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ENGLAND'S  
G A Z E T T E E R

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# ENGLAND's GAZETTEER;

OR,

AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION  
OF ALL THE  
CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES,  
IN THE KINGDOM.

SHEWING THEIR

SITUATIONS,  
MANUFACTURES,  
TRADES,  
MARKETS,  
FAIRS,

CUSTOMS,  
PRIVILEGES,  
PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS,  
CHARITABLE AND OTHER  
FOUNDATIONS, &c. &c.

And their Distances from LONDON, &c.

With a descriptive Account of every COUNTY, their  
Boundaries, Extent, natural Produce, &c.

INCLUDING THE

CHIEF HARBOURS,  
BAYS,  
RIVERS,

CANALS,  
FORESTS,  
MINES,

HILLS,  
VALES, and  
MEDICINAL SPRINGS.

With other Curiosities both of Nature and Art:

POINTING OUT

THE CAMPS, CASTLES, AND OTHER REMAINS OF  
ROMAN, DANISH, AND SAXON ANTIQUITY.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

ANTONINUS's ITINERARY, with the Direction that the Roman Military  
Roads take thro' the Kingdom, and the Names of their Stations.

Also a copious Introduction on its ancient and modern Divisions, Rise  
and Course of its Rivers, &c. Taxes, Revenues, Trade, Militia, &c.

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BY PHILIP LUCKOMBE.

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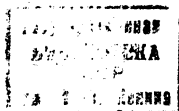
VOL. II.

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L O N D O N:

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# G A Z E T T E E R

OF

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

G A

**G**ADDESBY, *Leic.* S. W. of Melton-Mowbray.

*Gaddeſden, Great and Little, Hertf.* near Hemel-Hempstead, have Cawley-Wood and Ivingo-Hills to the N. W. Aldbury-Cliffs on the S. W. and Dunstable-Downs to the N. and have their name from their situation in the vale where the river Gade rises. Little Gaddeſden, is 3 miles N. of Hemel-Hempstead. About half a mile off, on the other side of the common that runs along by the duke of Bridgewater's park, there is a noble prospect into 3 counties which is most beautifully diversified with woods, cliffs, rivers, and land both arable and pasture.

*Gadeby, Leic.* S. E. of Bosworth.

*Gad's - Hill, Kent,* between Chaulk-street and Rochester.

*Gaines, Essex,* S. of Upminster.

*Gaines-Park, Essex,* E. of Copt-Hall.

*Gainsfed, York.* E. Riding, N. of Headon.

*Gaiton in the Marsh, Linc.* S. E. of Louth.

*Gaiton in the Woud, Linc.* S. W. of Louth.

*Galbey, Leic.* S. of Billeſdon.

*Gales, York.* N. Riding, W. of Ravenworth-Castle.

*Gallare, Hampſhire,* near Andover.

*Galmeton, Devon.* not far from Dartmouth.

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*Galton, Dorset.* 1 mile from Ower Moigne, in which parish it is.

*Galtres-Forest, York.* N. Riding, on the S. side of Gilling-Castle, extended formerly to the very walls of York city, and was famous for an annual horse-race, where the prize for the winning horse was a little golden bell.

*Gambley, Cumb.* N. E. of Kirk-Oswald.

*Gambley, Cumb.* in the parish of Aketon.

*Gamlingay, Camb.* 15 miles from Cambridge, is a pretty large village, near Caxton, Biggleswade, and E. Hatley, and in the road from Cambridge to Oxford. Here is a charity-school supported by the subscriptions of the neighbouring gentry, and an old hospital. Sir William Purchase, lord-mayor of London, in 1497, was born in this village. He was the person who converted Moor-fields into fine pleasant walks, which, before that time, was almost impassable, being several months in the year overflowed with water.

*Gamſton, Nott.* in the parish of Bridgford, and near Adbolton.

*Gamſton, Nott.* on the Idle, to the N. W. of Tuxford.

**GAINESBOROUGH, or GAINSBOROUGH, Linc.** 150 miles from London, is a well-built town of good trade, upon the Trent, which brings

B.

up ships of good burden with the tide, though it is near 40 miles from the Humber by water, and 'tis reckoned the most flourishing town in the county. The foundation of a stone bridge, over the Trent, was laid in October 1787. Its church being ruinous, was, by act of parliament in 1735, pulled down and rebuilt. Here are several meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters, with a large fine place for a market, which is on Tuesday, and its fairs are Easter-Tuesday and October 20. The N. marsh in its neighbourhood is noted for horse-races. The Danes who invaded the kingdom brought their ships up to this place. It was here that Sweno the Dane was murdered, by one of the English, who was never discovered.

*Ganford, Durham*, near Barnard-Castle, to which it is the mother-church, stands near the influx of a small river into the Tees, and is an ancient manor, with a large territory.

*Gannow, Worcst.* joining to Frankley, N. of Broomsgrove, where three springs rise, that by taking opposite courses, empty themselves into the Trent, and thence into the German ocean; and others that empty themselves into the Severn, and thence into the British Channel. Here is also a petrifying spring.

*Ganton, York.* E. Riding, near Scarborough.

*Garbisthorpe, Norfolk*, N. E. of Downham.

