

'A Mapp, and Description of Lands Lying in the Parish of Welton in the County of Lincoln-shire, being an estate of Garvase Scrope, Esq showing the Contents of each several Piece, with the Quantity Each several Tenant Useth, as may be found in the Table. Measured, and Mapt, and herein Described by me Jared Hill. Surveyor in Canterbury. 1721.'

Appraised by Christopher North

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The above title is written within the cartouche at the top left of the map.

Principally, this estate consists of the open West-Field of 653 acres, 3 roods and 19 perches and the East-Field of 611 acres, 3 roods and 16 perches. Separately, some enclosed fields are also named with their respective areas.

The area labelled as the North-Field belonged in total to Robert Jenkinson Esq^r. Mr John Medley held lands to the SW of the parish from the Duke of Ancaster while the heirs of Mr William Clipson held lands to the West. To the South, the lands were in the possession of Mrs Chaplin and those of Elkington to the East were held by James Smith Esq^r.

In the box at the bottom left:

A Table shewing how given [?] each Person has in Each Common Field

	<i>East-field</i>	<i>West-field</i>	<i>what Each Person has</i>
<i>The Duke of Ancaster</i>	<i>17 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>20 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>37 : 0 : 00</i>
<i>James Smith Esq^r</i>	<i>49 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>00 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>49 : 0 : 00</i>
<i>Robert Jenkinson Esq^r</i>	<i>18 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>36 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>54 : 0 : 00</i>
<i>Glebe-Land of Welton</i>	<i>9 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>11 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>20 : 0 : 00</i>
<i>John Kenrick Esq^r</i>	<i>1 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>0 : 3 : 00</i>	<i>1 : 3 : 00</i>
<i>John Medley Esq^r</i>	<i>0 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>10 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>10 : 0 : 00</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>94 : 0 : 00</i>	<i>77 : 3 : 00</i>	<i>171 : 3 : 00</i>

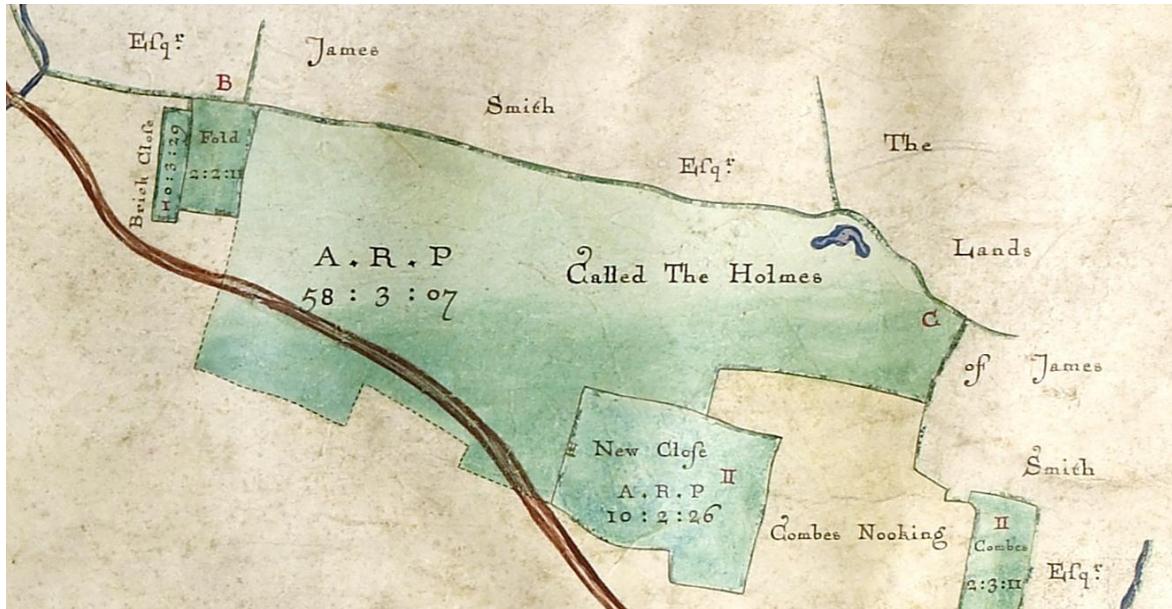
In the bottom cartouche:

Note, the fence is known to what Land it Properly belongs by a Green stroke along by the black line, Example, you will find from A. to B. the Green stroke to be of Robert Jenkinson Esqr. side but from B. to C the Green stroke is of Holmes side wch. shews ye fence belongs to Holmes The Dotted lines signifie Division without fence as mark stones or such Like Marks

