERSTOCK

- Haverstock Hill, NW3
- Haverstock Road, NW5
- Haverstock Grove (→ pt Haverstock Hill NW3)
- Haverstock Place (ditto)
- Haverstock Place (off Ferdinand Street, NW1)
- Haverstock Street (ditto)
- Haverstock Terrace (→ pt Belsize Grove)

Probably a combination of Old English words *haver* (as in Haverhill, Suffolk), meaning 'oats', and *stock* meaning 'place'. Oats formed part of the rents paid in the C16 to Westminster Abbey. The Haverstock Hill name was once applied to a wide area east of the hill itself. The Midland Railway's Haverstock Hill Station was at Lismore Circus.

HAWLEY

- Hawley Crescent, NW1
- Hawley Mews, NW1
- Hawley Road, NW1
- Hawley Street, NW1
- Hawley Place (→ pt Kentish Town Road, NW1)

In 1761, Dr James Hawley of LEYBOURNE Grange (Kent) held 40 acres of land between the Hampstead and Kentish Town roads. His son Sir Henry Hawley, went into partnership with Lewis BUCK of HARTLAND Abbey in north Devon, and in 1815 they transformed the land into picturesque gardens. In 1835, their respective descendants, racehorse breeder Sir Joseph Henry Hawley (1831-75), Lewis William Buck and George STUCLEY Buck, decided to lease the land for house building, and by the next decade the development was complete.

HAWTREY

- Hawtreys Road, NW3

Edward Craven Hawtreys (1789-1862) was headmaster of ETON College, and then Provost from 1853.

HAYES *

- Hayes Place† (off Drummond Crescent)

HEALEY

- Healey Street, NW1 (← Arthur Street, 1865)

Francis Healey JP was a St Pancras vestryman and member of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

HEATH

- Heath Drive, NW3
- Heath Hurst Road, NW3 (← Heathurst)
- Heath Passage, NW3
- Heath Side, NW3
- Heath Street, NW3
- East Heath Road, NW3 (← Middle Heath Road, 1860)
- West Heath Road (named 1884)
- Middle Heath Road (→ East Heath Road)

Covering 790 acres (320 ha), Hampstead Heath is London's largest surviving area of common land. Intended house building on the Heath by Sir Thomas MARYON WILSON, C19 Lord of the Manor, was eventually thwarted by concerted pressure. The land was purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1871, becoming the public open space now administered by the City of London. Local road names refer to the Heath and its various parts.

HEATHCOTE

- Heathcote Street, WC1

Michael Heathcote (d.1813) was a Governor of the FOUNDLING Hospital from 1810.

HEATHFIELD

- Heathfield Gardens (→ pt Cannon Pl., NW3)

The terrace was built in 1875-77 in the grounds of old Heathfield House.

HEMINGWAY

- Hemingway Close, NW5

Named by association with the American novelist Ernest Hemingway, noted for his big-game hunting safaris in East Africa, and the author of *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* (1939). MERU Close adjoins.

HEMSTAL

- Hemstal Road, NW6

Built on a field variously called Hemstalls or Hempstall.

HENMAN

- Henman Terrace (→ pt Malden Crescent, NW5)

Charles Henman, the architect of Kingston Town Hall, bought the site in 1841 and lived at No.4.

HENRIETTA

- **Henrietta Mews**, WC1
- Henrietta Street (→ Handel Street, WC1)

Henrietta was the wife of Sir Stephen Gaselee (d.1838), a FOUNDLING Hospital Vice-President.

HENRY¹

- Henry Street (→ Roger Street, WC1)

Henry DOUGHTY began the development of adjacent Doughty Street.

HENRY²

- Henry Street (→ Glen Street†, NW1)

Built on the *CROWN ESTATE*, and possibly adopting the middle name of William Henry (1765-1837), the 3rd son of George III, a younger brother of George IV, Duke of CLARENCE and the future King William IV.

HENRY³ ^U

- Henry Street (→ Seaton Street†, NW1)

HERBERT

- **Herbert Street**, NW5

Vincent Herbert was the street's Hoxton-based builder.

HERBRAND

- **Herbrand Street**, WC1 (← Little Guilford Street & Little Coram Street & pt Colonnade, 1901)

Herbrand RUSSELL¹ (1858-1940), 11th Duke of BEDFORD¹, served as aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India and Kings Edward VII and George V. In 1900 he became the first Mayor of the new borough of Holborn. Much involved in animal conservation, he is credited with saving the *milu* (or Père David's deer) from extinction.

HERIOT

- **Heriot Place**, NW5

The modern name commemorates Joseph Jennings Heriot, a Kentish Town ironmonger.

HERITAGE

- **Heritage Lane**, NW6

In this decidedly 21st-century development, the only evidence of 'heritage' resides in the naming of its apartment blocks after notable Hampstead residents.

HERMIT

- **Hermit Place**, NW6 (← Priory Mews, 1919)

Godywn was a medieval recluse who lived on the banks of the Kylebourne stream. He gave his cell into the hands of Abbot Herbert of Westminster, who founded Kilburn PRIORY¹ on the site. Godwyn was made Master and Warden of the nunnery for life.

HERTFORD¹

- Hertford Street (pt → Princes Street; → pt Whitfield Street, W1)
- Hertford Place†(off the above)

The 2nd Marquess of Hertford, Francis Seymour-CONWAY (1718-94), was a cousin of Charles FITZROY, Lord SOUTHAMPTON².

HERTFORD² ^U

- Hertford Row (→ pt King's Cross Road, WC1)
- Hertford Street (†→ St Pancras Station)

HETHERSETT

- Hethersett Street (off Ferdinand Street, NW1)

Hethersett is a village near Norwich.

HEXAGON

- **The Hexagon**, N6

A modern development of six houses.

HEYSHAM¹ ^U

- **Heysham Lane**, NW3

HEYSHAM²

- Heysham Terrace (→ pt Iverson Road, NW6)

The still extant railwaymen's cottages were erected in 1897 by the Midland Railway, on which the Lancashire ferry port was an important destination.

HIDE, see HYDE.

HIGHFIELDS

- **Highfields Grove**, N6
- Highfields Terrace (→ pt Leighton Road, NW5)
- Highfields Villas (→ pt Brecknock Road, N7)

All names alluding to the elevated underlying farmland.

HIGHGATE

- **Highgate Close**, N6
- **Highgate High Street**, N6 (← High St, 1937)
- **Highgate Hill**, N6 (← Holloway Hill or (pt) Holloway Road)
- **Highgate Road**, NW5 (← various Terraces & Places; pt ← The Grove, 1937)
- **Highgate West Hill**, N6 (← West Hill, 1886; ← Highgate Rise & Highgate Hill)

Most authorities agree that the area's name, in use by the 14th century, derives from the gate into Hornsey Park, a hunting ground of the Bishops of London. (Some scholars have suggested that it derived from the *gata* (road) that ran beside the *haie* (or hedge) surrounding the park.) A toll road (now North Road/North Hill) was made through the park, and by 1318, tolls were being extracted from travellers, collected by the hermits who maintained the road. The tolls were abolished in 1876 and the gates removed in 1892. The (rebuilt) Gatehouse pub recalls the old tollhouse.

HILGROVE^R

- **Hilgrove Road**, NW6 (← Adelaide Rd N, 1875)

HILLFIELD

- **Hillfield Road**, NW6 (pt ← Florence Villas)

The road was built on a local meadow called Hillfield.

HILLS

- Hills Place (→ pt Chenies Mews, WC1)

The firm Hills (Patents) Ltd, a major manufacturer of car number-plates, based in the mews, was founded in 1927, not by a Mr Hill but by Kenneth John Garle. It seems to have been named after the adjacent alleyway, already long known as Hills Place, rather than vice versa.

HILLTOP

- **Hilltop Road**, NW6

HOG

- Hog Lane (→ Crown St; †→ Charing Cross Rd)

A name suggestive of the onetime presence of pigs.

HOLBORN

- **High Holborn**, WC1 (pt ← Broad Street)
- **Holborn**, EC1 (← Holborn Street)
- **Holborn Circus**, EC1
- **Holborn Place**, WC1 (← Feathers Court)
- Holborn Hill†
- Holborn Row (→ pt Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2)

Lying most in the borough of Camden, but also partly within the City of London, the locality took its name from the 'bourne' (or stream) in the 'hollow' – ↗

i.e. the lower reaches of the River FLEET. So too did its main east-west thoroughfare, the former Roman road to Silchester. In the Nth century barriers (of posts and chains) were erected at the City boundary of London, and the spot became known as Holborn Bars. The part of the road 'Above the Bars' – in the Middlesex part of St Andrew's parish outside the City – became known as High Holborn.

HOLBROOK

- Holbrook Court (→ Old Brook Court†, off Fitzroy Passage, now Court, W1)

Richard Holbrook, a plasterer, was the builder in the 1770s of 11 houses nearby, on Tottenham Court Road.

HOLE-IN-THE-WALL^{PH}

- Hole-in-the Wall (→ pt Bury Place, WC1)
- Hole-in-the-Wall Passage (→ Leigh Place, EC1)

Names relating to small pubs with a narrow access.

HOLFORD

- **Holford Road**, NW3

The Holfords were a worthy C19 Hampstead family, involved with the parish school, the Literary & Scientific Society and the Rifle Volunteers. They lived in a mansion on East Heath Road.

HOLLOWAY¹

- Holloway Hill or Road (→ Highgate Hill, N6)

Until the mid-C19, the name 'Highgate Hill' was more usually applied to West Hill, today's Highgate Hill being referred to as part of Holloway Road, or as Holloway Hill.

HOLLOWAY²

- Holloway Road (→ Junction Road → Fortress Road, NW5)

The new turnpike road was so named only briefly, its 1812 enabling Act having authorised a 'public carriage road from Kentish Town to Upper Holloway'.

HOLLY¹; HOLLY BUSH; HOLLYBERRY

- **Holly Bush Hill**, NW3
- **Holly Bush Vale**, NW3
- **Holly Hill**, NW3 (← Cloth Hill)
- **Holly Mount**, NW3
- **Holly Place**, NW3
- **Holly Walk**, NW3
- **Hollyberry Lane**, NW3
- **Hollycroft Avenue**, NW3
- Holly Bush Yard† (off Holly Hill)

Holly bushes once thrived locally. Dating from 1643 and once patronised by Dr Johnson and Boswell, the Holly Bush pub is still thriving today.

HOLLY²

- **Holly Terrace, N6**

Built on the site of Holly House.

HOLLY LODGE

- **Holly Lodge Gardens, N6**
- Holly Lodge Villas (→ pt Swain's Lane)

Built in 1798 as Hollybush Lodge, the villa was occupied from 1809 by the actress Harriot Mellon, the mistress, and later wife, of the extremely rich banker Thomas COUTTS; he died in 1822, leaving Harriot his entire fortune. In 1827 she married the Duke of ST ALBANS. On her death in 1837, she bequeathed most of her estate to her first husband's granddaughter, Angela Burdett-Coutts, a Mayfair resident who used Holly Lodge as her summer retreat, laying on lavish social events. Later developed in the grounds, from 1923, was the present gated Holly Lodge Estate of mock half-timbered houses and flats. Part of the land was acquired by the Lady Workers' Homes Ltd to build blocks of rooms for single women moving to London to work as secretaries or clerks.

HOLMDALE^G

- **Holmdale Road, NW6**

Holmedale (sic) is a valley at Ravensworth, near Richmond, north Yorkshire.

HOLMES

- **Holmes Road, NW5** (← Mansfield Pl., 1868)
- Holmes Terrace (→ pt Kentish Town Rd, NW5)

Richard Holmes and his family, who farmed the underlying land and later developed their fields for housing, also owned brickfields and tanneries. Their farmhouse was on the west side of what became Kentish Town's high street.

HOLSWORTHY

- **Holsworthy Square, WC1**
(←† Flower-de-Lys Yard)

Holsworthy is a north Devon market town. The Square's model dwellings were built in 1890 by James Hartnoll and, like most his many blocks of mansion flats, it was named after a place in his native county.

HOLTHAM^U

- Holtham Road† (← Albert Road, 1877; off Bolton Road, NW6)

Holtham was probably a surname, the only place of that name being an obscure deserted medieval village in Lincolnshire.

HOLWELL; HOLYWELL^U

- Holwell or Holywell Place† (off Middlesex Street†)

Perhaps coincidentally, the developer John JOHNSON had the contract for paving Great Holywell (now Page) Street in Westminster.

HONEYBOURNE^G

- **Honeybourne Road, NW6**

Honeybourne is a village in Worcestershire.

HOOD^{*}

- Hood Place† (off Old St Pancras Road)

HOPKINSON

- **Hopkinson's Place, NW1**

Adjacent in Fitzroy Road is the former piano factory of Messrs J. and J. Hopkinson, dating from 1869.

HOUGHTON

- Houghton Place† (off Amptill Square, NW1)

In 1738 Houghton House, at AMPHILL (Beds.), was bought by the 4th Duke of BEDFORD¹. The 5th Duke rented the hunting park to a neighbour. In 1794, unable to let the house without the park, he ordered it to be dismantled. The interior was gutted and the roof removed, and the house survives only as a ruin.

HOWARD^{*}

- Howard Terrace (→ pt Mill Lane, NW6)

HOWELL^{*}

- Howell Terrace (→ pt Malden Road, NW5)

HOWITT

- **Howitt Road, NW3**

William Howitt, author of *The Northern Heights of London* (1869), lived with his wife Mary in Highgate, but both were lovers of Hampstead too.

HOWLAND

- **Howland Street, W1**
- **Howland Mews East, W1**
- Howland Mews West†

Built on Culver Meadow, a field belonging to the Dukes of BEDFORD¹. One of the Duke's subsidiary titles is Baron Howland of STREATHAM. In 1695, Wriothesley RUSSELL, son of Lord William Russell, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Howland of Streatham. As Wriothesley was a minor, the title was granted to his grandfather, the 5th Earl and 1st Duke of Bedford, but was later duly inherited by WRIOTHESLEY and his descendants.

HUCKLE

- Huckle Street† (← Fitzroy Street East, 1867; off Malden Road, NW5)

Mr G. Huckle sought MBW approval for the renaming.

HUNTER

- **Hunter Street**, WC1
- Hunter Place† (off Judd Street, WC1)

The physician John Hunter, who lived in Brunswick Square, was a Vice-President of the FOUNDLING Hospital, 1810-12. Not to be confused with the royal surgeon and anatomist John Hunter (1728-93), whose collection is part of the Hunterian Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

HUNTLEY

- **Huntley Street**, WC1 (pts ← Alfred Street & Sussex Street, 1877)

The street's middle section (the original Huntley Street) was built on Canteloves Close, a field owned by Lord SOUTHAMPTON². The street was possibly named after Hugh Huntly (*sic*), an illegitimate grandson of the 1st Baron, born in 1796.

HURDWICK

- **Hurdwick Place**, NW1

Hurdwick is a farm near TAVISTOCK on the Devonshire estate of the Duke of BEDFORD¹.

HYDE ^U

- Hyde Street (← Hide Street, Duke Street & Brewer Street; → West Central Street, WC1)

INGESTRE

- **Ingestre Road**, NW5

Charles John CHETWYND-Talbot (1830-77), Viscount Ingestre, was a nephew of the wife of the 5th Earl of DARTMOUTH. In partnership with Lord Alfred Spencer-CHURCHILL, he acquired local land from his uncle on behalf of the Conservative Land Society, a body aiming to promote property ownership. Ingestre Hall, near Stafford, was the Chetwynd-TALBOT family home. He succeeded his father as Earl of Shrewsbury in 1868.

INGHAM

- **Ingham Road**, NW6 (← Oakland Cres., 1885)

Edward Ingham was the Secretary and Manager of the National Standard Land Mortgage & Investment Co., which developed the road in 1885 (cf. BURRARD).

INGLEWOOD ^R

- **Inglewood Road**, NW6
- **Inglewood Mews**, NW6 (← Dennington Park Mews)

INKERMAN

- **Inkerman Road**, NW5

Located in the 'Crimean' area of Kentish Town. An Allied victory, the Battle of Inkerman, on 5 November 1854, was the bloodiest engagement of the Crimean War: 17,500 (mostly Russian) soldiers were killed.

INVERFORTH

- **Inverforth Close**, NW3

In 1925, the shipping magnate Andrew Weir, 1st Baron Inverforth (1865-1955), bought 'The Hill' on North End Way, renaming it Inverforth House. In 1955 he bequeathed it to Manor House Hospital.

INVERNESS ^U

- Inverness Street, NW1 (← Wellington Street, 1937; pt ← Gloucester Place)

[?] King George VI, crowned on 12 May 1937, was thitherto Duke of York and Earl of Inverness.

INWOOD

- Inwood Place† (← South Place; off Euston Road, NW1)
- Inwood Terrace (→ pt Kentish Town Road)

The St Pancras-born architect William Inwood (c.1771-1843) was the co-designer, with his son Henry William (1794-1843), of St Pancras New Church on Euston Road (1819-22).

ISAAC ^{*}

- Isaac's Place (→ New Isaac's Place; †→ Somers Town Goods Depot; †→ British Library, NW1)

ISLIP

- **Islip Street**, NW5

Rev. Dr Robert Smith, the benefactor of *CHRIST CHURCH OXFORD* in 1716, had been Rector of the Oxfordshire parish of Islip.

IVERSON

- **Iverson Road**, NW6 (← Coleridge Villas, Derbyshire Cottages, Iverson Gardens, Gilbert Terrace & Richmond Villas, 1869)

Developed on land owned by the British Land Company, with which a Mr Iverson might have been connected, but whose contemporary archives are lost.

IVOR ^U

- **Ivor Street**, NW1 (← Priory Street, 1937)

IVY ^U

- Ivy Street or Lane (in St Giles 'Rookery')

JAMES¹

- **Great James Street**, WC1
- Little James Street (→ Northington St, WC1)

Developed from c.1721 by George Brownlow DOUGHTY and his wife Frances, in association with James Burgess.

JAMES²

- James Street (→ Hargrave Place, N7)

James HARGRAVE Mann was the co-owner of the adjacent Highfield Works, a floor-cloth and varnish manufactory.

JAMES³

- James Street†(→ Derry Street†, off Wellington Square†)
- James Street† (off Skinner Street†)

JAMES⁴; JAMESTOWN

- **Jamestown Road**, NW1 (← James Street & Upper James Street, 1938)

Conceivably named after James DELANCEY. The present name is an arbitrary variant on James.

JEFFREYS

- **Jeffreys Place**, NW1
- **Jeffreys Street**, NW1
- Jeffreys Terrace (→ pt Kentish Town Road, NW1)

One Jeffreys family member was the infamous Judge George Jeffreys (1645-89), known as the 'hanging judge' for his role in the 'Bloody Assizes' in the aftermath of the Battle of Sedgemoor (1685), which ended the Monmouth Rebellion. Around 1670, the Welsh Jeffreys family acquired the copyhold of part of the St Pancras manor of CANTELOWES. In 1749, Elizabeth Jeffreys (1725-79), the only child of Nicholas Jeffreys of BRECKNOCK Priory, married Charles PRATT, the future 1st Earl CAMDEN, bringing with her the land that would later be developed as Camden Town. The longstanding official spelling of Jeffrey's Street, with an apostrophe, is historically incorrect.

JOCKEY'S

- **Jockey's Fields**, WC1

Said to occupy the site of a field used to prepare horses for a ceremonial ride by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London to inspect the City Conduit (off Oxford Street).

JOHN¹

- John Street (→ Hanway Street, W1)
- John's Court or Place (→ Hanway Place, W1)

Developed in the 1720s by John PETTY, a Soho joiner.

JOHN²

- John Street (→ pt Whitfield Street, W1)
- Upper John Street (ditto)

Possibly named after John Hassell, a brewer, who owned and lived in Crab Tree Field and began house building on his property in 1717.

JOHN³

- **John Street**, WC1
- **John's Mews**, WC1 (pt ← John Place)
- Upper John Street (→ Doughty Street, WC1)

John Blagrove was carpenter (or builder) to the DOUGHTY family around 1760, when house building in John Street began.

JOHN⁴ *

- John's Court† (off Chalton Street, NW1)
- John's Place† (off Phillips Building†)

JOHNSON

- Johnson Street (→ Cranleigh Street, NW1)

Property developer John Johnson was official paviour to the Somers Town Paving Board in the early C19. When, after the death in 1799 of Jacob Leroux (see POLYGON), his property was sold off in lots in 1802, Johnson bought the leasehold of most of northern Somers Town, then subletting to various (often local) builders.

JOSEPH

- Joseph Street (→ pt Tonbridge Street, WC1)

The development of adjacent Lucas (now Cromer) Street was begun in 1801 by Joseph LUCAS, a 'tin-man' of Long Acre, Covent Garden.

JUDD

- **Judd Street**, WC1 (← pt Hunter Street, 1887)
- Judd Place East & Judd Place West (→ pts Euston Road, NW1)

Sir Andrew Judde (1492-1558), a merchant and Lord Mayor of London, owned a property in St Pancras, known as Sandhills or Sandfield. He vested the land in the SKINNERS' Company as trustees of the free grammar school he had founded in his native town of TONBRIDGE (Kent) in response to the Dissolution of the Monasteries. From c.1807, building leases on the Skinners' estate were granted to the builder James BURTON.

JUDGES

- **Judges' Walk**, NW3 (← Prospect Walk; King's Bench Walk; Upper Terrace Avenue)

The traditional explanation of the name is that during the Great Plague (1665), London judges came here to hold their assizes. Sceptical historians have pointed to the proximity of Branch Hill Lodge, once called Judges' Bench House.

JULIA^U

- **Julia Street**, NW5

Though Bebbington suggests that the forename was that of a relation of John Furnell, the street's builder in 1859, no Julia Furnell can be traced.

JUNCTION¹

- **Junction Road** (→ Fortess Road, NW5)

A name often applied to roads or streets joining two others. Junction Road was a new turnpike road (of c.1814), running from Kentish Town to join the Great North Road at Upper Holloway. The eponymous Junction Tavern on Fortess Road still exists as a gastropub.

JUNCTION²

- **Junction Street** (→ pt Grafton Crescent, NW1)

Joining Castle Road and Victoria (now Castlehaven) Road.

JUNIPER

- **Juniper Crescent**, NW1

In 1869, the distillers W. & A. GILBEY took over the Roundhouse, the adjacent redundant locomotive shed, for use as a gin store. The modern name refers to the juniper berries used to flavour gin.

KEATS

- **Keats Grove**, NW3 (← John Street, 1910)

The poet John Keats (1795-1821) lived here in half of the duplex villa called Wentworth Place, and there composed his *Ode to a Nightingale*. Stricken with TB, he left Hampstead in 1820, dying in Rome the next year. The house is now the Keats House museum.

KEELEY

- **Keeley Street**, WC2 (← Little Wild St, 1905)

Robert Keeley (1793-1869), actor-manager, comedian and female impersonator, was born in nearby Carey Street.

KELLY

- **Kelly Street**, NW1 (← Church Street, 1870)

John Kelly was a local builder and a partner of John Eeles LAWFORD.

KELSEN, see CALSEN.

KELSON

- **Kelson Street**† (off Netherwood Street, NW6)

Charles Kelson, a retired East India merchant, was a shareholder in the United Land Company, the street's developers in 1869. (Cf. NETHERWOOD, LINSTAD.)

KEMBLE

- **Kemble Street**, WC2 (← pt Duke St†, 1906)

The Kembles were a remarkable theatrical family active at the Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres in both the 18th and 19th centuries. Sarah Kemble (1755-1831), born in Brecon, gained fame under her married name, Mrs Siddons.

KEMPLAY

- **Kemplay Road**, NW3

James Kemplay, a Middle Temple barrister who became a QC in 1872, was connected with the British Land Company, the 1870s developers of the Carlile estate (cf. RUDALL).

KENDRICK *

- **Kendrick's Yard** (†→ pt New Compton Street, WC2)

KENNEDY *

- **Kennedy Court**† (off Newton Street, WC2)

KENT^U

- **Kent Terrace** (→ pt Royal College St, NW1)

KENTISH TOWN

- **Kentish Town Road**, NW1/NW5 (← many Terraces and Places, 1863)

The name of the locality was first recorded as *Kentisston* in a land transfer deed of 1207. The name's origin has been the subject of much speculation. One very dubious theory is that it referred to the ancient Kentish law of *gavelkind*, whereby an estate was divided equally among all the sons, and said to have prevailed locally. Another links the name with the Cantelupe family, who owned local land, but only long after 1207. The most likely theory is that it was a corruption of 'Ken-ditch', referring to the river FLEET, the first syllable being cognate with the 'Ken' in Kenwood, the location of one of its sources.

KENTON

- **Kenton Street**, WC1

Benjamin Kenton (1719-1802), a tavern waiter turned master vintner, made his fortune by inventing a means of bottling ale so that it could be shipped to seamen in hot climates without the cork popping out. The FOUNDLING Hospital was among the charities to which he left his money.

KEPPEL¹

- **Keppel Street**, WC1 (← New Store St, by 1800)
- Keppel Mews North & South (†→ Malet Street development)

On the Bedford estate. Lady Elizabeth Keppel (1739-68) married Francis RUSSELL, Marquess of TAVISTOCK, in 1764, who three years later died, aged 27, after falling from his horse while hunting. She was nevertheless the mother of both the 5th and 6th Dukes of BEDFORD¹.

KEPPEL²

On the former Southampton estate. In 1784, Laura Keppel, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, became the first wife of GEORGE³ Ferdinand FitzRoy, 2nd Baron SOUTHAMPTON².

KESKIDEE

- **Keskidee Square**, N1C

The proposed name for a small new square recalls the Afro-Caribbean arts centre that flourished in Gifford Street (off Caledonian Road) from 1971-91. Its founder was the Guyanese architect Oscar Abrams (d.1996), and a kiskidee (*sic*) is a species of flycatcher native to Guyana.

KIDDERPORE

- **Kidderpore Avenue**, NW3
- **Kidderpore Gardens**, NW3

The Avenue was laid out in 1890, mostly over the carriage drive of Kidderpore Hall, built in 1843 by John Teil, an East India merchant with tanneries in the Khidirpur district of Calcutta (Kolkata).

KILBURN

- **Kilburn High Road**, NW6
- **Kilburn Place**, NW6 (← Providence Place, 1937)
- **Kilburn Priory**, NW6 – see PRIORY¹
- **Kilburn Vale**, NW6

The district is named after the Kylebourne stream, a tributary of the Westbourne river. Recorded in 1134 as *Cuneburna*, the name could mean 'royal stream' or cow's stream', or 'cold water'.

KILN

- **Kiln Place**, NW5

Built (1959-62) on the site of the 19th-century Gospel Oak Brick Works.

KING ('S)^{1 to 4}

Names presumably honouring the monarch on the throne at the time of a street's (re)naming:

KING¹ – James I (and VI)

- **King's Road** (← The King's Way; → pt Theobalds Road, WC1)

The King's Way was a private field road, fenced and gated, used by the Stuart kings en route to their hunting park at Theobalds (Herts.)

KING² – Charles I

- **King Street** (pt ← Upper King Street; → pt Southampton Row, WC1)

In place by the time of Morgan's map of 1682.

KING³ – George III or IV

- **King's Terrace**, NW1 (← Little King Street North & South, 1937)
- **King Street** (→ Plender Street, NW1)
- **King's Mews** (→ Plender Place, NW1)
- **King's Place**† (off Old St Pancras Road)
- **King's Road** (← pt Gray's Inn Lane, by 1820s; → St Pancras Way, NW1)

KING⁴ – Edward VII

- **King's Gardens**, NW6-
- **Kingsway**, WC2 (pt ←† Little Queen Street)

The former dates from 1901. The latter was formally opened by the King Edward on 18 October 1905.

KING⁵

- **King Street** (← St Thomas's Street, 1765; → Shelton Street†)

Joseph King was an 18th-century local property owner.

KING⁶

- **King's Boulevard**, N1C

Here, King's is simply a contraction of King's Cross.

KING HENRY; KING'S COLLEGE

- **King Henry's Road**, NW3
- **King's College Road**, NW3

ETON College was founded in 1440 by King Henry VI, as 'Kynge's College', to provide free education for seventy poor boys.

KING'S ARMS^{PH}

- King's Arms Yard (← Fountain Alley; → Monarch Yard, WC1)
- King's Arms Yard (→ pt Stukeley Street, WC2)

KING'S BENCH

- King's Bench Walk (→ Judges' Walk, NW3)

See JUDGES.

KING'S COLLEGE, see KING HENRY.