*Garboldisham, Norfolk*, near Kenninghall, and on the N. W. side of Difs.

*Garventon, Leic.* near Loughborough.

*Gargill, Cumberland*. S. of Alston-Moor.

**GARGRAVE**, *York*, W. Riding, a pretty pleasant town near Winterburn, between Settle and Skipton in Craven, divided by the river Aire, which abounds with fish, "and has "such a winding course, (says "Camden) through the Ings between this and Skipton, and

"sports so in meanders from its "very source, as if it was undetermined almost whether to run to "the sea, or back to its fountain; "for I was forced to cross it, in my "direct road, no less than seven "times in half an hour." This place is the yearly rendezvous of the gentlemen of Yorkshire and the adjacent counties for the hunting season. Fair December 11.

*Garlyne, Cornwall*, E. of Market Jew.

*Garmanfway, Durham*, 5 miles from Durham, is the place from whence the Danish king Canute went barefoot to visit St. Cuthbert's tomb in that city.

*Garmsey, Hunt.* S. W. of Upwood.

*Garnard, Isle of Wight*, in W. Medina.

*Garnborough, Bucks*, S. W. of Winslow.

*Garndes, Essex*, S. of Dunmow.

*Garner*, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Wye above Whitchurch.

*Garran*, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Wye at Llangarran.

*Garret, Lanc.* near Manchester.

*Garret-Lee, Northumb.* S. E. of Rothbury.

*Garret's-Green, Surry*, in the parish of Wandsworth.

*Garfull, Staff.* in the manor of Milwich.

*Garston, Wilts*, near Malmesbury, in Highworth road.

*Garstington, Oxford*. between Oxford and Wheatley.

*Garstall, York*, W. Riding, between Dent and the river Rother.

**GARSTANG**, *Lanc.* 223 miles from London, in the post road, between Preston and Lancaster. It is a large populous town, near a mile in length, but built in a very irregular manner, with dirty streets, and very indifferent houses. The church is a stately gothic structure. Has a market on Thursday, and fairs Holy-Thursday, July 21, December 3, By the late inland navigation, it

has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

*Garston, Herf.* in the parish of Watford.

*Garston, Lanc.* a chapel in the parish of Childwall.

*Garston, Staff.* N. E. of Cheadle.

*Garston-East, Berks.* near Hungerford. The manor was held in the reign of Edward III. by the service of finding a knight armed with plate armour in the king's army, when it should be in the territory of Kidwelly in Wales.

*Gartham, York,* E. Riding, N. E. of Headon.

*Garthorp, Leic.* E. of Melton-Mowbray.

*Garthorp, Linc.* in the Parish of Laddington and manor of Crowle, on the Bank of the Dun.

*Garton, York,* E. Riding, N. W. of Hunanby.

*Garton, York,* E. Riding, in Holdernels.

*Garveston, Norfolk,* between Hingham and Dereham.

*Garway, Heref.* on the Munno, N. W. of Monmouth.

*Garwinton, Kent,* in the parish of Beaksbourn.

*Gasson, Surry,* in the parish of Blechingley, at the source of the Medway.

*Gasthorp, Norfolk,* S. W. of East-Harling.

*Gastwood, Lanc.* 4 miles from Wigan.

*Gatcomb, Glouc.* on the Severn, below Newnham, near Awre.

*Gatcomb, Isle of Wight,* near Carebrook, has a charity-school.

*Gate, Suffex,* W. of Rye.

*Gateburton, Linc.* between Lincoln and Gainsborough.

*Gatecomb, Devon,* near Totness.

*Gatehampton, Oxford.* on the

Thames, between Whitechurch and Goring.

*Gatehelmsley, York,* N. Riding, below Stanford-Bridge, over the Derwent.

*Gateley, Norf.* between Dereham and Fakenham.

*Gatmerston, Dorset.* near E. Lulworth.

*Gatenby, York,* N. Riding, on the Swale, S. E. of Bedal.

*Gatesend, Norf.* S. E. of Bagthorp.

*Gateshead, Durham,* is, as it were the suburb of Newcastle, though it lies in another county, being divided by the River Tyne; over which there is a fine stone bridge, with an iron-gate in the middle, having the arms of Durham on one side, and those of Newcastle on the other, which is the boundary between the Bishoprick and Northumberland. The church is a fine handsome building, with a lofty handsome tower, seen at a great distance; and in the church-yard are several ancient monuments. There are few traces left of its ancient monastery, except a stone gateway, or rather a modern erection. The house covered two acres and a half of land. The chapel has a handsome West end, but the inside remarkably plain, which the blinded zeal of a misguided mob destroyed by fire in 1745, because it was then used as a Catholic chapel. Here live the coal-pit men.

*Gateshill, Surry,* a tything of Godalming.

*Gatewick, York,* E. Riding, in Holdernels.

*Gaton, Camb.* N. W. of Cambridge.

*Gatre, York,* W. Riding, S. W. of Wheatley.

*Gattacre, Salop,* to the S. E. of Bridgenorth.

*Gatten, Salop,* N. W. of Ratlinghope.

