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THE DEDICATIONS OF THE CHURCHES OF LINCOLNSHIRE, AS ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

By the Rev. Precentor VENABLES.

The following paper is an endeavour to classify the dedications of the Lincolnshire churches, and to enquire what light is thrown by them on the history of the county. An investigation of the same nature by Mr. Thomas Kerslake of Bristol with regard to the dedications of the churches of Exeter, read at the annual meeting in that city in 1873, and printed in this *Journal*,¹ has abundantly shewn how fertile of valuable results such researches may prove. Other dissertations of Mr. Kerslake may also be referred to in which the same mine has been skilfully worked for the South-west of England,² as well as the very interesting and exhaustive essay of Mr. W. Copeland Borlase, on Cornish dedications, *The Age of the Saints*, which is by far the most important contribution to this province of investigation which has appeared of late years,³ deserving to be put on a level with the similar work undertaken by the Rev. Rice Reeves for the Saints of the mother and sister Celtic Church of Wales.⁴

The first enquiry which presents itself is whether the dedications of Lincolnshire offer any traces of the Romano-British Church. Any such would possess the greatest interest. But it is by no means surprising that none such exist. Indeed, however probable we may deem it that so important a city, as its architectural remains prove "Lindum Colonia" to have been in Roman times, was the seat of a Christian Church, there is no trustworthy evidence of the fact. The only suggestion of a Christian Church in Lincoln at the period is given by the possibility that the "Colonia Londinensium," which sent one of the three

¹ *The Celt and the Teuton in Exeter*, vol. xxx, pp. 211-215.

² *Vestiges of the Supremacy of Mercia*. Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society, 1872. *The*

Wiltshire Dorset [no place or date.]

³ *The Age of the Saints*, by W. Copeland Borlase, M.A. Truro: Lake & Lake. 1878.

⁴ *An Essay on the Welsh Saints*, by the Rev. Rice Reeves, M.A., London. 1836.

Romano-British bishops, Adelfius by name, to the Council of Arles A.D. 314, is a misreading for "Colonia Lindensium." This conjecture, though accepted by Gale, Bingham, Routh, Lappenberg and Robertson, has been rejected in favour of "Legionensium," i.e., "the city of Legions," Caerleon on Usk, by such authorities as Haddan and Stubbs, Freeman and Bright, and may therefore be considered at least precarious. Moreover, if any of the existing churches had been survivals from that remote and shadowy period, we could have looked for no proof of their antiquity in their present dedications. For there can be little doubt that the primitive churches were not dedicated at all in the modern sense, i.e., put under the protection of any particular saint as patron.¹ The earliest churches were named after the person who built them, or from the locality in which they stood,² or from some marked characteristic of the building, and if they bore the name of a saint or martyr it was because they were erected over his grave, or contained his relics, and thus became, in a sense, his monument. By degrees this rule was relaxed, and the custom was introduced of dedicating churches as memorials of distinguished holy personages.³ It has been sometimes asserted

¹ See Bingham, *Ecc. Ant.*, book viii, ch. ix, sect. 8. "Churches [were] always dedicated to God and not to saints, though sometimes distinguished by their names for a memorial of them." "The same place indeed was often a monument or memorial of a martyr, and a temple of God, because churches were commonly built over the sepulchres of the martyrs, or on the places where they suffered, or else the relics of martyrs were translated into them; and hence they were called by the martyr's name because they were memorials of them. The church and the altar that was built at Carthage on the place where St. Cyprian suffered was called *mensa Cypriani*, Cyprian's altar, not because it was built or dedicated to him or his worship (Augustine, *Serm. de Diversis*, lxiii), but because it was a memorial of his martyrdom."

² Bingham (*u.s.*, sect. 9) refers to the *Basilica Fausti, Florentii*, and *Leontii* at Carthage, named after their respective builders; the Serapeum of Alexandria, called by the name of Arcadius, who converted it into a church (*Soz. H.E.*, vii, 15); those of the "*Holy Cross*" and

"*Resurrection*" at Jerusalem, erected on the spots traditionally identified with our Lord's Passion and rising again; the "*Anastasia*" at Constantinople, where the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity rose again in the teaching of St. Gregory Nazianzen, and the "*Restituta*" at Carthage, so called because rescued from the hand of the Arians. One of the churches at Alexandria was called "*Cæsareum*," having been formerly a temple of the Cæsars; and one at Antioch, "*Palaea*," because it stood in the old quarter of the city—*παλαιά*. We may refer also to the *Portian* basilica at Milan and the *Lateran* and *Vatican* at Rome as examples of churches retaining the ancient title of the owner or locality.

³ It is evident from Bede's account of the foundation of Lindisfarne that the church erected by St. Finan, the successor of St. Aidan, for his episcopal see, had no patron saint, and was not in the later sense dedicated at all till Theodore of Tarsus dedicated it "in honour of the blessed Apostle Peter" (Bede, *Hist. Ecc.*, iii, 25). "Qui [Finan] in insula Lindisfarnensi fecit ecclesiam episcopali sedi

that this custom was brought into England by St. Augustine and his Roman missionaries. This, however, is refuted by the fact that St. Augustine in 597 found a church existing at Canterbury dedicated to St. Martin,¹ the great missionary bishop of Tours, who died in 397, and that shortly before this St. Ninian, the apostle of Cumbria, and what is now S.W. Scotland, had dedicated the church he erected at "Candida Casa," the modern Whithern, to the same celebrated prelate.²

The religious history of Lincolnshire is an entire blank till the mission of Paulinus, between A.D. 625 and 628. If there had been a Romano-British Church in Lindsey, it had entirely died out, and Paulinus found all the inhabitants heathen when he baptised them by crowds at mid-day in the Trent at the uncouthly named "Tiovulfing-ceaster," a place identified by some with Torksey, by others with Southwell.³ At Lincoln itself we know, on the authority of Bede,⁴ that Paulinus erected a church, in which Honorius was consecrated archbishop; the roofless walls of which were seen by the historian in the following century. This notable event presents us with the earliest church of which we have any knowledge in our county. A

congruam; quam tamen more Scottorum non de lapide sed de robore secto totam composuit, atque harundine textit, quam tempore sequenti reventissimus archiepiscopus Theodorus in honore beati apostoli Petri dedicavit." In the same way the monastery built by St. Cedd at Lastingham, "according to the custom of Lindisfarne," "juxta ritus Lindisfarnensium," was destitute of a patron saint until "in process of time a church was built of stone in honour of the Blessed Mother of God." (*Ibid.* iii, 23). "Tempore autem procedente in eodem monasterio ecclesia est in honorem beate Dei genetricis de lapide facta."

¹ Bede, *H. E.*, lib. i, c. 26. "Erat autem prope ipsam civitatem ad orientem ecclesia in honorem sancti Martini antiquitus facta dum adhuc Romani Britanniam incolerent in qua regina . . . orare consueverat."

² Bede, *H. E.*, lib. iii, c. 4. "Cujus [Nyniae] sedem episcopalem Sancti Martini episcopi nomine et ecclesia insignem, ubi ipse etiam corpore una cum pluribus sanctis requiescit jam nunc Anglorum gens obtinet. Qui locus . . . vulgo vocatur ad Candidam Casam, eo quod ibi

ecclesiam de lapide, insolito Brettonibus more, fecerit."

³ The name means the "chester" or fortified city of the Tiovolungs or descendants of Tiovulf. Tiovulf is equivalent to Tiw the Saxon Mars, just as Beowulf is equivalent to Beow. Kemble, *Anglo-Saxons*, i, 416. "As Tioy=Tyr, perhaps it is now Torksey at the junction of the Foss-Dyke and the Trent." Rev. G. H. Moberly, Note on Bede, *H. E.*, lib. ii, c. 16. The place was the Roman "Ad Pontem." Dr. Bright, on the other hand, says "it is usually identified with Southwell" (which, however, does not stand on the Trent), "where the minster of St. Mary has always claimed Paulinus as its founder." *Early English Church History*, p. 123.

⁴ Bede, *H. E.*, lib. ii, c. 16, "in qua videlicet civitate [Lindocolina] et ecclesiam operis egregii de lapide [Paulinus] fecit, cujus tecto vel longa incuria vel hostili manu dejecto parietes hactenus stare videntur et omnibus annis aliqua sanitatum miracula in eodem loco solent ad utilitatem eorum qui fideliter quaerunt ostendi. In qua ecclesia Paulinus, transiente ad Christum Justo, Honorium pro eo consecravit episcopum."

church which, we have good grounds for asserting, has ever since retained the same site and has been known by the same name under a familiar abbreviation, and which may therefore be safely regarded as the most ancient locality dedicated to Christian worship in Lincolnshire, the church of St. Paul's in the Bail.

