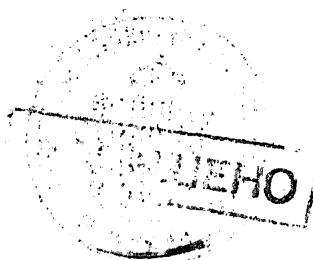


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ENGLAND'S
GAZETTEER.

VOL. III.



ENGLAND's G A Z E T T E E R;

O R,

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

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, with the Names of their Stations.

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

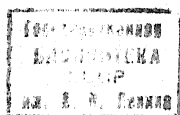
By PHILIP LUCKOMBE.

V O L. III.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, AND R. BALDWIN,
IN PATER-NOSTER-ROW,

M D C C X C.



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GAZETTEER

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

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SABBINGTON, *Bucks*, W. of Tame in Oxfordshire.

Sabretts, *Effex*, near Great Bad-dow.

Sabridgeworth, or *Sawbridge-worth*, *Herts*. W. of the Stort, S. of Bishops-Stortford, in the road to London.

Saccam, or *Sawcomb*, *Herts*. N. W. of Wadefmill.

Sacy, or *Sawsey-Forest*, *Northamp.* 4 miles S. of Northampton, is about 1 mile and a half long, and 1 mile over, and divided into three principal walks, where the neighbouring villages have right of commonage, and 24 coppices, which are cut down in their turn, at 21 years growth. Here is a fine harbour for game for the gentry of the county.

Sadbergh, *Durb.* on a rivulet that runs into the Tees near Stockton.

Saddington, *Leic.* N. W. of Har-borough.

Saddle-Back, *Cumb.* a mountain 1016 yards higher than the sea.

Saddle-Tor, *Devon.* near the hills between Chefford and Ashburton.

Saddleworth, *York*, W. Riding, on the borders of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Saffron-Garden, *Effex*, by Horn-don.

Saffron-Walden. See *Walden*.

Sabam, *Norf.* a manor in Ship-dam, 1 mile N. W. from Watton. The town is valued to the land-tax

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at 1074l. 6s. 8d. and has a free-school.

Sages, *Gloc.* in the parish of Slim-bridge.

Saint, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Menau at Caernarvon.

SAINT ANN'S HILL, *Willis*, near the Devizes, with one fair on Aug. 6.

Saint Bride's, *Cumb.* on the N. side of the river Calder, near Egremont.

Saintbury, *Gloc.* 2 miles W. from Campden.

Saint-Clare, *Caermar.* near New-castle.

SAINT DECUMAN'S Som. with one fair on Aug. 24.

Saint Dionisius's Priory, *Hants.* it is situated upon the west side of the river Itching, near 2 miles above the town of Southampton. It was built by Henry I. about the year 1124. Some of the walls are still standing; on its site is now a farm-house, at which were some time ago to be seen many stone coffins entire, then used for troughs and other domestick uses.

Saint Godwale, *Worcest.* a chapelry to Stokeprior.

SAINT HARMON, *Radnor.* S. Wales, with one fair on Aug. 15.

Saint Helen's Isle, *Dorset.* See *Owre*.

SAINT JOHN'S BEDWARDINE, *Worc.* near Worcester, on the W. of the Severn, a parish with a fair the Tri-

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day before Palm-Sunday, being distinct from the liberty of the city of Worcester.

SAINT LAWRENCE, Kent, with one fair on Aug. 10.

SAINT MARGARET's, Kent, with one fair on July 31.

SAINT MARGARET's Wilts, near Marlborough, with one fair on July 31.

SAINT MARY CRAY, Kent, with one fair on Sept. 10.

SAINT NINION, Northumberland, near Fenton, with one fair on September 27.

Saint Philip's and Saint Jacob's, Gloc. near Bristol.

SAINT STEPHEN's, Cornwall, with three fairs on May 12, July 31, and Sept. 25.

Salbridge or Sawbridge, Warw. has a bridge over the Leam, S. W. of Willoughby. Several Roman urns were found here in a well in 1689.

Salcomb, Devon, near the Channel, between Branscomb and Sidmouth. In the civil wars here was a fort, called Charles-fort, bravely defended against the parliamentary forces, by Sir Edmund Fortescue, though he was at last forced to capitulate.

Salcomb-Haven, Devon, in the channel, S. W. of Dartmouth.

Salcot-Verley, Essex, near Toleshunt and West-Mersey.

Salcot-Wigborough, Essex, a hamlet of Great Wigborough, being only separated by a creek from Salcot-Verley; they are supposed to have been once but one town, only the difficulty of passing the creek might induce the lord of Verley to build for his tenants that pile, which, though only deemed a chapel to Wigborough-Magna, makes much the greatest appearance. This is reported to have been heretofore a market-town.

Sale, Cheshire, N. E. of Altrincham

Saleby, Linc. N. of Alford.

Salehurst, Suff. W. of Ewhurst.