\* *GATTON, Surry,* 19 miles from London, under the side of a hill going to Reygate, is supposed to have been known to the Romans,

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by reason of their coins and other antiquities that have been found here; and where the manor-house stands, it is said there was once a castle. 'Tis a borough by prescription; has sent members to parliament ever since the 29th of Henry VI. and was formerly a large town, but is now a mean village, with a small church and without either fair or market. The members are returned by its constable, who is annually chosen at the lord of the manor's court. The register of this parish begins *anno* 1599. The river Mole rises in this parish, which is also noted for a quarry of white freestone, which is soft, and endures the fire admirably well in winter, but neither sun, nor air. 'Tis much used by chymists, bakers, glass-houses, &c.

*Gatwick, Suffex*, near Stening.

*Gaughay, York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Rippon.

*Gaunt's Urcot, Glouc.* in the hundred of Thornbury, now belonging to the Blue-coat Hospital in Bristol. Here are the ruins of a chapel, surrounded by a moat, and not far from it was an abbey dedicated to Saint within.

*Gaithorpe, York*, N. Riding, W. of New-Malton.

*Gaithorpe, York*, W. Riding, near Bingley.

*Gaithorpe-Hall, York*, W. Riding, in the parish of Harwood, midway between Leeds and Knaresborough.

*Gawcot, Bucks*, in the parish of Buckingham.

*Gawferworth-Hall, Cheshire*, near Macclesfield.

*Gawthorpe-Hall, Lanc.* near Colney.

*Gaynford, Durham*, on the Tees, 3 miles E. of Barnard's-Castle; of which it is the mother-church.

*Gaynton, Devon*, S. W. of Torbay.

*Gayley, Suffolk*, E. of Newmarket, has a charity-school.

*Gaytesford, Nottingham*, a hamlet of Workop.

*Gaytesforth, York*, W. Riding, between Snath and Sherborn.

## G E

*Gayton, Cheshire*, on the Dee, W. of Raby.

*Gayton, Norf.* N. W. of Castle-Acre.

*Gayton, Northamp.* by Northampton.

*Gayton, Staff.* near Milwich.

*Gaytonhorpe, Norf.* N. of Gayton.

*GAYWOOD, Norf.* by Lynn, where is the bishop of Norwich's palace; has fairs June 11, Oct. 6.

*Gearbys, Great, Effex*, near Ilford and Wansted.

*Gedding, Suff.* S. W. of Wulpet.

*Geddington, Northump.* 1 mile from Boughton, and to the N. E. of Rushton and Newton, had anciently a royal castle; and a stone cross, thirty feet high, was erected here in honour of queen Eleanor, wife to king Edward I. and here is a charity-school.

*Gedling, Nott.* near Nottingham, in the road to Mansfield.

*Gedston, Rutl.* on the Chater, N. W. of Collyweston.

*Gedney, Linc.* near Fleet and Tid-St.-Mary's. The parsonage here is a donative, and the vicar has the cure of souls, with 400l. a-year.

*Gedney, Som.* with its moor, near Glastonbury and Wells, was, they say, given to Joseph of Arimathea, when he built Glastonbury-Abbey.

*Geist, Norf.* S. W. of Twiford and Foulsham.

*Geistwick, Norf.* W. of Caiston.

*Geldston, Norf.* on the Waveney, S. E. of Seching.

*Geldston, Hertf.* near Hunston and Sawbridgworth.

*Geldston, Linc.* N. of Grantham.

*Gekkerag, Northumb.* between Tindale and Cumberland.

*Gelt*, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Irthing below Haton.

*Gembling, York*, E. Riding, N. W. of Hornsey.

*Gennis, Cornwall*, on the coast, N. E. of Boscastle.

*Gentlesball, Staff.* on the W. side of Litchfield.

*St. George, Som.* near Bristol.  
*Georgetown, Devon.* on the coast,  
 S. W. of Ilfracomb.

*St. George's-Channel*, the sea between England and Ireland.

*St. George's Fields, Surry*, a large space between Lambeth and Southwark, where there have been found many Roman coins, chequered pavements, and bricks; it being the centre of three Roman ways. This spot has lately been greatly improved by several public buildings being erected on it, such as the King's-Bench Prison, &c. and turnpike roads made, and streets built in every direction, across it, the principal of which leads to Blackfriars Bridge, near which stands the new Magdalen Hospital, erected 1772, the Albion mills, Parkinson's Museum, &c. In the centre of the roads is a stately obelisk.

*St. George's, Glou.* 30 miles from Gloucester, and 1 mile from Lawford's-Gate, in the city of Bristol. On a hill within a few yards of the turnpike-gate, leading down to Crèw's-hole, there is a small dwelling-house, which was a Romish chapel, dedicated to St. Anthony, and it retains the name of St. Anthony's chapel to this day. Here are two copper works, and a glass-house for the manufacture of bottles. The church was built in 1752; it is a very neat though plain building, 70 feet long and 60 broad, consisting of a nave and two aisles, supported by two rows of handsome freestone pillars, the chancel is very small, at the west end is a large square tower 72 feet high.

*St. George's-Hill, Surry*, N. W. of Esher.

*St. George's-Island, Cornwall*, opposite to E. and W. Loe.