An objection has been raised to identifying this church with that built by Paulinus from the acknowledged improbability that he would have dedicated a church to himself. The answer to this is, that this is an example of what Professor Stubbs terms "*proprietary dedications*," of which the examples are so abundant in Wales and Cornwall. By this is understood the calling a church by the name of the holy person who built it, and in connection with whom it first obtained local celebrity. Professor Rice Rees in his admirable essay on "*Welsh Saints*," lays down the principle that "the churches which from their endowments are shown to be the most ancient have no other patron saints than the persons alleged to have been their founders."¹ The learned author unhesitatingly accepts the "popular opinion" that "many of the churches in Wales were founded by certain holy persons or saints, whose names they retain, as if Llangadog and Llandeilo, or the churches of Cadog or Teilo were not so called in consequence of any formal dedication, but named after their founders."² Again, speaking of St. Cedd's residence at Lastingham and his foundation of a monastery there without any special dedication, "if the consecration of a place depended upon the residence of a person of presumed sanctity, who for a generation should perform certain religious exercises upon the spot, it will at once appear how the primitive Christians of Wales

¹ Rees' *Essay on the Welsh Saints*, pp. 54, 59. "It would naturally follow that the church should be called after the name of the person thus dwelling on the spot, and in this sense and no other 'the true' founder is to be understood. The place was called after him as a house is often called by the name of its builder"—*ibid.* p. xiii. "In order to understand," writes Mr. Borlase, "how our Cornish churches came to bear the names of Saints at all, I may here add a notice of the usage which the British Church retained from early times in contradistinc-

tion to the formal system of dedication set up in the churches of the Continent during the period of its isolation. It was customary that when any holy man, were he Bishop or Priest, wished to found a church or a monastery, he should come himself to the spot on which the future edifice was to be raised, and there continue forty days in the exercise of prayer and fasting. . . . This done, the ceremony was completed, and all that was required by way of consecration was effected." Borlase, *Age of the Saints*, p. 44.

² *Ibid.*, p. 11.

were at first the founders and afterwards, in default of the usual mode of dedication, were considered to be the Saints of the churches that bear their name."¹

As in modern days we have had "Rowland Hill's Chapel" and "Whitefield's" and "Spurgeon's Tabernacle," so the people of Lincoln in the eighth century would naturally call the new building "Paulinus' Church." When Paulinus had been canonized and took rank as a saint of the Church, the rule of placing every religious edifice under the patronage of a special saint having in the mean time obtained universal currency, it was taken for granted that the church known by his name was, in the modern sense, dedicated to him. The docking Paulinus of the two last syllables of his name is not without example. Any dedication to St. Paul is one of the very rarest in England; that to St. Peter and St. Paul combined occurs constantly,—we have as many 23 in Lincolnshire,—but St. Paul alone very seldom. St. Paul's Cathedral in London, St. Paul's Bedford, Malmesbury Abbey Church, Wooburn in Bucks, and two or three others are all that can be quoted. Of the few there are, in several Paul is really an abbreviation of Paulinus. It is so in St. Paul's Cray in Kent and the adjacent village of Crayford. The dedications to St. Paul in Devonshire and Cornwall are, as a rule, to the Breton Bishop, "St. Pol de Leon," as those in Wales are to the preceptor of St. David, "Pawl Hen," "Paulinus Vetus," Paul the Aged.²

The dedications to the very obscure saint, Hybald, must doubtless be referred to the same class of proprietary dedications. All we know of Hybald, or Hygbald, as his name may more properly be written, is learnt from Bede,³ viz., that he was an abbot somewhere in Lindsey, (Dr. Stubbs thinks at Bardney,) "vir sanctissimus et contentissimus," who had heard the great missionary Egbert relate St. Chad's vision of the ascent to heaven of his brother Ceddi's soul. We also know that he was the preceptor of St. Swidbert. Either before he became abbot, or after retiring from his post for the sake of a more austere and contemplative life, we may conceive of him as living in a cell and erecting a small wattled

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 61.

² Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 187.

³ *H.E.*, iv, 3.

chapel, first at Hibaldstow—*i.e.*, the “stow,” or place, of Hibald—and then at outlying mission stations at the adjacent villages of Manton and Scawby, at both which, as well as Hibaldstow itself, the church is dedicated to him. The fourth dedication to him at Ashby de la Launde I am unable to account for.

The same law is exemplified at Crowland. The cell and chapel, originally erected there by St. Guthlac, were naturally known by his name; in the same way as that built by his sister Pega was called “Pega’s kirk,” or Peakirk. The monastery of Crowland was first formally dedicated to St. Guthlac as a mark of gratitude on the endowment of the abbey by Æthelbald, the powerful king of Mercia, 716-755, who had met with much kindness from the holy anchorite during his exile, and had heard from his lips the prophecy of his future royal dignity. Three other churches in the county bear the name of St. Guthlac, *viz.*, Fishtoft, Market Deeping, and Little Ponton. Of these the first was given to Crowland in 1114 by Alan de Croun, the founder of Frieston Priory, a cell to that house, as part of the endowment of his new foundation, and exchanged its original dedication, whatever that may have been, (a church is mentioned in Domesday) for the patron saint of the great abbey to which it had become attached. The manor of Market Deeping also belonged to the Crowland Abbey. The connection of St. Guthlac with Little Ponton I have not yet been able to discover.

Before we pass from Crowland, I would call attention to the full dedication of the abbey—*viz.*, St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Guthlac—as an example of the “compound” or “stratified” class, where catholic and non-national dedications have been accumulated on the primitive local saint. “In most cases,” writes Mr. Kerslake,¹ “the local name has yielded entirely to the pressure and disappeared altogether; drowned out by the more catholic or hierarchical system. In some cases, however, the older name was tolerated, but in a subordinate place, either as a politic concession to the veneration of the neighbours, whose offerings were still worth having, or some of whose contracts stipulated a payment

¹ *Welsh in Dorset*, p. 10.

before the altar or shrine of the local patron." Bardney Abbey affords another example of this "stratification." It was one of the earliest monastic foundations, if not the very earliest, in Lindsey. The monks told Leland they knew not who their founder was. On the translation of the bones of St. Oswald, the holy young king of Northumbria, by his niece Ostryth, the Queen of Ethelred, at the close of the seventh century, the house was placed under the invocation of the royal saint. On its refoundation by Gilbert of Gaunt shortly after the Conquest the names of the two chief apostles were prefixed to that of its original patron, and it became the house of SS. Peter and Paul and St. Oswald. The examples of St. Peter and St. Etheldreda at Ely, of St. Peter and St. Wilfrid at Ripon, of SS. Peter and Paul and St. Augustine at Canterbury, of St. Andrew and St. David at the Cathedral of St. David's, of St. Teilo and St. Peter at Llandaff, show the same principle at work, burying the original founder, of merely local celebrity, beneath accumulated dedications to Catholic saints.¹

It is impossible to look over the catalogue of Lincolnshire dedications without being struck with the prevalence of that to St. Michael. It is found no fewer than twenty-six times. This, which is usually an abbreviated form of St. Michael and All Angels, was one of the earliest dedications, and is regarded by Mr. Kerslake as a survival of Celtic Christianity, having been allowed to pass on, unadded to and unaltered, in virtue of its Catholic character. In Wales, where the most distinct traces of Celtic or pre-Anglian Christianity exist, the dedication to St. Michael, though not absolutely the most ancient, was by far the widest in primitive times. At present that to St. Mary is in excess in the Principality. But these churches are mostly found in the English or Flemish districts and in the churches of later foundation.²

¹ Rees' *Essay on the Welsh Saints*, p. 70, gives a large number of similar instances from the Principality, viz., Llanveuno, St. Peter and St. Beuno; Llanilloe, St. Peter and St. Tysillio; Llangathen, St. Michael and All Angels and St. Cathen; Llangwynyw, All Saints and St. Cwynyw; Llanegryn, St. Mary and St. Egryn; Llanbleddian, St. John Baptist and St.

Bleiddian; Kilpeck, St. Mary and St. David.

² Rees' *Essay on the Welsh Saints*, pp. 36-43. "These churches, unlike those dedicated to St. Mary, do not cover the English districts, but are dispersed over the country with greater regularity. They are so far characteristic of the Principality, that the proportion they bear to

The prevalence of this dedication in so flat a county as Lincolnshire is remarkable. The examples of St. Michael's on the Mount, Lincoln, Waddington, Cammeringham, Glentworth, Haydor, and the like, seem to show that even here it generally affected the highest ground attainable. One of the two churches at Binbrook—now, I believe, in ruins—offers one of the five dedications to the brother archangel, St. Gabriel, found in the whole of England, viz., in Devonshire, 2; Dorsetshire, 1; London, 1; and Lincolnshire, 1.

Perhaps the most prevalent of the earliest dedications is that to St. Martin. We have already noticed that the two undoubted instances of churches dedicated to a saint before the arrival of St. Augustine bore his name. As a rule it will be found that in any town the church dedicated to St. Martin is almost if not quite the oldest in the place. It is so, as we have seen, at Canterbury, and there are not wanting those who urge the same claim for the church of St. Martin at Lincoln.¹ The occurrence of a silver coin struck at Lincoln early in the tenth century, bearing the name of St. Martin with that of the city itself, similar to those stamped with St. Peter's name coined at York, proves the existence of a connection between the saint and the city, which led the late Mr. Hawkins to regard St. Martin as the patron saint of Lincoln, to whom the first church erected there was dedicated. However this may have been, the very early date of the dedications to St. Martin is unquestionable, as well as their wide but very unequal dispersion through England; Lincolnshire, with Norfolk, standing second in frequency. Kent contains the

other churches is twice as great as that of those dedicated to St. Michael in England. This national distinction would show that they were mostly founded by the native princes, and their more general dispersion would indicate that they belonged to an era prior to the occupation of parts of Wales by foreigners." *Ibid.*, p. 40. "The churches which, from their endowments are shown to be the most ancient, have no other patron saint than the persons alleged to be their founders; the next in point of antiquity are called after St. Michael the Archangel . . . Afterwards follow those dedicated to the Apostles and other saints." *Ibid.*

p. 59. It is interesting to notice the different proportion of these dedications in Cornwall, "unconquered stubborn Cornwall." Mr. Borlase says, "Out of a list of 210 Cornish churches (22 of which bear uncertain and modern names) I find 9 dedications to St. Mary, 5 to St. Michael, 22 to well-known calendar saints, 28 to obscure saints, most of them of foreign origin, contained in early Celtic lists, while no less than 117 retain their native British name." *Age of the Saints*, p. 65.