Saler's-Hope, Heref. N. of Rofs.

Salisbury, Hertf. N. E. of Sheney.

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Salisbury, Lanc. N. of Blackburn.

Salford, Bedford. N. of Aspley-Guise.

Salford, Lanc. near Manchester.

Salford, Oxf. N. W. of Chip-ping-Norton.

Salford, Som. on the Avon, between Bath and Bristol.

Salford-Abbots, or Little, Warw. S. W. of Bitford, a hamlet of Salford-Priors.

* *SALISBURY, Wilts*, 83 miles from London, rose from the ruins of Old Sarum, and is a large well-built clean city, by the conflux of the Bourn, Nadder, Willy, and Avon, the waters of the two last running through its streets in canals. It is the see of a bishop, whose cathedral was begun anno 1219, by Bishop Poor, who, having sent for architects from abroad, it was so forwarded by his successors, that it was finished anno 1258, and consecrated in presence of King Henry III. and many of the nobility and prelates. The fabric, which cost above 26,000*l.* is the most elegant and regular Gothic structure in the kingdom, being built in form of a lantern, with its spire of free-stone in the middle, the tallest in England, being 410 feet, which is as high again from the ground as the Monument in London. On the outside there is no wall, only buttresses. Its windows are said to be as many in number as the days of the year. There are eight bells, which are hung in a steeple erected by itself in the church-yard; the walls of the spire, which are little more than four inches thick, being judged too weak for such a weight of metal; so that there is only one little bell in the church, which rings when the bishop comes to the choir. The roof of the chapter-house, which is an octagon, 150 feet in circumference, bears all upon one little pillar in the center, which seems too feeble to support it, and is therefore the more curious; so that it is supposed it can hardly be matched in Europe. Round the frieze, under the windows, the

History of the Old Testament is carved in stone. The cathedral stands in that formerly called Merrifield, now the Close, without the liberty of the city, and is surrounded by genteel houses of the canons, prebends, &c. &c. and boarding-schools for young gentlemen and ladies, there being more of the latter educated in this city than in any other in England. Here are three other churches, and a fine town-house in the market-place, which is spacious enough for the muster of three or four battalions. The streets are generally spacious, and built at right angles. The city was first incorporated by Henry III. and increased so, after the deserting of Old Sarum, the building of the cathedral, and the turning of the western road through this city, by a grant from Edward III. that it soon became one of the most thriving cities in England. It is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, deputy-recorder, 24 aldermen, and 50 common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, and three serjeants at mace. A fire broke out Oct. 15, 1780, which totally consumed the council-house, which had been erected about 200 years; but the papers, pictures, and furniture were saved. It was begun to be rebuilt in October 1788, at the expence of Lord Radnor. In it was a picture of Queen Anne, drawn by the late Mr. Dahl, and purchased by the corporation from the October club, who put it up in the great room where they used to meet, till her death, at that called the Bell, now the Crown tavern, in King-street, Westminster. Besides the manufactures of shannels, druggets, and the cloths called Salisbury-Whites for the Turkey trade here, it is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace and of scissars; by all which commodities, and by its fairs, markets, boarding-schools, assizes, sessions, and especially the cathedral, this may be deemed as flourishing a city as any in the kingdom that depends entirely on a home-trade. Besides

3 charity-schools, in which 170 children are educated and clothed, and taught to earn their bread, it has an hospital or college for 10 widows of poor clergymen. The said hospital was built in 1683, by its bishop, Dr. Seth Ward, who had before contributed very largely towards making the Avon navigable from hence to Christ-Church, which was begun in October 1675; and it was on this bishop's petition to King Charles II. that the office of Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which had been originally annexed to the bishops of this see, but vested in the laity above 130 years, was restored to himself and his successors in this see. The bishop's palace here was sold by the Parliament's adherents, after the civil wars, to one Vanling, a rich taylor of London, who pulled it down, and sold the materials. It is said, that no less than twenty-eight of its bishops are interred in its cathedral. There is a remarkable monument in it of Lord Stourton, who having, in the reign of Queen Mary I. killed a gentleman and his son at his own table, and thereby forfeited the usual grace of the crown to noblemen, to be beheaded, was executed at the gallows; and when his friends pressed for his burial in this cathedral, the bishop would not agree to it, unless, as a further infamy, they would consent that the silken halter in which he was hanged should be placed over his grave in the church, as a monument of his crime, which was done accordingly; and, where the halter used to hang, there is now a wire. This city has given title of Earl to several families, but now that of Marquis and Earl to that of Cecil. The navigation from Christ-Church could not be brought nearer than two miles from this city. The markets here are Tuesday and Saturday; fairs on Jan. 6. Tuesday after Epiphany, Lady-day, and the Monday before it, Whit-Tuesday, Thursday after Michaelmas, Oct. 2,

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and Dec. 20, besides the fortnight fairs for cattle, from ten days before Christmas to Lady-day. Here were formerly several religious houses. Its cathedral had at first 50 prebends, now reduced to 41. In that part of the suburbs called Harnham, a college was built by its bishop anno 1260, where several scholars studied university-learning, who retired hither by reason of disturbances that had happened at Oxford. March 10, 1772, as some labourers were making a road near the college, they discovered several human skeletons, one of which had a helmet fastened under his chin, which by the form is supposed to be as antient as the reign of William Rufus. It weighed fifteen ounces; an iron head of a spear was found at the same time, which measured ten inches in length and two in breadth. There are no vaults in the churches, nor cellars in the whole city, by reason of springs; for the water often rises up in the graves that are dug in the cathedral, and is sometimes two feet high in the chapter-house.