KING'S CROSS

- **King's Cross Road**, WC1 (← Bagnigge Wells Road, and various Terraces & Places, 1863)
- **King's Cross Bridge**, N1

The area takes its name from a short-lived monument to George IV, completed in 1836 after his death. A shoddy statue of the King stood on a large plinth containing a police station and later a beershop. Deemed a public nuisance, the monument was pulled down in 1845.

KING'S HEAD^{PH}

- King's Head Court (→ Neal's Yard, WC2)
- King's Head Yard† (off High Holborn, WC1)
- King's Head Yard† (off Little Wild Street)
- King's Head Yard (†→ Matthews Yard, WC2)

KINGDON

- **Kingdon Road**, NW6

Emmeline Maria Kingdon (1817-90) was headmistress of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army in Bath. The 'dear little stately lady in a lace cap' lived finally in Dynham Road, West Hampstead, and is known to have speculated in several local building schemes around 1881 when Kingdon Road was built.

KINGSBRIDGE

- Kingsbridge Terrace (→ pt Malden Rd, NW5)

The builder James PONSFORD hailed from MODBURY, near the south Devon town of Kingsbridge.

KINGSCROFT^R

- **Kingscroft Road**, NW2

KINGSFORD^U

- **Kingsford Street**, NW5

KINGSGATE¹

- Kingsgate Street† (off High Holborn, WC1)

At the street's south end was a barrier where the gated King's Way (see KING¹) crossed High Holborn – and where in 1669, as recorded by Pepys, the royal coach was overturned, depositing Charles II in the road.

KINGSGATE²

- **Kingsgate Place**, NW6 (← Kingsgate Mews, 1892)
- **Kingsgate Road**, NW6

Located on the Thanet coast near Broadstairs, Kingsgate was the sometime home of Henry Cotton, who in 1838 inherited the *POWELL-COTTON* estate.

KINGSTON^G

- Kingston Street† (in Agar Town)

KINGSTON RUSSELL

- Kingston Russell Place (→ pt Crowndale Road, NW1)

Kingston Russell was a RUSSELL-family property in Dorset, with a late-C17 mansion, on land first granted to ancestors of the Dukes of BEDFORD¹ by either King John or his son Henry III.

KINGSTOWN^G

- **Kingstown Street**, NW1 (← Fitzroy Pl., 1872)

The renaming could have reflected the establishment that year of Kingston, Jamaica; or might equally have related to the Irish port of Kingstown, now Dún Laoghaire.

KINGSWEAR

- **Kingswear Road**, NW5 (← Linden Road, 1922)

Thus named after the Devonshire village facing Dartmouth across the River Dart. In fact, the connection with the latter town of the Earls of DARTMOUTH (q.v.) was only titular.

KINGSWELL

- Kingswell Street (→ Hampstead High Street, NW3)

The King's Well was an ancient village well. In 1312, Robert de Kyngeswell was recorded as a free tenant of Hampstead manor.

KIRBY

- **Kirby Street**, EC1 (← Great Kirby Street)
- Little Kirby Street (→ Cross Street, 1771)

Kirby Hall, near Corby (Northants.), built in 1570, was bought in 1575 by Sir Christopher HATTON, and rebuilt in grand Jacobean style by Sir Christopher Hatton III.

KIRK

- **Kirk Street**, WC1 (← Robert Street, 1938)

A bust and plaque at nearby 31-32 John Street commemorate John Kirk, 'Christian philanthropist and friend of children'. Sir John was Director of the Shaftesbury Society & Ragged School Union, based there from 1914.

KIRKMAN

- Kirkman's Place (off Tottenham Court Road, W1)

The short cul-de-sac survives, unnamed. Joseph Kirkman (c.1756-1803) was a St Giles brewer of 'ale and small beer', and a builder.

KIRKWOOD ^U

- Kirkwood Road† (off Crogsland Road, NW1)

KYLEMORE ^G

- Kylemore Road, NW6

Kylemore Castle, in Connemara, County Galway, was built as a private home in 1868. Its owner, Henry Mitchell, had no known Camden connection.

LABURNUM ^R

- Laburnum Villas (→ pt Haverstock Hill, NW3)

LADY MARGARET

- Lady Margaret Road, NW5

Lady Margaret Beaufort (1441/43-1509) was COUNTESS of Richmond and Derby. In 1511, after her death, ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge was established, funded by her estate, and either at her personal behest or at the suggestion of John Fisher, her chaplain^s

LADY SOMERSET

- Lady Somerset Road, NW5

Sarah, Duchess of Somerset (c.1642-92) was a benefactress of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, who bequeathed land in Cambridge and Wiltshire on her death.

LAKIS

- Lakis Close, NW3

Designed in 1973 by Gerson Rottenberg, a Greek Cypriot developer, and named after his son Lakis.

LAMB ^{PH}

- Lamb Alley (→ Lascelles Court or Place†)

LAMBLE

- Lamble Street, NW5 (← Circus Rd East, 1887)

Built by Samuel Richard Lamble, a St Pancras vestryman.

LAMBOLLE

- Lambolle Place, NW3
- Lambolle Road, NW3

Names requested by the builder, Mr S.G. Bird, and approved by the MBW in 1876, but never explained.

LAMB'S CONDUIT

- Lamb's Conduit Passage, WC1
- Lamb's Conduit Street, WC1
(← pt Red Lion Street)

William Lambe (1495-1580), a wealthy member of the Clothworkers' Company, paid £1,500 for the renovation of the old conduit house at Snow Hill (Holborn), dating from 1498. Lead pipes were laid to bring clean water there (via Leather Lane) from a dammed small tributary of the River FLEET and the springs that fed it.

LAMP OFFICE

- Lamp Office Court, WC1

As early as 1702, this offshoot of Lamb's Conduit Street was the local base of the Conic Lighting Company, then contracted to light the more affluent parts of London with its whale-oil lamps.

LANCASTER¹

- Lancaster Street (→ Thanet Street, WC1)

Sir James Lancaster (1554/5-1618) was an Elizabethan navigator and merchant, and a pioneer of the India trade. It was he who discovered that doses of lemon juice would cure scurvy. Lancaster bequeathed the bulk of his property to various charities, especially in connection with the SKINNERS' Company. An exhibition (or scholarship) at TONBRIDGE School bears his name.

LANCASTER²

- Lancaster Drive, NW3
- Lancaster Grove, NW3
- Lancaster Stables, NW3

KING HENRY VI, of the House of Lancaster, was the founder of ETON College.

LANCING ^G

- Lancing Street, NW1 (← Southampton Street, 1860s)

Lancing is a seaside town in West Sussex.

LANGBOURNE ^U

- Langbourne Avenue, N6

Langbourne is a Ward in the City of London, and can also be a surname.

LANGFORD ^{G/*}

- Langford Mews† (W of N end of Langford Rd)
- Langford Road† (S end → today's Allcroft Road, NW5)

There are Langford villages in Bedfordshire and Oxfordshire, and Langford is also a surname.

LANGLAND^{G/*}

- **Langland Gardens**, NW3
- Langland Terrace (→ pt Finchley Road, NW3)

LANGTON

- **Langton Close**, WC1

Opened in 1925 on an adjacent site was the Alfred Langton Home, for nurses at the Royal Free Hospital, then located in Gray's Inn Road. Alfred Langton (d.1927) was the hospital's Chairman from 1912 until his death, and a major donor of funds.

LANGTRY

- **Langtry Road**, NW6 (← pt Alexandra Rd, 1970s)
- **Langtry Walk**, NW6

Emilie Charlotte Langtry (1853-1929, née Le Breton), known as Lillie (or Lily) Langtry and nicknamed 'The Jersey Lily', was a British-American actress and socialite. In the late 1870s she became the mistress of the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII). She reputedly lived at a house in Alexandra Road (a street named, ironically, after the future King's wife), where the Prince would visit Lily 'for a cup of tea'.

LANSDOWNE¹

- **Lansdowne Terrace**, WC1 (← Lansdowne Place, 1938)
- Lansdowne Mews (→ Ormond Mews†, WC1)
- Lansdowne Yard† (off the latter)

Dating from c.1792, the street name commemorates William Petty-Fitzmaurice, 1st Marquess of Lansdowne (1737-1805). He is better known as the Earl of Shelburne who, as Prime Minister in 1782-83, concluded the Peace of Paris recognising American Independence.

LANSDOWNE²

- Lansdowne Terrace (→ pt Gloucester Ave., NW1)
- Lansdowne Terrace (→ pt Grafton Road, NW5)

Both probably named after Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, 4th Marquess of Lansdowne (1816-66), Liberal politician. The still-trading Lansdowne pub in Gloucester Avenue was one of three in the road frequented by thirsty engine drivers on the adjacent London & North Western Railway. Ironically, the Marquess was Chairman of the rival Great Western. Lansdowne married Lady Georgiana Herbert, a daughter of the 11th Earl of PEMBROKE.

LASCELLES^U

- Lascelles Court or Place† (← Lamb Alley; off Broad Street)

[?] Conceivably referring to Daniel Lascelles (1655-1734), a Roundhead in the Civil War; or to his family (now Earls of Harewood), much of whose great wealth derived from their sugar plantations in Barbados.

LATHAM

- Latham Place (→ pt Churchway, NW1)
- Latham Court† (off the above)

Developed by bricklayer William Latham, who in 1785-86 also built 3 houses in adjacent Somers Place West.

LAURIER

- **Laurier Road**, NW5 (← Lewisham Road, 1924)

Arbitrarily renamed after Sir Henry Charles Laurier (1841-1919), the first French-speaking Prime Minister of Canada.

LAWFORD

- **Lawford Road**, NW5

John Eeles Lawford was a slate merchant on the New (Euston) Road from 1840. In the 1850s he moved to College Wharf on the Regent's Canal, establishing the long-lasting firm of builders' merchants, Lawford & Son. He also developed several streets in Kentish Town, including Lawford Road.

LAWN

- **Lawn Road**, NW3

The road was laid out in the 1860s over the lawns of Haverstock Lodge.

LAWRENCE *

- Lawrence Street† (← Lawrence Lane; †→ Centre Point, WC1)

LAXTON

- **Laxton Place**, NW1

Properties hereabouts were bought in 1806 by George Laxton, a baker in Cursitor Street (off Chancery Lane).

LAYSTALL

- **Laystall Street**, EC1

The laystall, a huge heap of cinders and dung, had accumulated on the nearby bank of the River FLEET – cf. MOUNT PLEASANT¹. Strype's map of 1720 marks the street as 'Leicester Street', presumably reflecting the local pronunciation.

LEATHER

- **Leather Lane**, EC1 (← Soke Lane)

Though its etymology is debatable, the name has nothing to do with leather. It might derive from *leveroun*, an Old French word for 'greyhound', or from the personal name Leofrun. It most likely meant a lane running into the SOKE (or Liberty) of PORTPOOL, rendered in contemporary Flemish as *Le Vrunelane*. The keyword then evolved, from *Le Vrune* through *Lyverune*, to *Lyver* and *Lither* and eventually 'Leather'.

LEEKE ^U

- **Leeke Street**, WC1 (← Charlotte Street, 1865)

[?] Sir John Henry Leeke (1792-1870), promoted to Admiral in 1864 (the MBW being fond of admirals' names).

LEICESTER, see LAYSTALL.

LEIGH¹

- **Leigh Place**, EC1 (← Hole-in-the-Wall Passage)
- Leigh Street (→ pt Dane Street, WC1)

Into the 20th century, the Barons Leigh of Stoneleigh (Warwickshire) were landowners in Holborn, an ancestor having bought Richard BALDWIN's garden in 1689.

LEIGH²

- **Leigh Street**, WC1

Leigh is a village near TONBRIDGE (Kent), whose name is correctly pronounced 'Lie'. A gunpowder mill, established there in 1811-13 by James BURTON and others, was run successively by his sons William Ford Burton and Alfred Burton (who became Mayor of HASTINGS).

LEIGHTON

- **Leighton Crescent**, NW5
- **Leighton Grove**, NW5
- **Leighton Place**, NW5
- **Leighton Road**, NW5 (← Gloucester Pl., 1863)
- Leighton Villas (→ pt Brecknock Road, N7)

Sir David Leighton (1774-1860), of CHARLTON KINGS near Cheltenham, was a Major-General in the East India Company's private army. In 1818, in Bombay (Mumbai), he married Isabella Constantia Williams, a niece of Joshua Prole TORRIANO. Leighton thus came to own a half share in the Torriano estate in Kentish Town.

LEITH ^{G/*}

- **Leith Yard**, NW6
- Leith Terrace (→ Kilburn High Road, NW6)

Leith could be a surname, or refer to either Leith Hill in Surrey or Edinburgh's port.

LEOPARD ^U

- Leopard's Court† (off Portpool Lane, EC1)

LEVERTON

- **Leverton Place**, NW5
- **Leverton Street**, NW5
- Leverton Cottages (→ pt Falkland Place, NW5)

Thomas Leverton Donaldson (1795-1885) pioneered the academic study of architecture, and in 1841 became the first Professor of Architecture at UCL. He was also the land agent of the LEIGHTON family.

LEWIS

- **Lewis Street**, NW1

Lewis William BUCK (1784-1858), of MORETON House and HARTLAND Abbey (both in north Devon), was a co-developer from 1835 of the HAWLEY-Buck estate.

LEWIS CUBITT

- **Lewis Cubitt Square**, N1C
- **Lewis Cubitt Walk**, N1C

A younger brother of master builder Thomas CUBITT, Lewis Cubitt (1799-1883) was the civil engineer and architect who designed, for the Great Northern Railway, both King's Cross Station and the GRANARY¹ building.

LEWISHAM

- Lewisham Road (→ Laurier Road, NW5)

William Heneage Legge (1851-1936), known as Viscount Lewisham, was the son and heir of the 5th Earl of DARTMOUTH, and assisted his father in the development of Dartmouth Park. He lived at PATSHULL Hall.

LEWKOR

- Lewknor's Lane (→ Charles Street → Macklin Street, WC2)

Begun on the site of a house and grounds owned in 1633/34 by Sir Lewis Lewknor of Drury Lane. A St Giles vestryman and contributor to the Church in 1623, he was also the author of a small volume of poems.

LEYBOURNE

- **Leybourne Road**, NW1
- **Leybourne Road**, NW1

The seat of the HAWLEY family, co-developers of the Hawley-BUCK estate, was Leybourne Grange, near West Malling in Kent.

LIDDELL

- **Liddell Place**, NW6 (← Liddell Road)

A 1984 development beside the Midland Main Line. Charles Liddell (1813-94) was the Chief Engineer for the London extension of the MIDLAND Railway.

LIDLINGTON

- **Lidlington Place**, NW1

Lidlington is a Bedfordshire village near AMPHILL, formerly on the estate of the Duke of BEDFORD¹.

LILY; LILLY

- **Lily Place**, EC1
- Lilly Street† (off Great Saffron Hill)

The modern name of this little cul-de-sac recalls that of a street swept away in the 1860s.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

- **Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2** (← Holborn Row, Arch Row & Portugal Row)

Adjoining, but not part of, the ancient Inn of Court, with records dating from 1422. The Inn's name is variously attributed to Henry de Lacy, 3rd Earl of Lincoln (d.1311), who had a great house in Shoe Lane, Holborn; and to Thomas de Lincoln, a serjeant-at-law connected with a school for legal apprentices in the mid-C14. The present Inn was actually built on land leased from the Bishop of CHICHESTER¹.

In the reign of Elizabeth I, the adjacent meadows, known as Cup Field, Fickett's Field and Purse Field, were Crown-owned land. Development began in 1638, when William NEWTON was granted permission to build 32 houses, and after 1657 three sides of the Fields were lined with houses, which were to attract some aristocratic residents. The central open space was laid out with patches of greensward and gravel walks. In 1734, having become a haunt of 'thieves and vagabonds', it was enclosed with railings. In 1894, it was acquired by the London County Council, so becoming the present public Gardens.

LINDEN^R

- Linden Road (→ Kingswear Road, NW5)

LINGARD^U

- Lingard Road (→ pt Prince Arthur Road, NW3)

An unexplained name, unless inspired by the 8-volume *History of England* by Rev. Dr John Lingard (1819).

LINSTEAD

- **Linstead Street, NW6**

Seemingly named after a director of the United Land Company, which developed the street in 1869 (cf. NETHERWOOD).

LINKWOOD^R

- **Linkwood Walk, NW1**

LION¹

- Lion or Lyon Street (→ pt Museum Street, WC1)

Presumably named after a public house, perhaps a Red Lion, of which there were once very many.

LION²

- Lion Terrace (→ pt King's Cross Road, WC1)
- Lyon Place† (adjacent)

Adjacent was the now closed Golden Lion public house. Originally the Golden Lions, the name may have derived from the royal coat of arms, echoing the patriotic royal names of BRITANNIA¹ Street and its neighbours.

LION³

- Lion Terrace (→ pt Cromer Street, WC1)

The terrace adjoined both a Waterloo Terrace and 'Compo Castle', the bizarre house erected by the plasterer James Jonathan Hughes Delight LUCAS, which was surmounted by a lion passant, like that on Lion's Mound, the artificial conical hill erected on the battlefield at WATERLOO.

LIQUORPOND

- Liquorpond Street (†→pt Clerkenwell Rd, EC1)

There was once a pond hereabouts, from which a C17 brewhouse drew water. The Griffin Brewery was later erected on the south side.

LISBURNE^U

- **Lisburne Road, NW3**

Named in the 1880s with MBW approval, though whether after the Earl of Lisburne, or the city of Lisburn in Northern Ireland, is not known.

LISMORE

- **Lismore Circus, NW5**
- Lismore Gardens† (off Lambale Street, NW5)
- Lismore Road† (led to Lismore Circus)

GOSPEL OAK Fields were bought in 1805 by the Irish peer Cornelius O'Callaghan, 1st Viscount Lismore (1775-1857). Forty years later they were sold on as building land.

LISSENDEN

- **Lissenden Gardens, NW5**

A completely fabricated 'pretty' name.

LITCHAM^G

- Litcham Street (← Grafton Street; → Athlone Street, NW5)

Litcham is a village near Swaffham in Norfolk.

LITHOS

- **Lithos Road, NW6**

Before becoming Hampstead Vestry's electricity works in 1894, the site was the parish stoneyard: *lithos* is a Greek word meaning 'stone'.

LITTLE BRITAIN

- Little Britain (→ Ridgmount Place, WC1)

Perhaps a patriotic naming (cf. BRITISH). Or did the C18 enclave have an unusually high proportion of indigenous inhabitants? Possibly named in imitation of a namesake in Smithfield, which, however, derives its name from Robert Le Bretoun, a 13th-century landowner.

LITTLE ..., see also next word

LIVERPOOL^A

- Liverpool Street (→ Birkenhead Street, WC1)

One of W F Bray's c.1825 namings, seemingly after a peer of the realm (cf. DERBY). Robert Banks Jenkinson, 2nd Earl of Liverpool (1770-1828) was Prime Minister from 1812 to 1827.

LLOYD*

- Lloyd's Court (→ pt Flitcroft Street, WC2)

LOCKWOOD*

- Lockwood's Court† (off Saffron Hill, EC1)

LODOWICK

- Lodowick Terrace (→ pt Gloucester Road → Gloucester Avenue, NW1)

In 1651, under the Commonwealth, London tailor Lodowicke Muggleton co-founded an obscure Protestant sect known as the Muggletonians. The two men claimed to be the last prophets foretold in the biblical Book of Revelation. A C19 Muggletonian was Joseph Gandar of Fitzroy Road, who built Lodowick and LANSDOWNE² Terraces.

LOMBARD, see LUMBER.

LOMOND^G

- Lomond Street (← Wrotham Villas, 1871; → pt Wrotham Road, NW1)

The Scottish loch was first visited by Queen VICTORIA in 1869.

LONDON^U

- London Street (→ Maple Street, W1)
- New London Street (→ Carmarthen Street → University Street, WC1)

An unexplained naming, perhaps simply relating to the capital city, although 'London' is also a surname.

LONG

- Long Yard, WC1

The linear yard was once so long that the buildings at its eastern end severed the old and new parts of Millman Street.

LONGFORD^U

- Longford Street, NW1 (← Charles Street, Frederick Street & Little Brook Street, 1865)

Possibly renamed after a place near Windsor; or after the soldier and Conservative politician William Pakenham, 4th Earl of Longford (1819-1887).

LONGWICH

- Longwich Lane (→ Maiden Lane → York Way, N1/N7)

Possibly a corruption of an earlier Longhedge Lane.

LOUDOUN^U

- Loudoun Road, NW8 (← Bridge Road, 1871)
- Loudoun Road Mews (†→ Alexandra Place, NW8)

Prior to the renaming, there was a group of houses along the road, called Loudoun Villas. John Claudius Loudon (*sic*, 1783-1843) was a well-known landscape gardener and builder of villas, with no known local connection, but whose *Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture* was published in 1832.

LOVERIDGE*

- Loveridge Road, NW6
- Loveridge Mews, NW6 (← Loveridge Yard)

LOWFIELD

- Lowfield Road, NW6

Lowfield was the underlying meadow.

LOXHAM

- Loxham Street, WC1 (← Riley Street, 1891)

Loxham is not a place name but a surname, possibly one of significance to the Board of the East End Dwellings Co., the creators of the Hillview Estate.

LOXWOOD^{G?}

- Loxwood Place† (off Fitzroy Place†)

On the Regent's Place site. Loxwood is a small village in West Sussex.

LUCAS

- Lucas Place, WC1† (← Greenland Grove, 1886)
- Lucas Street (→ pt Cromer Street, WC1)

The northern portion of 'Peperfield' was leased by the HARRISON family to Elizabeth Lucas of Dalston. House building in Lucas Street was begun in 1801 by Long Acre 'tin man' JOSEPH Lucas. A bizarre house, nicknamed Nell Gwynne's Cottage or Compo Castle, was built by James Jonathan Hughes Delight Lucas, whose relationship (if any) to Joseph is unknown. His sons founded Lucas Brothers, a major firm of building contractors. The Lucas Arms is still in business on the northeast corner of Cromer Street, as Lucas Street was quite quickly renamed.

LUCY*

- Lucy's Buildings (†→ Rosebery Avenue, EC1)

LULOT

- **Lulot Gardens**, N19
- Lulot Street, N19 (†→ pt Whittington Estate)

The land here was sold to two builders in 1881 by two brothers, Frederick Charles and Edwin Alfred Carter, 'surveyors and auctioneers', both of Wandsworth. Frederick had a wife called Charlotte. Edwin, already a widower at the age of 25, may have been the father of the infant Louise Carter, who had died 'aged 0' in Wandsworth in 1877. Perhaps the street name was concocted from the first syllables of the forenames of one brother's wife and the other's daughter.

LUMBER; LOMBARD

- Lumber Court (← Lombards Court; → Tower Ct, WC2)

Lumber was a corruption of Lombard, possibly a surname, and surely not analogous to Lombard Street in the City, which took its name from the Italian merchants from Lombardy who traded there from the 13th century.

LUPTON

- **Lupton Street**, NW5 (← St John's College Park, 1888)

Roger Lupton (1456-1539/40), lawyer and chaplain to Henry VII, was also a Provost of Eton and a benefactor of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge.

LUTTON

- **Lutton Terrace**, NW3

One William Lutton paid land tax in Hampstead in 1796.

LYME^G

- **Lyme Street**, NW1 (← Albert Street, 1865)
- **Lyme Terrace**, NW1 (← Albert Terrace, 1865?)

Both renamed after the Dorset coastal town of Lyme Regis (cf. ROUSDEN).

LYMINGTON^G

- **Lymington Road**, NW6

Named after the Hampshire port town on the SOLENT (cf. FAWLEY).

LYNCROFT^R

- **Lyncroft Gardens**, NW6

LYNDHURST

- **Lyndhurst Gardens**, NW3 (← Dalkeith Gardens)
- **Lyndhurst Road**, NW3
- **Lyndhurst Terrace**, NW3 (← Windsor Rd, 1939)

John Singleton Copley, 1st Baron Lyndhurst (1772-1863), a son of the painter John Singleton Copley, was a lawyer and politician who served three times as Lord High Chancellor. He succeeded Lord ELDON in that post.

LYON, see LION.

LYTTELTON

- **Lyttelton Close**, NW3

Edward Lyttelton, son of the 4th Baron, was headmaster of ETON College, 1905-16.

MABLEDON

- **Mabledon Place**, WC1

Mabledon Park, near TONBRIDGE, was purchased in 1804 by James BURTON, who had the house there rebuilt and lived there with his family. The mansion was enlarged for the next owner by his son Decimus.

McCRONE

- **McCrone Mews**, NW3

Formerly occupied by the McCrone Research Institute, a Chicago-based not-for-profit organisation in the field of microscopy, founded in 1960 by Dr Walter C. McCrone.

MACKESON

- **Mackeson Road**, NW3

Rev. Charles Mackeson (1843-99), was the compiler of the annual *Guide to the Churches of London* and the founder in 1885 of the Church of the Good Shepherd, later All Hallows, in Savernake Road.

MACKLIN

- **Macklin Street**, WC2 (← Charles Street, 1878)

Charles Macklin (?1690-1797, real name MacLaughlin), was an Irish actor famous for his Shylock. In 1735, he stabbed a man to death in the Scene Room of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in an argument over a wig.

MACKWORTH

- **Mackworth Street**, NW1 (← Rutland St, 1938)

Sir Thomas Mackworth, of Normanton Hall (Rutland), sometime High Sheriff of, and MP for, that county, was buried in St Pancras churchyard in 1745.

MAGPIE^{PH}

- Magpie Alley (→ Pheasant Court†)

The adjacent Magpye public house in Gray's Inn Lane was later renamed as the Pheasant.

MAIDA

- **Maida Vale**, W9

The Battle of Maida, on 4 July 1806, was fought between British and French forces outside the town of Maida in Calabria, Italy, during the Napoleonic Wars.

MAIDEN

- **Maiden Lane**, NW1
- Maiden Lane (← Longwich Lane or Black Dog Lane; → York Road → York Way, Brecknock Road & Dartmouth Park Hill, N1/N7)

Known as Maiden Lane by the C18, and so called either from a corruption of 'midden', or dunghill; or from an image of the Virgin Mary which might have stood beside the lane before the Reformation. Its recording as 'Mayde Lane' as early as 1467 lends some credence to the latter theory.

MAIDENHEAD ^{PH}

- Maidenhead Close or Lane (→ Dyot Street → George Street → Dyott Street, WC1)
- Maidenhead Alley† (off Gray's Inn Rd, WC1)

MAITLAND

- **Maitland Park Road**, NW3 (pts ← Albert Villas, Maitland Park Terrace)
- **Maitland Park Villas**, NW3

In 1841 the Orphan Working School, previously in City Road, purchased 12½ acres of pasture land from Lord SOUTHAMPTON² and built new premises on the site. The School occupied 6 acres and the rest of the property was let out on building leases. The Maitland Park name was adopted as a tribute to the Maitland family, the main financial supporters of the orphanage charity from 1765 to 1834.

MAKEPEACE ^U

- **Makepeace Avenue**, N6

Perhaps simply reflecting the road's peaceful setting.

MALDEN

- **Malden Crescent**, NW5 (pt ← Malden Place)
- **Malden Place**, NW5
- **Malden Road**, NW5 (← Malden Terrace and various other Terraces and Places)

Built on the SOUTHAMPTON² estate. The FITZROY family owned other property at (New) Malden, Surrey.

MALET

- **Malet Street**, WC1 (named 1907)
- **Malet Place**, WC1 (← Upp. Gower Mews, 1932)

The new Malet Street (1906-07) was named after Sir Edward Baldwin Malet (1837-1908), 4th Baronet, a British diplomat. His wife Ermyntrude was a daughter of Francis RUSSELL, 9th Duke of BEDFORD¹ and Lady Elizabeth Sackville-West.

MANCHESTER¹ ^A

- Manchester Street (→ pt Argyle Street, WC1)

Probably an aristocratic naming (c.1825) by William Forrester Bray, cf. DERBY. William Montagu (1771-1843), 5th Duke of Manchester, was the current eponymous peer.

MANCHESTER² ^U

- Manchester Mews (→ Greville Mews, NW6)
- Manchester Terrace (→ pt Springfield Walk, NW6)

MANDELA

- **Mandela Street**, NW1 (← Selous St, 1980s)

Originally Little Camden Street, it was renamed Selous Street in 1937, after the Victorian artist Henry Selous, whose nephew Courtenay Selous had been involved with Cecil Rhodes in the establishment of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) as a British colony. When members of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement moved into Selous Street in 1983, the oblique colonialist connection caused Camden Council to rename the street after Nelson Mandela (1918-2013), the South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader and philanthropist, later to serve as President of South Africa (1994-99), but at the time still a political prisoner.