¹ Hawkins, *The Ancient Mint at Lincoln*. Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute 1848, p. 54.

largest number, viz., 27; Lincolnshire and Norfolk, 14 each; Middlesex, 8; Suffolk, 7; Essex, 4.

The honour paid to St. Martin is easily intelligible, when we bear in mind the close connection in early times between the Church, "one might say the Mother Church" in Gaul,¹ in which St. Martin was deservedly regarded with grateful reverence, as, with St. Hilary, the greatest doctor and the most successful propagator of the faith she had produced.

If the churches of St. Martin have a reasonable claim to a pre-Saxon origin, the same claim may be urged with even less question for those of St. Germanus. There are three such dedications in our own county, those at Ranby, Scothern, and Thurlby. The apostolic activity of St. Germanus in bringing back the British Church from the errors of Pelagianism to the orthodox faith, for which purpose it will be remembered he, then Bishop of Auxerre, and Lupus of Troyes were sent over in 426 by a synod of the Gallic Church, as well as the grand tale of the "Alleluia Victory" over the heathen Picts and Saxons, near Mold in Flintshire, caused his name to be long celebrated among the people he had instructed, and to spread from them to the most distant parts of the island. St. German, however, failed to take any deep root on the reverence of the English Church, and we may safely regard all churches dedicated to him as belonging to the very earliest era.²

Passing downward in the history of the county, Lindsey, being a border land between the two kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria, was, like Palestine between Egypt and Assyria, the frequent battlefield of the two powers,

¹ Dr. Bright, speaking of the Pelagian heresy, writes "Britain it seems had no divines competent to resist it, and an appeal was therefore made to the Church, one might say the Mother Church, in Gaul, the Church of Hilary and of Martin, which was well able and ready to assist out of its abundance the theological poverty of Britain," by sending over Germanus and Lupus." *Early English Church History*, p. 15.

² "Several churches in Wales bear the name of Garmon" (as St. Germanus is called in Welsh) "but, as he visited this country twice, only one of them can be distinctly referred to his first mission, viz., Llanarmon in Denbighshire. It is singular that the parish attached to

it adjoins that of Mold, in which the "Alleluia Victory" is said to have been gained; and if Archbishop Usher has correctly determined the locality of the engagement—Maesgarmon, the field of Germanus—the church in question is possibly situated on the spot where Germanus is described to have raised a sacred edifice, formed of the branches of trees interwoven together, in which he and his followers celebrated the services of Easter and baptized the greater part of the army of the Britons, before they proceeded to meet their enemies." Rees' *u. s.*, p. 125. It deserves remark that St. Lupus, the companion of St. Germanus in his mission to Britain, appears to be uncommemorated by dedications.

and was sometimes included within the limits of one kingdom, sometimes of the other. It was Northumbrian when we first hear of it under Edwyn and Oswald, A.D. 633, was conquered by Penda of Mercia, A.D. 642, was regained to Northumbria by Oswy in A.D. 655, reconquered by the Mercian Wulfhere, again recovered by Egfrid, and finally reconquered by Ethelred in 679. We should, therefore, be prepared to expect a mixture of Northumbrian and Mercian ecclesiastical traditions, with a preponderance in favour of the former, as the earlier and more permanent influence.* And this is just what we find. The Northumbrian dedications far exceed the Mercian, especially in the north of the county. It is of course impossible to assert that such dedications belong certainly to Northumbrian or Mercian times. Some of them may be later. But they indicate Northumbrian or Mercian influences, and thus throw a light on the history of the county.

Another link with Northumbria is furnished by St. Athelwold, or Ethelwald, commemorated at Alvingham, whom we may safely identify with the companion of St. Cuthbert in the monastery of Ripon, who afterwards succeeded him in his hermitage and oratory on the Farne Islands, where he died after a twelve years' sojourn about A.D. 699, and was buried at Lindisfarne. Ethelwald is commemorated on the 23rd of March.¹

One of the most interesting of these Northumbrian dedications is that to St. Pancras, of which we have examples at Wroot in the Isle of Axholme, and in a now destroyed church in Lincoln.² This is a much rarer dedication in Eastern England than we should be prepared to anticipate from our familiarity with the great London parish of that name. In the western counties dedications to St. Pancras are more frequent, and probably commemorate the earlier saint of that name, said to have been sent as a missionary bishop into Sicily by St. Peter, and to have been martyred at Taormina. But this island has received two distinct inoculations of this

¹ His name appears in a Latinised form as Aediluualdus, or Oidiluualdus. Bede describes the preservation by his prayers of two brothers of Lindisfarne who had come to visit him, when sur-

prised by a storm on their homeward voyage. (Bede, *H.E.*, v, 1. *Vita S. Cuthb.*, cxlvi).

² Recorded in Exton's *Thesaurus* as "*destructa*."

name,¹ and our St. Pancras is certainly the Phrygian boy martyred at Rome in the time of Diocletian, brought into England by St. Augustine, who rededicated in his honour the ancient British church at Canterbury, which had been profaned by heathen worship, and from which, as we shall all remember—for have not some of us seen the marks of his claws on its stones?—the evil spirit was dislodged with so much reluctance. The connection of the county of Lincoln with this youthful martyr is interesting. Among the relics sent by Pope Vitalian to Oswy, king of Northumbria, A.D. 667—his letter is to be found in Bede²—were those of this sainted boy. The Isle of Axholme then certainly formed part of Oswy's kingdom, and we may not be far wrong in believing that the church of Wroot was built by him to receive the sacred deposit. At the same time relics of the Roman deacon St. Lawrence were sent to Oswy. There are fourteen churches dedicated to this saint in our county, of which Frodingham near the Northumbrian border and others may retain the memory of this sacred gift.

Lincolnshire is fertile in St. Helens, which are chiefly confined to one district. Of the thirty churches dedicated to the Christian empress, nearly all lie on the eastern side of the Wolds, in Lindsey proper (Boultham and Brant Broughton are exceptions) from Brigsley near Grimsby to Leverton in Holland. They are especially frequent about Louth and Alford. The reason is not far to seek. Mr. Kerslake's words on this subject deserve quotation:—“The reputed British-Roman nativity of St. Helen in Deira”—she was more probably the daughter of a tavern-keeper in Bithynia—“appears to have given her name a prevalence in the provinces with which the Anglian successors of the Northern Britons were infected. And they accepted and improved the legacy. But the remains of this acceptance of a local aspect of religion are the most conspicuous in Deira”—in Yorkshire we find twenty-two—“and in Lindisse or Southumbria, a constituent of that kingdom, thirty.” The Northumbrian influence spread with enfeebled force into Mercia, as that of

¹ Kerslake, *Welsh in Dorset*, p. 14.

² *H.E.*, iii, 29.

Mercia did into Lindsey, and we find "a pretty free but reduced scattering" of St. Helens in other counties. Notts has ten, Derbyshire five, Northants six, Leicestershire five.¹ It is a striking fact that of the whole number in England, about ninety-six, nearly a third are found in our own county. We know far too little of the early history of Christianity and of the origin of the parochial system in England to form any trustworthy conclusion as to the date of these dedications. But they are probably very early.

The beauty of the character of the youthful king of Northumbria, St. Oswald,—killed, as we shall remember, in the great battle of Maserfield, near Oswestry, against Penda, the stubborn old pagan king of Mercia, August 5, 642,—his death as a champion of the faith, praying for his soldiers, and the belief in the power of his intercessions in the heavenly kingdom, combined to render him a very popular saint in Northumbria and its adjacent provinces. Lincolnshire furnishes seven dedications, of which, as we should have anticipated, nearly half, viz., Althorpe, Crowle and Luddington, are in the Isle of Axholme. The others are Blankney, Strubby in the Marsh, between Alford and Louth, Rand near Wragby, and Howell. No doubt each of these churches has its own story to tell, if we could make its stones vocal.

To speak of another great Northumbrian name, St. Wilfrid of York. The memory of this great, busy, ubiquitous prelate is preserved in the diocese—the erection of which as a separate see under Eadhed Bishop of Lindsey by Archbishop Theodore was one of the wrongs against which he appealed to the Papal See—in four churches, scattered over its wide area, viz., Alford, Honington, Metheringham, and Thornton. I can trace no connection between these places and Wilfrid. In these, as in other examples, which probably form the majority of later dedications, we may not be wrong in believing that the selection of the patron saint was left to the founder, who chose the one for whom he had a special veneration.

Of St. Cuthbert, called by Dr. Bright "the typical saint of Northumbria,"² Lincolnshire furnishes only two

¹ Kerslake, *Supremacy of Mercia*, p. 54. ² Bright, *Early English Church History*, p. 264.

memorials, Brattleby and a destroyed church in Lincoln. Frequent as his churches are in Northern England—"forty-three can be named between Humber and Mersey, and Tweed and Solway"¹—they are very thinly scattered over the midland and western counties (there is a familiar instance in the city of Wells), and in the south-eastern they are not found at all. The inference is that his influence was a purely local one.

The one dedication, at Blyborough, to the youthful martyr, Alkmund, is probably rather of Mercian than Northumbrian origin. He is said to have been the son of Alcred King of Northumbria; but his celebrity lies chiefly in Mercia, and is due to Ethelfleda, the famous Lady of the Mercians, the warlike daughter of King Alfred, who, "Amazon though she be reputed, confessed her womanhood by her *cultus* of the child martyr at her towns of Derby and Shrewsbury," which were placed by her under that patronage.