Salisbury-Hall, Essex, near Walthamstow.

Salisbury-Plain, Wilts, extends 25 miles E. to Winchester, and 28 W. to Weymouth; and in some places it is from 35 to 40 in breadth. There are so many cross roads in it, and so few houses to take directions from, that the late Earl of Pembroke's father planted a tree at the end of every mile from hence to Shaftsbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like East Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of sheep, some of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each; and several private farmers hereabouts have two or three such flocks. By folding the sheep upon the lands here, after they are turned up with the plough, they become abundantly fruitful, and bear very good wheat, as well as rye and barley. On this plain, besides the famous monument of Stonehenge, 6 miles N. of the

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city, there are the traces of many old Roman and British camps, and other remains of the battles, fortifications, sepulchres, &c. of the ancient inhabitants of this kingdom.

Salkelds, Great and Little, Cumb. N. of Penrith, are washed by the Eden. At the lesser there is a circle of 77 stones, each 10 feet high, and at the entrance a single one of 15 feet high, which the common people call Long Meg and her daughters. There is a free-school at Great Salkeld.

Salley, York, W. Riding, in Craven, had an abbey.

Sallows, Norf. near Norwich.

Salmeston, Kent, near Margate.

Salmondbury, Linc. N. E. of Horn-castle.

Salmon's, Kent, near Penshurst.

Salomon's-Bridge, Suff. N. W. of Petworth.

Salom-Wood, Hunt. near Old Weston.

Salperton or Cold-Salperton, Gloc. 6 miles S. E. of Winchcomb, and 4 N. W. of Northleach.

Salston, Cumb. in a vale near Gogmagog-hills.

Salt, Staff. near Ingestre.

* *SALTASH, Cornwall*, the first town in the county, is in the parish of St. Stephen, to which its church is a chapel of ease, 220 miles from London, and but a league from the dock of Plymouth, to which there is a ferry over the Tamar, called the Crimble passage. It is a corporation by charter of Charles II. consisting of a mayor and 6 aldermen, who are styled the council of the borough, and, with the burgesses, may choose a recorder. The town belongs to the honour of Tadmorton-Castle, from which it derives several large privileges over its haven, viz. a court of admiralty, a yearly revenue from its own boats and barges, anchorage and soilage from all foreign vessels, the profit of the Crimble-passage, and dragging of oysters, except between Candlemas and Easter, with a coroner's inquest, arrests, &c. The harbour is capable

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of a ship of any burden. The inhabitants trade much in malt and beer. Here is a handsome market-house and town-house, with a free-school. The market is on Saturday; and fairs on Candlemas and St. James's days. The manor of this borough is vested in the corporation, who hold it of the duchy of Cornwall; and, on the payment of a fee-farm rent of 18l. a year, have all the toll of the markets and fairs. It was re-incorporated June 4, 1774, by the title of the Mayor and free Burgesses of the Borough of Saltath, which confirmed to them their ancient privileges. The list of representatives for this borough begins the sixth of King Edward VI. As this town lies so near Plymouth-dock, being at the mouth of the Ham-Ouse, it is much the better for the increase of the inhabitants of Plymouth-dock, who chuse to come to this market by water, rather than to walk for their provisions to Plymouth town by land; because the town-boat, in which they go, brings home what they buy, and because provisions are much cheaper here.

Saltbox, Suff. near Chichester.

Saltburn, York. W. Riding, in Cleveland, near Rawcliff.

Saltby, Leic. on its course, near Belvoir, are frequent horse-races.

Saltcote, Cumb. between Newton-Marsh and Rabycote.

Salterford, Notting. in the forest, near Granby.

Saltergate, York. N. Riding, in Blackenmoor.

Saltern, Devon. S. of Budley, by Austerlon-Point.

SALT FLEET, Linc. 164 miles from London, has a harbour on the ocean, with a market on Saturday. There are East, Middle, and West, or All-Saints, Clement, and Peter Saltfleetby, near the coast, S. E. from Saltfleet.

Salt-Hill, Bucks, 21 miles and an half from London, and 1 mile W. from Slough on the Bath road.

Salt-Hill, Linc. S. W. of Kirtton.

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Saliborp, Wilts, S. E. of Wotton-Basset.

Salt-House, Norf. between Holt and the sea.