\* *St. GERMAN's Cornwall*, 223 miles from London, between Saltash and Leskard, on the little river Liver abounding with oysters. Though once a bishop's see, removed hither from Bôdmin, and from hence to Crediton, and thence to Exeter, it is now a decayed village; yet it has,

ever since the 5th of queen Elizabeth sent two members to parliament, has a market, though a small one, on Friday, and fairs May 28, and August 1. The chief magistrate, who is called the mayor, or portreeve, is bailiff also of the borough, and may make any house in it the prison of the person whom he arrests. He is chosen about Michaelmas, at the court-feet of the lord of the manor, by a jury impanelled for the purpose. The ruins of the episcopal palace are yet visible, at a farmhouse at Cluttenbeck, 1 mile and a half from the town, and in the church, which is large and handsome, there are still an episcopal chair (which is for the bishop of Exeter's suffragan) and the stalls of the prebends. The parish, which is the largest in Cornwall, is 20 miles in compass, including no less than 17 villages, and it is supposed to have more gentlemen's seats and lordships than any other parish in England. Here was formerly a priory at a place fronting the river, now called Port-Elliott. Here is a public school. The rectory of its church is held by lease for 21 years, of the dean and chapter of Windsor. The members of parliament are chosen by all the householders who have lived a year within the borough, which contains about 60 houses near the church, the rest of the parish being without the borough. The town stands on a rising ground, in the form of an amphitheatre; but the houses are meanly built and irregular, as is the rock which is their basis.

*St. German's, Norf.* has a bridge over the Ouse, S. W. of Lynn.

*Germanswick, Devon.* N. W. of Okehampton.

*Germor, Cornwall*, between Helston and Marazion.

*Gernsbull, Dorset.* in the parish of Whitchurch.

*Gerrans, Cornwall*, on the coast near Gwyndrayth-Bay.

*Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.* near Chalfont, between Uxbridge and Amerham. Here is a charity-



school, where 20 boys and 15 girls are taught and clothed, and 2 of the children put out apprentices every year.

*Gerringham, Linc.* S. of Kirton in Lindsey.

*Gervase-Abbey, York*, N. Riding, near Middleham.

*Gesting, Sussex*, S. W. of Winchelsea.

*Gestingthorp, Essex*, near Sudbury, in Suffolk.

*Gewendale, York*, W. Riding, near Rippon.

*Geydon, Warw.* N. E. of Kingston.

*Gharburton, Northumb.* a member of the manor of Hertelshew.

*Gibbon-Marsh, Bucks*, near Ailsebury.

*Gibside, Durham*, S. W. of Ravensworth-castle.

*Gibsmere, Nott.* a hamlet of Southwell.

*Gidding - Magna, Hunt.* N. of Winwick.

*Gidding - Parva, Hunt.* N. of Winwick.

*Gidding - Steeple, Hunt.* N. of Winwick.

*Giddy-Hall, Essex*, at the farther end of Rumbord, 13 miles from London. On the site of it once stood an ancient mansion, in which resided Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to king Edward VI. and whose daughters have been celebrated as great literary characters. The present seat, which is a square building of brick and stone, was erected by Sir John Eyles, lord-mayor of London. It has been lately raised, as well as repaired and considerably improved, the grounds by extensive plantations, and by a fine piece of water, which the great road crosses over an elegant bridge of three elliptic arches, designed by Mr. Wyatt, from whose plan has also been erected a Grecian temple for a cold bath, which strikes every judicious observer with a pleasing sense of correct and elegant simplicity.

*Gidley, Devon*, near Dartmore-Forest.

*Giffard Herif.* near Sawbridgeworth.

*Giffen*, or *Guffen*, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Conway near Aberconway.

*Gifford's-Hall, Suffolk*, in the parish of Stoke by Neyland.

*Gigging, Herif.* S. of Barkway, on the same river.

*Giggleswick, York*, W. Riding, half a mile from Settle, stands on the river Ribble; where, at the foot of a mountain, is a spring, the most noted in England for ebbing and flowing sometimes thrice in an hour, and the water subsides 3 quarters of a yard at the reflux, though the sea is 30 miles off. At this town is an eminent free grammar-school; and in the neighbourhood are dug up flags, slate, and stone, with a good limekiln.

*Giffone, Northum.* between Framlington and Anbell.

*Gilberdike, York*, E. Riding, between Sandholm and the Humber.

*Gilcroft, Cumb.* S. W. of Jerbye.

*Gildable, Surry*, in the parish of Limpsfield.

*Gildable, Kent*, in the Isle of Thanet.

*St. Giles-in-the-Heath, Devon.* has the Tamer on the W. and a little brook on the E. called Cary; but lies in a barren soil, to the N. E. of Launceston.

*GILES-HILL, Hamp.* near Winton, has a fair on Sept. 12.

*Gilkirk, York*, W. Riding, between the Martons and Pinnow-hill.

*Gill, York*, W. Riding, in the parish of Bolton, near Bowland.

*Gilleit, Cornwall*, among the hills S. E. of Bottreaux-Castle.

*Gilling, York*, N. Riding, near Richmond, had a castle. It gives name to the hundreds of Gilling E. and W. and had formerly a monastery.