MANLEY

- **Manley Street**, NW1 (← Egbert Terrace, 1878)

Local streets were developed by Messrs Manley and Rogers, whose yard was in present-day Chalcot Road.

MANSFIELD

- **Mansfield Place**, NW3
- **Mansfield Road**, NW5 (
- Mansfield Place (→ pt Kentish Town Rd, NW5)
- Mansfield Crescent (→ pt Holmes Road, NW5)
- Upper Mansfield Place (ditto)
- Mansfield Villas (→ pt Rosslyn Hill, NW3)

Kenwood House was bought in 1754 by William MURRAY¹, 1st Earl of Mansfield (1705-93), soon to become Lord Chief Justice. The mansion remained in his family until its acquisition by Lord Iveagh in 1925. The street names were probably in honour of the local grandee, rather than the Nottinghamshire town.

MANSION

- **Mansion Gardens**, NW3

Developed in the grounds of a mansion called The GRANGE².

MANSTONE

- **Manstone Road**, NW2

Manston (*sic*) is a village on the Isle of Thanet, near Ramsgate, Kent, a few miles from QUEX Park, the *POWELL-COTTON* family home.

MANVILLE

- Manville Terrace (→ pt Brecknock Road, N7)
- Manville Yard (→ Brecon Mews, N7)

On the site, in 1828, James HARGRAVE Mann, in partnership with George Sargon, created an industrial complex called the Highfields Works, manufacturing floor-cloths and varnish. It closed in 1848 and the site developed for housing. Mann was also a St Pancras vestryman. The nearby, now closed, Admiral Mann pub commemorated Robert Mann (1748-1813), a kinsman of James and a naval officer once described as 'useless'.

MAPLE

- **Maple Street**, W1 (← London Street, 1907)
- **Maple Mews**, W1 (← London Mews, 1907)

In nearby Tottenham Court Road was the well-known store of furniture manufacturers Maple and Co., a business co-founded by John Maple in 1841 as furnishers and drapers, Maple & Cook. The premises later expanded to fill the whole block eastward to Gower Street. Sir John Blundell Maple, knighted in 1892, gave £100,000 towards the rebuilding of University College Hospital. Maple House (1976) is on the Maple's store site today.

MARCHMONT

- **Marchmont Street**, WC1
- Marchmont Place† (off Herbrand St, WC1)

Hugh Hume-Campbell, 3rd Earl of Marchmont (1708-94) was a FOUNDLING Hospital governor.

MARESFIELD

- **Maresfield Gardens**, NW3 (← Maresfield Terrace, 1880)

Maresfield is a village near Uckfield, East Sussex, where the *MARYON WILSONs* had property.

MARGARET^U

- Margaret Row (off Marchmont Street, WC1)

[?] Margaret was the forename of the paternal great-grandmother of the developer James BURTON.

MARKET¹

- Market Street (→ pt Barter Street, WC1)

Bloomsbury Market was established in the 1660s by the 4th Earl of SOUTHAMPTON¹, as a shopping centre for his new 'little town'. By the 1820s it had ceased to be of importance as a market.

MARKET²

- Market Street (→ Whitfield Place, W1)

Fitzroy Market, with its stalls and shops, existed from the 1790s until its closure in 1871. Its site is now the Warren Playground.

MARQUIS

- **Marquis Road**, NW1

A misspelling of the title of the Marquesses CAMDEN.

MARSDEN

- **Marsden Street**, NW5 (pt ← Marsden Terrace)

Thomas Marsden was a wholesale druggist in the City, who hailed from Wiltshire, and invested much of his money in Kentish Town land.

MARSON *

- Marson Street† (off Phillips Buildings†)

MARSTON

- **Marston Close**, NW6

One of two modern cul-de-sacs off Fairfax Road, commemorating Civil War victories of General FAIRFAX. War. The Battle of Marston Moor took place on 2 July 1644 near Long Marston in North Yorkshire. (Cf. NASEBY)

MARTY

- **Marty's Yard**, NW3

Named by the yard's designer, Ted Levy, after the recently deceased comedian Marty Feldman (1934-82), who had intended to live there.

MARY¹

- Mary Street (→ pt Stanhope Street, NW1)
- Mary Place† (off the above)

MARY²

- **Mary Terrace**, NW1 (← Mary's Terrace)

Described in 1828 as a 'new intended street' to be built on land leased by Mr William Maryon.

MARYON

- **Maryon Mews**, NW3

Maryon House, on the site, was pulled down in the late C18. In 1732, the widowed Mrs Margaret Maryon had inherited the lordship of the manor of Hampstead from her kinsman William Langhorn Games, who had bought the manor from the Earl of GAINSBOROUGH in 1707. Her great-niece's daughter married Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, hence the subsequent family name *MARYON WILSON*.

MARYON WILSON family

The Maryon Wilsons were Lords of the Manor of Hampstead for many years. In the 19th century, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson (1800-69) was frustrated in his plans to cover the Heath area with houses, by the terms of his father's Will and a determined campaign by influential local residents. Many of the roads that were later developed have names deriving from Maryon Wilson family properties elsewhere, in Essex and on their large Searles Estate near Uckfield in East Sussex. Road names connected the family are: BRACKNELL, BROADHURST, CANFIELD, DALEHAM, FAIRHAZEL, FITZJOHN'S, GOLDHURST, GREENCROFT, MARESFIELD, NETHERHALL and NUTLEY.

MATHEWS*

- **Mathews Yard**, WC2 (←† King's Head Yard, 1987)

MAULDEN

- **Maulden Row** (→ pt Hampstead Road, NW1)

The manor of Maulden, near AMPTHILL (Beds.), was bought in 1738 by the Duke of BEDFORD¹.

MAYFAIR

- **Mayfair Mews**, NW1

A 1990s name suggestive of West End elegance.

MAYGROVE^R

- **Maygrove Road**, NW6

MAYNARD

- **Maynard Street** (← Maynard Place; †→ Centre Point)

William Maynard, a C17 St Giles resident, married Mary BAINBRIDGE.

MAZENOD

- **Mazenod Avenue**, NW6 (← Flaxley Rd, 1883)

Canonised by Pope John-Paul II in 1995, Eugène de Mazenod (1782-1861), Bishop of Marseille, was the founder of the Oblate Fathers, the builders of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (1871) on the corner of Quex Road.

MEADOWBANK^R

- **Meadowbank**, NW3 (←† Oppidans Mews)

MECKLENBURGH

- **Mecklenburgh Place**, WC1 (← Caroline Place, 1938)
- **Mecklenburgh Square**, WC1
- **Mecklenburgh Street**, WC1
- **Mecklenburgh Mews**† (off Doughty St, WC1)
- **Mecklenburgh Terrace** (→ pt Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

Queen CHARLOTTE (1744-1818), consort of George III, was a daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (in north Germany).

MEDBURN

- **Medburn Street**, NW1

Medburn is a farm at ALDENHAM (Herts.).

MEDLEY

- **Medley Road**, NW6

John Edward Medley bought a plot of land here in 1872 and built on it seven years later.

MELTON

- **Melton Street**, NW1 (← Euston Street, 1836)
- **Melton Crescent** (← Euston Crescent; → Euston Crescent† again)
- **Melton Mews**† (← Euston Mews; off Melton Street)

Charles FITZROY, 3rd Baron SOUTHAMPTON, a keen huntsman, served from 1827-31 as Master of the Quorn Hunt, active round Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

MELVILLE *

- **Melville Terrace** (→ pt Torriano Ave., NW5)

MENELIK

- **Menelik Road**, NW2

Menelik II (1844-1913), Emperor of Ethiopia from 1889 until his death, is especially remembered for his decisive victory against the Kingdom of Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War. In 1900, Major Percy POWELL-COTTON met Menelik and was granted permission to hunt throughout Ethiopia.

MERCER

- **Mercer Street**, WC2 (← Great & Little White Lion Streets, 1938)

Renamed as a continuation of the pre-existing Mercer Street, across the Westminster boundary and built on land owned by the Mercers' Company since 1391.

MERTON¹

- **Merton Lane**, N6

A house called Merton Lodge was built here in 1839 by the solicitor Meaburn Tatham, director of the Legal & General Life Assurance Society. His second son was educated at Merton College, Oxford.

MERTON²

- **Lower Merton Rise**, NW3 (← pt Merton Rise)
- **Merton Rise** (← Merton Road, 1937)

In 1443, land near Eton and belonging to Merton Priory was granted to the newly founded ETON College.

MERU

- **Meru Close**, NW5

Mount Meru is an extinct volcano in Tanzania; at 15,000ft it is Kilimanjaro's 'Little Sister'. Flats in Meru Close were allocated c.1991 to the Pan-African Housing Co-operative to accommodate African refugees.

MESSINA^u

- **Messina Avenue**, NW6

[?] Perhaps the Sicilian harbour city was visited by a member of the *POWELL-COTTON* family, cf. *GASCONY*.

MIDDLE

- **Middle Row**, Holborn†
- **Middle Row**, Bloomsbury (or Upper Middle Row)†

There were two Middle Rows, one at either end of present-day High Holborn – isolated blocks protruding into the highway and containing houses, shops and pubs. Considered obstructions to traffic, both were eventually removed, the latter in the 1840s to enable the construction of Endell Street, and the former in 1867.

MIDDLESEX

- **Middlesex Street** (†→ Somers Town Goods Depot† → British Library, NW1)
- **Middlesex Place**† (off the above)

Until 1889, the parish of St Pancras, and indeed the whole of present-day Camden, were in the County of Middlesex.

MIDFORD

- **Midford Place**, W1

Possibly of Huguenot descent, Jacob Leroux (c.1737-99) was an architect and developer active in Fitzrovia (and later in early Somers Town). Around 1766, one of his sons was christened Midford George Leroux, Midford being the surname of several London families.

MIDLAND

The London extension of the Midland Railway (MR) to its terminus at St Pancras was completed in 1868. Constructed alongside St Pancras Station was

- **Midland Road**, NW1 (← Skinner Street† and Brewer Street†)

Built to house railway workers were

- **Midland Cottages**† (off Mill Lane, NW6)

Adjacent to MR suburban stations were

- **Midland Crescent** (→ pt Finchley Road, NW3)
- **Midland Parade** (→ pt West End Lane, NW6)

MIDHOPE^{G?}

- **Midhope Street**, WC1 (← Wood Street, 1891)

Upper Midhope is a Yorkshire village near Sheffield. Midhope Castle is a C16 tower house near Edinburgh. The name was seemingly of significance to the Board of the East End Dwellings Company, who thus renamed the street.

MILL

- **Mill Lane**, NW6 (← Howard Terrace, Watts Cottages, The Pavement, Sandown Villas, Westbere Villas, 1899)

Also once known as Shoot-up Hill Lane or Windmill Hill Lane, the road formerly led to a windmill on the Willesden (now Brent) side of Shoot-up Hill, built in 1798 to grind corn from local farms. In 1859 a new steam mill was erected alongside it. In a gale in 1863, the wind blew the old mill's sails around so fast that the friction caused a fire and the windmill burnt like a giant Catherine wheel. Surprisingly, the burnt remains of the century-old windmill outlasted the steam mill, until it finally collapsed in 1903.

MILLBROOK

- **Millbrook Place**, NW1

The manor of Millbrook, in the 'Honour of AMPHILL' (Beds.) was leased by the Dukes of BEDFORD¹.

MILLER

- **Miller Street**, NW1

John Miller was a builder locally from 1811.

MILLFIELD

- **Millfield Lane**, N6 (← Millfield Farm Lane ← Milford Lane)
- **Millfield Place**, N6

The meadow, beside the Highgate headwater of the River FLEET, might have adjoined a medieval watermill.

MILLMAN¹

- **Millman Mews**, WC1
- **Millman Place**, WC1
- **Millman Street**, WC1 (pt ← New Millman St)

Building was begun c.1690 by Sir William Millman (*sic*) of the Inner Temple, on land leased from RUGBY School.

New Millman Street was completed only in 1803.

MILLMAN² *

- Millman Street (→ Chaston Street†, NW5)

MINERVA

- Minerva Place† (off Hampstead High St, NW3)

Minerva is the Roman goddess of wisdom and strategic warfare, and sponsor of the arts.

MINSTER

- **Minster Road**, NW2

The village of Minster-in-Thanel is a few miles from the *POWELL-COTTON* family home at QUEx Park.

MINTON

- **Minton Mews**, NW6

Located on the POTTERIES Estate, and named after the well-known makers of pottery.

MITRE

- Mitre Court (→ Ely Court, EC1)

Here, Ye Olde Mitre pub was built in the 18th century on the site of a tavern erected by Bishop Goodrich in 1546 to quench the thirsts of the servants of ELY Palace.

MOCCA *

- Mocca's Cottages (→ pt Camden Gdns, NW1)

MODBURY

- **Modbury Gardens**, NW5
(← St James's Gardens, 1937)
- Modbury Street† (off Malden Road)
- Modbury Yard† (← Modbury Mews; ditto)

The builder James PONSFORD hailed from Modbury, a village near KINGSBRIDGE in south Devon.

MODENA ^U

- Modena Terrace (→ pt Queen's Crescent, NW5)

Presumably either named after the northern Italian city, or recalling Mary of Modena, queen of James II.

MOLESWORTH

- Molesworth Place (corner of Kentish Town Road and Jeffreys Street, NW1)

Frances Molesworth (c.1760-1829) married John JEFFREYS PRATT, becoming Marchioness CAMDEN.

MONARCH

- Monarch Yard† (← King's Arms Yard; off Barter Street, WC1)

The later name was probably a play on 'King's'.

MONKBARNES

- Monkbarnes Villas (→ pt Haverstock Hill, NW3)

On the site of Monk Barnes (*aka* Ivy Cottage), a demolished house on the north corner of England's Lane. The name might recall the farming of the land hereabouts by the medieval monks of Westminster Abbey.

MONMOUTH

- **Monmouth Street**, WC2 (← Great St Andrew & Little St Andrew Street, 1938)
- Monmouth Court† (off Seven Dials, WC2)
- Monmouth Street (→ Dudley Street; †→ Shaftesbury Ave, WC2)

James Scott, 1st Duke of Monmouth (1649-85) was the Dutch-born illegitimate son of Charles II and Lucy Walter. A staunch Protestant, he led the unsuccessful Monmouth Rebellion, an attempt to depose his Catholic uncle James II (& VII), and was beheaded for treason.

MONRO *

- Monro Terrace (→ pt Fortune Green Rd, NW6)

MONTAGUE¹

- **Montague Place**, WC1
- **Montague Street**, WC1
- Montague Mews† (off latter)
- Upper Montague Street (→ Thornhaugh Street, WC1)
- Upper Montague Mews† (off latter)

In 1678, Lady Rachel RUSSELL leased land to courtier and diplomat Ralph Montagu (*sic*), later 1st Duke of Montagu. The mansion built for him, called Montagu House, soon burned down and was lavishly rebuilt at huge expense in the then fashionable French style. After the death of the 2nd Duke, it was bought by the Crown to house the British MUSEUM, first established there in 1753.

MONTAGUE² ^A

- Montague Place (→ pt Kentish Town Rd, NW5)

MONTE VIDEO

- Monte Video Place (→ pt Gt College St, NW1)
- The Capture of Montevideo (the Uruguayan capital) in 1807 was a British victory over Spanish forces during the Napoleonic Wars.

MONTPELIER

- **Montpelier Grove**, NW5 (← Montpelier Road, 1938)

Nearby Montpelier House was named after the French Mediterranean resort. In 1821, Dr William Rowley, a physician who lived in Kentish Town, compared the area to Montpelier, and recommended the 'change of air' to his London patients.

MORETON

- Moreton Street (→ pt Victoria Road → pt Castlehaven Road, NW1)
- Moreton Terrace (→ pt Kentish Town Rd, NW1)
- Moreton Villas (ditto)

Moreton House, near Bideford, was one of the two north Devon seats of the BUCK family (cf. HARTLAND). The Moreton Arms pub is now called Quinns.

MORNINGTON

- **Mornington Crescent**, NW1
- **Mornington Place**, NW1 (← Crescent Pl., 1855)
- **Mornington Terrace**, NW1 (← Mornington Road, 1937; ← Stanhope Street North, Frederickstein Terrace, Ehrenburg Terrace; pt → Clarkson Row, NW1)
- Mornington Grove (→ pt Albert Street, NW1)
- Mornington Place (→ pt Hampstead Rd, NW1)

Garret Wesley (1735-81) was an Anglo-Irish politician and composer of glees, ennobled in 1860 as Viscount WELLESLEY and 1st Earl of Mornington. In 1790 his daughter Lady Anne Wellesley (1768-1844) married Henry FITZROY, a son Charles FitzRoy, 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON. The Earl of Mornington's third surviving son was the Hon. Arthur Wellesley (1769-1852), better known as the Duke of WELLINGTON.

MORTIMER¹

- **Mortimer Market**, WC1 (pt ← Little Pancras St)

Hans Winthrop Mortimer MP (1734-1807), of Caldwell Hall, Derbyshire, was a property speculator and sometime MP for Shaftesbury. In 1768, he bought Bromfield (by then called Brickfield) from the CAPPER family. In 1795 Mortimer began a small development on part of the property, of shops and house set around, and in the middle of a small square. His 'market' was not a success, and on his death the estate was acquired by Sir William Paxton (see CARMARTHEN).

MORTIMER²

- **Mortimer Terrace**, NW5

Richard Mortimer, of Mortimer's Farm, developed his fields for housing from 1810.

MORTIMER³

- **Mortimer Crescent**, NW6 (← pt Mortimer Road, 1915)
- **Mortimer Place**, NW6 (likewise)

Thomas Hill Mortimer, of Albany (Piccadilly), was the agent of Colonel UPTON when he laid out the streets in 1853-60.

MORWELL

- **Morwell Street**, WC1 (←† Tavistock Mews, 1879)

Morwell House, an ancient (now Grade-I listed) manor house at Morwellham near TAVISTOCK, was the country seat of the Abbot of Tavistock until the Dissolution, when the estate was granted to Lord John RUSSELL.

MOUNT

- **The Mount**, NW3 (← Silver Street, 1936; ← Elba Place & Mount Pleasant)
- **The Mount Square**, NW3 (← Golden Square)

Names simply reflecting the elevated location.

MOUNT ..., see also MOUNT PLEASANT; MOUNT VERNON.

MULBERRY^R

- **Mulberry Close**, NW3

A fine old mulberry tree graced the grounds of VANE House, on the site.

MUNDEN *

- Munden Cottages† (off Providence Pl., NW6)

MUNDY

- Mundy's Yard† (off Euston Road, NW1)

Dairyman William Mundy was here in the 1860s.

MUNSTER

- **Munster Square**, NW1 (← York Square)
- Munster Street (→ pt Osnaburgh St, NW1)

Built on the *CROWN ESTATE*. William Henry (1765-1837), the 3rd son of George III, a younger brother of George IV, Duke of CLARENCE and the future King William IV, was also Earl of Munster.

MURRAY¹

- Murray Street (→ pt Rhyl Street, NW5)
- Murray Terrace (ditto)

Murray is the family name of the Earls of MANSFIELD, onetime owners of Kenwood, in whose honour these streets may, or may not, have been named.

MURRAY²

- **Murray Mews**, NW1
- **Murray Street**, NW1

In 1835, Harriet Murray (1835-54), a Lady of the Bedchamber, married George Pratt, the 2nd Marquess CAMDEN.

MUSEUM

- **Museum Street**, WC1 (← Queen Street, Peter Street & Bow Street, 1820s)

Renamed on the move of the British Museum from Montagu House (see MONTAGUE) into its grand new neo-classical building designed by Sir Robert Smirke, whose construction lasted from 1823 until the 1850s.

MUTRIX

- **Mutrix Road**, NW6

Mutrix Farm, at GARLINGE on the Isle of THANET (birthplace of Percy *POWELL-COTTON*), had been owned c.1250 by one Alfred Motryk.

MUTTON

- **Mutton Place**, NW1

The modern name recalls an underlying 9-acre Shoulder of Mutton Field.

NAG'S HEAD^{PH}

- **Nag's Head Court**† (off Gray's Road, WC1)

NARCISSUS

- **Narcissus Road**, NW6

Probably named after the narcissistic character in Greek mythology (cf. PANDORA).

NASEBY

- **Naseby Close**, NW6

One of two modern tributaries of Fairfax Road, named after General FAIRFAX's triumphs in the Civil War, in this case the Battle of Naseby (Northants.) fought on 14 June 1645.

NASH

- **Nash Street**, NW1 (← Cumberland St West)

Built on the *CROWN ESTATE*. John Nash (1752-1835) was the architect to the Prince REGENT, responsible for the master plan for the creation of REGENT'S PARK and the neighbouring terraces, crescents and streets. Not all of the elegant town houses and villas were of his own design, some being left in the hands of other architects, such as James Pennethorne and a young Decimus BURTON.

NASSINGTON

- **Nassington Road**, NW3

Nassington is a Northamptonshire village, near Oundle and not far from Tansor (see TANZA).

NEAL

- **Neal Street**, WC2 (← King Street, 1877)
- **Neal's Yard**, WC2 (← King's Head Court, by 1745)
- **Neal's Passage**† (← C18 Cucumber Alley); off Shorts Gardens, WC2)

Thomas Neale (1641-99) was Master of the Mint under Charles II, and Groom Porter to the Crown. He continued in the latter role under James II and William & Mary, enriching himself from his office, which included the licensing or suppression of gaming houses; and in 1684 he organised a lottery-and-loan scheme to help the war effort. Neale's wealth had enabled him to become a property speculator, and in 1683 he had begun the development of SEVEN DIALS.

NELSON

- **Nelson Street** (→ Wellesley Street → Wellesley Place, NW1)
- **Nelson Street** (1937 → Beatty Street, NW1)
- **Nelson Terrace** (→ pt Castle Road, NW1)

Vice-Admiral Horatio Nelson (1758-1805), national hero, killed aboard the *Victory* in the Battle of TRAFALGAR. Tradition has it he paid childhood visits to his uncle William Suckling (d.1798) at his house in Kentish Town, and he is jocularly said to have later visited the area 'to keep an eye on the Fleet'. Another tradition is that after Nelson's death, his mistress Emma Hamilton came to stay at a house with a beautiful garden near the CASTLE Inn.

NETHERHALL

- **Netherhall Gardens**, NW3 (← Netherhall Terrace, 1877)

The manor of Netherhall, near Uckfield (East Sussex), was a *MARYON WILSON* property.

NETHERWOOD

- **Netherwood Street**, NW6

Apparently named after a director of the United Land Company, the street's developers in 1869 (cf. LINSTAD).

NETLEY

- **Netley Street**, NW1 (← William St, mid-C19)

Named after a village, with a ruined abbey, on Southampton Water; perhaps alluding to Charles FitzRoy's (actually arbitrary) baronial SOUTHAMPTON² title.

NEVILLE

- **Neville Close**, NW1

Edith Neville (d.1951) was a stalwart of the St Pancras House Improvement Society (later St Pancras Housing Association and now part of Origin Housing), the body responsible for much of the social housing built to replace slums in Somers Town between the Wars.

NEW¹

- The New Road (pt → Euston Road, NW1)

London's first by-pass, the New Road from Paddington to Islington was a toll road built through the fields, the first section opening in 1756. It was later lined with houses in named Terraces and Places, each with an entry in this list.

NEW²

- New Street† (off Dyott Street, WC1)
- New Street (→ Tovey Place†, off Wilkin Street, NW5)

NEW COLLEGE, see COLLEGE³.

NEW END

- **New End**, NW3
- **New End Square**, NW3

First recorded in 1696, the name described a new settlement away from the centre of Hampstead village, in an area earlier known as BOADE's Corner.

NEW INN^{PH}

- New Inn Yard† (off Tottenham Court Rd, W1)

NEWBERRY; NEWBURY

- **Newbury Mews**, NW5 (← Newberry Mews)
- Newberry Place (→ pt Malden Road, NW5)
- Upper Newberry Place (ditto)

Newbury is an arbitrary respelling of Newberry, the maiden name of two Thomas Weedings (see WEEDINGTON). Mary Newberry was the wife of the elder Thomas (d.1856), while Elizabeth Newberry married his nephew. Thomas junior, who had inherited his uncle's estate, died in 1864, leaving a pregnant wife Elizabeth. Their son, christened Thomas Newberry Weeding, died when only 18 months old, and the estate passed to another great-nephew of Thomas senior.

NEWMAN¹

- **Newman's Row**, WC2

In 1653, Humphrey Newton, sole surviving trustee of William NEWTON, sold a plot of land 277 ft long on the north side of Purse Field to Arthur Newman, with leave to build as many houses as he saw fit. The name has now been applied to the short cul-de-sac linking Lincoln's Inn Fields with Great Turnstile.

NEWMAN²

- Upper Newman Street (→ Norfolk Street → pt Cleveland Street, W1)

Newman Hall, in Quendon (Essex) was home to local property owner William Berners.

NEWTON

- **Newton Street**, WC2 (pt ← Cross Lane, 1886)

Around 1635, William Newton persuaded a cash-strapped Charles I to grant licences for the building of 32 houses in the Crown-owned Purse Field, including some in Newton Street and grander ones in Great Queen Street.

NICOLL

- Nicoll Road (→ Sherriff Road, NW6)

Donald Nicoll (1820-91) was a Regent Street tailor, property speculator and *bon viveur*. From 1857-59 he was Liberal MP for Frome. In 1860-61, then living locally in Oaklands Hall, he bought land south of the Hampstead Junction Railway line, which in 1870 he named the West End Park Estate. In 1874 he sold the land on to the London Permanent Benefit Building Society, with which Alexander Sheriff (see SHERRIFF) was associated. Nicoll also built the huge Tavern/Hotel in the Vale of Health.

NORFOLK¹

- Norfolk Street (→ pt Cleveland St, W1)

Josias Berners, from Hertfordshire, was a Parliamentarian in the English Civil War, who bought 25 acres of land, known as Marylebone Fields, around what is now Oxford Street in 1654. His great-grandson William Berners married Mary Bendysch from Great Yarmouth, the heiress to estates in Norfolk and Suffolk.

NORFOLK²

- Norfolk Street (†→ King's Cross Station)

One of the streets laid out from 1806 on Drakefield, BATTLE BRIDGE, and seemingly named after an East Anglian county.

NORFOLK^{3 U}

- Norfolk Terrace (→ Berkley Road, NW1)

NORTH¹

- North Street (→ Chitty Street, W1)
- North Street Mews (→ North Court, W1†)

Frederick North (1732-92), 2nd Earl of GUILFORD, better known by his courtesy title Lord North, was Prime Minister from 1770 to 1782).

NORTH²

- **North Crescent**, WC1 (N of Alfred Place)
- **North Mews**, WC1 (N of King's Mews)
- **North Villas**, NW1 (N of South Villas)
- **New North Street**, WC1 (N of Red Lion Sq.)
- **Old North Street**, WC1 (likewise)
- North Crescent Mews (→ Alfred Mews, W1)
- North Place (→ pt Argyle Walk, WC1)
- North Place† (off Phillips Buildings†)

Positional namings.

NORTH END

- **North End**, NW3
- **North End Avenue**, NW3
- **North End Way**, NW3

Like SOUTH END and WEST END, North End was an outlying hamlet, on the Hendon (now Barnet) boundary. It was probably the 'Sandgate' mentioned in Hampstead's charter of 986 AD. From Tudor times it was often known as WILDWOOD Corner.

NORTHAM

- Northam Buildings† (→ Phillips Buildings†)
- Northam Square† (off the above)

William Northam was among the earliest house builders in Somers Town.

NORTHAMPTON

- Northampton Street† (off Suffolk Street West†)

One of three streets laid out from 1806, on Drakefield at BATTLE BRIDGE, with names apparently referring to the Earls of Northampton (cf. ASHBY and SPENCER¹.) The Earls owned land locally, albeit beyond the St Pancras parish boundary, in Clerkenwell.

NORTHINGTON

- **Northington Street**, WC1 (← Little James Street, 1936)

Robert Henley, 1st Earl of Northington (1708-72), was a Whig politician and Lord High Chancellor (1761-66).

NORTHUMBERLAND^{G/A}

- Northumberland Terrace (→ pt Regent's Park Road, NW1)

NORWAY

- Norway Yard† (on site of Spencer Walk, NW3)

'Ancient' Norway House, in the cul-de-sac, once boasted garden etnedin east to Willow Road. A notable private school for boys by the early C19, it was later occupied by builder James BURFORD. In 1931 the house and Yard gave to what became a Blue Star garage, itself supplanted in the 1980s by Spencer Walk.