Saltley, Warw. N. E. of Birmingham.

Saltmarsh, York, E. Rid. S. E. of Howden.

Salton, York. N. Riding, N. E. of Hovingham.

Saltorn-Lozd, Norf. a channel in the Marsh-land.

Saltrey-Abbey, Saltrey-Breames, Saltrey-Grange, Saltrey-Judith, Saltrey-Mill, and Saltrey-Moins, Hunt. S. and S. E. of Conington, at the first of which was an abbey, and the last has a toll-house. *Saltrey-Common and Drain,* are E. of Conington.

Saltrum, Devon, in the parish of Plymstock.

Saltwater, Suff. S. W. of Chichester.

Saltwater-Haugh, Durh. near that city is a remarkable salt spring, in the middle of the river Were, to be seen chiefly in the summer, when the water falls to the side of the channel. The water of this spring tinges all the stones near it with a red colour, and, when boiled, has produced a great quantity of bay-salt.

Salwick, Northumb. near Stanington.

Saltwood, Kent, 1 mile N. W. of Hithe, had a castle, supposed to have been built in the time of the Romans. Some parts of it are yet standing, and it appears to have been a very strong place, the floor of the ruinous chapel is strongly vaulted: in the middle of the court is a large square well, which appears to be Roman. The sea formerly came up so near this place, as to overflow a part of it then a wood.

Salwington, Suff. in Terring parish.

Salutation, York, N. Riding, between Bedal and Danby-Wilk.

Salwarp, a river in Worcester-shire, which runs into the Severn at Worcester.

Salwarp, Worc. by the river Sal-

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warp, near Droitwich, has a charity-school. This parish is 10 miles in circuit.

Samborn, Warwicksh. near Great Coughton.

Samford, Dorset, N. E. of Ever-hoth.

Samford, Som. S. W. of Bridge-water.

Samford-Arundel, Som. S. W. of Wellington.

Samford-Bret, Som. S. W. of Quantock-Hills.

Samford-Courtney, Devon, near the Ock, N. of Okehampton. Here began the insurrection of the Devonshire rebels, June 10, 1549, in the reign of Edward VI.

Samford-Dorcas, Som. N. W. of Milbourn-Port.

Samford, Great and Little, Essex, N. E. of Thaxted.

Samlesbury-Hall, Lanc. N. W. of Blackburn. 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.

Sammet or Samehouse, Northumb. W. of Holy-Island.

Samons, Essex, between the Thordons and Tibbury.

SAMFFORD-PEVEREL, Devonsh. by the river Leman, N. E. of Tiverton, has fairs on April 21, and Aug. 29.

Samford-Shiney, Devon, S. E. of Tavistock.

Samson-Grange, Kent, half a mile from Margate.

Samson's-Hall, Essex, near Colchester.

Sambury, Lanc. on the Ribble, N. E. of Preston.

Sancred, Cornw. among the hills, W. of Penfance.

Sancton, York. E. Riding, near Wighton.

Sand, Devon. near Sidberry.

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Sandal, York, W. Riding, near Wakefield, had formerly a castle.

Sandal, York, W. Riding, near Kirk-Sandal.

Sanday, Bedford, near Tomsford, where the Romans built a fort, which was afterwards defended by the Saxons. A great many urns, and Roman coins without number, have formerly been dug up here, in a field called Chesterfield.

SANDBACH, Cheshire, 163 miles from London, famous for its ale. It stands on the river Wheelock, which comes with three streams from Mowcop-hill, and falls into the Dan a little above the town. Market on Thursday. The fairs are on Easter-Tuesday, and the Thursday after Sept. 10. Its church has a lofty steeple. The market-place has two stone crosses with images. 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, Lancaster, Westmorland, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Sandbeck, York, N. Riding, S. of Richmond.

Sandbeck, York, W. Riding, near Tickhall.

Sandersted, Surry, near Croydon. From hence there is a delightful prospect on the N. to Croydon, and on the N. W. to Harrow on the Hill, and some parts of Bucks and Berks, to Hampshire, and over all Bansted-Downs.

Sandes-Fort. See Weymouth.

Sandford, Gloc. a hamlet to Cheltenham.

Sandford, Berks, near Abingdon, had once a priory.

Sandford, Oxf. near Great Tew, has a spring noted for healing old sores.

Sandford, Salop, near Draiton.

Sandford, Som. near Churchhill.

Sandford, Westmor. S. E. of Appleby, on one of the Roman ways, in the parish of Worcop; and near it

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are some tumuli, and at a little distance the traces of a camp.

Sandgate-Castle, Kent, in Folkeston parish, wherein Queen Elizabeth lodged one night, when she came to visit this coast, anno 1588, was built by Henry VIII. on the sea-shore, at the bottom of two hills, and has about 16 guns, to defend the fishing craft.

Sandhead, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

Sandholm, York, E. Riding, on the Coulney, N. E. of Howden.

Sandhurst, Berks, near Blackwater.