The dedications to St. Chad exhibit the same mixed Northumbrian and Mercian influence. A native of Northumbria, selected by Theodore for the vast Mercian diocese then including Lindsey, establishing his see at Lichfield, and building a monastery on land given him by Wulfhere of Mercia at a place called by Bede *Ad Baruae*,² probably to be identified with Barrow on Humber, he unites the traditions of the two kingdoms in his own person. He is not, however, commemorated at Barrow or its neighbourhood, his three churches being at Dunholme, Harpswell, and Welbourne.

The church of St. Etheldreda at West Halton in a similar way combines Northumbrian and East Anglian traditions. The daughter of Anna the devout monarch of East Anglia, the reluctant wife, first of Tonbert, chief of the Southern Gyrvians of Cambridgeshire and then still more reluctantly of Egfrid of Northumbria, the foundress of the Abbey of Ely, her memory belongs to both kingdoms.

The seven churches dedicated to St. Edith, the daughter of Edgar and abbess of Wilton, 970, nearly all of which are found in the marsh land between Alford and Louth, and the five dedicated to St. Swithin, furnish the only distinct connection with Wessex.

¹ Kerslake, *Supremacy of Mercia*, p. 20. ² Bede, *H. E.*, lib. iv, c. 3.

St. Olave at Ruckland is, singularly enough, the only distinctly Danish dedication in the county which, in its local nomenclature, presents so many evidences of Danish occupation.

The six St. Botolphs—the chief of which is the glorious church of the town which, transplanted by the Pilgrim Fathers, has carried his name to the other side of the Atlantic,—connect our county both with Lower Germany, where St. Botolph and his brother Adulf, though English by birth, had been instructed in the faith, and had become monks, and with East Anglia, where he obtained special celebrity. It is noticeable that the churches dedicated to this saint, as a rule, stand at a gate. In London we have a St. Botolph at Billingsgate, Bishopsgate, Aldersgate, and Aldgate. At Cambridge his church stands at Trumpington Gate, and in Lincoln at South Bargate. St. Botolph's Priory at Colchester has a like situation. I have vainly sought for an explanation of this, and shall be thankful if one can be suggested.

The churches of St. Wulfram, the patron saint of Sens, at Grantham; of St. Vedast, the patron of Arras, at Tathwell; of St. Leodgar, or Leger, patron of Autun, at Wyberton; of St. Medard, patron of Rouen and of Noyon, at Little Bytham; of St. Radegund, wife of Clothair, who deserted her husband for a religious life under St. Medard's influence, at Grayingham; of St. Julian, the apostle of Le Mans and Celtic Gaul, at Benniworth; and of St. Vincent, the Spanish deacon, at Burton by Lincoln and at Caythorpe, present severally historical problems which it would be interesting to pursue, and, if possible, solve. They may have come in with Fleming and Norman proprietors, or through appropriations to foreign monasteries, or they may have been named from the day on which the churches were respectively consecrated. Local investigations can alone furnish a satisfactory explanation.

The groups of identical dedications scattered over the county cannot fail to arrest attention. I have spoken of the St. Helens and the St. Ediths. The group of St. Denises in the neighbourhood of Sleaford and Folkingham is equally remarkable, and the St. Andrews in the same district even more so. For such groups it is

not easy to give any absolutely satisfactory explanation. The most probable is that the present dedication takes the place of an older one to a comparatively obscure saint, and was given at the time of the consecration of the high altar after the renovation of the church and the extension of the chancel, the new dedication commemorating the saint under whose patronage the consecrating bishop had placed himself.

It is worthy of notice how very few saints canonized since the tenth century are commemorated in our churches. In this our county only follows the general rule. We have no St. Francis, St. Dominic, or St. Clara. Even St. Benedict is rare—we have five, and the question has been raised whether the dedication is to St. Benedict of Nursia or to our native St. Benedict Biscop, that worthy rival of the great patriarch of the monks of the West, whose robe and name he wore. The former, however, is more probable. Of certainly post-Conquest dedications, we have six, or, including the destroyed chapel on the Highbridge at Lincoln, seven dedications to St. Thomas of Canterbury in Lincolnshire. If any of these churches were of earlier date, this must have replaced the older dedication. This process of change was continually going on, a more popular saint replacing one who had gone out of general favour. Professor Stubbs writes, "the Catholic dedications after the Reformation replaced in many cases the old historic saints. There were doubtless changes of dedication before, but *that*, I think, was *the* period of change."¹

Taking a general conspectus of the Lincolnshire dedications, we find that to All Saints most frequent, 95 ; St. Andrew, 68 ; St. Peter, 64 ; St. Mary the Virgin, 59 ; we then drop to St. Margaret, 31 ; St. Nicholas, 29 ; St. Michael, 28 ; St. Helen, 28 ; St. John the Baptist, 25 ; St. Peter and St. Paul, 23 ; St. James, 19 ; St. Martin, 16 ; St. Lawrence, 15 ; Holy Trinity, usually a post-Reformation dedication, 14. It would be tedious to pursue the enumeration any further. The lists appended give full particulars.

¹ Mr. Borlase considers that these changes of dedication in Cornwall "from Celtic Saints to important Saints in the Roman calendar date from the thirteenth

or fourteenth centuries, on occasions when a bishop was consecrating the high altar of a newly renovated church, as was the case at Fowey." *Age of the Saints*, 67.

It is a singular fact that dedications in honour of some of the Apostles and Evangelists should be so rare—those very dedications which are in these modern times so common. St. John the Evangelist was far less honoured than his namesake the Baptist—four churches against nineteen. Four churches are dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, as many to St. Bartholomew; three to St. Stephen; St. Philip, St. Mark and St. Luke one apiece.

Unique dedications, hardly to be found elsewhere in England, are St. Cornelius, probably the Pope of that name, at Linwood, St. Genewys at Scotton,¹ St. Ethelwald at Alvingham, and the Flemish St. Bavon in a destroyed church of the city of Lincoln. Another destroyed Lincoln church, St. Rumbold, has a counterpart at Colchester and elsewhere.

I cannot bring this paper to an end without feeling how far it has been from fulfilling the promise of its title. Except in one or two instances, I have rather indicated how our dedications may be used to illustrate local history, than illustrated it. May I hope that what has been written may incite some younger and better instructed archæologists to pursue the investigation, and thus it will not have been altogether in vain. The most promising field of investigation is that furnished by mediæval wills; the testator, in the majority of cases, mentioning not only the church in or by which he desired to be buried, but also its dedication. A careful examination of the wills belonging to the registries of the Archdeaconries of Stow and Lincoln, would probably supply most of the lost dedications, and also enable us to correct many erroneous ones.² The research may be tedious and toilsome, but the reward will be certain. "Nil sine magno vita labore dedit mortalibus."

¹ Is this another form of Genoveva, the St. Genevieve of Paris, or of Gwynws, the brother of Gwynau, members of the nearly innumerable sainted progeny of Brychan, commemorated December 13? St. Gwynws is the patron saint of Lanwnws, Cardiganshire, and may be deemed its founder. Rees, p. 153.

² I need only refer to the paper by Canon Raine, on "The Dedications of

the Yorkshire Churches," in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, to shew how profitably this mine may be worked. Testamentary evidence kindly supplied by Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., has proved that the true dedication of the Church of Kirton in Lindsey is not SS. Peter and Paul, as given in Exton and Bacon, but S. Andrew.

List of DEDICATIONS OF CHURCHES in the County of Lincoln.

The Churches marked *d* are destroyed.

<i>S. Alkmund</i>	Norton Disney	Fulletby
Blyborough	Orby	Haconby
<i>All Saints</i>	Oxcomb	Hagnaby
Aby	Pilham	Hagnaby cum Hannah
Ashby, West	Rasen, West	Halton Holgate
Barrowby	Ruskington	Heckington
Barkwith, West	Saltfleetby All Saints	Helpringham
Beckingham	Saxby	Horbling
Bennington, by Boston	Scarle, North	Immingham
Bennington, Long	Sixhills	Ingoldsby
Bigby	Snelland	Irby upon Humber
Bracebridge	Stamford	Irham
Branston	Stapleford	Kelby
Brauncewell	Steeping, Great	Kirkby cum Osgodby
Brocklesby	Stroxtun	Kirton in Lindsey
Broxholme	Sturton, Great	Leasingham South
Cadney	Swinderby	Lincoln, 3. (<i>d.</i>)
Canwick	Tealby	Miningsby
Coleby	Theddlethorpe	Minting
Croft	Thorganby	Panton
Croby	Thornton le Moor	Pickworth
Dunsby	Thorpe on the Hill	Potterhanworth
Eagle	Toynnton All Saints	Redburn
Elkington, South	Ulceby	Rippingale
Elsham or Ailesham	Upton	Sausthorpe
Faldingworth	Walesby	Scot Willoughby
Fenton	Waltham	Scredington
Flixborough	Wainfleet All Saints	Sempringham
Fosdyke	Westborough	Stainton le Vale
Friskney	Wellingore	Stamford. (<i>d.</i>)
Gainsborough	Wilksby	Steeping, Little
Gautby	Winteringham	Stewton
Goulceby	Winterton	Stone, North
Goxhill	Wragby	Thoresby, South
Grasby	Wyham cum Cadeby	Timberland
Greetham	<i>S. Andrew</i>	Utterby
Greetwell	Anderby	Welton
Hammeringham	Apley. (<i>d.</i>)	Willoughton
Haugham	Asgarby	Witham on the Hill
Hanworth, Cold	Ashby Puerorum	Wootton
Harmston	Beelsby	<i>S. Athelwold</i>
Heapham	Beesby in the Marsh	See S. Ethelwald
Hemswell	Billingborough	<i>S. Anne</i>
Holbeach	Bonby	Lincoln Thorngate. (<i>d.</i>)
Holton	Boothby	<i>S. Austin</i>
Holton Beckering	Boothby Graffoe	Lincoln. (<i>d.</i>)
Horsington	Boothby Pagnell	<i>S. Bartholomew</i>
Hough on the Hill	Burton Penwardine	Appleby
Hougham	Burton upon Stather	Covenham
Hykeham, North	Butterwick	Culverthorpe
Ingham	Calceby. (<i>d.</i>)	Keelby
Irby in the Marsh	Claxby	Lincoln. (<i>d.</i>)
Kyme, South	Claxby Pluckacre	Risby
Langton	Cranwell	Welby
Legbourne	Denton	<i>S. Baron</i>
Lincoln, 2. (<i>d.</i>)	Donnington upon Bain	Lincoln. (<i>d.</i>)
Maltby le Marsh	Dowsby	<i>S. Benedict</i>
Mareham on the Hill	Epworth	Candleby
Moorby	Ewerby	Halham upon Bain
Moulton	Falkingham	Lincoln
Nettleham	Farlthorpe	Scrivelsby
Newton in the Wolds	Fillingham	Wood Enderby