The Table at the bottom right:

Marked in red <i>I</i>	<i>Mr John Padget</i>	<i>36 : 2 : 05</i>	damaged
<i>II</i>	<i>Mr George Tuxworth</i>	<i>36 : 0 : 00</i>	damaged
	<i>The Holmes</i>	<i>58 : 3 : 07</i>	
	<i>The Fold</i>	<i>2 : 2 : 11</i>	
	<i>Pasture-Land</i>	<i>133 : 3 : 23</i>	
	<i>Arable-Land</i>	<i>1265 : 2 : 35</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1399 : 2 : 18</i>	

Over in the east, the field called '*Fold*' shows that some sheep at least were being kept in Welton and the areas coloured green represent further pasture, presumably also for sheep. The name '*Holmes*' derives from Old English *holegn* (holly) or *holm* (island). The latter origin looks more likely as this area is surrounded by three valleys, which, with the drop to the main road on the south, makes it an 'island' of raised ground. This place-name '*Holm*' is an old one, as it is recorded referring to this part of Welton in a mid-12th century charter [F.M. Stenton, 1922, *Transcripts of Charters relating to Gilbertine Houses*, Lincoln Record Society 18, p58].



Lands leased to **Mr John Padget** [marked with II] are in two main groups with some outliers.

Just to the north of the church stands a cottage with a separate small piece of land: -

Unnamed house close	0 : 0 : 29
Unnamed	0 : 1 : 26

One group by the beck in the eastern part of the village: -

Cottage with two outbuildings	Unnamed	1 : 3 : 16
Farmhouse [now <i>Brookside</i>] and two buildings	Unnamed	2 : 1 : 19
Field cut by the meandering Welton Beck	<i>Horse Close</i>	3 : 0 : 12

The other group down by Welton Springs: -

South of the road to Louth, a close called *Folley* 5 : 3 : 21

To the west of the parish boundary and stream: -

<i>Scrub Close</i>	7 : 1 : 07
<i>Low Close</i>	6 : 1 : 01
<i>Pingle</i>	1 : 3 : 29
<i>Three Corned Close</i>	6 : 1 : 16

Also a close to the west of The Holmes: -

Brick Close 0 : 3 : 29

Presumably, clay was being dug from here for brick-making; it was later recorded as 'Brick Clamp'.

Lands leased to **Mr George Tuxworth** [marked with II] are also in two groups: -

At the western end of the village: -

A close containing a cottage

A close containing a larger house [his own?]

To the south of The Holmes shown above on the eastern parish boundary: -

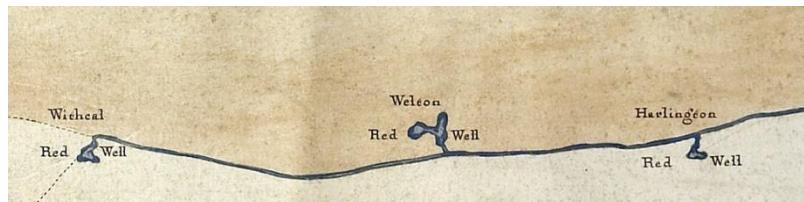
<i>Hall Close</i>	<i>2 : 3 : 17</i>
<i>Rose Close</i>	<i>2 : 3 : 09</i>
<i>Hole Close</i>	<i>3 : 0 : 24</i>
<i>Ling-Hill</i>	<i>7 : 0 : 02</i>
Unnamed	<i>0 : 3 : 34</i>
<i>Dovecoat</i>	<i>2 : 0 : 01</i>
Unnamed	<i>1 : 1 : 32</i>

<i>New Close</i>	<i>10 : 2 : 26</i>
<i>Combes</i>	<i>2 : 3 : 11</i>
<i>Closes</i>	<i>2 : 1 : 04</i>

Messrs Padget and Tuxworth were tenant farmers of the Scrope estate. In addition to their enclosed grazing lands indicated, most likely they also had arable crops in the open fields. It appears that John Patchett may well have been also producing bricks. He was a churchwarden in 1690 and George Tuxworth later signed the 1745 Glebe Terrier as another churchwarden.