*Gilling-Forest, York*, N. Riding, between Ravensworth and Barnard-Castle.

*GILLINGHAM, Dorset.* on the

Stour, near the forest of its own name; where, *anno* 1016, king Edmund Ironside vanquished the Danes; has a fair on Trinity Monday, and September 1. It is one of the largest parishes in the county, being 41 miles in circuit, containing 64,000 acres. It lies on the borders of Wilts and Somerset, 4 miles N. W. of Shaftsbury. It has a manufacture of linen, but the chief produce is grazing and the dairies. Near it are the traces of an ancient residence of Norman or Saxon Kings, 320 feet long, and 240 broad, surrounded by a rampart of earth. Henry I. resided here, and king John repaired it at the expence of the county. Edward I. spent his Christmas here 1270; but the whole of its materials are removed and the foundation of the house only can be traced, which was in the form of the letter L, in length 180 feet, by 80 broad, and the foot of the letter 48 by 40. The area of the house containing 168,000 square feet. It stood half a mile from the church, on the road to Shafton, encompassed by a mote, now dry, in some places 9 feet deep and 20 broad. The Rampart appears to have been 30 feet thick. Here is a free school, a large old building, and a workhouse, as well as two stone bridges. In 1694 it received damage of near 4,000l by a fire. Near it is Gillingham Forest, four miles long and one mile broad. The church is a large ancient fabrick.

GILLINGHAM, *Kent*, 3 miles below Chatham, and on the same side of the Medway. Part of Chatham-Dock is in this parish, and here is a castle well furnished with guns, that commands the river, there being no less than 170 embrasures for cannon; which would stop the progress of any enemy that should happen to make way by Sheerness-Fort, before they could reach Chatham. Here are also copperas works. At this place 600 Norman gentlemen, who came over in the retinue of the two princes Alfred and Edward, were all barbarously murdered by earl Godwin.

It was in remote times the property of the archbishop of Canterbury, who had here an elegant palace, the old hall of which is now converted to a barn, is built principally of flint. but the windows filled up with brick. Near it are the remains of the Chapel, &c. and a great part of the whole of its original outer walls may be traced.

*Gillingham, All-Saints and St. Mary's, Norf.* lie near the bridge over the Waveny to Beckles.

*Gilliland, Cumb.* on the N. side of the county between the rivers Kirkfop and Whit-Leven. 'Tis a tract much embarrassed with brooks, here called Gilles. The Picts-wall runs through part of it, from Carlisle to the E.

*Gilmanby, York, N. Riding, S. W.* of Barnard-castle.

*Gilmore, York, N. Riding. N. E.* of Kirkby-Moorfield.

*Gilmorton, Leic.* near Lutterworth.

*Gilshauglin, Westm.* 4 or 5 miles N. W. of Appleby.

*Gimefgraves, Norfolk*, a hill near Brandon-Ferry, has the marks of old fortifications.

*Gimingham, Norf.* on the N. E. side of Birmingham, not far from the sea-coast. 'Tis remarked by Sir Henry Spelman, that in this place, the ancient custom of tenure in foccage is still kept up, the tenant paying his rent not in money, but in so many days' work, or in necessities for food and raiment; a custom much practised by the Gauls on this side of the Alps, and which was first abolished in this kingdom, by Henry II.

*Ginge, East and West, Berks,* 3 miles from Wantage.

*Gingrave, Essex, S. W.* of Billelicay.

*Ginns, Hampshire*, in the New-Forest.

*Gipping*, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the Orwell below Stow.

*Gipping, Suffolk, S. W.* of Mendlesham.

*Gipton, York, W. Riding*, not far from Hawksworth. Here is a curious cold spring, which is frequented by persons of quality, and accommodated with convenient apartments to sweat in after bathing. The place was fitted up for this use in 1681.

*Girch*, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea against Carodinhill-Rock.

*Girling, Northumb.* part of the manor of Warkworth.

*Girsey, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Yarum.*

*Girlington, York, W. Riding, N. E. of Settle.*

*Girtford, Bedf.* in Sandby parish near Biggleswade.

*Girton, Camb.* 2 miles N. W. of Cambridge.

*Girton, Nott.* a village belonging to Newark.

*GISBORN, York, W. Riding*, on the borders of Lancashire, on the river Ribble, 220 miles from London. The market is on Monday, with 6 fairs, viz. on Easter Monday, the Monday fortnight after Easter, the Monday before Whitsunday, Saturday in the same week, the Monday five weeks after Whitsunday, and September 19.

*GISBOROUGH, York, N. Riding*, in Cleveland, and the road from Whitby to Durham, 224 miles from London, and 4 miles from the mouth of the Tees, where is a bay and harbour for ships. It had formerly an abbey, which was once the common burial-place of the nobility of these parts, and its church by the ruins seems to have been equal to the best cathedrals in England. The soil, besides its fertility in pasture and a constant verdure adorned with plenty of field-flowers almost all the year, has earths of sundry colours, some iron, and mines of alum, which were first discovered in the reign of king James I. and have been since very much improved. Sir Paul Pindar who first farmed them, paid rents to the king, 12,500l. to the Earl of Musgrave 1640l. and to Sir William Penniman, 600l. and had moreover 800 men, by sea

and land in constant pay; yet he was a considerable gainer, because there was then scarce any other to be had, and the price was 26l. a ton; but now there are divers other alum-works in this county, which have taken a great part of the trade from hence; so that the works here have for some years lain neglected. Here is a market on Monday, and fairs third Monday after Apr. 11. Whitsun-Monday, Aug. 26. Sept. 19, and the first Mond. after Nov. 11.