<i>S. Botolph</i> Boston Lincoln Newton Quarrington Saxilby Skidbrook cum Saltfleet	<i>S. Firman</i> Thurlby <i>S. Gabriel</i> Binbrook <i>S. Genewys</i> Scotton <i>S. German</i> Ranby Scothern Thurlby <i>S. George</i> Bradley Gayton le Marsh Lincoln. (d.) Stamford <i>S.S. George and Lawrence</i> Springthorpe <i>S. Giles</i> Langton by Wragby Lincoln. (d.) Scartho Sleaford, Old <i>S. Gregory</i> Lincoln. (d.) <i>S. Guthlac</i> Crowland Deeping, Market Fishtoft Ponton, Little <i>S. Helen</i> Ashby by Partney Aswardby Barnoldby le Beck Biscathorpe Boultham Brant Broughton Brigsley Burgh upon Bain Burton, Gate Cawthorpe, Little Cumberworth Edlington, North Elkington Keal, East " West Kirmington Lea Leverton Ludford Magna Mareham le Fen Ormsby, North Saxby Stickford Swinthorpe Theddlethorpe Thoresby, North Willingham by Stow Willoughby near Alford	<i>Holy Innocents</i> Lincoln. (d.) <i>S. James</i> Allington, East Aslackby Bolington Bytham, Castle Deeping, S. James Dorrington Dry, Doddington Firsby, East Firsby in Aslackhoe Frieston Grimsby Lincoln. (d.) Louth Rauceby, South Rigsby cum Ailby Skillington Spilsby Sutton, S. James Woolthorpe by Gran- <i>S. John the Baptist</i> [tham Alkborough Baston Belleau Carlton, Great Colsterworth Hale, Great Leasingham Lincoln. (d.) Lissington Londonthorpe Morton Nettleton Northorpe Scampton Stainton by Langworth Stamford Stiver cum Mablethorpe Stow cum Barholm Sutterby Toynton, High Washingborough Whaplode, Drove Whitton Witham, South Yarburgh <i>S. John the Evangelist</i> Corby Croxtan Lincoln, 3. (d.) Washingborough <i>S. Julian</i> Benniworth <i>S. Lawrence</i> Aylesby Bardney Corringham Fulstow Frodingham Hallington Lincoln. (d.) Revesby Sedgbrook
<i>S. Chad</i> Dunholm Harpswell Welbourn <i>S. Clement</i> Fiskerton Grainthorpe Lincoln, 2. (d.) Rowston or Roulston Saltfleetby Skegness Stamford. (d.) Sutton in the Marsh Worlaby <i>S. Cornelius</i> Linwood <i>Holy Cross</i> Carlton Castle Kirby Green Lincoln. (d.) Ponton, Great Scopwick <i>S. Cuthbert</i> Brattleby Lincoln. (d.) <i>S. Denis</i> Aswarby Killingham, North Kirkby Laythorpe Lincoln. (d.) Silk Willoughby Sleaford <i>S. Edith</i> Anwick Carlton, Little Coates Grimoldby Grimsby, Little Reston, North " South <i>S. Edmund</i> Lincoln. (d.) Riby Sutton, St. Edmund Spital Chapel <i>S. Edward</i> Barlings Lincoln, 2. (d.) Sudbrooke <i>S. Etheldreda</i> West Halton <i>S. Ethelwald</i> Alvingham <i>S. Faith</i> Calcethorpe Kelstern Lincoln. (d.)	<i>S. Hilald</i> Ashby de la Launde Hilaldstow Manton Scawby <i>S. Hilary and S. Albinus</i> Spridlington	

Skellingthorpe	Willingham, South	Swarby
Snarford	Withcall	SSS. <i>Mary, Bartholomew and Guthlac</i>
Surfleet	<i>S. Mark</i>	Crowland late Abbey
Tallington	Lincoln	Church
Thornton Curtis	<i>S. Mary</i>	SS. <i>Mary and Holy Rood</i>
Wickenby	Barkworth, East	Donnington
<i>S. Leodegar</i>	Barnetby-le-Wold	SS. <i>Mary and Nicholas</i>
Wyberton	Barton upon Humber	Kelsy, South
<i>S. Leonard</i>	Binbrook	Spalding
Chapel Mumby	Bloxholm	SS. <i>Mary and Peter</i>
Cockerington, South	Brigg	Harlaxton
Haugh	Broughton	Waddingham
Lincoln. (<i>d.</i>)	Butterwick, West	<i>S. Mary Magdalen</i>
Ormsby, South	Carlton-le-Moorland	Bitchfield
Stamford	Claxby	Fleet
<i>S. Lucia</i>	Cockerington, North	Gedney
Dembleby	Covenham	Lincoln
<i>S. Luke</i>	Cowbit	Rothwell
Stickney	East Ferry	Somerby
<i>S. Margaret</i>	Evedon	<i>S. Maurice</i>
Authorpe	Fotherby	Horkstow
Bucknall	Frampton	<i>S. Medardus</i>
Braceborough	Hainton	Bytham, Little
Braceby	Harrington	<i>S. Michael</i>
Enderby, Bag	Hatcliffe	Bassingham
Habrough	Hogsthorpe	Billinghay
Hawerby cum Beesby	Horncastle	Burwell
Hemingby	Hundleby	Cammeringham
Huttoft	Kirkby upon Bain	Coates, Little
Keddington	Leake	Coningsby
Ketesby	Lincoln, Cathedral	Deeping, West
Laceby	Lincoln, 2. (1 <i>d.</i>)	Driby
Langton by Horncastle	Long Sutton	Edenham
Lincoln, 2. (1 <i>d.</i>)	Ludborough	Glentworth
Martin	Mablethorpe	Hackthorn
Quadring	Manby	Haydor
Roughton	Marsh Chapel	Hykeham, South
Saleby cum Thoresthorpe	Marston	Langtoft
Salmondby	Pinchbeck	Lincoln, 2. (1 <i>d.</i>)
Sibsey	Riseholme	Martin
Somerby	Roxby cum Risby	Mavis Enderby
Somersby	Somercoates, South	Newton by Toft
Thimbleby	Stamford	Srafield. (<i>d.</i>)
Usselby	Stoke, South	Stamford, 2
Waddingworth	Stow	Stainton, Market
Well	Sutterton	Stragglethorpe
Winceby	Swineshead	Swaton
Wispington	Swinstead	Torrington, East
Withern	Syston	Uffington
Woodhall	Tetford	Waddington
<i>S. Martin</i>	Thoresway	<i>S. Nicholas</i>
Ancaster	Torrington, West	Addlethorpe
Barholme	Tothill	Barkstone
Blyton cum Wharton	Tydd, S. Mary	Cabourn
Dalderby	Wainfleet, S. Mary	Caenby
Kirmond-le-Mire	Welton	Carlton, Scroop
Lincoln	Weston	Coates, Great
Owersby	Whaplode	Coates, North
Owston	Wilsford	Cuxwold
Ravendale	Winthorpe	Ferriby, South
Stamford	Witham, North	Fulbeck
Stubton	Woolthorpe	Grimsby
Waith	Wrawby	Gunby
Welton-le-Marsh	SS. <i>Mary and All Saints.</i>	Haxey
Welton-le-Wold	Kirkby Underwood	