NOTTINGHAM¹

- **Nottingham Court**, WC2

Laid out in 1710 and named after Daniel Finch (1647-1730), 2nd Earl of Nottingham, a leading Tory politician and a son of Heneage Finch, the 1st Earl, who served as Lord Chancellor and lived in Great Queen Street.

NOTTINGHAM²

- Nottingham Street (→ pt Streatham St, WC1)

Nottingham was the home town of Henry Plumbtree (see PLUMTREE), the early developer of part of adjacent Bloomsbury Street.

NURSERY

- Nursery Lane (→ Cricket Lane†, off Haverstock Hill, NW3)

The lane bordered the Haverstock Nursery, run until the 1850s by brothers George and Thomas Sinton.

NUTLEY

- **Nutley Terrace**, NW3 (pt ← Nutley Gardens)

The *MARYON WILSON* family owned property at Nutley, a village near Uckfield, East Sussex.

OAK^R

- Oak Villas (→ pt Haverstock Hill, NW3)

OAK HILL

- **Oakhill Avenue**, NW3
- **Oak Hill Park**, NW3
- **Oak Hill Way**, NW3

The oaks which once covered the hill were cut down in 1470, except for fifty that the monks of Westminster Abbey insisted should be kept.

OAK VILLAGE

- **Oak Village**, NW5 (← Gospel Oak Village)

Evidently taking its name from the nearby erstwhile GOSPEL OAK tree.

OAKESHOTT

- **Oakeshott Avenue**, N6

Commemorating the surgeon John Oakeshott, an 1870s Highgate resident, who was Medical Officer of Health for Hornsey and a committee member of the Highgate Literary & Scientific Institution.

OAKFIELD

- Oakfield Crescent† (off Haverstock Rd, NW5)

Presumably an allusion to the GOSPEL OAK Fields.

OAKFORD^U

- **Oakford Road**, NW5

[?] Oakford is an obscure village in mid-Devon. Born there in 1737 was Rt Rev. Richard Beadon, Bishop of Bath & Wells, an alumnus of ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of the University (1781-82). But he died in 1824, decades before the road was named.

OAKLAND^R

- **Oakland Crescent** (→ Ingham Road, NW6)

OAKLEY

- **Oakley Square**, NW1

Oakley is a village near Bedford. Oakley House was purchased by the 4th Duke of BEDFORD¹ in 1737.

OLD BROOK

- **Old Brook Court**† (← Holbrook Court, by 1870; off Fitzroy Passage, W1)

A corruption of HOLBROOK, the builder's surname.

OLIVE^U

- **Olive Road** (→ Ranulf Road, NW2)

ONSLow

- **Onslow Street**, EC1

Probably named after Sir Richard Onslow (1654-1717), 1st Baron Onslow, a Hatton Garden resident in 1677. Known as 'Stiff Dick', he later served as Speaker of the House of Commons and briefly as Chancellor of the Exchequer. A 1702 petition, to make the church in Hatton Garden 'parochial', named Onslow as one of the proposed Bill's supporters.

OPPIDANS

- **Oppidans Road**, NW3
- **Oppidans Mews** (†← Meadowbank, NW3)

An Oppidan Scholar is now a boy at ETON College who has distinguished himself academically. Oppidans – from the Latin *oppidum*, meaning 'town' – were originally boys boarding not in the school but in the town.

ORANGE

- **Orange Street** (→ Parton Street†, WC1)

Presumably named following the Glorious Revolution of 1688, after the new king William III, Prince of Orange. The street long contained an Orange Tree public house.

ORCHARD¹

- **Orchard Place** (→ pt Clarence Grove†, NW1)
- **Orchard Street** (→ pt Torbay Street, NW1)

Paul Orchard, the great-grandfather of Lewis William BUCK, purchased the Devonshire family home of HARTLAND Abbey.

ORCHARD²

- **The Old Orchard**, NW3

Developed on the site of an old orchard, destroyed despite a 1970s campaign to save it.

ORDE HALL

- **Orde Hall Street**, WC1

Built in 1882 on land cheaply acquired for slum clearance by the Metropolitan Board of Works, of which solicitor John Orde Hall (of Brunswick Row, Queen Square) was a member.

ORESTES

- **Orestes Mews**, NW6

The name of the 1980s development echoes those of the earlier 'Greek Roads': Orestes was a son of AGAMEMNON.

ORIEL

- **Oriel Court**, NW3
- **Oriel Place**, NW3

Oriel House, in demolished Little Church Row – where Roman Catholics worshipped before the building of St Mary's, Holly Place – had a fine orielled bay.

ORMOND

- **Great Ormond Street**, WC1 (← Ormond Street & New Ormond Street)
- **Ormond Close**, WC1 (← Ormond Yard, 1936; ← Great Ormond Yard ← Ormond Mews)
- **Little Ormond Street** (→ pt Cosmo Pl., WC1)
- **Little Ormond Yard** (†→ Orde Hall St, WC1)
- **Ormond Mews**†, WC1 (← Lansdowne Mews, 1936)

James Butler, 1st Duke of Ormonde (1610-88) was the leading commander of the Royalist forces in the fight against the Cromwellian conquest of Ireland; after the Restoration, a major figure in English and Irish politics.

ORNAN

- **Ornan Road**, NW3

Perhaps a biblical reference to Ornan the Jebusite, the owner of a threshing-floor bought by David to create an altar to God (1 Chronicles, 21: 22-25).

OSBORNE

- **Osborne Terrace** (→ pt Springfield Ln., NW6)

Osborne House on the Isle of Wight was the palatial holiday home of Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT.

OSENEY

- **Oseney Crescent**, NW5

Long-lost Oseney Abbey, in Oxford, was the headquarters of a short-lived bishopric called the See of Oseney, a precursor of the diocese based on *CHRIST CHURCH OXFORD*. Only a tiny fragment of the Abbey survives.

OSNABURGH

- **Osnaburgh Street**, NW1
- **Osnaburgh Terrace**, NW1

Built on the *CROWN ESTATE*. FREDERICK² Augustus (1763-1827), the 2nd son of George III and brother to the Prince REGENT, and Duke of YORK and ALBANY, was also the Bishop of Osnabrück in Lower Saxony.

OSPRINGE

- **Ospringe Road**, NW5

Land at Ospringe, near Faversham (Kent), was owned by ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge.

OSSULSTON

- **Ossulston Street**, NW1 (← Wilsted Street & Ossulston Buildings, 1867)
- **Ossulston Place**† (← York Place)

Ossulston was one of the 'Hundreds' of the county of Middlesex, of which St Pancras was a part, and whose ancient meeting-place had been by Oswulf's Stone near what is now Marble Arch. The street received its present name in 1807, when the politician Charles Bennet, Lord Ossulston (1776-1859) was serving in the 'Ministry of All the Talents' under Prime Minister Lord GRENVILLE.

OVAL

- **Oval Road**, NW1

A completely straight road! It was meant to bisect two crescents, which together would have formed an ellipse. But the more westerly crescent was never built, as the London & Birmingham Railway had cut through its intended site. Only the eastern crescent materialised, as Gloucester Crescent.

OXFORD¹

- **New Oxford Street**, WC1 (← pt Oxford Street)

Constructed in 1844-47, cutting through and involving the demolition of most of the St Giles 'Rookery'. It was initially numbered as an extension of Oxford Street – itself first developed in the previous century and named after Edward HARLEY, 2nd Earl of Oxford (1689-1741), who had acquired a substantial estate to the north of the road.

OXFORD²

- **Oxford Row** (→ pt Cambridge Street → Granary Street, NW1)
- **Oxford Street**† (also in Agar Town)
- **Oxford Terrace**† (likewise)

Names probably, like that of neighbouring CAMBRIDGE² Street, alluding to the University.

PAIN; PAYNE *

- **Pain's Place** or **Payne's Place** (→ pt Great College Street, NW1)

PAKENHAM

- **Pakenham Street**, WC1

Pakenham Hall, near Bury St Edmunds, was bought in 1788 by Sir Henry GOUGH, becoming a seat of the CALTHORPE-Gough family (cf. AMPTON).

PALACE¹

- **Palace Row** (→ pt Euston Road, NW1)
- **Palace Yard**† (off Euston Road)

The neighbouring TOTTENHAM Court manor house, demolished in 1808, was popularly known as King John's Palace. Tradition had it, on no evidence whatsoever, that the Plantagenet King once owned it.

PALACE²

- **Palace Street** (→ St Silas Place, NW5)

A grandiose name for what was a cul-de-sac of far from palatial terrace houses.

PALMERSTON

- **Palmerston Road**, NW6
- **Palmerston Yard**† (off same)

Henry John Temple (1784-1865), 3rd Viscount Palmerston, served twice as Prime Minister in the mid-19th century. A Tory turned Whig, he was the first PM of the newly formed Liberal Party in 1859.

PANCRAS

- **Pancras Road**, NW1 (← Old St Pancras Road & various Terraces & Places, 1872)
- **Pancras Square**, N1C
- **St Pancras Way**, NW1 (← King's Rd 1937)
- **Pancras Square**, NW1† (†→ Chenies Pl.)
- **Pancras Street** (→ Capper Street, WC1)
- **Little Pancras St** (→ pt Mortimer Mkt, WC1)
- **Pancras Place** (→ pt Old St Pancras Road)

↙ *continued*

- Pancras Vale (→ pt Chalk Farm Rd, NW1)
- Pancras Walk† (← Back Walk; → pt Cheney Road, NW1)
- Pancras Wash (→ pt Old St Pancras Road)

'Pancras' was once a common variant on ST PANCRAS (q.v.). Pancras, or Pancratius, was a Roman citizen who converted to Christianity, and was beheaded for his faith at the age of fourteen, around 304 AD. His name is Greek and means 'the one that holds everything'. He is popularly venerated as the patron saint of children, jobs and health. Old St Pancras Church, on a site that may have been a place of worship since Roman times, may have been dedicated to Pancras at the time of ST AUGUSTINE's mission to Britain in 597. The church gave its name to the parish and later to the Metropolitan Borough formed in 1900.

PANDORA

- **Pandora Road**, NW6

Probably referring to the character from Greek mythology (cf. NARCISSUS), although a ship called *Pandora* made two daring attempts to find the North West Passage in 1875/76, just before the road was named.

PARADE

- The Parade (→ Plaza Parade, NW6)
- The Parade (→ pt Cricklewood Broadway, NW2)

PARADISE

- Paradise Street (→ pt Wicklow Street, WC1)
- Paradise Court† (off Leeke Street, WC1)
- Paradise Row (→ pt Tottenham Court Road, W1)
- Paradise Row (→ pt Old St Pancras Road)
- Paradise Row† (off Holmes Road, NW5)

Doubtless unfulfilled promises of an earthly paradise.

PARFITT^U

- **Parfitt Close**, NW3

PARIS, see HARRIS

PARK¹

- **Park Square East**, NW1
- **Park Village Mews**, NW1
- **Park Village West**, NW1
- **Parkway**, NW1 (← Park Street, 1938)
- Park Terrace (→ pt Camden High Street, NW1)
- Parkway Yard† (← Ranelagh Mews)

Names proclaiming proximity to REGENT'S PARK. The Park Villages (1823-34) were developed by John NASH, very much as a hobby in the years before his retirement, and completed by his stepson James Pennethorne.

PARK²; PARKHILL

- **Parkhill Road**, NW3 (← Park Road, 1870; ← St John's Park Road)
- **Upper Park Road**, NW3
- Parkhill Place† (← The Grange; off Parkhill Rd)

Roads built in the 1860s as part of the ST JOHN'S PARK estate, where there is actually no public open space.

PARKER¹

- **Parker Mews**, WC2
- **Parker Street**, WC2 (← Parker's Lane)

Philip Parker was the builder of some of the early houses recorded in 1620.

PARKER² *

- Parker's Place† (off Middlesex Street†)

PARLIAMENT

- Parliament Street (→ Georgiana Street, NW1)

Recalling Earl CAMDEN's parliamentary career, for four years as an MP, and later as Lord Chancellor.

PARLIAMENT HILL

- **Parliament Hill**, NW3 (← Parliament Hill Road, 1884)

The well-known viewpoint in the southeast corner of Hampstead Heath. There is no truth in the local legend that Guy Fawkes and his co-conspirators assembled here on 5 November 1605 to observe the Westminster explosion. Some claim it to have been the site of local folk moots, or parliaments, in the distant past.

PARSIFAL

- **Parsifal Road**, NW6

The London premiere of Wagner's opera *Parsifal* was in 1882, the year before the street was built.

PARTON

- Parton Street†, WC1 (← Orange Street, 1860)

John Parton was a local antiquarian. His *Some account of the hospital and parish of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex* was published in 1822.

PARTRIDGE^{PH}

- Partridge Alley† (off High Holborn, WC1)

PATSHULL

- **Patshull Place**, NW5
- **Patshull Road**, NW5

Built on the 'Long Meadow', a detached portion of the Earls of DARTMOUTH's estate. In 1848, the 5th Earl bought Patshull Hall, on the Shropshire border near Wolverhampton. His heir Viscount LEWISHAM went to live there, followed by the Earl himself in 1853.

PAVEMENT

- The Pavement (→ pt Mill Lane, NW6)

PAVIORS

- Paviors Alley† (off Drury Lane, WC2)

Presumably once occupied by one or more workers engaged in paving the streets.

PEACE

- Peace Cottages† (off Tonbridge Street, WC1)

A euphemistic (or apotropaic) naming of a terrace tucked away in what was to be a far from peaceful area.

PEARL ^U

- Pearl Crescent (→ pt King's Cross Road, WC1)

PECKWATER

- Peckwater Street, NW5 (†→ Peckwater Estate)

The Peckwater Quad at *CHRIST CHURCH OXFORD* (known to students as the 'Peck') is on the site of a medieval inn run by the Peckwater family and given to St FRIDESWIDE's Priory in 1246. The quadrangle was co-designed by Henry ALDRICH.

PEEBLES ^{G/*}

- Peebles Mews† (off Palmerston Road, NW6)

Peebles might either be a surname or relate to the Scottish Border town.

PEMBERTON

- Pemberton Row (→ pt The Grove, N6)

Sir Francis Pemberton (1624-97), lawyer and Privy Councillor, built a handsome house in Highgate village and served as a governor of the chapel and school.

PEMBROKE

- Pembroke Terrace (→ pt Gloucester Ave., NW1)
- Pembroke Yard† (off same)

Lady Georgiana Herbert, a daughter of the 11th Earl of Pembroke, married the 4th Marquess LANSDOWNE² (q.v.). The Pembroke Arms pub still trades at the end of the Avenue.

PENELOPE

- Penelope Road (→ pt Agamemnon Road, NW6)

In Greek mythology, Penelope is a daughter of Icarius of Sparta and the nymph Periboea, and wife of the hero Odysseus.

PENRYN

- Penryn Street, NW1 (← Percy Street, 1865)

The name of the Cornish town is a partial anagram of 'Percy'.

PENTONVILLE

- Pentonville Road, N1 (← pt New Road, 1857)

Bounding a suburb of new streets (in the parish of Clerkenwell and now in Islington) developed in the 1770s by Henry Penton, MP.

PEPPERCORN

- Peppercorn Lane, N1C

The proposed name will commemorate Arthur Peppercorn (1889-1951), the last Chief Mechanical Engineer of the London & North Eastern Railway, and the designer of many of its top-link steam locomotives.

PERCEVAL

- Perceval Avenue, NW3 (← Beaulieu Avenue, 1913)

The statesman Spencer Perceval (b.1762) eloped with, and married, the daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Lord of the Manor of Hampstead. They lived at Belsize House from 1798 to 1807. Prime Minister from 1809, Perceval is (so far) the only premier to have been assassinated, shot dead on 11 May 1812 in the Lobby of the House of Commons, by John Bellingham, a disgruntled Liverpool businessman.

PERCY¹

- Percy Street, W1
- Percy Mews, W1
- Percy Passage, W1

The Street was developed in 1764-67, when Hugh Percy (1714-86), 1st Duke of Northumberland, was Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex. He was also the long-serving President of the Middlesex Hospital, founded in 1745 in two houses in nearby Windmill Street.

PERCY² ^U

- Percy Street (→ Penryn Street, NW1)

PERKINS *

- Perkins Yard† (off Drummond Crescent, NW1)

PERREN

- Perren Street, NW5

Richard Perren was a Camden Town carpenter-builder.

PERRIN

- Perrin's Court, NW3 (← Church Walk, 1936)
- Perrin's Lane, NW3 (← Church Lane, 1936)
- Perrin's Walk, NW3

In the early 18th century, the Perrin family owned the land here, and a pub called the Goose.

PERRY

- Perry Street (†→ St Pancras Station)
- Perry Terrace (> pt Brewer Street†)

Benjamin Perry, a wealthy victualler, rebuilt the rustic BRILL tavern as the urban gin-house named Brill House. He was also surveyor to the Somers Town Paving Commission.

PERSHORE^G

- Pershore Place (→ Egremont Place)

Pershore is a market town in Worcestershire.

PETER^U

- Peter Street (→ pt Museum Street, WC1)
- Peter Street† (off Great Saffron Hill)

PETO

- **Peto Place**, NW1 (← Albany Mews)

Sir Samuel Morton Peto (1809-89) was an entrepreneur, civil engineer, railway developer, MP and Baptist. In 1852 he bought the Regent's Park Diorama (backing onto the mews), for the conversion of its rotunda into the Regent's Park Baptist Chapel.

PETROS

- **Petros Gardens**, NW3

Situated off LITHOS Road. *Petros* is the Greek for 'rock'.

PETTY

- Petty's Court (→ pt Rathbone Place, W1)

Its developer in the 1720s was John Petty, a Soho joiner.

PHEASANT

- Pheasant Court† (← Magpie Alley, off Gray's Inn Lane)

When the adjacent Magpye public house became the Pheasant, the alleyway likewise changed its name.

PHILLIPS¹

- Phillips Rents (→ pt Whetstone Park, WC2)

John Phillips was the landowner in 1672.

PHILLIPS²

- Phillips Buildings† (← Northam's Buildings; †→ Somers Town Goods Depot; †→ British Library)

Around 1800, Robert Phillips was the rate collector for the Somers Town Paving Commission.

PHOENIX^{1 PH}

- **Phoenix Street**, WC2
- Phoenix Street (→ pt Thorney Street; → pt Bucknall Street, WC2)

The former named after an old pub in Stacey Street.

PHOENIX²

- **Phoenix Place**, WC1

Established c.1808 at the south end, with a name alluding to the mythical firebird, was the Phoenix Iron Foundry, which later became the Phoenix Brass Foundry of Bowen & Co. The street seems to have originated as a cul-de-sac giving access to the works.

PHOENIX³

- **Phoenix Road**, NW1 (← Phoenix Street, Charles Street & pt Clarendon Square, 1938)
- Phoenix Place† (← Suter's Buildings; †→ Somers Town Goods Depot; †→ British Library, NW1)

Here the allusion may have been to the mythical bird's resurrection from the ashes. In advance of house building in Somers Town, BRILL Farm land had been given over to dust heaps and brickfields. Dust and ashes contributed to the brick-making process.

PIED BULL^{PH}

- **Pied Bull Yard**, WC1 (pt → Galen Place)

PIERCEFIELD

- Piercefield Street† (off Malden Road, NW5)
- Piercefield Terrace (→ pt Malden Road)

James Parker Pierce, a retired Soho jeweller, owned the underlying meadow.

PILGRIM

- **Pilgrim's Lane**, NW3 (pt ← Worsley Rd, 1968)
- **Pilgrim's Place**, NW3

Charles Pilgrim, Esq. was an early-C19 occupant of nearby VANE House.

PINDAR; PINDER; PINNER

- Pinder of Wakefield Alley (→ Pinner's Court, off Gray's Inn Lane, **S end**)
- Pindar Place (→ pt Gray's Inn Rd, WC1, **N end**)
- Pindar Street (→ Brighton Street → Whidborne Street, WC1)

A 'pinder' was responsible for 'penfolding', or impounding, stray animals. The Pinder of Wakefield (Yorkshire) was a folk hero identified in some accounts with George à Greene, a boon companion of ROBIN HOOD. Two taverns called the Pinder (or Pindar) of Wakefield may have once co-existed, situated in different parts of Gray's Inn Lane. The pub name is first recorded locally in 1517. The more northerly establishment was badly damaged in a thunderstorm in 1723, and subsequently relocated from the west side of the Lane to the east. Taken over in 1986 by the entertainers' charity the Grand Order of Water Rats, ↯

and renamed 'The Water Rats', it still remains at 328 Gray's Inn Road, as an entertainment venue.

PITT

- Pitt Street (→ Scala Street, W1)

Built in the early 1770s by Jacob Leroux (see MIDFORD). William Pitt 'the Elder' (1708-78), 1st Earl of Chatham, was Prime Minister in 1766-68.

PLATT¹

- Platt Street, NW1
- Platt Terrace (→ pt Old St Pancras Road)

In 1575, a benevolent London brewer called Richard Platt gave land he owned locally to endow a public school to be founded at ALDENHAM (Herts.), his birthplace. Described as 'all those 3 pastures of ground lying nigh the Church of St. Pancrasse ... containing an estimation of 20 acres, more or less', the property was vested in the Brewers' Company, of which Platt was a sometime Master, as trustees.

PLATT²

- Platt's Lane, NW3

Nearby Child's Hill House was built by Thomas Pell Platt (1798-1852), an oriental scholar noted for his translation of the Bible into Ethiopian.

PLAZA

- Plaza Parade, NW6 (← The Parade)

Forming the frontage of the Regents Plaza Hotel (1996)

PLEASANT¹

- Mount Pleasant, WC1 (pt ← Dorrington St & Baynes Row, 1884; pt ← Little Gray's Inn Lane, 1936)

An ironic reference to the LAYSTALL, an enormous heap of dung and ashes hereabouts, beside the River FLEET.

PLEASANT²

- Pleasant Passage (→ Underhill Passage, NW1)
- Pleasant Retreat Passage† (nearby)
- Pleasant Row (→ pt Camden High Street)
- Lower Pleasant Row (ditto)

Hereabout was the Pleasant Retreat, described in 1781 as 'a Tea-room, from which the beholder has a variety of beautiful and extensive views'. Today, the surviving former Pleasant Passage is anything but!

PLEASANT³

- Pleasant Row (→ Carrol Place, NW5)
- Mount Pleasant (→ pt The Mount, NW3)

Two further non-ironic uses of the epithet.

PLENDER

- Plender Street, NW1 (← King Street, 1937)

William Plender (1861-1946), 1st Baron Plender, was a chartered accountant and public servant, who served (1927-28) as High Sheriff of the County of London.

PLOUGH; PLOW^{PH}

- Plough or Plow Court or Yard† (off Baldwin's Gardens, EC1)

PLOUGHMAN

- Ploughman's Close, NW1

One of the several rural occupations referenced on the modern Elm Village Estate.

PLUMBER; PLUMMER^U

- Plumber's or Plummer's Court† (off High Holborn, WC1)

PLUMTREE

- Plumtree or Plumbtree Street (pt → pt Bloomsbury Street, WC1; pt† → Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2)

The street was begun c.1686 by Henry Plumbtree (*sic*), who hailed from NOTTINGHAM².

POLYGON

- Polygon Road, NW1 (← Hampden Street, pt Clarendon Square & Gee Street, 1938)
- 'Polygon Square' (→ Clarendon Square)

Begun in 1791 by Jacob Leroux but completed only in 1799 after his death, The Polygon was an 'experimental' 16-sided development comprising 32 houses arranged in pairs, in the middle of Clarendon Square. Demolished in 1891, it was replaced by conventionally rectangular blocks of flats, built by the MIDLAND Railway and called Polygon Buildings. Post-WWII Oakshott Court flats are on the site today.

POND¹

- Pond Street, NW3

A pond at today's South End Green, originally linked by the 'Pondebrooke' to the Hampstead headwater of the River FLEET, became so muddy that it was fenced around 1835, and subsequently filled in. Until the mid-C19, the 'Pond Street' name related to the whole area.

POND²

- Pond Square, N6

The two ponds here, in Highgate village, the product of sand and gravel extraction, became regarded as health hazards. In 1844, one of them was drained and filled in, while the other was made circular and reduced in size, to be finally filled in 20 years later.

PONSFORD

- Ponsford Terrace (→ pt Malden Road, NW5)

James Ponsford was a West London builder, with a wharf in Paddington Basin. Having built widely in Bayswater and Tyburnia, and collaborated with Thomas CUBITT in Belgravia, he was listed as an 'architect' in 1845. Unscathed by allegations that he had defrauded house-buyers, he continued building, in the northern suburbs, becoming very wealthy. Ponsford's kinsfolk lived in the south Devon village of MODBURY near Kingsbridge.

POOLE *

- Poole's Buildings† (off Mount Pleasant, WC1)

PORTLAND ^U

- Portland Villas (→ pt East Heath Road, NW3)

Might refer to the peninsular 'Isle' of Portland in Dorset, or to the William Henry Cavendish Cavendish-Bentinck (1738-1809), 3rd Duke of Portland, a Whig and Tory politician who served twice as Prime Minister, in 1783 and 1807-09.

PORTPOOL

- **Portpool Lane**, EC1
- Portpoole Lane (→ pt Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

The medieval manor of Portpoole (or Purpool) belonged to the Priory of St Bartholomew. Its manor house became GRAY'S INN. The manor's northernmost fields, purchased by Richard GOUGH, became the CALTHORPE estate.

POTTER

- Potter's Cottages or Buildings
(→ West Cottages, NW6)

In 1860/61, with a contract to renovate the Duke of Portland's Welbeck Abbey, Thomas Potter built an iron foundry on the site of Welbeck Mansions. The 13 cottages were erected to house his ironworkers. Potter family members were subsequently directors of the West Hampstead Land Development Company, responsible for developing several local roads.

POTTERIES

- **Potteries Path**, NW6

The Lymington Road Estate, completed in 1979, is familiarly known as the 'Potteries', on account of the random naming of its roads after well-known manufacturers of pottery, mostly based in Stoke-on-Trent and with no local connection.

PORTUGAL

- Portugal Row (→ pt Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2)

The Portuguese Embassy was located by 1641 on the site of the Royal College of Surgeons.

POWELL-COTTON family

In 1773, John Powell of Fulham, a secretary to George III and onetime Paymaster General, bought Shoot-up Hill Farm. Four years later he also acquired the stately home of QUEX Park, near BIRCHINGTON on the Isle of Thanet in northeast Kent. In 1838 the properties were inherited by Powell's nephew, Captain Henry Cotton, who when not on duty with the Bengal Cavalry had lived at KINGSGATE², not far from Quex Park. Cotton's inheritance also included land off West End Lane, and the two Hampstead properties became known as the Powell-Cotton estate. In 1881 the Quex estate was inherited by Henry Horace Powell Cotton (1830-1894), who had three teenage children.

They included Major Percy Horace Gordon Powell-Cotton, FZS, FRGS, FRAI, JP (1866-1940), who became an explorer, big-game hunter and early conservationist. Some West Hampstead road names recall places he visited in south Asia and the Horn of Africa. Quex Park now houses the Powell Cotton Museum, where many of his hunting trophies are sensitively displayed. Other street names connected with the family are: ACOL, ASMARA, CLEVE, DENT DE LION, EBBSFLEET, FORDWYCH, GARLINGE, GASCONY?, GONDAR?, MANSTONE, MENELIK, MESSINA?, MINSTER, MUTRIX, RICHBOROUGH, RONDU, SARRE, SKARDU, SMYRNA?, SOMALI, WESTBERE, WOODCHURCH.

POWIS

- **Powis Place**, WC1

Occupying the site of Powis House, an imposing mansion built in 1706 for William Herbert, 2nd Marquis of Powis. Subsequently serving as the French embassy, it burned down in 1714; reconstructed, it later became the Spanish embassy. It was demolished soon after 1783.

POWLETT

- **Powlett Place**, NW1 (← Rilla Place, 1885)
- Powlett Place† (← William Street West ← William Street)

A name chosen by St Pancras Vestry, possibly plucked from the inscription on 'one of one of the handsomest' tombs then in St Panvras Churchyard, that of Lady Barbara Webb (d.1740), 'To avoid the expense and vanity of a pompous funeral in the family vault', 'this pious lady ... made it her death-bed request in compassion to the poor to be privately interred.' Barbara is described as the daughter of Lord Belasyse by his 3rd wife, Lady Ann Powlett. The tomb features in Frederick Miller's *St Pancras Past and Present* (1874).

PRATT

- **Pratt Mews**, NW1
- **Pratt Street**, NW1
- Pratt Place (→ pt Camden High Street, NW1)

Pratt is the family name of the Lords CAMDEN (q.v.)