Sandhurst, Gloc. 3 miles N. from Gloucester, has a charity school.

SANDHURST, Kent, by the Rother, 4 miles S. E. of Cranbrook, has a fair May 25.

Sandhutton, York, N. Riding, E. of Stockton-Moor.

Sandhutton, York, N. Riding, W. of Thruak.

Sandiford, York, N. Riding, on the ocean, N. of Whitby.

Sandleford, Berks, by Newbury, had a priory.

Sandon, Essex, near Chelmsford.

Sandon, Herif. 1 mile N. from Rushden, on a sandy hill, anciently belonged to the Saxon Kings.

Sandon, Northumb. S. of the Picts-wall, by Corbridge.

Sandon, Great and Little, Staff. N. E. of Trent, below Stone. It is situated on the S. E. side of the island, where there is a good landing-place. It is a very low square building flanked by four bastions, and encompassed by a ditch. It has been lately repaired at a considerable expence to the crown.

Sandown, Kent, a manor in the parish of Worth.

Sandown-Bay, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina, 3 leagues from Portsmouth.

Sandown-Castle, Isle of Wight, at the N. end of the bay, is the strongest in the island. In the church are some curious monuments.

Sandown-Castle, Kent, North of Deal, was erected by Henry VIII.

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for security of the coast. It consists of four lunets of very thick arched work of stone, with many portholes for great guns. In the middle is a great round tower, with a cistern at top, and underneath an arched cavern bomb-proof. The whole is encompassed by a fosse, over which there is a draw-bridge.

Sandridge, Devon, in Stoke-Gabriel parish.

Sandridge, Hertford, near St. Alban's.

Sandringham, Norfolk, near Coghan.

Sandwal, Staffordshire, 5 miles from Wolverhampton, had a monastery.

* *SANDWICH, Kent*, 11 miles E. from Canterbury, and 67 from London, is one of the Cinque-ports, between Ramsgate and the South Foreland, at the bottom of its bay, near the mouth of the Stoure. It was formerly one of the chief ports of England, and walled round. It has still a wall on the N. and W. sides, and a rampart and a ditch on the others. It has suffered much by the Danes, &c. whose king, Canute, here slit the noses and cut off the hands of those Englishmen who were given as hostages to his father Swain. In 1217, it was burnt by the French, and again in 1457. It had two monasteries, and other religious foundations. It was first incorporated by the name of barons, and in the reign of Edw. III. by the title of mayor, jurats, and commonalty. The mayor is chosen in the Guildhall, on the Monday after St. Andrew's day. Here are three churches, three hospitals, a custom-house, a quay, and a free-school, built out of the ruins of the Carmelite monastery. This was reckoned one of the Cinque-ports even in the reign of William the Conqueror. The members belonging to it are Fordwich, Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Reculver, Stonar, and Sar; and Brightlingsey, 8 miles from Colchester in Essex, is under the jurisdiction of its mayor. The

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harbour has for many years been so choked up with sands, and by a ship of great burden, of Paul IV. sunk in the channel, that here is not depth of water enough for vessels of a considerable size. The wool-staple was removed hither from Queenborough, in the reign of Richard II. and some Walloons, and Dutchmen, who fled hither in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, from persecution, set up the manufacture of cloth; but the chief trade of the town is in shipping and malting. The London markets are supplied from hence with the largest and sweetest carrots, and the seedsmen with most of their seeds, the soil being very good for all sorts of garden-stuff. Here are two charity-schools for 25 boys, and as many girls. The markets are Wednesday and Saturday; the fair December 4. The mayor carries a black knotted staff, whereas the mayors of the other Cinque-ports generally have white staves. Before the gates are two Roman tumuli; and, on the south side, by the shore, are six large broad Celtic tumuli, at equal distances. From hence to Hith the French coast is visible all the way.

Sandwich and its *Bay*, *Dorset*, S. of Purbeck-Island. See *Swanwich*.

Sandy, *Som.* near Yeovil.

Sandy-Acre, *Derby*, E. of Derby.

Sandy-Hill, *Dorset*, near Corie Castle in the Isle of Purbeck.

Sandy-Chapel, *Surry*, by Esher, in the road to Kingston.

Sandy-End, *Midd.* between Chelsea and Fulham.

Sandy-Lane, *Oxf.* between Islip and Wheatley, in the Worcester road.

Sandy-Lane, *Wilts.* in the Bath road, between Marlborough and Corham.

Sandy-Way, *Chebb.* in the Vale-Royal, S. W. of Northwich.

Sandy-Well, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the parish of Dowdeswell, 3 miles from Cheltenham, where Mr. Tracey has a noble seat and park.

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Saneton, *Linc.* near Sawcliff.

Sanford, *Devon*, on the Credy, N. of Crediton.

Sanford, *Salop*, N. E. of Prees.

Sanford-Heath, *Oxf.* N. of Chipping-Norton.