Kirkby, East	Ludford Parva	<i>S. Radegund</i>
Lincoln	Lusby	Grayingham
Normanton	Markby	<i>S. Rumbold</i>
Partney	Mumby	Lincoln. (d.)
Sapperton	Navenby	<i>S. Sebastian</i>
Searby with Owmbly	Newton upon Trent	Gonerby, Great
Skirbeck	Nocton	<i>S. Stephen</i>
Snitterby	Normanby on the Wolds	Careby
Spanby	Norton, Bishops	Carlby
Stenigot	Raithby cum Maltby	Hatton
Sutton	Rasen, Middle	Lincoln. (d.)
Swaby	Rauceby, North	Stamford
Swayfield	Ropsley	<i>S. Swithin</i>
Uleby	Saltfleetby, S. Peter	Asgarby
Walcot by Falkingham	Scotter	Baumber
Wickham in Holland	Skendleby	Bicker
<i>S. Olave</i>	Somercotes, North	Leadenham
Ruckland	Sotby	Lincoln
<i>S. Oswald</i>	Stainby	<i>S. Thomas the Apostle</i>
Althorpe	Stamford	Legsby
Blankney	Stixwold	Rasen, Market
Crowle	Thorpe	Stamford
Howell	Threkingham	Willingham, North
Luddington	Torksey	<i>S. Thomas of Canterbury</i>
Rand	Toynton, Low	Amcotts
Strubby cum Woodthorpe	Toynton, S. Peter	Aunsby
<i>S. Paul</i>	Trusthorpe	Bassingthorpe cum
Lincoln	Tupholme	Westby
Stamford	Willingham, Cherry	Burton Coggles
<i>S. Pancras</i>	Wrangle	Digby
Wroot	<i>SS. Peter and Mary</i>	Greatford
<i>S. Peter</i>	Waddingham	Lincoln. (d.)
Aisthorpe	<i>SS. Peter and Paul</i>	<i>Holy Trinity</i>
Ashby cum Fenby	Algarkirk	Allington, West
Asterby	Belton	Barrow upon Humber
Aubourn	Belchford	Bilsby
Barton upon Humber	Bollingbrooke	Gedney Hill
Bottesford	Bourn	Hagworthingham
Burgh in the Marsh	Bratoft	Lincoln, 3. (d.)
Cawkwell	Caistor	Messingham
Claypole	Gosberton	Muckton
Conisholme	Hareby	Raithby
Creeton	Healing	Stamford. (d.)
Doddington	Ingoldmells	Swallow
Dunston	Kettlethorpe	Tattershall
Farforth cum Maidenwell	Kirton by Boston	<i>Holy Trinity and S. Mary</i>
Foston	Normanby by Spital	Clee
Friesthorpe	Osbournby	<i>S. Vedast</i>
Gayton le Wold	Owmbly	Tathwell
Glenham	Rasen, Middle	<i>S. Vincent</i>
Gunby	Reepham	Burton by Lincoln
Halton, East	Scremby	Caythorpe
Humberstone	Stallingborough	<i>S. Wilfred</i>
Holton le Clay	Tetney	Alford
Kingerby	Toft	Honington
Langton	Wigtoft	Metheringham
Lavington or Lenton	<i>S. Philip</i>	Thornton
Limber, Great	Brinkhill	<i>S. Wulfram</i>
Lincoln, 8. (5. d.)		Grantham

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the CHURCHES in the County of Lincoln, with
their DEDICATIONS, including Churches destroyed and gone to decay.

Aby, All Saints
 Addlethorpe, S. Nicholas
 Ailesham *alias* Elsham, All Saints
 Ailsby. *See* Rigsby
 Aisby. *See* Haydor
 Aisthorpe, S. Peter
 Alford, S. Wilfrid
 Algarkirk, SS. Peter and Paul
 Alkborough *alias* Aukborough, S. John
 the Baptist
 Allington, East, S. James
 Allington, West, Holy Trinity
 Althorpe, S. Oswald
 Alvingham, S. Ethelwald
 Amcotts, S. Thomas of Canterbury
 Ancaster, S. Martin
 Anderby, S. Andrew
 Anwick, S. Edith
 Apley (gone to decay), S. Andrew
 Appleby, S. Bartholomew
 Asgarby by Spilsby, S. Swithin
 Asgarby by Sleaford, S. Andrew
 Ashby by Partney, S. Helen
 Ashby-de-la-Laund, S. Hibald
 Ashby with Fenby, S. Peter
 Ashby Puerorum, S. Andrew
 Ashby, West, All Saints
 Aslackby, S. James
 Asterby, S. Peter
 Aswardby, S. Helen
 Aubourn, S. Peter
 Aunsby, S. Thomas of Canterbury
 Authorpe, S. Margaret
 Aylesby, S. Lawrence
 Bag Enderby, S. Margaret
 Bardney, S. Lawrence
 Barholm, S. Martin
 Barkston, S. Nicholas
 Barkwith, East, S. Mary
 Barkwith, West, All Saints
 Barlings, S. Edward
 Barnettby-le-Wold, S. Mary
 Barnoldby-le-Beck, St. Helen.
 Barrow upon Humber, Holy Trinity
 Barrowby by Grantham, All Saints
 Barton upon Humber, S. Peter
 S. Mary
 Bassingthorpe, S. Thomas of Canterbury
 Bassingham, S. Michael
 Baston, S. John the Baptist
 Baumber or Barnburgh, St. Swithin
 Beckingham, All Saints
 Beelsby, S. Andrew
 Beesby in the Marsh, S. Andrew
 Beesby, cum Hawerby, S. John the
 Baptist
 Belchford, SS. Peter and Paul
 Belleau, S. John the Baptist
 Belton by Epworth, All Saints

Belton by Grantham, SS. Peter and Paul
 Bennington, by Boston, All Saints
 Bennington, Long, All Saints
 Benniworth or Benningworth, S. Julian
 Bicker, S. Swithin
 Bigby, All Saints
 Billingborough, S. Andrew
 Billingham, S. Michael
 Bilby, Holy Trinity
 Binbrook, S. Gabriel
 Biscathorpe, S. Helen
 Bitchfield, S. Mary Magdalen
 Blankney, S. Oswald
 Bleasby
 Bloxholm, S. Mary
 Blyborough, S. Alkmund
 Blyton, S. Martin
 Bolingbroke, SS. Peter and Paul
 Bolington, S. James
 Bonby, S. Andrew
 Boothby or Boothby-Graffo, S. Andrew
 Boothby Pagnell, S. Andrew
 Boston, S. Botolph
 Bottesford, S. Peter
 Boughton *vide* Asgarby
 Boultham, S. Helen
 Bourn, SS. Peter and Paul
 Braceborough, S. Margaret
 Bracebridge, All Saints
 Braceby, S. Margaret
 Bradley, St. George
 Brandon, *vide* Hough on the Hill
 Branston, All Saints
 Brant Broughton, S. Helen
 Bratoft, SS. Peter and Paul
 Brattelby, S. Cuthbert
 Brauncewell, All Saints
 Brigg, St. Mary
 Briggsley, S. Helen
 Brinkhill, S. Philip
 Brocklesby, All Saints
 Brothertoft
 Broughton, S. Mary
 Broxholme, All Saints
 Bucknall, S. Margaret
 Burgh on Bain, S. Helen
 Burgh in the Marsh, S. Peter
 Burton by Lincoln, S. Vincent
 Burton Coggles, S. Thomas of Canterbury
 Burton Pedwardine, S. Andrew
 Burton Stather, S. Andrew
 Burwell, S. Michael
 Buslingthorpe
 Butterwick by Boston, S. Andrew
 Butterwick, West, S. Mary
 Bytham Castle, S. James
 Bytham, Little, S. Medardus
 Cabourn, S. Nicholas
 Cadeby *vide* Wyham

- Cadney, All Saints
 Cadwell
 Caenby, S. Nicholas
 Caistor, SS. Peter and Paul
 Calceby, S. Andrew
 Calceythorpe, S. Faith
 Cammeringham, S. Michael
 Candlesby, S. Benedict.
 Canwick, All Saints
 Careby, S. Stephen
 Carby, S. Stephen
 Carlton Castle, Holy Cross
 Carlton, Great, S. John the Baptist
 Carlton, Little, S. Edith
 Carlton le Moorlands, S. Mary
 Carlton, North
 Carlton, South
 Carlton Scroop, S. Nicholas
 Cawkwell, S. Peter
 Cawthorpe, Little, S. Helen
 Caythorpe, S. Vincent
 Claxby by Alford, S. Andrew
 Claxby by Normanby, S. Mary
 Claxby Plukacre, S. Andrew
 Claypole, S. Peter
 Claythorpe
 Clee, Holy Trinity and S. Mary
 Clixby
 Coates, by Gainsborough, S. Edith
 Coates, Great, S. Nicholas
 Coates, Little, S. Michael
 Coates, North, S. Nicholas
 Cockerington, North, S. Mary
 Cockerington, South, S. Leonard
 Coleby by Lincoln, All Saints
 Colsterworth, S. John the Baptist
 Coningsby, S. Michael
 Conisholm, S. Peter
 Corby, S. John the Evangelist
 Corringham, S. Lawrence
 Covenham, S. Bartholomew
 S. Mary
 Cowbit, S. Mary
 Cranwell, S. Andrew
 Creeton, S. Peter
 Croft, All Saints
 Crowland, SSS. Mary, Bartholomew and
 Guthlac
 Crowle, S. Oswald
 Croxby, All Saints
 Croxton, S. John the Evangelist
 Culverthorpe, S. Bartholomew
 Cumberworth, S. Helen
 Cuxwold or Cokeswold, S. Nicholas
 Dalby
 Dalderby, S. Martin (gone to decay).
 Deeping, East, S. James
 Deeping, Fen
 Deeping, Market, S. Guthlac
 Deeping, West, S. Michael
 Dembleby, S. Lucia
 Denton, S. Andrew
 Digby, S. Thomas of Canterbury
 Doddington by Lincoln, S. Peter
 Doddington, Dry, S. James
 Dorrington by Spalding, S. Mary and
 Holy Rood
 Dorrington upon Bain, S. Andrew
 Dorrington, S. James
 Dowsby, S. Andrew
 Driby, S. Michael
 Dunholme, S. Chad
 Dunsby by Bourn, All Saints
 Dunston, S. Peter
 Eagle, All Saints
 East Ferry, Scotton, S. Mary
 Edenham, S. Michael
 Edlington, S. Helen
 Elkington, North, S. Helen
 Elkington, South, All Saints
 Elsham, All Saints
 Enderby-Bag, *see* Bag Enderby
 Enderby, Mavis, *see* Mavis Enderby
 Enderby-Wood, *see* Wood Enderby
 Epworth, S. Andrew
 Evedon, S. Mary
 Ewerby, S. Andrew
 Faldingworth, All Saints
 Falkingham, S. Andrew
 Farforth, S. Peter
 Farlthorpe, S. Andrew
 Fenby *vide* Ashby
 Fenton by Newark, All Saints
 Ferriby, South, S. Nicholas
 Fillingham, S. Andrew
 Firsby by Spilsby, S. James
 Firsby in Aslackhoe, S. James
 Fishtoft, S. Guthlac
 Fiskerton, S. Clements
 Fleet, S. Mary Magdalen
 Flixborough, All Saints
 Fosdyke, All Saints
 Foston, S. Peter
 Fotherby, S. Mary
 Frampton, S. Mary
 Frieston, S. James
 Friesthorpe, S. Peter
 Friskney, All Saints
 Frodingham, S. Lawrence
 Fulbeck, S. Nicholas
 Fulleby, S. Andrew
 Fulstow, S. Lawrence
 Gainsborough, All Saints
 Gate Burton, S. Helen
 Gautby, All Saints
 Gayton le Marsh, S. George
 Gayton le Wold, S. Peter
 Gedney, S. Mary Magdalen
 Gedney Hill, Holy Trinity
 Glanford-Brigg, *vide* Brigg
 Glentham, S. Peter
 Glentworth, S. Michael
 Goltho
 Gonerby Great, S. Sebastian
 Gosberton, SS. Peter and Paul
 Goulceby, All Saints
 Goxhill, All Saints
 Grainsby, S. Nicholas
 Grainthorpe, S. Clement
 Grantham, S. Wulfram