PREBEND

- Prebend Street (→ Baynes Street, NW1)

Referring to the Prebend (or prebendal manor) of Cantlers – or CANTELOWES (q.v.).

PRESTON^{G/*}

- Preston Street (→ St Silas Street†, NW5)

Preston could be either a surname or a reference to the Lancashire town.

PRIMROSE^R

- **Primrose Gardens**, NW3 (← Stanley Gdns, 1939)

Possibly a nod towards Primrose Hill, not too far distant.

PRIMROSE HILL

- **Primrose Hill Road**, NW3
- **Primrose Mews**, NW1 (← Sharpleshall Mews)
- Primrose Hill Road (→ Albert Road → Prince Albert Road, NW1/NW8)

The hill, rising to 213 ft (65 m) and offering fine views over London, was for centuries a favourite resort of Londoners. It is believed that primroses once flourished here, but modern attempts to re-establish them have met with little success. The Hill was acquired by the Crown in 1841, and an Act of Parliament secured the land as a public open space. In recent decades the Primrose Hill name has become applied to the adjacent, now highly fashionable built-up area, supplanting the neighbourhood's traditional name of Chalk Farm.

PRINCE ALBERT

- **Prince Albert Road**, NW1/NW8 (← Albert Road, 1937)

See ALBERT.

PRINCE ARTHUR

- **Prince Arthur Mews**, NW3
- **Prince Arthur Road**, NW3 (pt ← Lingard Road, 1883)

See also ARTHUR². The Road was partly named in 1872, three years after the opening by the Prince of the new premises of the Royal Sailors' Daughters' Home on Fitzjohn's Avenue, later Monro House.

PRINCE CONSORT

- Prince Consort Road (→ Belsize Cres, NW3)

See ALBERT.

PRINCE OF WALES¹

- **Prince of Wales Passage**, NW1

Adjoined an eponymous public house (now a restaurant), probably named after the future Prince REGENT and King George IV when he was Prince of Wales.

PRINCE OF WALES²

- **Prince of Wales Road**, NW5 (← various Terraces, 1863)
- Prince of Wales Avenue (→ pt Prince of Wales Road)
- Prince of Wales Avenue (→ Wellesley Place†, NW5)
- Prince of Wales Crescent† (mirroring Malden Crescent, NW5)

Edward Albert (1841-1910) was the eldest son of Queen VICTORIA, Prince of Wales and future King Edward VII.

PRINCE REGENT

- **Prince Regent Mews**, NW1

A modern development near Prince of Wales Passage. See also REGENT.

PRINCES^{1 U}

- Princes Street (← Little Princes Street; → pt Gate Street, WC2)
- Princes Street (→ Princeton Street, WC1)

PRINCES²

- Prince(')s Street (← pt Hertford Street, 1840; → pt Whitfield Street, W1)
- Prince's or New Prince's Terrace (→ pt Marsden Street, NW5)

Perhaps marking the birth in 1841 of Queen Victoria's first son, the future Edward VII.

PRINCES³

- **Princes Circus**, WC2

Named in 1963 in memory of the Princes Theatre, first opened here in 1888 and rebuilt as the New Princes Theatre in 1911. Again renamed in 1958, it is now the Shaftesbury.

PRINCESS¹

- **Princess Road**, NW1 (← Princess Terrace, 1886)

Dating from the late 1840s and named after one of the daughters of Queen Victoria, either Helena (b.1846) or Louise (b.1848). Possibly named for the same reason:

- Princess Terrace (→ pt Belsize Road, NW6)

PRINCESS²

- **Princess Mews**, NW3

Developed c.1873, two years after the controversial marriage of Louise to the Marquess of Lorne: she was the first princess to marry a non-royal since 1515.

PRINCETON

- **Princeton Street**, WC1 (← Prince's Street, 1885)

Princeton is an arbitrary variant on the old name, which honoured an unidentified prince).

PRIORY¹

- **Priory Road**, NW6 (pt ← Canfield Road, 1880)
- **Priory Terrace**, NW6 (← St George's Road, 1937)
- **Priory Mews** (→ Hermit Place, NW6)

Kilburn Priory was a small community of nuns, founded c.1130-34. The first three nuns, Emma, Gunhilda and Christina, were supposedly maids of honour to Henry I's queen. The nunnery was subordinate to Westminster Abbey, and the adjacent land was known as the ABBEY¹ Farm. The ruins of the Priory survived until the last vestiges were swept away by the London & Birmingham Railway.

PRIORY²

- **Priory Mews** (→ pt Priory Place, NW1)
- **Priory Place** (→ Prowse Place NW1)
- **Priory Street** (→ Ivor Street, NW1)

Names referring to BRECKNOCK Priory, the family home of Elizabeth JEFFREYS, the wife of Earl CAMDEN.

PROCTER

- **Procter Street**, WC1

A new street created in 1961-62. Bryan Waller Procter (1797-1874), a Holborn-based lawyer and Commissioner of Lunacy, resident in Russell Square, is better known as the poet Barry Cornwall.

PROSPECT¹

- **Prospect Place**, NW3
- **Prospect Walk** (→ Judges' Walk, NW3)

The view (if any) enjoyed by early inhabitants would not have lasted long, and their prospects in life would have been limited.

PROSPECT²

- **Prospect Place** (→ pt Greenwood Place, NW5)
- **Prospect Row** (ditto)

Early residents, in the late 18th century, will have enjoyed a pleasant view across open fields towards Hampstead.

PROSPECT³

- **Prospect Terrace**† (off Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

Any view from the early-C19 terrace would have been short-lived. The street would become a slum, whose inhabitants' life prospects might also be grim.

PROVIDENCE

- **Providence Place** (→ pt Verulam Street, WC1)
- **Providence Place**† (→ Isaac's Place†)
- **Providence Place** (→ Kilburn Place, NW6)
- **Providence Row** (→ pt Kentish Town Rd, NW1)

Names invoking, or expressing gratitude for, divine providence.

PROVOST

- **Provost Road**, NW3

The Provost is the head of the governing body of ETON College (cf. FELLOWS and BURSARS).

PROWSE

- **Prowse Place**, NW1 (← Priory Place, 1882)

Naval officer William Prowse (b.1752-1826) served in the American War of Independence, commanded the *Sirius* under Nelson at TRAFALGAR, and died a Rear-Admiral. He had lived in Tonbridge Place, New Road.

PURCHASE

- **Purchase Street**, NW1

The new street of 1895 was named after Frederick Purchase, a St Pancras Churchwarden at the time, and from 1900 the LCC member for St Pancras East.

QUADRANT

- **Quadrant Grove**, NW5

By 1845 four houses stood here, arranged in a quarter-circle (or quadrant) and facing onto a 'grove' or orchard. They were later rebuilt in a straight line.

QUALITY

- **Quality Court**, WC2

Described, when newly built in 1720, as 'a very handsome large and airy court' and 'for the goodness of the Houses, and the Inhabitants ... by some called Quality Court'.

QUEEN¹

- **Great Queen Street**, WC2 (← Queen St, 1776)
- **Little Queen Street** (†→ Kingsway, WC2)
- **Queen's Court or Place**† (off Great Queen St)

Queen Street was named by special permission of Anne of Denmark, the consort of King James I (and VI). A petition in 1612 from 'the inhabitants of the dwellings at the new gate neere Drewry Lane' asked that the Queen 'gyve a name unto that place'.

QUEEN²

- Queen Street (→ Museum Street, WC1)

In place by 1682, so the Queen was probably Catherine of Braganza, the consort (1662-85) of Charles II.

QUEEN³

- **Queen Square**, WC1 (← Devonshire Square)

Dating from 1706-20 and quite quickly renamed after Queen Anne (1665-1714), who reigned from 1702.

QUEEN⁴

- **Queen's Crescent**, NW5 (pt ← Queen's Road, 1864; ← Queen's Road Villas, Queen's Terrace, Modena Terrace; pt ← Cavendish Street, 1885)
- **Queen's Grove**, NW8
- Queen Street (→ Regina Street, NW1†)
- Queen Street (→ pt Herbert Street, NW5)
- Queen's Mews (→ Regal Lane, NW1)
- Queen's Road (†→ Agar Grove Estate, NW1)
- Queen's Road (→ pt Prince of Wales Crescent†)
- Queen's Road (→ pt Regent's Park Road, NW1)
- Queen's Terrace (ditto)
- Queen's Terrace (→ pt York Way, N7)

All named in honour of Queen VICTORIA (1819-1901), who reigned from 1837. Likewise:

- Queen's Road (→ pt West End Lane, NW6)
- Queen's Terrace (→ pt Kilburn High Road, NW6)

Her Majesty liked to drive out to West End (Hampstead) to enjoy the country air.

QUEEN⁵ ^U

- Queen's Court† (off High Holborn, WC1)

QUEEN⁶

- **Queen's Yard**, W1 (← Queen's Buildings)

The Buildings were possibly named after the copperplate printers **McQueen Brothers**, based here from at least 1836 to 1913.

QUEEN'S HEAD ^{PH}

- Queen's Head Court† (off Gray's Inn Lane)
- Queen's Head Yard† (off Great Queen Street)

QUEENSGATE

- **Queensgate Place**, NW6

A modern variant on KINGSGATE².

QUEENSMEAD

- **Queensmead**, NW8

Located near to Queen's Grove.

QUEX

- **Quex Road**, NW6
- **Quex Mews**, NW6

Quex Park is on the Isle of Thanet in northeast Kent, close to BIRCHINGTON, was the longtime home of the *POWELL-COTTON* family (q.v.). It now houses the Powell-Cotton Museum.

QUICKSET

- Quickset Row (→ pt Euston Road, NW1)

A quickset hedge is created by planting live hazel or whitethorn (common hawthorn) cuttings directly into the earth. Hawthorns are known to have lined nearby Tottenham Court Road when it was still a country lane.

QUICKSWOOD

- **Quickswood**, NW3

Hugh Richard Heathcote Gascoyne-Cecil, 1st Baron Quickswood (1869-1956) was a Tory politician and Provost of ETON College, 1936-44.

RADLETT

- **Radlett Place**, NW8

Named after the Hertfordshire village in 1923, 'at the whim of the LCC' (Bebbington).

RAG, see RAY.

RAGGED STAFF ^{PH}

- Ragged Staff Court† (off Drury Lane)

RAGLAN

- **Raglan Street**, NW5 (pts ← Alpha Place & Raglan Place; pt ← Spring Row, 1937)
- Raglan Place (→ pt Raglan Street)

A street in Kentish Town's 'Crimean' neighbourhood (see ALMA). FitzRoy Somerset, 1st Baron Raglan (1788-1855), was the British commander-in-chief in the Crimea, whose ambiguous order prompted the disastrous Charge of the Light Brigade. He died soon after the assault on Sebastopol.

RAILWAY¹

- Railway Cottages (†→ Auden Place, NW1)
- Railway Mews† (← Alfred Mews; off Drummond Street, NW1)

The mews adjoined the Euston station of the London & North Western Railway. The cottages, near Primrose Hill, were owned by the railway company.

RAILWAY²

- Railway Arches (→ Wilkin Street Mews, NW5)
- Railway Cottages (→ pt Wilkin Street, NW5)

Both adjoining the viaduct of the Hampstead Junction Railway, opened in 1860 and now part of the London Overground.

RANDOLPH

- **Randolph Street**, NW1
- Little Randolph Street (→ Rousden Street, NW1)

From 1812 to 1875, Rev. Thomas Randolph was Prebendary of Cantlers, or CANTELOWES.

RANELAGH

- Ranelagh Mews (→ Parkway Yard†, NW1)

An absurd name for such a stabling area, recalling the fashionable C18 pleasure gardens in Chelsea.

RANULF

- **Ranulf Road**, NW2 (← Olive Road)

Ranulf Peverel featured in the Domesday Book's survey of Hampstead as the holder of one hide (about 120 acres), then worth 5 shillings.

RATHBONE

- **Rathbone Place**, W1
- **Rathbone Street**, W1 (← Upper Rathbone Place & Bennett Street, 1935)
- Upper Rathbone Place (→ pt of latter)

In 1690, Thomas Rathbone (d.1722), carpenter and developer, also of Soho Square, purchased most of a field called Harp Close, where he started to build up Rathbone Place in 1716.

RAVELEY

- **Raveley Street**, NW5

Land at Little Raveley in Huntingdonshire endowed ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Cambridge.

RAVENSHAW^U

- **Ravenshaw Street**, NW6

RAY

- **Ray Street**, EC1 (← Rag Street, 1774)

Seemingly renamed for reasons of respectability.

RAYDON

- **Raydon Street**, N19

Raydon is a Suffolk village near Ipswich, the home town of Harry CHESTER².

REACHVIEW

- **Reachview Close**, NW1 (← Canal Terrace)

A modern development overlooking a stretch of the Regent's CANAL.

REAPERS

- **Reapers Close**, NW1

Another of the rural occupations recalled on the modern Elm Village estate.

RED LION¹

- **Red Lion Square**, WC1
- **Red Lion Street**, WC1
- Red Lion Passage† (off Red Lion Square)
- Red Lion Yard† (off High Holborn, WC1)

A well-known public house on High Holborn lent its name to the Red Lion Fields underlying the early square developed in 1684 by Nicholas BARBON. Rebuilt, the pub survives today as the Old Red Lion.

RED LION²

Other namings after now long-vanished public houses:

- Red Lion Hill (→ Rosslyn Hill, NW3)
- Red Lion Passage (→ Stanley Passage†; off Pancras Road, NW1)
- Red Lion Yard† (off Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

REDHILL

- **Redhill Street**, NW1 (← Edward Street, 1865)
- Redhill Place†, NW1 (← Albany Place)

The Street was renamed by St Pancras Vestry, perhaps after the Surrey town, to avoid confusion with another Edward Street close by (now Varndell Street).

REDINGTON

- **Redington Gardens**, NW3
- **Redington Road**, NW3

The main developer, George Washington Hart, had strong Irish connections. Sir Thomas Redington (1815-62) was a distinguished Irish administrator.

REED

- **Reed's Place**, NW1

William Reed lived here at No.7 till his death in 1880.

REGAL

- **Regal Lane**, NW1

A modern development in the former Queen's Mews.

REGENT

- **Regent Square**, WC1
- Regent Place East (→ Sidmouth Street, WC1)
- Regent Place West (→ pt Compton St, WC1)
- Regent Buildings† (← Regent's Mews; off Wakefield Street, WC1)
- Regent's Place† (off Crown Street†)

George Augustus Frederick (1762-1830) was the eldest son of George III and the future King George IV. From 1811 to 1820, during his father's final mental illness, he served as PRINCE REGENT.

REGENT'S PARK

- **Regent's Park Road**, NW1 (pt ← Chalk Farm Lane; Queen's Terrace, Northumberland Terrace, Regent's Park Gardens)
- **Regent's Park Terrace**, NW1
- Regent's Park Gardens Mews† (ditto)

In 1539, the land that became 'The Regent's Park' was purloined by Henry VIII and enclosed as a hunting ground. Subsequently, and until 1811, it was leased as farmland. John NASH was then commissioned to design a new estate of high-class town houses and villas surrounding a park, to be named in honour of his patron the Prince Regent. Virtually complete by 1828, and on the opening of the Zoo, most of the park was opened up for public recreation. The part of it east of the Broad Walk lies in the borough of Camden. The Regent's Park *CROWN ESTATE* also embraced the PARK¹ Villages and streets to the south of them conceived by Nash as a 'service area' for his upper-class estate (and now mostly containing post-WWII council housing).

REGINA

- Regina Street, NW1† (← Queen Street, 1937; †→ pt Curnock Estate, NW1)

Regina is the Latin word for 'Queen'.

REGIS

- **Regis Road**, NW5

Home to Asphaltic Ltd, Britain's largest specialists in roofing materials, a firm originating in Islington in 1946 and run by three generations of the Regis family.

REGNART

- **Regnart Buildings**, NW1 (← Southampton Buildings, 1903)

The brothers Sir Horace Grece Regnart (1841-1912), and Clare Henry Regnart (1843-1932), both served as Presidents of MAPLE and Co., the furniture makers and retailers, whose factory was nearby.

REMNANT

- **Remnant Street**, WC2 (← pt Gt Queen St, 1935)

James Farquharson Remnant, 1st Baron Remnant, was a Lincoln's Inn lawyer, an LCC councilor, and MP for Holborn, 1900-28. Long a prominent family in St Giles, the Remnants had a country house at TWYFORD.

RETCAR

- **Retcar Place**, N19
- Retcar Street, N19 (†→ pt Whittington Estate)

The name is an anagram of Carter, the surname of two brothers, Frederick Charles and Edwin Alfred, 'surveyors and auctioneers', who sold the land here to two house builders in 1881. (Cf. LULOT).

RHYL

- **Rhyl Street**, NW5 (← Duke's Terrace and Murray Street & Terrace, 1865)

Named after the seaside town in north Wales, at a time when vestrymen had a predilection for coastal towns; perhaps also with a nod to nearby Prince of *Wales* Road.

RICHARDSON *

- **Richardson's Mews**, W1

RICHBELL

- **Richbell Place**, WC1

John Richbell (fl.1710) was the builder.

RICHBOROUGH

- **Richborough Road**, NW2

Richborough is a hamlet near EBBSFLEET, not far from the *POWELL-COTTON* home at QUEX Park, and the site of a Roman fort.

RICHMOND ^U

- Richmond Villas (→ pt Iverson Road, NW6)

Richmond might be a surname, or relate to the towns in either Surrey or Yorkshire.

RIDGMOUNT

- **Ridgmount Gardens**, WC1 (← pt Chenies Mews†)
- **Ridgmount Place**, WC1 (← Little Britain)
- **Ridgmount Street**, WC1 (← Little Store St)
- Ridgmount Place (→ pt Hampstead Rd, NW1)

Ridgmont (*sic*) is a village on the WOBURN estate of the Duke of BEDFORD¹.

RILEY *

- Riley Street (→ Loxham Street, WC1)

RILLA ^U

- Rilla Place (→ Powlett Place)

[?] Rilla is a girl's name of Germanic origin, meaning a small brook.

ROBERT¹ *

- Robert Street (→ Kirk Street, WC1)

ROBERT² *

- **Robert Street**, NW1 (pt ← Ernest Street)
- Robert Street (→ Egbert Street, NW1)
- Robert Mews† (off Hampstead Road, NW1)
- Robert's Yard or Place† (off Drummond Street, NW1)

ROBIN

- **Robin Grove**, N6

On the Holly Lodge Estate. The red-breasted bird would be an appropriate seasonal accompaniment to the holly.

ROBIN HOOD ^{PH}

- **Robin Hood Yard**[†] (off Leather Lane, EC1)

Fronting the yard was an eponymous tavern dating from at least 1746. To distinguish it from two other Robin Hood pubs in Holborn, it was known successively in the C19 as the Robin Hood & Black Boy and the Robin Hood & Little John.

ROCHESTER

- **Rochester Mews**, NW1
- **Rochester Place**, NW1
- **Rochester Road**, NW1
- **Rochester Square**, NW1
- **Rochester Terrace**, NW1

Rev. George MURRAY (1784-1860), Bishop of Rochester, was the father of Harriet Murray (1835-54), who married George PRATT, the 2nd Marquess CAMDEN in 1835.

ROCHFORD ^G

- **New Rochford Street**, NW5
- Rochford Street (← Circus Road; pt → New Rochford Street)

Rochford is a town in Essex

RODERICK ^U

- **Roderick Road**, NW3 (← Wyatt Road, 1880)

ROGER

- **Roger Street**, WC1 (← Henry Street, 1937)

A random substitution of one boy's name for another, so losing the historical connection with Henry DOUGHTY.

ROMNEY ^G

- **Old Romney Place**[†] (off Middlesex Street[†])

Old Romney is a village on Romney Marsh, near Hythe (Kent). In Somers Town there was no New Romney Place!

RONA ^U

- **Rona Road**, NW3

RONDU

- **Rondu Road**, NW2

Rondu is a gorge in Kashmir, visited by Major Percy POWELL-COTTON (cf. SKARDU).

ROSE ^{PH}

- **Rose Alley**[†] (off High Holborn, WC1)

ROSE & CROWN ^{PH}

- **Rose & Crown Court**[†] (off Verulam Street, WC1)
- **Rose & Crown Yard**[†] (off Crown Street[†])

ROSE JOAN ^U

- **Rose Joan Mews**, NW6

A recent development.

ROSEBANK ^R

- **Rosebank Walk**, NW1

ROSEBERY

- **Rosebery Avenue**, EC1
- **Rosebery Square**, EC1

The new Rosebery Avenue was formally opened on 9 July 1892 by Archibald Philip Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery (1847-1929), Liberal politician, first Chairman of the London County Council, and Prime Minister in 1894-95.

ROSECROFT ^R

- **Rosecroft Avenue**, NW3

ROSEMONT ^R

- **Rosemont Road**, NW3

ROSSENDALE ^R

- **Rossendale Way**, NW1

Rossendale is a Forest (and a borough) in Lancashire.

ROSSLYN

- **Rosslyn Hill**, NW3 (← Red Lion Hill; Rosslyn Street, 1887)
- **Rosslyn Mews**, NW3
- **Rosslyn Park Mews**, NW3
- Rosslyn Gardens (→ pt Belsize Lane)
- Rosslyn Grove (→ pt Lyndhurst Road, NW3)
- Rosslyn Park (→ pt Lyndhurst Terrace, NW3)
- Rosslyn Terrace (→ pt Rosslyn Hill)

Born in East Lothian, Alexander WEDDERBURN, 1st Earl of Rosslyn (1733-1805), was Lord High Chancellor (1793-1801). Previously, as Lord Loughborough in 1780, he had become notorious for his harsh treatment of the Gordon Rioters. In 1801 he moved from Branch Hill Lodge to Rosslyn House, a mansion in the Wedderburn Road area.

ROTHWELL

- **Rothwell Street**, NW1

The barrister Richard Rainshaw Rothwell – from Sharples Hall, Lancashire (see SHARPLESHALL) – had a London home in Mornington Road (now Terrace). In 1860, he was ennobled as Count de Rothwell, by his international client the King of Sardinia and Piedmont, having used some of his 'immense' inherited wealth to endow an eye hospital in Turin. This advancement was trumped the next year when Charles III of Monaco made him Marquis de Rothwell. He built Rothwell Street in 1862.

ROUSDEN^G

- **Rousden Street**, NW1 (← Little Randolph Street, 1865)

Rousdon (*sic*) is a hamlet near Lyme Regis (see LYME).

ROWLAND HILL

- **Rowland Hill Street**, NW3

Sir Rowland Hill (1795-1879), teacher, inventor and social reformer – now most remembered for his reform of the postal system and initiation of the Penny Post – spent his last 30 years at the once adjacent Bartrams House.

ROWLEY

- **Rowley Way**, NW6 (←† pt Alexandra Road)

Llewelyn Rowley was Camden Council's first Housing Manager, who retired in 1970.

ROWNTREE^U

- **Rowntree Close**, NW6

ROXBURGH

- Roxburgh Terrace (→ pt Prince of Wales Road, NW5)
- Roxburgh Grove† (off Prince of Wales Road)

Possibly named after the Duke of Roxburghe.

ROYAL COLLEGE

- **Royal College Street**, NW1 (← Great College Street, 1939)

See COLLEGE¹.

ROYAL MAIL

- Royal Mail Yard† (off Gough Street, WC1)

On the site of the premises of coachbuilders Wright & Horne, who in 1835 were given the contract to build all the first-class mailcoaches for the Royal Mail.

ROYAL OAK^{PH}

- Royal Oak Yard (†→ Clerkenwell Road, EC1)

ROYSTON

- Royston Road (→ Netherwood Street, NW6)

Nearby off Kilburn High Road had stood Royston Hall, originally the farmhouse of the Ripley family, but disposed of by 1869 to the British Land Company.

RUDALL

- **Rudall Crescent**, NW3

Like James KEMPLAY, John Rudall was a barrister in the Middle Temple.

RUDGWICK^G

- **Rudgwick Terrace**, NW8

Rudgwick is a village near Horsham, Sussex.

RUGBY

- **Rugby Street**, WC1 (← Chapel Street, 1936)
- Rugby Yard† (off Lamb's Conduit Street, WC1)

The Holborn field called Conduit Close was donated by Lawrence Sheriff, grocer to Elizabeth I, to endow Rugby School (Warwickshire), founded in 1567 as a free grammar school for boys. Much property on the Rugby estate is still owned by the now co-educational independent public school.

RUSSELL¹

- **Great Russell Street**, WC1
- **Little Russell Street**, WC1
- **Russell Square**, WC1
- Russell Mews (→ Cleveland Mews, W1)
- Russell Place (→ pt Fitzroy Street, W1)
- Russell Mews† (off Keppel Street, E end†)
- Russell Place† (off Herbrand Street, WC1)

Russell is the family name of the Dukes of BEDFORD¹ (q.v.).

RUSSELL²

- **Russell Place**, NW3

Horticulturalist John Russell leased land here in the 1890s for his longstanding Russell's Nursery. Becoming Russell's Sports Ground after WWI, it was finally developed for housing in the 1990s.

RUTLAND

- Rutland Street (→ Mackworth Street, NW1)

John Manners, Marquess of GRANBY, was the eldest legitimate son of John Manners, the 3rd Duke of Rutland.

RYLAND

- **Ryland Road**, NW5

Probably named after a local builder.

SAFFRON

- **Saffron Hill**, EC1 (← Great Saffron Hill and Field Lane)
- **Saffron Street**, EC1 (← Castle Street, 1936)
- Little Saffron Hill (→ Herbal Hill, EC1)
- Saffron Court† (off Great Saffron Hill)
- Saffron Place† (ditto)

The Holborn garden of the Bishop of ELY was famous, not only for fruit, but also for saffron, grown here from soon after its introduction to Cambridgeshire in the 14th century. A spice derived from the flower of a variety of crocus, saffron was used historically to disguise the taste of rancid meat, or 'for quieting the brain and strengthening the heart'. It is said today that, ounce for ounce, saffron is more expensive than gold.

SAGE

- **Sage Way**, WC1

Frederick Sage & Co. was a major firm of shopfitters, founded in 1870, and with West End department stores among its clients, most notably Harrods. With elegant showrooms in Gray's Inn Road and further premises in Portpool Lane, the 'House of Sage' remained locally until bombed out in the Blitz.

ST ALBANS

- **St Alban's Road**, NW5
- **St Alban's Villas** (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)

In 1827, William Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, 9th Duke of St Albans (1801-49), aristocrat and cricketer, married Harriot COUTTS (née Mellon), 23 years his senior, the rich widow of banker Thomas Coutts and the occupier of HOLLY LODGE. Harriot, considered an adventuress, was never accepted into aristocratic society. The officially sanctioned apostrophe in the road name is historically incorrect.

ST ANDREW¹

- **Great St Andrew Street** (→ pt Monmouth Street, WC2)
- **Little St Andrew Street** (ditto)

Names seemingly never explained. But until the advent of Charing Cross Road and Shaftesbury Avenue, the street was part of the direct route for traffic between Whitehall and the parish of St Andrew, Holborn.

ST ANDREW²

- **St Andrew's Place**, NW1

On the *CROWN ESTATE*. William Henry (1765-1837), the 3rd son of George III, and the future King William IV, had Duke of St Andrews (Fife) among his titles.

ST ANN

- **St Ann's Gardens**, NW5

One of four cul-de-sacs built in the 1850s, probably by Vincent HERBERT, and named after Christian saints. Victorian developers sometimes named their streets after people they knew, and then blessed them with an honorary canonisation, not out of piety but as an attraction to house buyers.

ST ANNE¹

- **St Anne's Terrace** (→ Garnett Road, NW3)

ST ANNE²

- **St Anne's Close**, N6

The residential development of 1950-52 was built in the grounds of the vicarage of St Anne's Brookfield Church, financed by Mrs Anne Barnett in memory of her late brother, and erected in 1853 on land donated to her by Harry CHESTER².

ST AUGUSTINE

- **St Augustine's Road**, NW1

In circa 600 AD, the Roman missionary is believed to have rededicated the local old parish church to Saint PANCRAS.

ST CHAD

- **St Chad's Place**, WC1 (pt ← Fifteen Foot Lane, 1886)
- **St Chad's Street**, WC1 (← Derby Street, 1937)
- **St Chad's Row** (→ pt Gray's Inn Road, WC1)

St Chad's Well, on the St Chad's Place site, was reputedly a medieval holy well, named after the patron saint of medicinal springs (and of Mercia). By the C18 it was a flourishing spa, where 1,000 people a week came to take the waters. Having declined by 1829 into a pleasure garden for locals, it was closed and the land sold in 1837.