Sangball-Great, *Chebbire*, near Chester, where lived Mary Daines, in the last century, who, when she was 28 years old, had an excrescence over her right ear, which continued 32 years like to a wen; then grew to two horns, which, after 5 years, she cast; then grew two more, which she again cast in four years; and they were succeeded by two more.

Sangball-Massey and *Sangball-Parva*, *Chebb.* between Meoles and Overchurch.

Sanghton, *Chebb.* between Tatenhall and Chester.

Sanky, *Great* and *Little*, *Lanc.* near Warrington.

Santon, *Cumb.* near Penrith.

Santon, *Devon*, on the coast of the Severn-sea, in Branton parish, where many hundred acres have been overwhelmed with the sands.

Santon, *Linc.* opposite to Thornholm priory, near Spittle in the Street, is so called from the flying sands that have over-run and ruined above 100 acres of land, among which was a great Roman pottery, where have been found several Roman coins.

Sanion, *Cumb.* in the parish of Irton, here is a charity school.

Sanion-House, *Norff.* near Brandon-Ferry.

Sanicte-Ferry, *Linc.* from Yorkshire to the isle of Axholm, had a monastery.

Sapcote, *Leic.* S. E. of Hinckley.

Saperton, *Derbysb.* E. of Uttoxeter.

Saperton, *Gloc.* the parish is parted from Billley by the From that runs into the Stroud, and is 8 miles in compass, 5 miles from Minchin-Hampton, 5 from Cirencester, and 14 from Gloucester. In 1759, a considerable number of Roman coins were found near this place, called

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Larks Bush. Not far from it are the remains of a Roman camp. Near it on a hill is Beacon-Hill, under which the Stroud canal passes. The church is in the form of a cross with a small spire in the middle.

Sapington, Kent, near Betham.

Sapiston, Suffolk, N. W. of Ixworth.

Sapley and its Park and Heath, Hunt. N. of Huntingdon.

Sapperton, Linc. W. of Fokingham.

Sapy, Upper, Heref. N. of Bromyard.

Sapy, Lower, or Sapy-Pitchard, Worcest. N. of Bromyard, in the parish of Clifton, to which it is a chapelry.

Sardon, Great and Little, Staff. S. W. of Cank. Near the former is a Roman barrow.

Sarsden, Oxf. in Churchill parish.

Sark, a river on the borders of Scotland, which runs into the Eden below Milner-hill.

Sark or Serke, is a small island in St. George's Channel, dependent on Guernsey. The air is serene and generally free from fogs and clouds; and though they have no physicians in the island, it is common to meet men of upwards of four-score years of age. It contains six fine springs, and the soil, though generally hot and sandy, is so fruitful as to afford all necessaries for its inhabitants, and particularly bears all kinds of roots, as turnips, carrots, &c. and is well stocked with apple-trees, of which is made excellent cyder. It also produces most kinds of grain, but not in any extraordinary quantity. Their pasture is short, though exceeding sweet, and therefore they have very fine mutton; but no more cows than are sufficient to supply them with milk and butter; for they have generally their cheese from England. The island also abounds in ducks, mallards, woodcocks, teal, and other wild fowl; and the cliff-pigeons at some seasons, almost cover the whole island. Of rabbits they have great plenty, and also of a variety of sea-

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fish. The trade here extends no farther than to Bristol, and some of the western ports; and the chief, if not the only, manufacture in the island is knitting of stockings, gloves, and waistcoats, in which the men, women, and children, are employed. These they trade with to the ports of England, and return with necessaries; for which purpose they have several small vessels.

Sarnesfield, and Sarnesfield-Coffen, Heref. near Webley.

Sarnsey, North and South, Glouce. near Cirencester.

SARNFOLGRIN, Caernarv. in N. Wales, with one fair on June 27.

SARRE or SARR-STREET, Kent, in St. Nicholas parish in the Isle of Thanet, it is said to have had anciently a haven; but now there only runs a small brook, with a bridge over it, by which is a passage to the island for carriages. It has a fair Oct. 14.

Sarret, Heref. N. of Watford.

* *SARUM OLD, Wilts,* about 8 mile N. of New Sarum or Salisbury, has the ruins of a fort, which belonged to the ancient Britons; and is said also to have been one of the Roman stations. It has a double intrenchment, with a deep ditch. It is of an orbicular form, and has a very august look, being erected on one of the most elegant plans for a fortress than can be imagined. In the N. W. angle stood the palace of the bishop, whose see was removed hither from Wilton and Sherborn; but the bishop quarreling with King Stephen, he seized the castle and put a garrison into it, which was the principal reason for its destruction, as the see was soon after removed from hence to Salisbury in 1219, who founded a cathedral there. The area of this ancient city is situated on an artificial hill, whose walls were three yards thick, the ruins of which in many places in the circumference are still to be seen, and the tracks of the streets and cathedral church, may be traced out by the different colour of the corn growing

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where once the city stood. Here synods and parliaments have formerly been held, and hither were the states of the kingdom summoned to swear fidelity to William the Conqueror. Here also was a palace of the British and Saxon kings, and of the Roman emperors; but was deserted in the reign of Henry III. for want of water, so that one farmhouse is all that is left of this ancient city; yet it is called the Borough of Old Sarum, and sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands.