Grassby, All Saints
 Grayingham, S. Radegund
 Greatford, S. Thomas of Canterbury
 Greetham, All Saints
 Greetwell, All Saints
 Grimoldby, S. Edith
 Grimsby, Great, S. James
 Grimsby, Little, S. Edith
 Gunby by Spilsby, S. Peter
 Gunby by Colsterworth, S. Nicholas
 Habrough, S. Margaret
 Hacconby, S. Andrew
 Haceby, S. Barbar
 Hackthorn, S. Michael
 Hagnaby, by Spilsby, S. Andrew
 Hagnaby cum Hannah, S. Andrew
 Hagworthingham, Holy Trinity
 Hainton, S. Mary
 Hale, Great, S. John the Baptist
 Hallington
 Haltham upon Bain, S. Benedict
 Halton, East, S. Peter
 Halton, West, S. Etheldreda
 Halton-Holgate, S. Andrew
 Hammeringsham, All Saints
 Hanworth, Cold, All Saints
 Harby, SS. Peter and Paul
 Harlaxton, SS. Mary and Peter
 Harmston, All Saints
 Harpswell, S. Chad
 Harrington, S. Mary
 Hatcliffe, S. Mary
 Hatton, S. Stephen
 Haugh, S. Leonard
 Haugham, All Saints
 Hawerby, S. Margaret
 Haxe, S. Nicholas
 Haydor, S. Michael
 Healing, SS. Peter and Paul
 Heapham, All Saints
 Heckington, S. Andrew
 Heighington
 Helpringham, S. Andrew
 Hemingby, S. Margaret
 Hemswell, All Saints
 Hibaldstow, S. Hibald
 Hogsthorpe, S. Mary
 Holbeach, All Saints
 Holton, All Saints
 Holton Beckering, All Saints
 Holton le Clay, S. Peter
 Holton le Moor
 Honington, S. Wilfrid
 Horbling, S. Andrew
 Horkstow, S. Maurice
 Horncastle, S. Mary
 Horsington, All Saints
 Hough on the Hill, All Saints
 Hougham, All Saints
 Howell, S. Oswald
 Humberston, S. Peter
 Hundelby, S. Mary
 Hungerton
 Huttoft, S. Margaret
 Hykeham, North, All Saints

Hykeham, South, S. Michael
 Immingham, S. Andrew
 Ingham, All Saints
 Ingleby
 Ingoldmells, SS. Peter and Paul
 Ingoldsby, S. Andrew
 Irby on Humber, S. Andrew
 Irby in the Marsh, All Saints
 Irnham, S. Andrew
 Keadby
 Keal, East, S. Helen
 Keal, West, S. Helen
 Keddington, S. Margaret
 Keelby, S. Bartholomew
 Kelby, S. Andrew
 Kelsey, North
 Kelsey, South, SS. Mary and Nicholas
 Kelstern, S. Faith
 Ketesby with S. Ormsby, S. Margaret
 Kettlethorpe, SS. Peter and Paul
 Kexby
 Killingholme, North, S. Denis
 Kingerby, S. Peter
 Kirkby cum Osgodby, S. Andrew
 Kirkby upon Bain, S. Mary
 Kirkby, East, S. Nicholas
 Kirkby Green, Holy Cross
 Kirkby Laythorpe, S. Denis
 Kirkby Underwood, S. Mary and All
 Saints
 Kirkstead
 Kirmington, S. Helen
 Kirmond le Mire, S. Martin
 Kirton by Boston, SS. Peter and Paul
 Kirton in Lindsey, S. Andrew
 Knaith
 Kyne, South, All Saints
 Laceby, S. Margaret
 Langtoft, S. Michael
 Langton by Wragby, S. Giles
 Langton by Horncastle, S. Margaret
 Langton by Spilsby, S. Peter
 Laughton by Gainsborough, All Saints
 Lea, S. Helen
 Leadenham, S. Swithin
 Leake, S. Mary
 Leasingham, North, S. John the Baptist
 Leasingham, South, S. Andrew
 Legbourn, All Saints
 Legsby, S. Thomas
 Lenton, S. Peter
 Leverton, S. Helen
 Limber, Great, S. Peter
 Lincoln, S. Anne
 " S. Andrew, 3
 " S. Austin
 " S. Bavon
 " S. Bartholomew
 " S. Benedict
 " S. Botolph
 " S. Clement, 2
 " S. Cross
 " S. Cuthbert
 " S. Denis
 " S. Edmund

- Lincoln, S. Edward, 2
 " S. Faith
 " S. Giles
 " S. Gregory
 " S. James
 " S. John the Baptist
 " S. John the Evangelist, 2
 " S. Lawrence
 " S. Leonard
 " S. Margaret
 " S. Mark
 " S. Martin
 " S. Mary Magdalen
 " S. Mary, 2
 " S. Michael, 2
 " S. Nicholas
 " S. Paul
 " S. Peter, 8
 " S. Rumbold
 " S. Stephen
 " S. Swithin
 " Holy Trinity, 2
 Linwood, S. Cornelius
 Lissington, S. John the Baptist
 Londonthorpe, S. John the Baptist
 Louth, S. James
 Ludborough, S. Mary
 Luddington, S. Oswald
 Ludford Magna, S. Helen
 Ludford Parva, S. Peter (gone to decay)
 Lusby, S. Peter
 Lutton or Sutton, S. Nicholas
 Mablethorpe, St. Mary
 Maltby le Marsh, All Saints
 Manby, S. Mary
 Manton, S. Hibald
 Mareham le Fen, S. Helen
 Mareham on the Hill, All Saints
 Markby, S. Peter
 Market Deeping, S. Guthlac
 Marsh Chapel, S. Mary
 Marston, S. Mary
 Martin by Horncastle, S. Michael
 Marton, S. Margaret
 Mavis Enderby, S. Michael
 Melton Ross
 Messingham, Holy Trinity
 Metheringham, S. Wilfrid
 Middle Rasen, *see* Rasen Middle
 Miningsby, S. Andrew
 Minting, S. Andrew
 Moorby, All Saints
 Morton, near Bourn, S. John the Baptist
 Moulton, All Saints
 Muckton, Holy Trinity
 Mumby, S. Peter
 Navenby, S. Peter
 Nettleham, All Saints
 Nettleton, S. John the Baptist
 Newton by Falingham, S. Botolph
 Newton by Toft, S. Michael
 Newton upon Trent, S. Peter
 Nocton, S. Peter
 Normanby by Spital, SS. Peter and Paul
 Normanby on the Wolds, S. Peter
 Normanton, S. Nicholas
 Northorpe, S. John the Baptist
 Norton Bishop, S. Peter
 Norton Disney, All Saints
 Newton in the Wolds, All Saints
 Orby, All Saints
 Ormsby, South, S. Leonard
 Ormsby, North, S. Helen
 Osbournby, SS. Peter and Paul
 Owersby, North, S. Martin
 Ownby, SS. Peter and Paul
 Oxcomb, All Saints
 Owston, S. Martin
 Panton, S. Andrew
 Partney, S. Nicholas
 Pickworth, S. Andrew
 Pilham, All Saints
 Pinchbeck, S. Mary
 Ponton, Great, Holy Cross
 Ponton, Little, S. Guthlac
 Potter Hanworth, S. Andrew
 Quadring, S. Margaret
 Quarrington, S. Botolph
 Raithby by Spilsby, Holy Trinity
 Raithby with Maltby, S. Peter
 Ranby, S. German
 Rand, S. Oswald
 Rasen, Market, S. Thomas the Apostle
 Rasen, Middle, Drax, SS. Peter and Paul
 Rasen, Middle, Topholm, S. Peter
 Rasen, West, All Saints
 Rauceby, North, S. Peter
 Rauceby, South, S. James
 Ravendale, East, S. Martin
 Ravendale, West
 Redbourn, S. Andrew
 Reepham, SS. Peter and Paul
 Reston, South, S. Edith
 Reston, North, S. Edith
 Revesby, S. Lawrence
 Riby, S. Edmund
 Rigby with Ailby, S. James
 Rippingale, S. Andrew
 Risby, S. Bartholemew
 Riseholme, S. Mary
 Ropsley, S. Peter
 Rothwell, S. Mary Magdalen
 Roughton, S. Margaret
 Rowston or Roulston, S. Clement
 Roxby, S. Mary
 Ruckland, S. Olave
 Ruskington, All Saints
 Saleby with Thoresthorpe, S. Margaret
 Salmonby, S. Margaret
 Saltfleetby, S. Clements
 Saltfleetby, All Saints
 Saltfleetby, S. Peter
 Sapperton, S. Nicholas
 Saunthorpe, S. Andrew
 Saxby, cum Firsby, S. Helen
 Saxby, near Barton, All Saints
 Saxilby, S. Botolph
 Scamblesby
 Scampton, S. John the Baptist
 Scarle, North, All Saints