ST CRISPIN

- **St Crispin's Close**, NW3

Neighbouring South Hill Park was built on land owned by George Crispin. And the Battle of AGINCOURT, commemorated in a nearby street name, was famously fought on 15 October 1415, St Crispin's Day. But the developer of the 1980s enclave claimed to have chosen the name only because it 'sounded nice'.

ST CROSS

- **St Cross Street** (← Cross Street, 1937)

The 'Saint' prefix, meaning 'Holy', was added to distinguish the street from various namesakes.

ST CUTHBERT

- **St Cuthbert's Road**, NW2 (← Dent de Lion Road, 1882)

Leading to the now rebuilt St Cuthbert's Church, whose original building was consecrated in 1887.

ST EDMUND

- **St Edmund's Terrace**, NW8 (← St John's Terrace, 1876)

Saint Edmund the Martyr (d.869), a Christian king of East Anglia killed by pagan Vikings, was the original patron saint of England.

ST GEORGE¹

- **St George's Crescent** (→ curved pt of Malden Road, NW5)
- **St George's Terrace** (→ pt of that frontage)
- **St George's Terrace** (→ pt Belsize Road, NW6)

There being no eponymous church in either vicinity, these namings were probably patriotic, in homage to England's patron saint.

ST GEORGE²

- St George's Road (→ Priory Terrace, NW6)

The road was laid out c.1850 by George Duncan and his son John. Might the name be instance of self-canonisation on the developer's part? (cf. ST ANN).

ST GILES

- **St Giles Circus** (named 1921)
- **St Giles High Street**, WC2 (← High Street Bloomsbury, 1937)
- **St Giles Passage**, WC2 (← Church Passage, 1937)

The medieval settlement of the area began c.1117/18 with the establishment of a leper hospital by Queen Matilda (or Maud), the wife of Henry I. The hospital was dedicated to St Giles, a Graeco-Provençal hermit (died c.710), regarded as the patron saint of cripples, lepers and all outcasts. The parish of St Giles-in-the-Fields has existed since at least 1222. The Latin suffix *in campis* was added to distinguish it from other namesakes, such as St Giles, Cripplegate. Surviving until the Reformation, the hospital closed in 1539. Urbanisation of the parish began in the earlier 17th century. Carved out of St Giles in 1731 was the new parish of St George's Bloomsbury. For civil purposes the two parishes had a Joint Vestry, which governed the area until it was merged in 1900 into the new borough of Holborn (now part of Camden).

ST JAMES¹

- St James's Place (→ pt Hampstead Road, NW1)

The terrace was near to St James's Church, closed in 1954 and demolished 10 years later. Designed by Thomas Hardwick and consecrated in 1791, it served as the chapel of the adjacent burial ground of the parish of St James's Piccadilly. Closed in 1853, it was laid out as public gardens, opened in 1887. The site was controversially flattened in 2018, in preparation for the construction of the High Speed 2 railway, leaving some 60,000 bodies to be unearthed by HS2 archaeologists for reburial elsewhere.

ST JAMES² ^U

- St James's Terrace (→ pt Kentish Town Rd, NW1)

ST JAMES³

- St James's Gardens (→ Modbury Gardens, NW5)

See ST ANN. The renaming, in 1937, may have been to eliminate confusion with the burying ground in Hampstead Road (see ST JAMES¹).

ST JOHN¹ ^U

- St John's Terrace (→ Prowse Place, NW1)

ST JOHN²

- St John's Gardens (→ Baptist Gardens, NW5)

See ST ANN.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

- St John's College Park (→ Lupton St, NW5)
- St John the Evangelist Road (→ Evangelist Road, NW5)

The Cambridge college of St John the EVANGELIST owned a large estate in northern Kentish Town, straddling Fortess Road. A number of street names relate to the college, or its benefactors or its properties elsewhere – see ASCHAM, BURGHLEY, COLLEGE², EVANGELIST, FALKLAND, FROST, LADY MARGARET, LADY SOMERSET, LUPTON, OAKFORD, OSPRINGE, RAVELEY, WILLINGHAM.

ST JOHN'S PARK

- St John's Park Road (→ Park Road → Parkhill Road, NW3)
- St John's Park Villas (→ pt Haverstock Hill, NW3)

The St John's Park Estate was developed in the 1860s, with 'a title intended to appropriate some of the allure of St John's Wood' (wrote FML Thompson).

ST JOHN'S

- **St John's Wood Park**, NW8
- St John's Terrace (→ St Edmund's Terr., NW8)

Now lying partly within Camden is the spacious suburb of St John's Wood. Once part of the great Forest of Middlesex, the land here belonged from 1238 to the Clerkenwell-based Knights of St John of Jerusalem. St John's Wood Farm was purchased in 1732 by wine merchant Henry Samuel Eyre, and what became known as the Eyre estate was developed for housing from the early 19th century. One of the first developers was James BURTON.

ST LEONARDS

- **St Leonard's Square**, NW5

Not a square, but a wide cul-de-sac. Given Victorian vestrymen's predilection for the names of coastal towns, it might have been named after the East Sussex resort of St Leonard's-on-Sea (whose creation incidentally bankrupted James BURTON).

ST MARGARET¹

- St Margaret's Terrace (→ pt Kilburn High Road, NW6)

Adjacent was a substantial house called St Margaret's Lodge (or Cottage), dating from soon after 1807.

ST MARGARET²

- St Margaret's Road (→ pt Belsize Park Gardens, NW3)

Presumably named after St Margaret's Church, adjoining Westminster Abbey (see ST PETER).

ST MARK

- **St Mark's Crescent**, NW1
- **St Mark's Square**, NW1

St Mark's Church, in the Square, opened in 1853.

ST MARTIN

- **St Martin's Close**, NW1 (← St Martin's Place, 1937)

Adjoining St Martin's Gardens, which from 1802 to 1856 served as the burying ground of the Westminster parish of St Martin-in-the-Fields. Later acquired by St Pancras Vestry, the land was transformed into public gardens, opened in 1889. St Martin's Place was built on a part of the cemetery unused for burials.

ST MARY

- **St Mary's Mews**, NW6

A modern naming, after the nearby church of St Mary's, Kilburn, consecrated in 1862.

ST PANCRAS

- **St Pancras Way**, NW1 (← King's Road, 1937; ← pt Gray's Inn Lane)
- Old St Pancras Road (→ Pancras Road, NW1)

See PANCRAS.

ST PAUL

- **St Paul's Crescent**, NW1 (pt ← St Paul's Terrace, 1862)
- **St Paul's Mews**, NW1
- St Paul's Road (→ Agar Grove, NW1)

Names referring both to the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, the freeholders of CANTELOWES manor and so of the CAMDEN estate; and to St Paul's Church, built in 1848 in nearby Camden Square.

ST PETER

- St Peter's Road North & St Peter's Road South (→ Belsize Square, NW3)

The church in the square was built in 1859 on land given by the Dean of the Abbey of St Peter, Westminster.

ST SILAS

- **St Silas Place**, NW5 (← Palace Street, 1937)
- St Silas Street† (← Preston Street, 1913)

Streets on either side of the church of St Silas the Martyr, consecrated in 1912.

ST STEPHEN

- St Stephen's Cottages (→ pt Camden St, NW1)

The Camden Chapel in Camden Street – now the Greek Orthodox Cathedral Church of All Saints – designed by William and Henry INWOOD and built in 1822-24, was unofficially known as St Stephen's.

ST THOMAS^{1 U}

- St Thomas's Street (→ King Street → Shelton Street†, off Drury Lane)

ST THOMAS²

- **St Thomas' Place**, NW1

Possibly a reference to St Thomas' Church, Agar Town, built on Wrotham Road in 1864, bomb-damaged in WWI and pulled down c.1955.

ST THOMAS³

- **St Thomas' Gardens**, NW5

See ST ANN.

SALISBURY^G

- Salisbury Crescent† (in Agar Town)
- Salisbury Street† (likewise)

Several Agar Town street names alluded to cathedral cities.

SALMON

- **Salmon Mews**, NW6

On the site of Salmon's Garages, originally built as stables for retail tobacconists Salmon & Gluckstein.

SALUTATION^{PH}

- Salutation Yard† (off Broad Street)

SANDALL

- **Sandall Road**, NW5
- Sandall Mewst†, NW5 (← Camden Road Mews, 1901)

The Earl of DARTMOUTH's Yorkshire properties are wrongly said to have included land at Sandall, near Doncaster. The Earl did own a mansion with a similar name, SANDWELL Hall in south Staffordshire, after which Sandwell Crescent (NW6) was indirectly named for a quite different reason.

SANDERSON

- **Sanderson Close**, NW5

An odd modern naming. Adjacent, from 1908 until the 1960s, was the factory of the Shand Kydd family, makers of high-quality, hand-stencilled wallpaper. But the street bears the name of a rival, still active wallpaper manufacturer.

SANDOWN^G

- Sandown Villas (→ pt Mill Lane, NW6)

Sandown is a resort on the Isle of Wight.

SANDSTONE

- **Sandstone Place**, N19

Seemingly a reference to the sand-coloured concrete used in the construction of Camden Council's early-1970s Whittington Estate.

SANDLAND

- **Sandland Street**, WC1 (← Bedford Street, 1878)

William Sandland, a Hatton Garden silversmith in 1851, was later a member of the Holborn District Board of Works.

SANDWELL

- **Sandwell Crescent**, NW6
- Sandwell Park (→ pt Sumatra Road, NW6)

Built in 1893 over the grounds of Sandwell House, erected in 1862 for businessman John Marrian. Sandwell Hall, a fine mansion near West Bromwich, in what was then south Staffordshire – and incidentally one seat of the Earls of DARTMOUTH – was near to the Marrian family's previous home in Handsworth.

SANDWICH^G

- **Sandwich Street**, WC1 (← Hadlow Street, 1840)

Renamed by St Pancras Vestry after the coastal town in Kent.

SANDY

- **Sandy Lane**, NW3

Hampstead Heath is topped by a ridge of Bagshot sand, large amounts of which were once extracted for brick-making or railway construction.

SARDINIA

- **Sardinia Street**, WC2 (c.1910)
- Sardinia Street[†] (← Duke Street, 1877)

Around 1720, Nos.53&54 Lincoln's Inn Fields became the Sardinian Embassy. To the rear, and accessed through an ARCH, was a Roman Catholic chapel founded by the Franciscan Order in 1687. Only the next year it was attacked and gutted by a mob, who burned its contents in the Fields. The Sardinian Chapel, as it became known, was long used for worship by London's Catholics. It was again attacked in the 1780 Gordon Riots, but survived, and in 1853 was renamed St Anselm's, Duke Street. Demolished in 1910, it was replaced by the present church of that name on Kingsway. Duke Street, which had become Sardinia Street, was extinguished and superseded by the today's Sardinia Street on a different alignment.

SARRE

- **Sarre Road**, NW6

The village of Sarre is in northeast Kent, a few miles from QUEX Park, the POWELL-COTTON family residence.

SAVERNAKE^G

- **Savernake Road**, NW3

Perhaps coincidentally, Savernake Forest is in Wiltshire, the county where William Turner, the road's builder, was born.

SCALA

- **Scala Street**, W1 (← Pitt Street, 1937)

The erstwhile Scala Theatre was the latest incarnation of a place of entertainment that began in 1773 as Concert Rooms. As a theatre it was renamed several times, most famously known as the Prince of Wales. Rebuilt, it reopened in 1904 as the Scala, the name referring to the two striking staircases leading down from the Dress Circle to the Stalls. In the late 1970s the Scala functioned as a cinema.

SCALESBURY^U

- Scalesbury Row or Place[†](off Old St Pancras Road)

[?] Possibly a misspelling of 'Scaleby'. In 1800 there was a well-known East India ship called the *Scaleby Castle*, sometimes written as 'Scalesby Castle'. Or did the builder hail from Scaleby, near Carlisle? Or was his surname Scales?

SCOTCH^U

- Scotch Court or Cottages (→ Chapel Yard[†])

SCROPE

- Scrope's or Scroop's Court[†] (off Holborn Hill)

On the site of the medieval dwelling of Richard Scrope, 1st Baron Scrope of Bolton (c.1327-1403), Chancellor under Richard II. The house became Scrope's Inn, a home for the serjeants-at-law, until its removal in 1498 to the bottom of Chancery Lane.

SEAFORD

- **Seaford Street**, WC1 (← Francis Street, 1865)

Renamed by St Pancras Vestry after the East Sussex coastal town.

SEARLE

- **Searle Street**, WC2

Henry Searle was the developer from 1680 of the adjacent New Square in Lincoln's Inn.

SEATON

- Seaton Street (← Henry Street, 1886; → Seaton Place, NW1[†])

On the Regent's Place site. Renamed after John Lewis Seaton, a St Pancras vestryman with a furniture warehouse in nearby Hampstead Road.

SEDDON

- **Seddon Street**, WC1

From 1832, Thomas and George Seddon had a furniture factory in Gray's Inn Road.

SELBY; SILBY^{G/*}

- Selby or Silby Place† (off Euston Road, NW1)

A court of ten houses owned c.1825 by millwright and iron founder Charles Rich (cf. FOUNDRY). Selby is a town in North Yorkshire; Silby could be a surname.

SELOUS

- Selous Street (← Little Camden Street, 1938 →)
- Mandela Street, c.1985)

Henry Courtney Selous (1803-90), painter, illustrator and lithographer, lived (1891-29) with his parents in Bayham Street. His nephew Courtney Selous went to southern Africa, becoming famous as a hunter and described in the popular press as 'The Mighty Nimrod'. He also became involved with Cecil Rhodes in the establishment of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) as a British colony. This familial colonialist connection was enough to prompt the renaming of Selous Street after Nelson MANDELA (q.v.).

SERPENTINE

- Serpentine Road† (off Park Village East, NW1)

The snake-like road, with its scattered large villas, was supplanted in the early 1900s by London & North Western Railway carriage sheds.

SEVEN DIALS

- **Seven Dials**, WC2

The intersection of seven streets at the heart of the locality developed from 1693 by Thomas Neale (see NEAL). It took its name from the pillar that was erected at the junction, topped by sundials – In fact, only six of them, as only six streets were originally planned, the seventh being an afterthought. In 1773, the column was removed, to stop undesirable elements congregating around it, and eventually found its way to the village green at Weybridge, Surrey. In the 1980s, using the original designs of Edward Pierce, the monument was splendidly re-created for what is now the Seven Dials Trust, and unveiled in 1989 by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, a descendant of Thomas Neale's employer, William III.

SEYMOUR¹

- Seymour Row (→ pt Bloomsbury Sq., WC1)

In 1659, the widowed Lady Frances Seymour, daughter of the 2nd Duke of Somerset, became the third wife of Thomas WRIOTHESLEY, 4th Earl of SOUTHAMPTON¹.

SEYMOUR²

- Seymour Court† (off Churchway, NW1)
- Seymour Crescent† (off Crescent St, Euston†)
- Seymour Place (→ pt Euston Road, NW1)
- Seymour Place (→ pt Camden High St, NW1)
- Seymour Place North (→ Grafton Place, NW1)
- Seymour Row (→ Eversholt Row, NW1†)

continued ↗

- Seymour Street (→ pt Eversholt Street, NW1)
- Upper Seymour Street (→ pt Seymour Street)

Lord Robert Seymour, MP (1748-1831) was the father of Frances Isabella, the second wife of George FITZROY, 2nd Baron SOUTHAMPTON².

SHAFTESBURY

- **Shaftesbury Avenue**, WC2 (← Dudley Street†)

Opened in 1887 and named after Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of Shaftesbury (1801-85), politician, philanthropist and social reformer. One of his charities was the Shaftesbury Home for Boys which, along with the onshore training ship *Arethusa* (preparing boys for a naval career), was based in the Avenue at No.164.

SHARPLESHALL

- **Sharpleshall Street**, NW1
- Sharpleshall Mews (→ Primrose Mews, NW1)

Sharples Hall, at Bolton-le-Moors (now Bolton), was the Lancashire home of the street's developer, Count Richard Rainshaw ROTHWELL (q.v.).

SHELTON

- **Shelton Street**, WC2 (← Castle Street, 1938)
- Shelton Street† (← KING^x Street, 1877)

By his will of 1672, St Giles vestryman William Shelton founded a school in Parker's Lane for 50 poor children, stipulating that their uniform must be green.

SHEPHERD¹

- **Shepherd's Walk**, NW3

Thought to recall local landowners called Shepherd.

SHEPHERD²

- **Shepherd's Path**, NW3

The adjacent Shepherd's Well, now commemorated by a cream plaque, was a main source of the River Tyburn.

SHEREWICK

- Sherewick Lane (→ Millfield Lane, N6)

The lane was so named until at least the 16th century. A farmhouse called Sherricks – from Old English *Sirewic*, meaning 'bright settlement' – then stood on the site of Beechwood on Hampstead Lane.

SHERRIFF

- **Sherriff Road**, NW6 (← Nicoll Road)

Alexander Clunes Sheriff (*sic*, 1816-78) was a railway director and Liberal MP for Worcester (1865-78). He was also connected with the London Permanent Building Society, which in 1878 bought from Donald Nicoll the 'West End Park Estate', on which Sherriff Road and five other streets were built.

SHIPTON

- Shipton Place, NW5 (← Whitefield Street, 1886)

The adjacent public house, the Mother Shipton – known until its recent closure as the Fiddler’s Elbow – took its name from an alias of the ‘Yorkshire Prophetess’, Ursula Sontheil. Said to have been born in 1488, she is claimed to have lived at Knaresborough in a cave beside the River Nidd. Her prophecies were first published in 1641, long after some of the events supposedly predicted. Further, incredibly prescient, predictions were added in an edition of 1862 by Charles Hindley, who admitted that they were a hoax. One supposed prophecy was that ‘when London joined Hampstead’ the kingdom would fall. Only a few fields still remained between Hampstead and the built-up area when the pub was erected – as if in defiance of Mother Shipton’s curse.

SHIRLOCK ^U

- **Shirlock Road**, NW3

SHOOT-UP

- **Shoot-up Hill**, NW2

Despite some fanciful theories, the name’s early origin has never been properly explained. The Hill is, of course, self-evidently, a sudden ascent on the old Roman road called WATLING Street.

SHORTS

- **Shorts Gardens**, WC2 (pt ← Queen Street, 1878)

Once on the site of the street’s eastern end were the grounds of William Short, gardener to Gray’s Inn, who purchased the land, called Newland, in 1590. A century later, Thomas Short sold the property for house building.

SHROPSHIRE ^G

- **Shropshire Place**, WC1

Any possible Salopian connection is elusive.

SICILIAN

- **Sicilian Avenue**, WC1

The pedestrian shopping arcade was completed in 1910. The original Italian marble in its colonnades was replaced in the 1920s, though a small section still remains.

SIDMOUTH

- **Sidmouth Mews**, WC1
- **Sidmouth Street**, WC1
- Sidmouth Place (→ pt Gray’s Inn Road, WC1)

Born in Bedford Row, Holborn, Henry Addington (1757-1844), 1st Viscount Sidmouth, was Prime Minister (1801-04) and a Vice-President of the FOUNDLING Hospital from 1802.

SIDNEY ^U

- Sidney Street† (off Stibbington Street, NW1)

SIGNMAKERS

- **Signmakers Yard**, NW1

A late-C20 naming. Signs & Components, makers of illuminated signs, were latter-day occupants of the ‘Tram Studios’ building in Arlington Road, which abutted a then longer ‘yard’.

SILVER¹

- Silver Street (→ pt Barter Street, WC1)

The street once led into Bloomsbury MARKET¹, and the name probably alluded to money changing hands.

SILVER²

- Silver Street (→ The Mount, NW3)

Leading up from GOLDEN Yard, whose name was actually a corruption of Gouldings.

SILVERBIRCH ^R

- **Silverbirch Walk**, NW3 (←† Albert Villas)

SION

- Sion Terrace (→ pt Argyle Walk, WC1)

Probably a biblical reference to Mount Sion, or Zion.

SKARDU

- **Skardu Road**, NW2

Skardu is a city and valley in Kashmir, visited by Major Percy POWELL-COTTON (cf. RONDU).

SKINNERS

- Skinner Street (†→ pt Midland Road, NW1)
- Skinners Place (→ pt Tonbridge Street, WC1)

The land here, given by Sir Andrew JUDD to endow the school he founded in 1553 at TONBRIDGE, was vested in the Worshipful Company of Skinners, as trustees.

SMART

- **Smart’s Place**, WC2 (← Smart’s Buildings)

In the early C18, one (or more) of three brothers called Smart erected houses here.

SMITH

- Smith Street (†→ St Pancras Station)
- Smith’s Place† (likewise)

James Smith, of Platt Terrace, was a builder active locally in 1811.

SMYRNA ^U

- **Smyrna Road**, NW6

[?] Smyrna might perhaps have been visited by a member of the POWELL-COTTON family (cf. GASCONY and MESSINA). The city on the Aegean coast of Anatolia (now Turkey) was an important financial and cultural centre of the Greek world in the later C19.

SOKE

- Soke Lane (→ Leather Lane, EC1)

Referring to the medieval Soke (or Liberty) of PORTPOOL, through which the lane ran.

SOLENT^G

- **Solent Road**, NW6 (pt ← Solent Crescent, 1892)

For reasons unknown, three West Hampstead road names are connected with the Solent area of Hampshire (cf. FAWLEY and LYMINGTON).

SOL'S

- Sol's Row (→ pt Hampstead Road, NW1)

The Sol's Arms public house at 65 Hampstead Road, dating from c.1790 and whose rebuild closed only in 2006, took its name from the Sol's Society, an erstwhile brotherhood of a Masonic kind. Dickens features a Sol's Arms pub in *Bleak House*, but locates it in Lincoln's Inn.

SOMALI

- **Somali Road**, NW2

A reference to Somaliland, visited by Major POWELL-COTTON on his travels in the Horn of Africa.

SOMERS

- **Somers Close**, NW1
- Somers Place East & Somers Place West (→ pts Euston Road, NW1)
- Somers Town Terrace (→ pt Ossulston St, NW1)

In 1628, Charles Cocks of the Middle Temple bought the land that became BRILL Farm. Another Charles Cocks, MP for Worcester (1694-95), married Mary, sister of Lord Chancellor Somers, and their grandson, Sir Charles Cocks (1725-1806), was created 1st Baron Somers of EVESHAM in 1784. His Brill Farm land was subsequently developed, creating what came to be known as Somers Town.

SOMERSET

- Somerset Terrace (→ pt Duke's Road, WC1)

Situated on the edge of the Somers estate. Lady Henry Somerset (1851-1921), philanthropist, temperance leader and campaigner for women's rights, was the co-heiress of the 3rd Earl SOMERS.

SOUTH

- **South Villas**, NW1
- South Place (→ Inwood Place, NW1)
- South Row (→ pt Euston Road, NW1)

SOUTH END

- **South End Close**, NW3
- **South End Green**, NW3
- **South End Road**, NW3 (pt ← Station Parade, 1899)

Historically, South End was one of Hampstead's outlying hamlets, to the south of the village centre.

SOUTH HILL

- **South Hill Gardens**, NW3
- **South Hill Park**, NW3

Lying on the southern slopes of Hampstead.

SOUTHAMPTON¹

- **Southampton Buildings**, WC2
- **Southampton Place**, WC1 (← Southampton Street, 1939)
- **Southampton Row**, WC1 (pt ← King Street & Upper King Street, 1864)
- Southampton Court (← Fox Court, by 1799; → Cosmo Place, WC1)
- Southampton Mews† (off the latter)
- Southampton Square (→ Bloomsbury Square, WC1)

The C16 Earls of Southampton had a residence near Holborn Bars on the site of Southampton Buildings. At the Dissolution, Henry VIII had granted the manor of BLOOMSBURY to his Lord Chancellor Thomas WRIOTHESLEY, later created Earl of Southampton. In 1640 the 4th Earl obtained a licence to build a mansion on his Bloomsbury property and, completed after the Civil War, this was at first known as Southampton House. The Earl proceeded to develop his estate, laying out Southampton (now Bloomsbury) Square, and creating a 'little town' nearby, with its own MARKET¹. The Southampton title became extinct when the 4th Earl died without male issue in 1667. Two years later, his daughter Lady Rachel Wriothesley married William RUSSELL¹, son of the 3rd Earl (later 1st Duke) of BEDFORD¹. In 1683, Lord William was executed in Lincoln's Inn Fields for alleged treason.

SOUTHAMPTON²

- **Southampton Road**, NW5 (pts ← Bickerton Terrace & Fitzroy Terrace)
- Southampton Buildings (→ Regnart Buildings, NW1)
- Southampton Court (†→ Beaumont Pl., WC1)
- Southampton Mews (→ Euston Bdgs, NW1)
- Southampton Place (→ pt Euston Road, NW1)
- Southampton Rd (→ pt Gloucester Avenue, NW1)
- Southampton Row (→ pt Camden High Street, NW1)
- Southampton Street and Upper & Lower Southampton Street (→ Conway Street, W1)
- Southampton Street (→ pt Mornington Crescent, NW1)
- Southampton Street (→ Lancing Street, NW1)
- Southampton Crescent† (off the latter)
- Southampton Terrace (→ pt Kentish Town Road, NW5)
- Southampton Yard † (off latter)

↪ *continued*

Lt-Gen. Charles FitzRoy (1737-97) served as an army officer in the Seven Years' War. He inherited the copyhold of the extensive St Pancras manor of Tottenham (see TOTTENHAM). In 1768, assisted by his elder brother, Augustus, the 3rd Duke of Grafton, who was Prime Minister at the time, Charles obtained an Act of Parliament, enabling him to acquire the freehold of the manor's demesne lands, on condition that ground rent of £300 p.a. paid to the previous freeholders, the Canons of St Paul's. This proved to be a shrewd move, as the land would later be sold very lucratively for house building. Charles subsequently fell out with his elder brother, but remained in government and in 1780 was rewarded by Lord North with the title 1st Baron Southampton, reviving as a barony the extinct title of the earlier Earls of SOUTHAMPTON¹. Charles married Anne WARREN and the couple lived at FITZROY PARK, Highgate. Charles died in 1797 and was buried at St James's burial ground, Hampstead Road, in what became St James' Gardens.

He was succeeded by his son, GEORGE FERDINAND FitzRoy (1761-1810), 2nd Baron Southampton. Having begun in the 1770s in Fitzrovia, the development of the Southampton estate continued northwards, through the Euston area and along the west side of Camden High Street. In a series of sales in 1840-41, CHARLES⁴ FitzRoy, 3rd Baron (1804-73), sold off the remaining undeveloped estate land for house building, in western parts of Camden Town and in West Kentish Town.

SOUTHWELL

- Southwell Terrace (→ pt New End, NW3)

Possibly referring to an old well connected with a minor source, thereabouts, of the River FLEET.

SPANIARDS

- Spaniards End, NW3
- Spaniards Road, NW3

The Road leads the historic Spaniards Inn. There are various stories as to its name's origin. One theory is that it was built as a house for the Spanish Ambassador, and that his valet later opened a tavern there. Another is that it was opened as an inn only in the early C18, by two Spanish brothers, said to have killed each other in a duel over a woman.

SPANN

- Spann's Buildings† (off Old St Pancras Road)
- Spann's Place† (†→ Somers Town Goods Depot† → British Library, NW1)

Charles Spann (d.1829) was the owner of some very poor local property.

SPARROW *

- Sparrow's Rents† (off Portpool Lane, EC1)

SPEDAN

- Spedan Close, NW3

The adjacent, now demolished Spedan Tower was a turreted mansion built for John Lewis, silk mercer and founder of the Oxford Street department store founder. After his death at Spedan Tower in 1928, aged 92, his son John Spedan Lewis (1885-1963) founded the John Lewis Partnership. His middle name was in honour of his father's aunt, Ann Speed.

SPEEDY

- Speedy Place, WC1

The adjacent Boot public house in Cromer Street (still trading) was run by successive generations of the Speedy family, whose tenure spanned three centuries. The Golden Boot, the pub's first incarnation, which stood isolated amid open fields, features in Dickens' novel *Barnaby Rudge*, set during the Gordon Riots of 1780.

SPELDHURST

- Speldhurst Grove (→ pt Hastings Street, WC1)
- Speldhurst Street (ditto)

Speldhurst is a Kentish village near Tunbridge Wells. Six poor parishioners were once beneficiaries of Sir Thomas Smythe's Will – see BIDBOROUGH.

SPENCER¹

- Spencer Place (†→ King's Cross Station)

Possibly a reference to the Earls of NORTHAMPTON (cf. also ASHBY). Charles Compton (1760-1828), the 9th Earl and later 1st Marquess, was a son of Spencer Compton, the 8th Earl. As MP for Northampton, Charles was succeeded, on his elevation to the peerage, by his ill-fated cousin Spencer PERCEVAL.