*Gissam, Suff. S. W. of Lestoff.*

*Gisle, York, W. Riding, S. of Otley.*

*Gissingham, Suff. S. of Buddefdale.*

*GISSING, Norf.* has a fair July 15.

*Gitting-Nesher, Gloc. S. E. of Winchcomb.*

*Gitting-Temple, Gloc. N. E. of Winchcomb.*

*Gittisham, Devon.* near Honiton.

*Gladmore, Hertf.* near Hadley.

*Glaisdon, Rutl.* near Bisbrook.

*Glamford, Norf.* S. W. of Clay.

*GLAMORGANSHIRE, S. Wales*, derived its name from a contraction of the Welsh words Gwlad Morgan, or the county of Morgan, and is supposed to have been thus called from a prince of this part of the country, said to have been killed 800 years before the birth of our Saviour; but some other writers derive the name from the word Mor, which, in the British tongue, signifies the sea, this being a maritime county. It is bounded on the south, and part of the west, by Bristol channel; on the north-west by Caermarthenshire; on the north by Brecknockshire; and on the east by Monmouthshire: it extends 48 miles in length from east to west, 27 in breadth from north to south, and 116 in circumference. It is divided into ten hundreds, in which are one city, 7 market-towns, 118 parishes, about 10,000 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants. It is in the diocese of Llandaff. This county, in the time of the Romans, was part of

the district inhabited by the Silures, and had several Roman stations. Thus Boverton, a few miles to the south of Cowbridge, is supposed to be the Bovium of Antoninus; Neath to be his Nidum, and Loghor, to the west of Swansea, to be his Leucarum. The principal rivers of this county are the Rhymny, the Taff, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Cledaugh, and the Tawe. The air, in the south part, towards the sea, is temperate and healthful; but the northern part, which is mountainous, is cold and piercing, full of thick woods, extremely barren, and thin of inhabitants; but the mountains serve to feed herds of cattle, and send forth streams, which add greatly to the fertility of the other parts of the county. Indeed, between the mountains, there are some fertile valleys, which afford good pasture; for the level part being more capable of cultivation, produces remarkably sweet grass, and pretty large crops of corn. The mountains yield coal and lead-ore; and the south part is so remarkably fertile, pleasant, and populous, that it is generally stiled the garden of Wales; but has no manufacture.

*GLANFORD-BRIDGE, Linc.* 153 miles from London, has a bridge over the river Ankam, and a market on Thursday.

*Glanbifs, Northumb.* S. W. of Alnewick.

*Glanton, Northumb.* N. W. of Alnewick, where is a mount of a conic form. Near it several stone chests, containing Urns were lately discovered, containing ashes and burnt bones, and not far from it a celt. These sepultures are of the remotest antiquity.

*Glappow, York, N. Riding,* in Cleveland.

*Glapporn, Northamp.* near King's Cliff.

*Glaptin, Noit.* a hamlet of Clifton.

*Glappwell, Derby.* near Bolsover.

*Glareisdale-Chapel, York, N. Riding,* S. W. of Whitby.

*Glasfote, Warw.* on the S. side of the river Anker, opposite to Tamworth.

*Glase-House, Suff.* between Rudgwick and Plaistow-Chapel.

*Glasen, Dorset.* on the borders of Somersetshire, near Yetminster.

*Glason, Cumb.* in the parish of Boulnefs.

*Glasen, or Glasston-Castle, Lanc.* to the S. E. of Dalton, is situate in a fertile vale among rich meadows, and sheltered from the raw sea breezes by fruitful Hills.

*Glassenbury, Kent,* in the parish of Cranbrook.

*Glassenbye, Cumb.* near Kirk-Oswald.

**GLASTONBURY, Som.** 126 miles from London, is in a manner encompassed with rivers, and was of old called the isle of Avalon. By the ruins, here appears to have been the most magnificent abbey in the world, and the abbot lived in almost as much state as the royal donors, with an income of 40,000l. a year; and a vast tract of rich land, which he could see from the Tor in his own possession, exclusive of 7 deer parks, belongs to his abbey, which is walled round, a mile in compass, and was rated in the king's book, at 700l. a year more than the archbishop of Canterbury, and 2000l. a year more than the bishoprick of Durham. The abbot had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament. There were 61 abbots who governed it successively, for near 600 years; and had such power, by a grant from king Canute the Dane, that without their leave, no person whatever, not even a bishop or prince durst set a foot in the isle of Avalon. Richard Whiting, who was the last abbot, for refusing to surrender his abbey to king Henry VIII. &c. was condemned at Wells, and carried, with two of his monks, on a hurdle to the Tor, where he was hanged in his pontificalibus on St. Michael's-Tower; his head set on the gate of his abbey, and his quarters disposed of at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester. This