Scartho, S. Giles
 Scawby, S. Hibald
 Scopwick, Holy Cross
 Scothern, S. German
 Scot Willoughby, S. Andrew
 Scotter, S. Peter
 Scotton, S. Genewys
 Scrafield, S. Michael (gone to decay)
 Scredington, S. Andrew
 Scremby, SS. Peter and Paul
 Scrivelsby, S. Benedict
 Searby cum Owmbly, S. Nicholas
 Sedgebrook, S. Lawrence
 Sempringham, S. Andrew
 Sibsey, S. Margaret
 Silk Willoughby, S. Denis
 Six Hills, All Saints
 Skegness, S. Clement
 Skellingthorpe, S. Lawrence
 Skendleby, S. Peter
 Skidbrook, S. Botolph
 Skirbeck, S. Nicholas
 Skillington, S. James
 Sleaford, New, S. Denis
 Sleaford, Old, St. Giles
 Snarford, S. Lawrence
 Snelland, All Saints
 Snitterby, S. Nicholas
 Somerby by Brigg, S. Margaret
 Somerby by Grantham, S. Mary Magdalen
 Somercotes, North, S. Peter
 Somercotes, South, S. Mary
 Somersby, S. Margaret
 Sotby, S. Peter
 Spalding, SS. Mary and Nicholas
 Spanby, S. Nicholas
 Spilsby, S. James
 Spridlington, SS. Hilary and Albinus
 Springthorpe, SS. George and Lawrence
 Stainby, S. Peter
 Stainfield
 Stainton by Langworth, S. John the Baptist
 Stainton, Market, S. Michael
 Stainton le Vale, S. Andrew
 Stallingborough, SS. Peter and Paul
 Stamford, All Saints, 2
 " S. Andrew
 " S. Clement
 " S. George
 " S. John the Baptist
 " S. Leonard
 " S. Mary, 2
 " S. Michael, 2
 " S. Paul
 " S. Peter
 " S. Stephen
 " S. Thomas
 " Holy Trinity
 Stapleford, All Saints
 Steeping, Great, All Saints
 Steeping, Little, S. Andrew
 Stenigot, S. Nicholas
 Stewton, S. Andrew
 Stickford, S. Helen

Stickney, S. Luke
 Stixwold, S. Peter
 Stoke, North, S. Andrew
 Stoke, South, S. Mary
 Stow, S. Mary
 Stow, near Market Deeping, S. John the Baptist
 Stragglethorpe, S. Michael
 Stroxton, All Saints
 Strubby, near Alford, S. Oswald
 Stubton, S. Martin
 Sturton, Great, All Saints
 Sudbrook, S. Edward
 Surfleet, S. Lawrence
 Sutterby, S. John the Baptist
 Sutherton, S. Mary
 Sutton Long, S. Mary
 " S. Nicholas
 " S. Edmund
 " S. James
 Sutton in the Marsh, S. Clement
 Swaby, S. Nicholas
 Swallow, Holy Trinity
 Swarby, S. Mary and All Saints
 Swaton, S. Michael
 Swayfield, S. Nicholas
 Swinderby, All Saints
 Swineshead, S. Mary
 Swinhope, S. Helen
 Swinstead, S. Mary
 Syston, S. Mary
 Tallington, S. Lawrence
 Tathwell, S. Vedast
 Tattershall, Holy Trinity
 Tealby, All Saints
 Temple Bruer
 Tetford, S. Mary
 Tetney, SS. Peter and Paul
 Theddlethorpe, West, All Saints
 Theddlethorpe, East, S. Helen
 Thimbleby, S. Margaret
 Thoresby, South, S. Andrew
 Thoresby, North, S. Helen
 Thoresway, S. Mary
 Thorganby, All Saints
 Thornton by Horncastle, S. Wilfrid
 Thornton Curtis, S. Lawrence
 Thornton le Fen
 Thornton le Moor, All Saints
 Thorpe by Wainfleet, S. Peter
 Thorpe on the Hill, All Saints
 Threckingham, S. Peter
 Thurlby by Lincoln, S. German
 Thurlby by Bourn, S. Firman
 Timberland, S. Andrew
 Toft by Market Rasen, SS. Peter and Paul
 Torksey, S. Peter
 Torrington, East, S. Michael
 Torrington, West, S. Mary
 Tothill, S. Mary
 Toynton, High, S. John the Baptist
 " Low, S. Peter
 " All Saints
 " S. Peter

Tupholme, S. Peter
 Trusthorpe, S. Peter
 Tydd, S. Mary
 Uffington, S. Michael
 Uiceby by Alford, All Saints
 Uiceby by Barton, S. Nicholas
 Upton, All Saints
 Usselby, S. Margaret
 Utterby, S. Andrew
 Waddingham, SS. Peter and Mary
 Waddington, S. Michael
 Waddingworth, S. Margaret
 Wainfleet, All Saints
 Wainfleet, S. Mary
 Waith, S. Martin
 Walcot, S. Nicholas
 Walesby, All Saints
 Waltham, All Saints
 Washingborough, S. John the Baptist
 Welbourn, S. Chad
 Welby, S. Bartholomew
 Well, S. Margaret
 Wellingore, All Saints
 Welton by Lincoln, S. Mary
 Welton, S. Andrew
 Welton le Wold, S. Martin
 Welton in the Marsh, S. Martin
 Westborough, All Saints
 Weston, S. Mary
 Whaplode, S. Mary
 Whaplode Drove, S. John the Baptist
 Whitton, S. John the Baptist
 Wickenby, S. Lawrence
 Wickham, in Holland, S. Nicholas
 Wigtoft, SS. Peter and Paul

Wilksby, All Saints
 Willingham by Stow, S. Helen
 Willingham, Cherry, S. Peter
 Willingham, North, S. Thomas the
 Apostle
 Willingham, South, S. Martin
 Willoughby by Alford, S. Helen
 Willoughby, Scot, S. Andrew
 Willoughby, Silk, S. Denis
 Willoughton, S. Andrew
 Wilsford, S. Mary
 Wilsforth or Woldsworth
 Winceby, S. Margaret
 Winteringham, All Saints
 Winterton, All Saints
 Winthorpe, S. Mary
 Wispington, S. Margaret
 Witham on the Hill, S. Andrew
 Witham, North, S. Mary
 Witham, South, S. John the Baptist
 Withcall, S. Martin
 Withern, S. Margaret
 Woodhall, S. Margaret
 Wood Enderby, S. Benedict
 Woolsthorpe, near Grantham, S. James
 Woolsthorpe, S. Mary
 Wootton, S. Andrew
 Worlaby, S. Clement
 Wragby, All Saints
 Wrangle, S. Peter
 Wrawby, S. Mary
 Wroot, S. Pancras
 Wyberton, S. Leodegar
 Wyham, All Saints
 Yarborough, S. John the Baptist.

SUMMARY

Shewing aggregate number of separate Dedications, including destroyed,
 and excluding modern Churches.

S. Alkmund - 1	S. German - 3	S. Martin - 16	S. Pancras - 1
All Saints - 95	S. George - 4	S. Mark - 1	S. Peter - 64
S. Andrew - 68	SS. George and	S. Mary - 59	SS. Peter and
S. Austin - 1	Lawrence - 1	SS. Mary and	Mary - 1
S. Bartholo-	S. Giles - 4	All Saints - 2	SS. Peter and
mew - 7	S. Gregory - 1	SSS. Mary,	Paul - 13
S. Bavon - 1	S. Guthlac - 4	Bartholomew	S. Philip - 1
S. Benedict - 5	S. Helen - 28	and Guthlac 1	S. Radegund 1
S. Botolph - 6	S. Hibald - 4	SS. Mary and	S. Rumbold - 1
S. Chad - 3	SS. Hilary and	Holy Rood 1	S. Sebastian - 1
S. Clement - 10	Albinus 1	SS. Mary and	S. Stephen - 5
S. Cornelius - 1	Holy Innocents 1	Nicholas - 2	S. Swithin - 5
Holy Cross - 5	S. James - 19	SS. Mary and	S. Thomas the
S. Cuthbert - 2	S. John the	Peter - 2	Apostle - 4
S. Denis - 6	Baptist - 25	S. Mary Mag-	S. Thomas of
S. Edith - 7	S. John the	dalen - 6	Canterbury 7
S. Edmund - 4	Evangelist 6	S. Maurice - 1	Holy Trinity 14
S. Edward - 4	S. Julian - 1	S. Medardus 1	Holy Trinity
S. Etheldreda 1	S. Lawrence - 15	S. Michael - 23	and S. Mary 1
S. Ethelwald 1	S. Leodegar - 1	S. Nicholas - 29	S. Vedast - 1
S. Faith - 3	S. Leonard - 6	S. Olave - 1	S. Vincent - 4
S. Firman - 1	S. Lucia - 1	S. Oswald - 7	S. Wilfrid - 2
S. Gabriel - 1	S. Luke - 1	S. Paul - 2	S. Wulfram - 1
S. Genewys - 1	S. Margaret - 31		