Saterleigh, Devon, on the Bray, S. W. of South Moulton.

Saterthwait, Lanc. in the N. W. angle of it, between the river Fosse and Thuston.

Satridge, Hertf. N. E. of Thun-bridge.

Satron, York, N. Riding, E. of Swaledale.

SAUBRIDGEWORTH, Hertfordsh. with two fairs, on April 23, and October 19, and a market on Wednesday.

Savernake-Forest, Wilts, S. E. of Marlborough, the only privileged forest for hunting that is possessed by a subject. It is about 12 miles in compass, plentifully stocked with large deer, and adorned with many delightful walks and vistas, cut through its woods and coppices, 3 of which vistas meet like the rays of a star in a point, near the center of the forest.

Saveston, Hampsh. N. E. of Quarley-Hill.

Saugbe, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish-sea, South of Ticmor-Point.

Saviour's, St. Cornw. near Foy.

Saviour's, St. Cornwall, on the brow of the hill, near Padstow-Haven.

Saul, Glouc. 4 miles from Newnham, 6 from Dursley, and 9 from Gloucester. The church is a perpetual curacy in the Deanery of Gloucester. The church is a low build-

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ing with an embattled tower at the end.

Saul, or Sell, Norf. between Alesham and Foulham.

Saulden, Bucks, in Murley parish, near Fenny-Stratford.

Sauldon, Devon. N. E. of Stratton, and near the Tamar.

Saunby, Notting. S. W. of Gainsborough, is a small but rich town. Several estates in this parish belonged anciently to religious houses. The inhabitants used to live mostly on their dairies, there being little corn cultivated in the parish.

Savock, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Ribble near Lea.

Sautby, a river in Caermarthen-shire, which runs into the Muthay near Llangadock.

Sawcemes, Essex, 1 mile W. of Manuden-Church.

Sawcliff, Linc. S. E. of Burton on Trent.

Sawcot, Kent, near Cranbrook.

Sawdon, York, N. Riding, in Pickering-Forest.

Sawley, Derby, on the Trent, S. E. of Derby.

Sawley, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Rippon.

Sawley-Abbey, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Gisburn.

Sawsthorp, Linc. N. of Spilsby, on the same river.

Sawston, Camb. at the bottom of Gogmagog-Hills, 7 miles S. E. of Cambridge.

Sawtree St. Andrew, Judith, and *All-Saints, Hunt.* E. of the Giddings.

Saxay, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Stokesley.

Saxby, Leic. S. of Waltham in the Woud.

Saxby, Linc. S. E. of Spittle in the Street.

Saxby, Linc. S. W. of Barton upon Humber.

Saxendale, Notting. Stone coffins are sometimes dug out of pits here, which are used for troughs for their swine.

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Saxham, Camb. near Newmarket-Heath.

Saxham, Great and Little, Suff. W. of St. Edmundsbury. Great Saxham-Hall, the seat of — Mure, Esq. was burnt to the ground by accident, May 17, 1779.

Saxilby, Linc. on the Foss-Dike, N. W. of Lincoln.

Saxlingham, Norf. W. of Holt.
Saxlingham Netbergate and Thorp, Norf. W. of Loddon.

SAXMUNDHAM, or SAXLINGHAM, Suff. between Woodbridge and Yoxford, in the road to Halesworth, with a market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thursday, and Sept. 23, is situated upon a hill, and has one large church, and a dissenting meeting-house. The town consists of about 400 houses, which are in general pretty good ones; but the streets are narrow, and not paved. No particular manufacture is carried on here, and the town contains nothing remarkable. It is 19 miles N. E. of Ipswich, 36 S. W. of Yarmouth, and 89 N. E. of London.

Saxted, Suff. near Framlingham.
Saxthorp, Norfolk, N. W. of Alesham.

Saxton, York, W. Riding, near Aberforth.

Saxulby, Leic. to the N. W. of Melton-Mowbray.

Say's-Court, Kent, near Deptford.

Scadbury, Kent, in the parish of Chislehurst.

Scadbury, Kent, S. of Gravesend.

Scadham, or Stadham, Oxf. near Chislehampton.

Scagglethorp, York, E. Riding, E. of New Malton.

Scalby, Linc. near Glouford-Briggs, had a charity-school.

Scalby, York, E. Rid. W. of South Cave.

Scalby, York, N. Rid. near Scarborough.

Scalby-Castle, Cumb. 5 miles N. from Carlisle, which is chiefly supplied from hence with mofs for fuel. Here is a corn-mill on the

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river Irthing. Severus's wall passes here.

Scaldwell, Northamp. W. of Walgrave, has a charity-school.