Tor, so called from the tower which stands on it, is a hill so high, that it is an excellent sea-mark. Edgar and many other Saxon kings were interred in its abbey-church, as was also, in Mr. Camden's opinion, king Arthur. Every cottage here has part of a pillar, a door, or a window of this fabric; of which there still remain the ruins of the choir, the middle tower and chapels. There is nothing left entire of the abbot's lodge, but the kitchen, which was built by one of the abbots of stone, without any combustible material. The walls that remain of the abbey are overgrown with ivy, and the aspect of the whole is both melancholy and venerable. Here are two parish churches. This town while under the protection of its abbots, was a parliamentary borough, but it lost that and its privilege of a corporation, the latter of which was, however, restored by queen Anne, who granted it a new charter for a mayor and burgesses. The only manufactory here is stockings, but the chief support of the place is the resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey. The George inn here was formerly called the Abbot's inn; because it was a receptacle for the strollers that came in pilgrimage to the abbey. The market here is on Tuesday, and the fair on Sept. 8. At a little distance from the old church and facing the monk's church-yard, are two remarkable pyramids, with inscriptions, that are in characters unintelligible, and an image in bishop's vestments.

*Glatendon, Northumb.* in the barony of Wark.

*Glatting, Suff.* N. W. of Midhurst.

*Glatten, Hunt.* N. W. of the Saltrys, has a charity-school.

*Glaysley, Salop.* near Chelmarsh, on a river that runs to the Severn.

*Gleaston, Lanc.* near Dalton, here are the ruins of an ancient castle, built soon after the conquest, and from what remains, it appears to have been a place of great strength.

*Gledles, Derby.* in Scarfsdale.  
*Gledles, York,* W. Riding, S. E. of Sheffield.

*Gledthorp-Grange, Nott.* on the N. W. side of Edwinstow.

*Glenham, Great and Little, Suffolk,* near Framlingham.

GLEMSFORD, *Suffolk,* between Clare and Lenham, has two charity-schools, fair June 24.

*Glencowen,* a river in Cumberland, which runs into Ulles-Water on the south.

*Glendale, Northumb.* the N. W. part of the county, through which the Glen runs into the Till.

*Glendon, Northamp.* near Rothwell.

*Glenfield, Leic.* on the N. W. side of Leicester.

*Glenkroden,* a river in Cumberland, which runs into Ulles-Water.

*Glenn-Magna, Leic.* on the S. E. side of Leicester.

*Glenn-Parva, Leic.* on the S. E. side of Leicester.

*Glenham, Linc.* on the W. side of Market Raslin.

*Glentworth, Linc.* S. W. of Glentham, has a charity-school.

*Glewston, Heref.* on the Garra, S. W. of Roffe.

*Glimpton, Oxf.* N. of Woodstock.

*Glinton, Northamp.* near Peterborough.

*Gliffet All Saints, Dorset,* near Cranborn-Chace.

*Gliffet St. Michael, Dorsetsh.* near Cranborn-Chace.

*Gliffet Middle, Dorset.* near Cranborn-Castle.

\* GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 63 miles in length, and 47 in breadth; and is bounded on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; on the N. by Worcestershire; on the E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; on the S. by Wiltshire; and W. by Somersetshire. It contains 1,100,000 acres, 26,760 houses, 162,560 inhabitants, 290 parishes, 140 are impropriations, 1229 villages, 2 cities, and 28 market-

towns. It sends only 8 members to parliament, 6 for three towns, viz. Gloucester, Tewkesbury and Cirencester; and 2 for the county. Its manufactures are woollen cloths of various kinds, men's hats, leather, pens, paper, bar-iron, edge-tools, nails, wire, tinned-plates, brass, &c. and of the principal articles of commerce of the county, it exports cheese 8000 tons; bacon, grain, cyder 5000l. worth, perry, fish, 4000l. worth, &c. The air is generally good, and the soil extremely fruitful. Cotswold hills 450 yards above the Severn, are noted for feeding many flocks of sheep; and the rich vale of Evesham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The forest of Dean lies westward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron-mines have consumed the greatest part. It contains 23521 acres, besides 20000 more, all of which are extra parochial. The rivers of most note are, the Severn, which has not a lock upon it from its top of the navigation to the bottom, and frequently has overflowed its banks, and occasioned much damage. The Wye and Severn meet, where the highest tides rise 60 feet; the Isis, the Churn, the Colne, the Lethe, the Windrush, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avons, the Swillate, the Caron, and the Stour. A navigable canal is made from Stroud to Framilode, forming a junction between the Severn and Thames. Its chalybeat springs are: St. Anthony's Well, in Abbenhall Parish, at Barrow and Maredon, in Bodington parish; at Ash-Church, near Tewkesbury; at Dumbleton, near Winchcomb; at Easington, near Dursley, and at Cheltenham. Its ancient fortifications attributed to the Romans, Saxons, or Danes, are at Abston and Wick; and at Dointon, Dixon, Addlethorp, Knole, Over, Upton, Hanham, Bodington, and Bourton on the Water.