SPENCER²

- Spencer Rise, NW5 (← Spencer Road, 1937)

Lord Alfred Spencer-CHURCHILL (q.v.) was a cousin of the 5th Earl of DARTMOUTH.

SPENCER³

The Dukes of Marlborough represent the senior branch of the Spencer family, whose surname may (or may not) have been assigned to:

- Spencer Terrace (→ pt Grafton Road, NW5)
- Spencer Terrace (→ pt Ariel Road, NW6)

SPENCER⁴

- Spencer Walk, NW3

A modern luxury development by the Spencer Group.

SPODE

- Spode Walk. NW6

Located on the POTTERIES Estate, and named after the well-known makers of pottery.

SPREAD EAGLE^{PH}

- Spread Eagle Court† (off Baldwin's Gardens, EC1)

SPRING¹

- **Spring Place**, NW5
- Spring Row (→ pt Raglan Street, NW5)

The local Spring Fields contained springs feeding the River FLEET.

SPRING²

- **Spring Path**, NW3

A reference to the spring that fed the Shepherd's Well and which was a source of the Tyburn river.

SPRINGBANK^R

- **Springbank Walk**, NW1

SPRINGFIELD¹

- **Springfield Lane**, NW6 (← Goldsmith Place, Osborne Terrace & Bell Place, 1936)
- **Springfield Walk**, NW6 (← Manchester Terrace & Springfield Gardens, 1939)
- Springfield Road (→ pt Greville Road, NW6)

Probably alluding to a field with springs, in this case connected with the Kylebourne stream.

SPRINGFIELD^{2 U}

- Springfield Terrace (→ Garnett Road, NW3)

SQUIRE

- **Squire's Mount**, NW3

Dating from 1714, the fine house of that name, now divided in two, was built by Joshua Squire.

STABLE

- **Stable Street**, N1C

The new street runs atop the former stables beneath the Western Transit Shed of the Great Northern Railway.

STACEY

- **Stacey Street**, WC2 (← Brown's Gdns, 1878)

Renamed in memory of James Stacey, the builder of two C16 houses in what was probably the orchard of St Giles leper hospital.

STANTON

- Stainton Terrace (→ pt Old St Pancras Road)

Stainton was the family name of the local landowners.

STAMFORD

- **Stamford Close**, NW3 (← Stamford Pl., 1936)

At the neighbouring (now demolished) Stamford House, the painter John Constable and his family were among the lodgers in 1823.

STANHOPE

- **Stanhope Street**, NW1 (← Brook Street & Mary Street, 1867)
- **Stanhope Parade**, NW1
- Stanhope Place (→ Clarkson Row, NW1)
- Stanhope Street (→ pt Delancey Street, NW1)
- Stanhope Street North (→ Mornington Road)
- Stanhope Terrace (→ pt Parkway, NW1)
- Stanhope Yard (off Delancey Street, NW1)

Caroline FITZROY (1722-84) was a daughter of Charles (2nd Duke of GRAFTON) and so an aunt of Charles FitzRoy, 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON². In 1746, she married politician and soldier William Stanhope, 2nd Earl of HARRINGTON¹. They had 7 children, and Lady Caroline DRUMMOND was their granddaughter.

STANLEY¹

- Stanley Passage† (off Pancras Road, NW1)

The adjoining model dwellings, named Stanley Buildings, were erected in 1864-65 by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company. Its Chairman was Edward George Geoffrey Smith-Stanley (1799-1859), 14th Earl of Derby, three times Tory Prime Minister and known before 1851 as Lord Stanley.

STANLEY²

- Stanley Gardens (→ Primrose Gardens, NW3)

Developed on land owned by Westminster Abbey. Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, FRS (b.1815) was Dean of Westminster from 1864 until his death in 1881.

STANMORE¹

- Stanmore Street† (off Aldenham Street†)

Built on the BREWERS' estate, which endowed ALDENHAM School, from which Stanmore (M1ddx) is a few miles distant.

STANMORE^{2 U}

- Stanmore Place† (off Underhill Street, NW1)

STAR^{1 PH}

- **Star Yard**, WC2

The yard may have once belonged to a Starre tavern in neighbouring Bell Court.

STAR^{2 U}

- Star Court† (off Newton Street, WC2)

STARCROSS

- **Starcross Street**, NW1 (← Exmouth St, 1937)

While the old name honoured Admiral *Lord* Exmouth, the renaming was after the Devonshire village of Starcross facing the *town* of Exmouth across the Exe estuary.

STATION¹

- Station Parade (→ pt South End Road, NW3)
Opposite the Hampstead Heath station of the Hampstead Junction Railway (now Overground), opened in 1860.

STATION²

- Station Terrace (→ pt Kilburn High Road, NW6)
Adjacent to the same railway's Brondesbury station, opened at the same time as 'Edgware Road (Kilburn)'.

STEDHAM

- **Stedham Place**, WC1 (←† Charlotte Mews)
The Sussex village, near Midhurst, was the birthplace of Major Caleb Collins, the original owner of the adjacent Stedham Chambers, built in 1886.

STEELE

- **Steele's Mews**, NW3
- **Steele's Road**, NW3
- Steele's Terrace (→ pt Haverstock Hill, NW3)
Sir Richard Steele (1672-1729), Irish writer, playwright and politician, remembered as the co-founder with Addison of *The Spectator*, lived in 1712 in a cottage on Haverstock Hill, while evading his creditors.

STEPHEN

- **Stephen Street**, W1
- **Stephen Mews**, W1
Jointly developed after 1768, in Crab Tree Field, by John GRESSE and his neighbour Stephen Lemaistre.

STEPHENSON¹

- Stephenson Street† (off Maiden Lane)
Built c.1823 on land leased from St Bartholomew's Hospital by the Imperial Gas Light & Coke Company. The engineer George Stephenson (1781-1848), later famed as 'the Father of Railways', was earlier celebrated for his invention 1815 – contemporaneously with Humphry Davy – of a safety lamp to detect poisonous gas in coal mines. The street was probably named in his honour.

STEPHENSON²

- **Stephenson Way**, NW1 (← Euston Buildings ← Southampton Mews)
George's son, Robert Stephenson (1803-59), was engineer-in-chief to the London & Birmingham Railway, whose Euston terminus opened in 1837. He lived for six years on Haverstock Hill, and his statue by Marochetti overlooks the piazza at Euston Station.

STEVENS *

- Stevens Place† (off Brill Row†)

STIBBINGTON

- Stibbington Street (pt ← Union Street, 1938; → pt Chalton Street, NW1)
Stibbington is a Huntingdonshire village where the Dukes of BEDFORD¹ owned land.

STIDWELL; STIDDULPH

- Stidwell Street (← Stiddulph Street; → pt New Compton Street, WC2)
Stidwell was a corruption of Stiddulph. In 1671, Sir Richard Stiddolph (sic) was granted a licence to build on pasture ground near St Giles Hospital.

STONECUTTERS

- Stonecutters Alley (→ Twyford Buildings)

STONELEIGH^G

- **Stoneleigh Terrace**, N19
Stoneleigh is a village in Warwickshire.

STONE

- Stones Row (→ pt Euston Road, NW1)
[?] Edward Stone, a carpenter from the City, was house-building locally c.1790.

STORE^U

- **Store Street**, WC1 (← Great Store Street)
- Little Store Street (→ Ridgmount Street, WC1)
- New Store Street (→ Keppel Street, WC1)
A mysterious name, unless recalling the large timber yard hereabouts in the 18th century, for the storage of wood.

STRATFORD

- **Stratford Villas**, NW1 (← Stratford Place, 1938)
Possibly named after the diplomat Stratford Canning (1786-1880), 1st Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. Britain's longtime ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, he was later blamed by many for starting the Crimean War.

STRATHRAY

- **Strathray Gardens**, NW3
A seemingly invented Scottish-sounding name.

STRAWBERRY^U

- Strawberry Place (→ Crown Place, NW5)
[?] There was a Grape Place nearby.

STREATHAM

- **Streatham Street**, WC1 (← Nottingham Street & Woburn Court, 1878)
- Streatham Mews† (off the above)
One of the subsidiary titles of the Duke of BEDFORD¹ is Baron HOWLAND (q.v.) of Streatham.

STREATLEY

- **Streatley Place**, NW3 (← Brewhouse Lane, 1890s)

A 'deliberately neutral' renaming to improve the lane's image. Streatley is a Thameside village in Berkshire.

STUCLEY

- **Stucley Place**, NW1
- **Stucley Terrace** (→ pt Camden High Street)

Tory MP Sir George Stucley BUCK (1812-1900), of HARTLAND Abbey (north Devon), was a co-developer from 1835 of the HAWLEY-Buck estate. In 1858 he changed his surname to Stucley, so becoming George Stucley Stucley.

STUKELEY

- **Stukeley Street**, WC2 (← Goldsmith St, 1938)

William Stukeley, FRS FSA (1687-1765), physician, clergyman and antiquarian, was Rector of St George the Martyr, Queen Square from 1747. Though many of his theories were erroneous, he pioneered the scholarly investigation of the prehistoric monuments at Stonehenge and Avebury, and was referred to by some as 'The Druid'.

SUFFOLK

- **Suffolk Street East** (†→ King's Cross Station. N1)
- **Suffolk Street West** (→ Battlebridge Rd†, NW1)

One of the streets laid out from 1806 on Drakefield, BATTLE BRIDGE, and apparently named after an East Anglian county.

SUGAR LOAF ^{PH}

- **Sugar Loaf Yard**† (off Great Queen St, WC2)

SUMATRA

- **Sumatra Road**, NW6 (pt ← Sumatra Villas & Batavia Villas)

The apparent East Indies connection is unexplained (cf. BATAVIA).

SUMMERS *

- **Summers Street**, EC1 (← Summer Street)

SUN ^{PH}

- **Sun Yard**† (off Gray's Inn Lane)

SUSSEX

- **Sussex Cottages** (→ pt King's Road → St Pancras Way, NW1)
- **Sussex Passage** (→ Powlett Place†)
- **Sussex Place** (→ Ferdinand Place, NW1)
- **Sussex Place** (→ pt King's Road, St Pancras)
- **Sussex Street** (→ pt Huntley Street, WC1)

continued ↗

- **Sussex Terrace** (→ pt Prince of Wales Cres.†)
- **Sussex Terrace** (→ pt King's Road)

A number of widely separated Camden streets have been named Sussex, whether after the county or the Duke of Sussex (see AUGUSTUS).

SUTER

- **Suter's Buildings** (†→ Phoenix Place†)

George Suter, a bricklayer of Ossulston Street, erected the tenements for Benjamin PERRY.

SWAIN

- **Swain's Lane**, N6

First recorded in 1481. A swain was a swineherd.

SWEEP

- **Sweep's Alley**† (off Great Earl Street, WC2)

Possibly a haunt of chimney sweeps.

SWINTON

- **Swinton Place**, WC1 (← Cross Street, 1937)
- **Swinton Street**, WC1

Built on ACTON Meadow, a field bought from Henry GOUGH in 1776-78 by builder George Swinton and his brother Peter, a doctor.

SWISS

- **Swiss Terrace**, NW6

The nearby Swiss Cottage tavern, dating from c.1840, was originally built, beside a turnpike on the FINCHLEY New Road, in the then popular Swiss chalet style. Becoming an important horse-bus terminus and later served by an eponymous Metropolitan Railway station, the pub eventually gave its name to the whole neighbourhood.

SWORD-BEARER ^U

- **Sword-bearer's Alley**† (off Smart's Bdgs, WC2)

SYMES

- **Symes Mews**, NW1

John James Symes, a cheesemonger, had an adjacent shop in Camden High Street (1862-90).

TALACRE

- **Talacre Road**, NW5

The south end of Weedington Road was renamed in the 1960s by Camden Council, after a location in Flintshire, North Wales – and coincidentally only 7 miles from RHYL (nearby Rhyl Street having been named a century earlier). A coalmining village until 1996, when its colliery shut, Talacre is also a beach resort. Talacre Road lends its name to the adjacent Talacre Gardens open space.

TALBOT

- Talbot Road (→ pt Brecknock Road, N7/N19)

Charles John CHETWYND-Talbot (1830-77), Viscount INGESTRE, was a nephew of the wife of the 5th Earl of DARTMOUTH (q.v.).

TANKERTON

- **Tankerton Street**, WC1 (← Dutton Street, 1891)

The East End Dwellings Co., creators of the Hillview Estate, were mortgagees of land at Tankerton-on-Sea, near Whitstable, Kent.

TANZA; TANSER

- **Tanza Road**, NW3 (← Tanser Road, 1894)

Originally named after Tansor (*sic*), a Northamptonshire village near Oundle and not far from NASSINGTON. Residents objected to a name that sounded like a German dancer, and so the fanciful re-spelling was agreed.

TASH

- Tash Court† (off Tash Street)
- Tash Street (→ pt Verulam Street, WC1)

{?} Sir John Tash (d.1735) was an Alderman and Sheriff of the City of London.

TAPPER

- **Tapper Walk**, N1C

Probably recalling the wheeltappers who, in the age of steam, would hit train wheels with a long hammer in order to detect cracks; a cracked wheel would not ring true.

TASKER

- **Tasker Road**, NW3 (← Church Road, 1937)

Helen Tasker (1823-88), made a Countess by Pope Pius IX in 1870, had contributed largely to the costs of building the adjacent St Dominic's Priory.

TATTLE, see TOTHILL.

TAUNTON^G

- Taunton Terrace (→ pt Castle Road, NW1)

Probably named after Somerset's county town.

TAVISTOCK

- **Tavistock Place**, WC1 (pt ← Compton Street, 1937)
- **Tavistock Square**, WC1
- Tavistock Street (→ pt Bedford Avenue)
- Tavistock Mews (→ Morwell Street)
- Tavistock Villas† (off Tavistock Square)

In 1539, Henry VIII granted the lands of the wealthy Tavistock Abbey, in west Devon, to John RUSSELL, later 1st Earl of BEDFORD¹. Marquess of Tavistock is the courtesy title of the heir to the Bedford dukedom.

TAVITON

- **Taviton Street**, WC1 (← Georgiana Street)

Taviton – or Tavy Town – was a tithing and hamlet within TAVISTOCK manor, owned by the Duke of BEDFORD¹ but described in 1811 as 'destroyed'.

TELEGRAPH

- **Telegraph Hill**, NW3

Here, from 1808 to 1814 during the Napoleonic Wars, was a telegraph signalling station. Using semaphore shutters, it was part of a chain of such stations providing communication between the Admiralty and Great Yarmouth.

TEMPLEWOOD

- **Templewood Avenue**, NW3
- **Templewood Gardens**, NW3

Two local farms, Great and Little Templewood, were on land believed to have been owned in the Middle Ages by the Knights Templar.

TENBY

- Tenby Street (→ Grafton Street East
→ Grafton Way, WC1)

The fortunes of the coastal town in Carmarthenshire were much improved through the efforts of Sir William Paxton (see CARMARTHEN).

TENNIS

- Tennis Court† (off High Holborn, WC1)

An alleyway still extant in the 18th century, on a site where real tennis was presumably played at one time.

TERRACE

- **Lower Terrace**, NW3
- **Upper Terrace**, NW3

THANET

- **Thanet Street**, WC1 (← Lancaster St, 1840)

A St Pancras Vestry renaming, after the coastal Isle of Thanet in northeast Kent.

THEOBALDS

- **Theobalds Road**, WC1 (pts ← Theobalds Row and King's Road)
- Theobalds Court† (off Theobalds Row)
- Theobalds Row (→ pt Theobalds Road)

Not recalling a man named Theobald. The King's Road began as a private royal field road used by the Stuart kings en route to their hunting park at Theobalds (Herts.).

THORNEY; THORNTON

- **Thornhaugh Street**, WC1 (← Upper Montague Street, 1934)
- **Thornhaugh Mews**† (← Upper Montague Mews, 1934)
- **Thorney Street** (pt†; pt → pt Bucknall St, WC2)
- **Thornhaugh Street** (→ pt Huntley Street, WC1)
- **Upper Thornhaugh Street** (ditto)

The Fenland manor of Thorney Abbey was a RUSSELL family property. Thornhaugh Hall (Northants.), near Peterborough, is an originally C14 residence once occupied by William, 1st Baron Russell of Thornhaugh (d.1613). The father of the 4th Earl of BEDFORD¹, he was involved in the first attempt to drain what became known as the Bedford Levels.

THORNLEY^{G/*}

- **Thornley Place**† (off Old St Pancras Road)

THREE CUPS^{PH}

- **Three Cups Yard**, WC1

The adjacent eponymous pub is now called the Old Nick.

THURLOW

- **Thurlow Road**, NW3

Edward Thurlow, 1st Baron Thurlow (1731-1806), lawyer and Tory politician, served as Lord High Chancellor under four Prime Ministers. Alexander WEDDERBURN (Earl of ROSSLYN) was his successor. Thurlow often visited his artist friend George Romney on Haverstock Hill.

TONBRIDGE

- **Tonbridge Street**, WC1 (← Skinners Place & Joseph Street, 1885)
- **Tonbridge Place** (→ pt Euston Road, NW1)

Tonbridge School, an independent day and boarding school in Kent, was founded in 1553 by Sir Andrew JUDD. His land in St Pancras, called Sandhills or Sandfield, he vested in the SKINNERS' Company as the school's trustees. In 1807 part of the estate was leased to James BURTON, who had attended Tonbridge School and who had purchased MABLEDON House near the town.

TICHBORNE

- **Tichborne Court**† (off High Holborn, WC1)

Sir Edward Tichborne, of a wealthy Hampshire family, came into possession of the DOUGHTY estate in 1826, through his cousin Mrs Elizabeth Doughty, daughter of George BROWNLOW Doughty and granddaughter of the 4th Baronet Tichborne. Under the terms of the settlement, Sir Edward changed his name to Doughty. The Holborn estate was sold off in 1921.

TOBIN

- **Tobin Close**, NW3

Julian Tobin, a solicitor and long-serving Conservative local councillor, who lived in Eton Villas, died in 1999.

TOLMERS

- **Tolmers Square**, NW1
- **Tolmers Place** (→ pt Hampstead Road, NW1)

In 1797, the New River Company leased land here to build a reservoir. In 1863 the Square was laid out for housing, taking its name from a mansion at Tolmers Park (near Cuffley, Herts.), owned then by Thomas Mills MP, a Deputy Governor of the water company.

TOM^{*}

- **Tom's Buildings** (→ Equity Buildings†, off Ossulston Street, NW1)

TOOK^{*}

- **Took's Court**† (off Cursitor Street, EC4)

Fictionalised in Charles Dickens' *Bleak House* as 'Cook's Court'.

TORBAY^G

- **Torbay Street**, NW1 (pt ← Exeter Street, 1879; pt ← Orchard Street)

A seaside south Devon substitute for the earlier 'Exeter'.

TORRIANO

- **Torriano Avenue**, NW5 (← Melville Terrace, Torriano Terrace, Torriano Villas & Torriano Grove, 1863)
- **Torriano Cottages**, NW5
- **Torriano Mews**, NW5 (pt ← Torriano Yard)

George Torriano (1620-85) was a 'Merchant Tailor of London'. In 1655, he was one of two dozen 'merchants trading for Spain' who submitted a petition to Oliver Cromwell. By 1793, five Kentish Town fields, totalling 42 acres, were jointly owned by Mary Comarque de Bavois (of Avignon and Rome), Joshua Prole Torriano (1755-1824), of Thames Ditton (Surrey), a great-grandson of George. On Joshua's death, the estate passed to his sister Honoria, who in 1788 had married Henry Thomas Williams. In 1818 one of their daughters, Isabella Constantia Williams, married Sir David LEIGHTON of CHARLTON KINGS (Glos.), who thus subsequently acquired a half share in the Torrianos' Kentish Town property.

TORRINGTON

- **Torrington Place**, WC1 (pt ← Francis St, 1938)
- **Torrington Square**, WC1
- Torrington Mews (← Little Torrington Street; †→ Malet Street, WC1)
- Torrington Street (†→ British Museum Avenue†, WC1)

George BYNG, 4th Viscount Torrington (1740-1812), was the father-in-law of John Russell, 6th Duke of BEDFORD¹, having married his daughter GEORGIANA¹ in 1786.

TOTHILL

- Tothill Street† (off Laystall Street, EC1)

The name is said to derive from 'tote-hill', meaning 'look-out hill'. C18 maps marked the street as 'Tattle' or 'Tuttle' Street, reflecting the local pronunciation.

|

TOTTENHAM

- **Tottenham Court Road**, W1 (← Tottenham Court Lane)
- **Tottenham Street**, W1
- **Tottenham Mews**, W1
- Tottenham Place (†→ Beaumont Place, WC1)

The manor of Tottenham was a large one, occupying much of the western side of St Pancras parish, and extending 4 miles from Fitzrovia to Highgate. Recorded as Domesday as 'Tothele', its name may have shared the same derivation as TOTHILL, or perhaps recalled a Saxon inhabitant called Totta. The freeholders were the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral. In 1683, the copyhold of the manor was inherited by Henry FITZROY, Earl of EUSTON and 1st Duke of GRAFTON. The Tudor manor house, called Tottenham Court, stood near the site of today's Tolmers Square. Popularly known as King John's PALACE¹, it was demolished in 1808.

TOVEY

- Tovey Place† (off Wilkin Street, NW5)

The land was purchased by James Tovey Rowe, landlord of the Cricketers (later Good Mixer) pub in Camden Town. His investment allowed him to retire from the licensed trade, but his father and partner was less fortunate and, declared bankrupt, had to negotiate with his creditor, George DICKENSON.

TOWER^{PH}

- **Tower Court**, WC2 (← Lumber Court, 1938)
- **Tower Street**, WC2

Names recalling a long-lost Tower public house.

TRAFALGAR

- Trafalgar Place (→ pt Kentish Town Rd, NW5)

Marking the victory and death of Lord NELSON at the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805.

TRINITY¹

- Trinity Yard† (off Hatton Garden, EC1)

The Hatton Chapel, built in 1667 for a 300-strong Dissenting congregation, was later known as Trinity Chapel. It was demolished in the 19th century.

TRINITY²

- **Trinity Walk**, NW3

The path adjoins the site of (Holy) Trinity Church, Finchley Road, consecrated in 1872, rebuilt in 1976-78 and recently redeveloped as the Lighthouse, still a CofE parish church.

TRITON

- **Triton Square**, NW1
- **Triton Street**, NW1

Parts of the Regent's Place development. Under an earlier (1960s) scheme, Triton Square was to be a real square, surrounded by blocks of flats named after admirals. The naval theme was continued in the naming of the then embryonic Square after a Greek sea-god. The more recently created Street has taken its name from the Square.

TRURO^G

- **Truro Street**, NW5

Named after the principal town of Cornwall, for reasons unknown.

TUCKER

- Tucker's Rents (→ Eastnor Place†)

William Tucker, local bricklayer and builder, built the ten houses here in 1822.

TUDOR

- Tudor Place, W1† (←† Black Horse Yd, 1887)

The Crab Tree Field property (see GRESSE) became known as the Gort estate. In 1819, Elizabeth Mary, Viscountess Gort, inherited a third share in the property. Her first husband was George Tudor, a Marylebone resident, castle owner and sometime MP. Widowed in 1857, she was re-married, to John Prendergast Vereker, the 3rd Viscount Gort.

TURNSTILE

- **Great Turnstile**, WC1 (← Turngatlane, Turnstile Alley, Turningstile/Turnepike Lane)
- **Little Turnstile**, WC1
- **New Turnstile**, WC1
- Turnstile Row (→ pt Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2)

Turnstiles were installed in Tudor times to prevent cattle grazing on the open ground of Lincoln's Inn Fields from escaping into (High) Holborn. Records show that Great Turnstile was not built up with shops and housing until after 1545. New Turnstile was so named as it was created much later, in 1685.

TUTTLE, see TOTHILL.

TWISDEN

- **Twisden Road**, NW5

In 1873, Lt-Col. Henry Legge, a relation of the Earl of DARTMOUTH, married Cordelia Twysden (*sic*) Molesworth. The road was begun in 1874.

TWYFORD

- **Twyford Place**, WC2 (← Twyford Buildings, 1909; ← Stonecutters Alley, 1873)

At Twyford (Berkshire) was the country house of the REMNANT family.

ULYSEES

- **Ulysses Road**, NW6

One of the West Hampstead 'Greek Roads', named after a hero of the Trojan Wars (cf. ACHILLES, AGAMEMNON and AJAX).

UNDERHILL^U

- **Underhill Passage**, NW1 (← Pleasant Passage, 1937)
- **Underhill Street**, NW1 (← Clarendon St, 1871)

[?] In 1841, William Underhill was a Trustee of the local Greenwood's Almshouses charity.

UNION

- Union Buildings† (off Leather Lane, EC1)
- Union Court (†→ Viaduct Buildings, EC1)
- Union Court† (off Back Hill, EC1)
- Union Place (†→ King's Cross Station)
- Union Street (→ pt Stibbington Street, NW1)
- Union Terrace (→ Dewsbury Terrace†, 1908)

Names possibly celebrating either the 1707 Act of Union (uniting England and Scotland) or that of 1800 (uniting Great Britain and Ireland).

UNITY

- **Unity Mews**, NW1

Modern housing on the site of the left-wing Unity Theatre, opened in 1937 in the disused Zion Chapel. Having served as a training-ground for many well-known theatrical figures, the theatre was gutted by fire in 1975, and its company subsequently dispersed.

UNIVERSITY

- **University Street**, WC1 (← Carmarthen St, 1827)

Renamed after the recently opened University of London, to which the street led, and which later became University College (UCL).

UPTON

- Upton Road (→ pt Belsize Road, NW6)

Col. Arthur Upton, nephew and heir of Fulk GREVILLE² Howard, began developing the ABBEY² Farm estate.

VALE OF HEALTH

- **Vale of Health**, NW3 (← Hatch's Bottom)

Probably renamed by the Hampstead Water Company, on draining the swamp there (c.1777) and constructing their new reservoir. A more sanitary name was needed for the source of their customers' water.

VANE

- **Vane Close**, NW3

Vane House stood on the site until controversially pulled down in 1970. Sir Henry ('Harry') Vane (b.1613), who tried to support both sides in the Civil War, lived there at Vane House until his arrest there in 1662 on a trumped-up charge of treason, and subsequent beheading in the Tower of London.

VARDELL

- **Varndell Street**, NW1 (← Edward St, 1938)

Charles E. Varndell was the architect to the *CROWN ESTATE* who designed the nearby 1930s Cumberland Market flats.

VERNON¹

- **Vernon Place**, WC1
- Vernon Row or Street (→ pt Bloomsbury Square, WC1)

Elizabeth WRIOTHESLEY (1572-1655, née Vernon) was a lady-in-waiting to Elizabeth I, and mother of the 4th Earl of SOUTHAMPTON¹.

VERNON² *

- Vernon's Buildings (†→ King's Cross Station)

VERNON³

- **Mount Vernon**, NW3

General Charles Vernon (1791-1810), sometime aide-de-camp to George III, owned the land hereabouts.

VERULAM

- **Verulam Street**, WC1 (pt ← Tash St, 1850s)
- Verulam Place† (off Verulam Street)

The long association with neighbouring GRAY'S INN of Sir Francis BACON is commemorated by the bronze statue of him in the Inn's South Square. He was created Baron Verulam in 1618 and Viscount St Alban four years later. *Verulamium* was the Roman name for the city of St Albans.

VIADUCT

- Viaduct Buildings, EC1† (← Union Court†)

The Buildings stood at one end of Holborn Viaduct, opened in 1869.

VICARS

- **Vicars Road**, NW5

On one corner is Grade-I listed St Martin's Church, Gospel Oak (of 1865). Demolished in the 1960s, its vicarage stood at No.26 Vicars Road.

VICARAGE

- Vicarage Place (off Holmes Road, NW5)
- Vicarage Row (→ pt Kentish Town Road, NW5)

Recalling the onetime of the vicars of St Pancras, near to the old Kentish Town CHAPEL².

VICTORIA

- Victoria Mews (→ Fairfax Place, NW6)
- Victoria Road (→ Fairfax Road, NW6)
- Victoria Road (→ pt Castlehaven Road, NW1)
- Victoria Street (→ Farringdon Road, EC1)
- Victoria Terrace (→ pt Grafton Road, NW5)
- Victoria Terrace (→ pt Rochester Square, NW1)

All names honouring Queen VICTORIA (1819-1901), who reigned from 1837.

VICTORY

- Victory Place (†→ King's Cross Station)

Presumably named in celebration of the defeat of Napoleon.