Scale, or Scalls, Cornw. near Senan and the Land's-End.

Scale, Herif. near Hertford.

Scale, Lanc. in Amounderness.

Scale, Lanc. S. of Ulverston.

Scaleby, Cumb. near Stadwix and Kirklington.

Scalford, Leic. to the N. W. of Waltham on the Would.

Scalme-Park, York, W. Riding, between Sherborn and Selby.

Scamelfby, Linc. N. of Horn-castle.

Scampton, Linc. 4 miles from Lincoln.

* **SCARBOROUGH, York,** N. Rid. 43 miles from York, and 221 from London, is a very ancient borough, sheltered N. E. by a high steep rock, quite surrounded by the sea, except on the W. side, where is a narrow slip of land. On this rock King Henry II. erected a noble large castle, now in ruins, into which Edward II. put his minion, Piers Gaveston, to secure him from the resentment of the nobility, whom he had insulted; but they forced it surrender, and took him prisoner. The top of the rock is a plain of about 19 acres. The houses of the town, which are well-built and strong, are of a romantic situation, bending in form of a half-moon to the main ocean, and extending confusedly on the declining side of a rock. It is incorporated with two bailiffs, a recorder, and common-council, has a good trade, and a commodious quay, one of the best harbours in the kingdom, and a good number of vessels, chiefly employed in the coal trade from Newcastle to London. It is the best place between Newcastle and the Humber for receiving ships in the strefs of weather, that come from the Eastern seas, on this coast; and therefore the pier here is maintained at the public charge, by a duty upon coals from Newcastle and Sunder-

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land; and the mariners have erected an hospital for the widows of poor seamen, which is maintained by a rate on vessels, and by deductions out of the seamens wages. Herrings are taken here in great numbers, from the middle of August to November; with which, and cod-fish, mackarel, turbot, and variety of other fish, they supply the city of York. The drying, pickling, and sale of the herrings, is a great advantage to the inhabitants. The wealth of this town must be chiefly ascribed to the numbers of people of all ranks that flock hither in the hottest months of the year, to drink its waters, which are purgative and diuretic, much of the same kind with those of Pyrmont in Germany. The Spaw-well, as it is improperly called, is a spring a quarter of a mile S. of the town, in the sands, at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, and rises upright out of the earth, near the level of the spring-tides, which often overflow it. It was discovered near 150 years ago. It is never dry, and yields 24 gallons of water in an hour. Its qualities are a compound of vitriol, iron, allum, nitre, and salt; and it is very transparent, something like a sky-colour. It has a pleasant taste from the vitriol, and an inky smell. The top of the cliff was 54 yards above the high-water mark, till Dec. 29, 1737, when it rent 224 yards in length from the main land, and 36 in breadth, and sunk, with the cattle feeding upon it, near 17 yards perpendicular. During this, the place under the cliff, where the people used to walk, rose 6 or 7 yards above its former level, for above 100 yards in length, on each side of the staith or wharf adjoining to the house, and the wells rising with it, the water failed, and the spring was lost for some time; but, on clearing away the ruins for rebuilding the wharf, it was, to the great joy of the town, recovered. Here are assemblies and balls, as at Bath and Tunbridge. The markets are on Thursday and Saturday; fair on Holy-Thursday.

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The proverb of a Scarborough warning, to denote a sudden surprize, took its rise from the seizing of its castle by one Thomas Stafford, in the reign of Queen Mary I. with a handful of men, when the town had no notice of his approach, and was therefore unprovided for its defence. There was a stately tower to the castle, which served as a land-mark to the sailors, but was demolished in the civil wars. In this town there were formerly three monasteries.

Scarcliff, Derby, near Bolsover.

Scarpsbrick, Lanc. near Marton-Meer and the sea.

Scarle-North, Linc. S. W. of Lincoln.

Scarle-South, Notting. in the parish of Newark on Trent.

Scarning, Norf. S. W. of East Dereham.

Scarrington, Notting. between Normanton and Nottingham.

Scarsdale, Derby, a rich fruitful tract, in the N. E. part of it, though surrounded with barren rocks and mountains.

Scarthingwell, York, W. Riding, near Sherborn.

Scarbo, Linc. S. of Grimsby.

Seafal, Cumb. by the sea, N. W. of Ravenglass.

Seafworth, Notting. by the Idle, E. of Bautre.

Scauden, Northumb. was part of the barony of Wark.

Scaupwick, Linc. S. of Nocton.

Scarwby, York, W. Riding, W. of Doncaster.

Scebsley, Leicestersh. by Hinckley.

Scarborough, or Scarboroughb, York, E. Rid. N. E. of Wighton.

Schellcy, Suff. N. E. of Hornham.

Schilcester, or St. Oswald's, Northumb. in the Piets wall, near Castle-Steeds, above the conflux of North and South Tyne.

Schilmington, Northumb. part of the manor of Heppal.

Scholesmore, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Bradforth.