\* *GLOUCESTER*, *Gloc.* 101 miles from London, 36 from Bristol, 25 from Worcester, 32 from Hereford, and 26 from Monmouth, stands on a pleasant hill, with houses on

every descent, and is a clean well-built city with the Severn on one side, a branch of which brings up ships to it. 'Tis beautified with a cathedral, besides 5 parish churches, and is exceedingly well provided with hospitals, particularly an infirmary, after the manner of those at London, Winchester, Bath, &c. A county infirmary was begun in 1756, in Southgate-street, cost 6,000l. and has a fund of 12,000l. at interest. This was one of the 28 cities built by the Britons before the arrival of the Romans. By the Romans it was made one of their colonies, and in the eighth century it was esteemed one of the noblest cities in the kingdom. It has suffered considerably by fire at different periods. From the middle of the city where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds to the beauty of the place. Forging of iron seems to have been its manufactory so early as the time of William the Conqueror. King Henry VIII. made it the see of a bishop, with a dean and 6 prebends. Its castle, which was erected in the time of William the Conqueror is very much decayed; part of it is leased out by the crown, and the rest serves for a prison, one of the best in England. In its cathedral, which is an ancient, but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, reckoned one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England, are the tombs of Robert, duke of Normandy, son to William the Conqueror, and of Edward II. and there is a whispering place like to that of St. Paul's at London. In the chapter-house Strongbow lies, who conquered Ireland. There are 12 chapels in it, with the arms and monuments of many great persons. Edward the Confessor held a great assembly of his nobles in that part of the monastery, now called the Long-workhouse. King John made it a borough to be governed by tw bailiffs. Henry III. who was crowned here, made it a corporation. By

its present charter from Charles II. it is governed by a steward, who is generally a nobleman, a mayor, recorder, 12 alderman, out of whom the mayor is chosen, a town-clerk, 2 sheriffs, chosen yearly out of 26 common councilmen, a sword bearer, and 4 serjeants at mace. Here are 12 incorporated trading companies, whose masters attend the mayor on all public occasions, &c. Here is a good stone-bridge over the river Severn, with a quay, wharf, and custom house; but most of its business is engrossed by Bristol. King Edward I. held a parliament here in 1272, wherein some good laws were made, now called, the Statutes of Gloucester; he erected a gate on the S. side of the abbey, still called by his name, tho' almost demolished in the civil wars. King Richard II. also held a parliament here: and King Richard III. in consideration of his having (before his accession to the crown) borne the title of duke of Gloucester, added the two adjacent hundreds of Duddeston and King's-Barton to it, gave it his sword and cap of maintenance, and made it a county of itself, by the name of the county of the city of Gloucester. But after the restoration the hundreds were taken away by act of parliament, and the walls pulled down; because the city shut the gates against Charles I. when he besieged it in 1643, by which, though the siege was raised by the earl of Essex, it had suffered 20,000l. damage, having 241 houses destroyed, which reduced it so much that it has scarce recovered its former size and grandeur. Before that time it had 11 parish churches, but 6 of them were then demolished. Here are abundance of crosses, and statues of our kings, some of whom kept their Christmas here, several market-houses supported with pillars, and large remains of monasteries, which were once so numerous, that it gave occasion to the monkish proverb, *As sure as God is in Gloucester*. Here is a barley market, and a hall for the assizes, called the Booth-Hall. Its

chief manufacture is pins. In this branch it is astonishing the number of people who are employed, there being at least fourteen or fifteen different processes. Under the bridge is a water engine to supply the town, and it is served with it also from Robin Hood's Well, to which is a fine walk from the city. Camden says, that the famous Roman way, called Ermin-Street, which begins at St. David's in Pembrokeshire, and reaches to Southampton, passes through this city. Sudmead in the neighbourhood is noted for horse-races. The markets here are on Wednesday and Sunday, and fairs April 5, July 5, September 28, and Nov. 28, the latter chiefly for fat hogs. Here is a charity-school for above 80 children, of whom above 70 are also clothed; and a well endowed Blue Coat-school.

*Gloucester, Northumb.* on the coast near Anbell.

*Glossop, Derby*, in the High-Peak.

*Glossop, Leic.* S. of Hallaton.

*Glusburne, York*, W. Riding, S. of Skipton.

*Gluvius, Cornwall*, near Penryn, a chapel to Budock.

*Glyford, Cornw.* S. E. of Bodmin.

*Glyman, Corn.* near Columb-Magna.

*Glyne, Suff.* S. of Lewes.

*Glyneburn, Suffex*, near Lewes.

*Gnarmack, Corn.* N. W. of Truro.

*Gnostall, Staff.* stands upon Rowley-water, between Knightley and Will-brighton. It had formerly a collegiate church with 4 canons.

*Goadby, Leic.* N. W. of Hallaton.

*Goadby, Leic.* N. of Waltham, on the Woud.

*Gobblecote, Hertf.* near Tring.

*Gobions-Magna, Essex*, in the liberty of Havering.

*GODALMING, Surry*, on the river Wey, 35 miles from London. 'Tis a corporation, by whose charter, their chief magistrate is a warden, chosen yearly, who has 8 brethren his assistants. The parish is divided into 9.