VINE¹

- **Vine Hill**, EC1 (← Bedford Street & Vine/Wine St)
- Vine Street† (→ pt Hatton Wall, EC1)

Vineyards flourished in medieval Holborn, one of them owned by the Bishop of Ely, who in 1417 was paying workers 2d a day to harvest grapes.

VINE²

- Vine Street (†→ Grape Street, WC2)

A vineyard belonging to ST GILES Hospital, and called The Vyne, is believed to have flourished hereabouts.

VINEGAR^U

- Vinegar Lanet (← Vinegar Yard, off Broad Street)

VITTORIA

- Vittoria Place† (off Duke's Road, WC1)

The Battle of Vitoria (*sic*) in June 1813 was a decisive victory over the French for the then Marquess of WELLINGTON, eventually leading to victory in the Peninsular War.

WADHAM

- **Wadham Gardens**, NW3

Seemingly named after Wadham College, Oxford, rather oddly in view of the road's location on the Eton College estate.

WAITE *

- Waite's Place† (off King's Road, St Pancras)

WAKEFIELD

- **Wakefield Street**, WC1
- Wakefield Mews (off the above)

The name could derive from the nearby PINDAR of Wakefield public house; or from Wakefield Lodge, a secondary seat of the FITZROY family on its GRAFTON estate in Northamptonshire. Underlying adjacent Compton Street was a strip of land purchased by the FOUNDLING Hospital from Charles FitzRoy, Baron SOUTHAMPTON.

WANSFORD

- Wansford Place (→ pt Crowndale Road, NW1)

Part of the Huntingdonshire manor of STIBBINGTON cum Wansford, where the Duke of BEDFORD¹ was Lord of the Manor.

WARDEN

- **Warden Road**, NW5 (← Wellington St, 1864)

Named either after an unknown landowner or builder, or as a tribute to the local churchwardens (so complementing nearby VICARS Road).

WARNER

- **Warner Street**, EC1 (← Great Warner Street & Little Warner Street)
- **Warner Yard**, EC1 (← Red Lion Yard, 1938)

By 1720, John Warner of St Clement Danes was the joint owner, with Walter Baynes (see BATH¹), of the land hereabouts. His share was inherited by his son Robert and then by his nephew Richard Warner (1711/13-75), a notable literary scholar and botanist.

WARREN

- **Warren Street**, W1
- **Warren Mews**, W1
- Warren Place (→ pt Camden High St, NW1)
- Warren Street (→ pt Delancey Street 1867)

In 1758, Charles FITZROY, the future 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON², married Anne Warren (d.1807), the daughter and co-heir of Admiral Sir Peter Warren. She bore him eleven children.

WARWICK

- **Warwick Court**, WC1
- Warwick Place (→ pt Bedford Row, WC1)

Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick (1587-1658) was a colonial administrator, admiral, Parliamentarian and Puritan. He celebrated the end of the Civil War by building Warwick House on High Holborn. It lasted until 1708.

WATER

- **Water Lane**, NW1
- Water Lane (→ pt Kentish Town Road)

A name once given to a part of the road from Westminster to Kentish Town often flooded by the River Fleet, which was bridged hereabouts; sometimes also known as Old Watery Lane. The Water Lane name was later transferred to a gated turning *off* the main road beside the railway viaduct.

WATERHOUSE

- **Waterhouse Square**, EC1

At No.138-140 Holborn, and occupying part of the landmark former Prudential Assurance building, begun in 1879 by the Gothic Revival architect Alfred Waterhouse (1830-1905).

WATERLOO

- Waterloo Place (→ pt Cromer Street, WC1)
- Waterloo Terrace (→ pt Gloucester Avenue)

Commemorating the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, by WELLINGTON and Blücher at the Battle of Waterloo.

WATERSIDE

- **Waterside Place**, NW1

A modern development beside the Regent's Canal.

WATFORD

- Watford Street† (off Old St Pancras Road)

Built on the BREWERS' estate, which endowed ALDENHAM School, some three miles from Watford.

WATLING

- Watling Street (→ Kilburn High Road, NW6)

The Anglo-Saxon name for the old Roman road to St Albans and beyond (today's A5), derived from the Old English *Wæcelinga Stræt*. The *Wæcelingas* ('people of *Wæcla*') were a tribe in the St Albans area.

WATTS *

- Watts Cottages (← pt Mill Lane, NW6)

WAVEL

- **Wavel Mews**, NW6

Landowner Thomas Bruce Wavel built ten stables here.

WAYNE KIRKUM

- **Wayne Kirkum Way**, NW6

The footpath's name commemorates a teenager from Mitcham who, on a visit to his grandmother in 1984, was killed while trying to cross the adjacent railway line.

WEAVERS

- **Weavers Way**, NW1

On the modern Elm Village estate, and with a locally typical name recalling a rural occupation.

WEDDERBURN

- **Wedderburn Road**, NW3

Named after Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of ROSSLYN (q.v.).

WEDGWOOD

- **Wedgwood Walk**, NW6

A footway on the POTTERIES Estate, named after the world-famous makers of fine china and porcelain.

WEECH

- **Weech Road**, NW6

Taking the middle name of the landowner, Henry Weech BURGESS.

WEEDINGTON

- **Weedington Road**, NW5 (pt ← Carlton Cottages; pt ← Aland Road, 1863)
- Weedington Street (→ pt Weedington Road → Talacre Road, NW5)

Thomas Weeding (1774-1856) was a wealthy City merchant, of Malden (Surrey). Around 1840 he bought land from the SOUTHAMPTON² estate and built Weedington Street. The 'ton' suffix in the street name suggests he may have envisaged the area becoming known as 'Weeding Town'. Both he and his short-lived son (also Thomas) had wives with the maiden name NEWBERRY. Under the terms of Thomas senior's Will, his great-nephew Thomas Weeding Bagally (1847-1929), who inherited in 1866, changed his surname to become Thomas Weeding Weeding.

WEIR

- **Weir's Passage**, NW1 (← Denny's or Dennis Passage, c.1800)

Alexander Weir was a Somers Town paving commissioner, living in Somers Place.

WELCH *

- Welch's Yard (→ Torriano Yard/Mews, NW5)

WELD, see WILD.

WELL, see WELLS.

WELLER *

- Weller's Court† (← Weller's Place, 1852; off Pancras Road, NW1)

WELLESLEY

- **Wellesley Place**, NW1 (← Wellesley Street ← Nelson Street)
- **Wellesley Road**, NW5 (pt ← pt Allcroft Road)
- Wellesley Place†, NW5 (← Prince of Wales Avenue; off Malden Road)

↙ *continued*

Garret Wesley (*sic*), 1st Earl of MORNINGTON (1735-81) was an Anglo-Irish politician and composer of glees, ennobled in 1860 as Viscount Wellesley and 1st Earl of Mornington. In 1790 his daughter Lady Anne Wellesley (1768-1844) married Henry FITZROY, a son of the 1st Baron SOUTHAMPTON². They had two daughters before Henry died of consumption (TB) in 1794 in Lisbon. While sailing back to England with her brother Henry (who was bringing her home), their ship was captured by a French frigate, and the siblings were taken prisoner. Anne was eventually released and re-married. The Earl of Mornington's third surviving son was the Hon. Arthur Wellesley (1769-1852), better known as the Duke of WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON

- Wellington Street (→ Inverness Street, NW1)
- Wellington Street (→ Warden Road, NW5)
- Wellington Square† (off Sidmouth Street, WC1)

Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852) has been commemorated in Camden street names, not only as a relation in-law of Lord SOUTHAMPTON², but as a national hero – having commanded the allied army which, along with Prussian troops under Blücher, defeated Napoleon at WATERLOO in 1815. He later served twice as Tory Prime Minister, though was considerably less popular in that role.

WELLS¹; WELL

- **Well Road**, NW3
- **Well Walk**, NW3
- **Wells Passage**, NW3

Hampstead Wells (or Spa) was established following the 1698 gift of land by the GAINSBOROUGH family. Exploiting its chalybeate waters, there were two successive Spas. The first attracted the wrong sort of clientele, and because of rowdy behaviour it was soon closed down. The second Spa, opened in the 1730s with a new Long Room and ballroom, became a popular resort of Londoners, and in its C18 heyday could boast Dr Johnson, Pope and Fanny Burney among its visitors. Subsequently put to various purposes (residential, religious and finally military), the main Spa buildings, on the site of Wells House, were demolished in 1948.

WELLS²

- Wells Street (→ Wren Street, WC1)

The street once led towards the C18/C19 spa called BAGNIGGE WELLS.

WELLS³

- Wells Yard† (off Bainbridge Street, WC1)

The C18 yard led into John Stevenson's Horse Shoe Brewery, later taken over by Sir Henry Meux, and drawing water from artesian wells.

WERRINGTON

- **Werrington Street**, NW1 (← Clarendon Street & pt Clarendon Square, 1938)

A village straddling the River Tamar, once in Devon but now in Cornwall, near TAVISTOCK and on the estate of the Duke of BEDFORD¹.

WESLEYAN

- **Wesleyan Place**, NW5

Laid out in 1810 and marking the site of a Wesleyan chapel established in a converted farm building provided by Richard MORTIMER². The congregation moved to Bassett Street in 1864.

WEST¹

- **West Street**, WC2 (the most westerly street in St Giles parish)
- West Street† (← Chick Lane; off Saffron Hill)
- West Street (†→ Somers Town Goods Depot† → British Library, NW1)

Positional namings.

WEST²

- **West Cottages**, NW6 (← Potter's Buildings, by 1867 – see POTTER)

Here, 'West' was a contraction of 'West End'.

WEST CENTRAL

- **West Central Street**, WC1 (← Hyde St, 1938)

Close to Royal Mail's former West Central district sorting office, and on the boundary of postal districts WC1 and WC2.

WEST END

- **West End Lane**, NW6 (pt ← Queen's Road)

The winding Lane is of ancient origin. Like NORTH END and SOUTH END, West End was a 'hamlet' within the parish of Hampstead, in this case lying well west of the main village. It began as a small settlement with a farm and 20 houses clustered near what is now West End Green. Suburbanisation began after the arrival of the railways.

WEST HAMPSTEAD

- **West Hampstead Mews**, NW6

Named in 1884, the district's name having begun to change after the opening of the Metropolitan Railway's West Hampstead station in 1879.

WEST HILL

- **West Hill Park**, N6
- West Hill (→ Highgate West Hill, N6)

The 'Highgate' prefix was officially adopted only in 1886.

WESTBERE

- **Westbere Road**, NW2
- Westbere Villas (→ pt Mill Lane, NW6)

The village of Westbere, near Canterbury, is on the main road towards the Isle of Thanet and QUEX Park, the home of the *POWELL-COTTONS*.

WESTCROFT

- **Westcroft Close**, NW2

Westcroft was a Cricklewood farm, just across the Hendon (now Barnet) boundary, which in 1998 became Home of Rest for Horses, run by a charity and briefly famous in the 1920s, when Tom Mix, the American cowboy film star, kept his horses there.

WESTKING

- **Westking Place**, WC1

Recently named, and running behind the King's Cross Centre of Westminster Kingsway College, roughly on the site of long-vanished Wellington Square.

WESTON

- Weston Place† (→ pt Old St Pancras Road)
- Weston Street (†→ St Pancras Station)

William Weston, brick and tile maker at The BRILL, developed Weston Place in the 1790s and also lived there.

WETENHALL

- Wetenhall Street (→ Rochford Street → New Rochford Street, NW5)

William Wetenhall was a St Pancras vestryman and a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

WHARF

- **Wharf Road**, N1C
- Wharf Road, NW1† (pt → pt Goods Way)

The short new roadway (off York Way) takes its name from the much longer service road that once bounded the King's Cross Goods Yard on three sides. The name referred to the wharves on the Regent's Canal, which the old road also bridged.

WHARTON *

- Wharton Court† (off Holborn, EC1)

WHEELER¹ *

- Wheeler's Yard† (off Tottenham Court Rd, W1)

WHEELER²

- Wheeler Row (→ pt Haverstock Hill, NW3)

Eight cottages built in the 1820s by Thomas Wheeler at the foot of the hill.

WHETSTONE

- **Whetstone Park**, WC2

An illicit speculative development in the 1630s, by William Whetstone, a tobacconist and overseer of Holborn parish in the times of Charles I and the Commonwealth. A token dated 1653 exists of 'William Whetstone at the Black Boy in Holborn'.

WHIDBORNE

- **Whidborne Street**, WC1 (← Brighton Street, 1891 ← Pindar Street)

Rev. George Ferris Whidborne, a vicar in Battersea, made land available for the building of nearby Holy Cross Church. A wealthy man, he was a nephew of John James Spencer Lucas, who made his fortune from whaling. His relationship to either Joseph LUCAS the 'tin-man', or James Lucas the plasterer, is unknown.

WHITCHER

- **Whitcher Place**† (off Rochester Mews, NW1)

Built on land leased in 1864 by John Whitcher of Camden Road, and soon occupied by the glasshouses of Whitcher & Searles' Nursery.

WHITE *

- White's Yard† (off Great Saffron Hill)

WHITE BEAR¹ PH

- **White Bear Yard**, EC1

The eponymous pub was recorded in 1746 at adjacent No.1 Eyre Street Hill.

WHITE BEAR² PH

- **White Bear Place**, NW3

Established in 1704, the Old White Bear pub at 1 Well Road closed in 2014.

WHITE HART PH

- White Hart Row (at Battle Bridge; → pt Gray's Inn Road)
- White Hart Yard† (off Brooke's Market, EC1)
- White Hart Yard† (of Liqueurpond Street)

A once ubiquitous tavern name. See also HART.

WHITE HORSE PH

- White Horse Yard† (off High Holborn, WC1)

The yard, once serving the White Horse pub at 100 High Holborn, still existed in the 1960s.

WHITE LION PH

- Great White Lion St (→ pt Mercer St, WC2)
- Little White Lion Street (ditto)

WHITEFIELD

- Whitefield Street (→ Shipton Place†, NW5)

The evangelist George Whitefield (see WHITFIELD) is said by some, on no real evidence, to have preached beneath the GOSPEL OAK tree.

WHITESTONE

- **Whitestone Lane**, NW3 (named 1949)

Adjacent to Whitestone Pond, beside which, in the bushes, is the old white milestone after which the pond was named.

WHITFIELD

- **Whitfield Street**, W1 (← Princes Street, Hertford Street, John Street & Upper John Street, 1867)
- **Whitfield Place**, W1 (← Market Street, 1885)

A misspelling of Whitefield. George Whitefield (1714-70) was an Anglican cleric who became one of the founders of Methodism and of the evangelical movement. In 1756 he opened his Tottenham Court Chapel, often inaccurately referred to as Whitefield's Tabernacle. Burned down in 1857 and rebuilt, it was later rebuilt again as the (Congregational) Whitefield Memorial Chapel, opened in 1899. The associated Whitefield's Institute was in Whitfield Street. The chapel's post-WWII incarnation is now the American International Church.

WHITTLEBURY

- Whittlebury Street† (on Euston Station site)

Demolished in 1972, Whittlebury Lodge (Northants.) was a sometime home of Charles FITZROY, the fox-hunting 3rd Baron SOUTHAMPTON² (see MELTON). 'Ranger of Whittlebury Forest' was among the hereditary titles of the Dukes of GRAFTON.

WICKLOW

- **Wicklow Street**, WC1 (← Paradise Street & George Street, 1865)

Presumably renamed after the Irish town or county.

WIDNALL *

- Widnall Place† (off Vine Street†, Hatton Wall)

WILBERFORCE

- **Wilberforce Street**, N1C

The proposed name for a new street in King's Cross Central. Mrs Wilberforce, a sweet and eccentric old widow, played by Katie Johnson, is the central character in Ealing Studios' film *The Ladykillers* (1955), a black comedy set in the King's Cross area.

WILD

- **Wild Court**, WC2
- **Wild Street**, WC2 (← Great Wild Street, 1905)
- Great Wild Street (← Old Weld Street ← Weld Street)
- Little Wild St (← New Weld Street; → Keeley Street, WC2)

From 1640 to 1675, a large house here, called Weld House, was half-occupied by the Welds, a Catholic family of Lulworth Castle, Dorset.

WILD BOAR^{PH}

- Wild Boar Alley (†→ Black Horse Yard†, High Holborn)

WILDWOOD

- **Wildwood Grove**, NW3
- **Wildwood Terrace**, NW3

The woodland called Wildwood was part of Eton College's Wylde's estate, just beyond the Hampstead-Hendon border, and possibly also extending onto the northern slopes of Hampstead Heath.

WILKIN

- **Wilkin Street**, NW5
- **Wilkin Street Mews**, NW5 (← Wilkin Mews)

Mary Jacomb (*sic*) Wilkin, of Hampstead, leased land hereabouts, and at 46 Wilkin Street ran a private high school for middle-class girls, of which she was listed as the 'directress' in 1885.

WILLES

- **Willes Road**, NW5

In the 'Crimean' area of Kentish Town (see ALMA). Lt-Gen. James Irwin Willes commanded the Royal Marines in the Crimea.

WILLIAM¹

- **William Road**, NW1 (← William Street, 1938)
- Built on the *CROWN ESTATE*. William Henry (1765-1837), 3rd son of George III, was created Duke of CLARENCE in 1789. A younger brother of George IV, he succeeded to the throne in 1830, as William IV.

WILLIAM²

- William Street (→ Gordon Street, WC1)

Possibly named after a young William Russell (1809-72), the future 8th Duke of BEDFORD¹.

WILLIAM³

- William's Mews (→ Baynes Mews, NW3)

Created in 1870 by the builder William Willett (b.1837), who built very many of the local, mostly red-brick villas. 'Willett-built' became a byword for quality. His son, William Henry Willett (1856-1915), is remembered as a promoter of daylight saving time.

WILLIAM⁴ ^U

- William Mews (→ Everton Mews, NW1)
- William Street (→ Netley Street, NW1)
- William Street (→ William Road, NW1)
- William Street (West) (→ Powlett Place, NW1)
- William Street Cottages (→ Powlett Place, NW1)
- William Terrace† (off Providence Place, NW6)

Further 'William' names, of unknown significance:

WILLIAMS *

- Williams Terrace (→ pt Hawley Road, NW1)

WILLINGHAM

- **Willingham Close**, NW5
- **Willingham Terrace**, NW5

Land at Willingham, Cambridgeshire, was owned by ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

WILLINGTON

- Willington Street† (← Wriothsley Street)

A village near CARDINGTON (Beds.) of which the Duke of BEDFORD¹ was Lord of the Manor. During its short existence, the street had two names, the second more pronounceable than the first. Running between Hampstead Road and today's Eversholt Street, the short-lived street had a bridge across the new London & Birmingham Railway, but apparently never any houses.

WILLOUGHBY¹

- **Willoughby Road**, NW3

The road followed part of the drive of Carlile House. Benjamin Edward Willoughby married Janette Ann Carlile, and it was the Willoughby family who sold the Carlile estate to the British Land Company in 1875.

WILLOUGHBY²

- **Willoughby Street**, WC1 (← Woburn St, 1912)

George Philip Willoughby (b.1840), 3rd and youngest son of the abovementioned couple, was a Clifford's Inn solicitor and JP, and also Mayor of Holborn in 1903-04.

WILLOW

- **Willow Road**, NW3 (pt ← Willow Cottages)
- Willow Walk (← Willow Terrace; → Fortess Walk, NW5)

Willow Road's willows arrived only in 1845, when Sir Thomas *MARYON WILSON* planted a large number of trees on the Heath in spite of his copyholders' protests.

WILMOT¹

- Wilmot Street (†→ The Brunswick, WC1)

John Wilmot was Vice-President of the FOUNDLING Hospital, 1791-1810.

WILMOT²

- **Wilmot Place**, NW1 (← Wilmot Cottages)

Possibly named after a builder, though most of the land here was leased to one John Darlington. Wilmot Place is intersected by Rochester Place, named after a Bishop of ROCHESTER, with which the Wilmot surname is connected, but as the family name of the C17 *Earls* of Rochester!

WILSON *

- Wilson Street (→ Coley Street, WC1)
- Wilson Court† (off Wilson Street)

WILSTED

- Wilsted Street (→ pt Ossulston Street, NW1)
- Wilsted Cottages†(off the same)
- Wilsted Court† (ditto)

Originally spelt 'Wilstead', but no connection can be traced with the Bedfordshire village of that name.

WINCHESTER¹

- **Winchester Road**, NW3
- **Winchester Way**, NW3

William Waynflete (c.1398-1486) was the first Provost of ETON College (1442-47), subsequently becoming Bishop of Winchester, and later Lord Chancellor.

WINCHESTER²

- Winchester Street† (in Agar Town)
- Winchester Terrace† (in Agar Town)

Presumably named, like some neighbouring streets, after a cathedral city.

WINCHESTER³ ^U

- Winchester Place (†→ pt Junction Road)
- Winchester Street (→ Bassett Street)

WINDMILL¹

- **Windmill Street**, W1

Built on the line of a farm track that in Tudor times led to a windmill. The mill was 'broken' in a 'great tempest' in 1601.

WINDMILL²

- Windmill Street (→ Back Hill, EC1)

A medieval windmill stood atop a small rise at the north end of Leather Lane, its site becoming known as Windmill Hill.

WINDMILL³

- **Windmill Hill**, NW3

An early-C17 print shows two windmills crowning the hill of Hampstead in this area.

WINDMILL⁴

- **Windmill Hill Lane** (→ Mill Lane, NW6)

The lane once led to the Shoot-up Hill windmill, see MILL.

WINDSOR¹

- **Windsor Road** (→ Ainger Road, NW3)

The Berkshire town lies across the River Thames from ETON.

WINDSOR²

- **Windsor Terrace** (→ Lyndhurst Terrace, NW3)

Windsor Castle was once visible from here across the as yet undeveloped Conduit Fields.

WINE

- **Wine Street** (→ pt Vine Hill, EC1)

A variant on 'Vine'.

WINSCOMBE^G

- **Winscombe Street**, N19

Named in 1865, Winscombe being a village in Somerset.

WITANHURST

- **Witanhurst Lane**, N6 (← pt Bromwich Walk)

Opposite, on the site of an earlier house called Parkfield (of 1774), is Witanhurst, a large mansion built in 1913-20 for the soap magnate Sir Arthur Crosfield. The name derives from the Old English for 'parliament' and 'wooded hill'.

WOBURN

- **Woburn Place**, WC1
- **Woburn Square**, WC1
- **Woburn Walk**, WC1 (← Woburn Buildings, 1939)
- **Upper Woburn Place**, WC1
- **Woburn Court** (→ pt Streatham Street, WC1)
- **Woburn Street** (→ Willoughby Street, WC1)

Woburn Abbey in Bedfordshire is the seat of the Duke of BEDFORD¹.

WOLCOT

- **Wolcot Street**† (← Little Clarendon Street, 1912-17; off Aldenham Street, NW1)

The satirist John Wolcot (c.1738-1819), who wrote under the pseudonym Peter Pindar, lived latterly and died almost blind, in what is now Churchway.

WOLLSTONECRAFT

- **Wollstonecraft Street**, N1C

The new street name recalls Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-97), proto-feminist and author of *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, who lived at several 'Camden' addresses. In March 1797 she married her lover, the political philosopher William Godwin. On 30 August, in the POLYGON, Somers Town, Mary gave birth to the future Mary Shelley, creator of *Frankenstein*. Contracting puerperal fever, she died a few days later and was buried in St Pancras churchyard.

WOLSEY

- **Wolsey Mews**, NW5
- **Wolsey Terrace** (→ pt Kentish Town Road, NW5)

Cardinal Thomas Wolsey (1473-1530), archbishop, statesman, adviser to Henry VIII and Lord Chancellor, founded Cardinal's College, Oxford in 1524. It was later re-founded by the King in 1546 as *CHRIST CHURCH*.

WOOD *

- **Wood Street** (→ Midhope Street, WC1)

WOODCHURCH

- **Woodchurch Road**, NW6

Woodchurch is a hamlet on the Isle of Thanet not far from QUEX Park, the POWELL-COTTON family seat.

WOODLAND^{1 R}

- **Woodland Place** (→ pt Highgate Road, NW5)

WOODLAND²

- **Woodland Walk**, NW3

The nearby nature reserve is known as Belsize Wood.

WOODSOME

- **Woodsome Road**, NW5

Woodsome (or Woodsham) Hall, a C16 country house near Huddersfield (Yorks.), was acquired by the Legge family in 1726, when George Legge, heir to the 1st Earl of DARTMOUTH, married Elizabeth, heiress to the house's previous owner, Sir John Kaye (d.1726). Woodsome became the country retreat and dower house of the Legges until they vacated it in 1910.

WOODYARD

- **Woodyard Close**, NW5

The 1960s development is on the site of the yard of timber merchant Bignell George Elliott.

WOOLF

- **Woolf Mews, WC1**

A modern development. Virginia Woolf (1882-1941), writer and one of the Bloomsbury Set, lived in nearby Tavistock Square, with her husband Leonard (1924-39).

WORCESTER

- **Worcester Mews, NW6**

The POTTERIES Estate enclave is named after Royal Worcester, believed to be the oldest or second oldest English porcelain brand.

WORDSWORTH

- **Wordsworth Place, NW5**

A new gated development. The Lakeland poet William Wordsworth (1770-1850) did lodge briefly in modern-day Camden, not here but in Somers Town!

WORONZOW

- **Woronzow Road, NW8**

On the Camden-Westminster boundary. Count Semyon Romanovich Vorontsov, or Woronzow (1744-1832), the Russian Ambassador (1784-1806), lived in Marylebone and on his death left a bequest to the poor of the parish. The commemorative plaque, unveiled in 2002 by Camden's mayor, Judy Pattison, is a gift to the borough's citizens from the Peter the Great Company of St Petersburg.

WORSLEY

- **Worsley Road (→ pt Pilgrim's Lane, NW3)**

Two Reverend Worsleys were early proprietary ministers of St John's Chapel, Downshire Hill. The renaming of the road was the result of a residents' petition.

WREN

- **Wren Street, WC1 (← Wells Street, 1937)**

Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723), anatomist, astronomer, geometer, and mathematician-physicist – and architect – was the designer of St Paul's Cathedral, and of 52 City churches, including St Andrew's Holborn (1686–87). The street faces onto St Andrew's Gardens, the latter's former burial ground.

WRIOTHESLEY

- **Wriothesley Street† (→ Willington Street; off Hampstead Road, NW1)**

The family name of the C17 Earls of SOUTHAMPTON¹ was also used as a forename by their successors, the RUSSELL¹ family, Dukes of BEDFORD¹.

WROTHAM^G

- **Wrotham Road, NW1 (pt ← Lomond St, 1886)**
- **Wrotham Villas (→ Lomond Street)**

Wrotham is a village near Sevenoaks, Kent.

WYATT^U

- **Wyatt Road (→ Roderick Road, NW3)**

WYBERT^U

- **Wybert Street, NW1 (← Little Charles St, 1876)**

Renamed at the behest of St Pancras Vestry. [?] Wybert Reeve (1831-1906) was an actor and impresario best known for his role as Count Fosco in Wilkie Collins' *The Woman in White* at the Olympic Theatre in 1871.

YORK¹

- **York Square (→ Munster Square, NW1)**

Built on the *CROWN ESTATE*. Frederick Augustus (1763-1827), 2nd son of George III and brother to the Prince REGENT, was Duke of YORK and ALBANY and known as the 'Grand Old Duke of York'. Built by John NASH, the York & Albany public house at the top of Parkway was saved from threatened demolition and, sensitively restored, is now a smart hotel-restaurant.

YORK²

- **York Rise, NW5**
- **York Way, N1 (← pt York Road, 1937)**
- **York Road (← Maiden Lane, c.1852; → York Way, Brecknock Road & Dartmouth Park Hill)**

Maiden Lane became York Road on the arrival at King's Cross of the Great Northern Railway in 1852, the city of York being the line's original destination. York Rise ran parallel to York Road when first built.

YORK³

- **York Mews, NW5**
- **York Place (→ Ossulston Place†)**
- **York Place (→ Greenland Place 1893)**
- **York Place (→ pt Kentish Town Road, NW5)**
- **York Street (→ Greenland Street 1885)**
- **York Street (→ pt Albert Street, NW1)**
- **York Buildings† (off Churchway, NW1)**
- **York Place† (in Agar Town)**
- **York Street† (off Castle/Saffron Street, EC1)**

Namings after either the Duke of York or the city.

YORKSHIRE GREY^{PH}

- **Yorkshire Grey Place, NW3**
- **Yorkshire Grey Yard† (off Eagle Street, WC1)**

The former was named in 1974 with the help of Camden History Society.