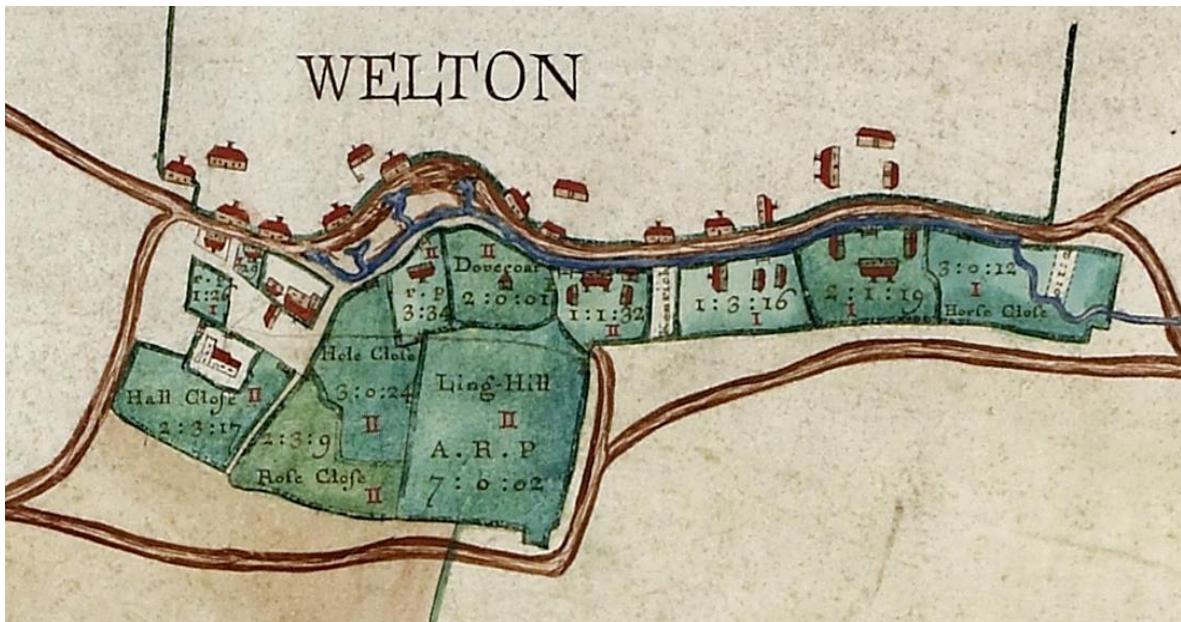
The Wells of Welton

There are 4 spring-heads drawn on the map that flow out into the stream within the village, showing that the location of the community had more significance than currently appears. These provided clean fresh water to the villagers. Most of these outlets have been covered over, so there is now only one that forms the start of the Beck. However, in times of torrential rain water runs all over the road from various points. Additionally, on the south side of the parish and this estate are 3 wells that flow into the stream that is a tributary of the River Ludd. These are all labelled 'Red Wells', one for each of the associated parishes, Withcall, Welton and Hallington. What significance the colour has is not made clear. The solid geology here is all chalk. Spring water can appear red when there is iron present in some of the chalk.



Buildings

Within the village 15 cottages are shown, each distinguished by having a chimney. There are also 3 larger houses each represented with two chimneys. One is the house now called Brookside; this has architectural details of c.1700. Standing on land rented to John Padget it was most likely his home.



Almost opposite, set at right angles to the road, is the old manor house of Robert Jenkinson's estate, later divided into 3 cottages. The third sits to the west of a small piece of land marked 'Kenrick' and is leased by George Tuxworth. This may have been his home. Further outstanding is one L shaped house just to the north of the church. This is clearly a dwelling of some status. It is shown as a two storey building with a projecting wing, the only one in the parish. This is the rectory. Behind, at right angles, is a large barn, for storing the rector's tithes, perhaps?

There are additionally 12 rectangular buildings without chimneys, which are probably barns and stables. They are indicated as having a central entrance, like a threshing door, but this may have been simply symbolic of any working building. Smaller agricultural structures are not indicated. Finally, a dovecote is shown, which had been there long enough to give its name to the close in which it stood. This was a building of high status and is usually associated with a manorial holding. However, this estate had no manor house in Welton, that would have been in nearby Gayton, so the dovecote could have been built for the previous exclusive use of the rector.

People

Gervase Scrope [pronounced Scroop] was the owner of this estate as part of the Soke [an outlying portion] of the manor of Gayton le Wold. His family had held it since the early 17th century when they had purchased this as a parcel of the former Honour of Richmond. This estate had been little changed since at least the 11th century. Gervase Scrope was born 19 December 1682 at Cockerington in Lincolnshire. He was the High Steward of Louth, 1737-41. Having died on 4 July 1741, he was buried in Lincoln Cathedral.

This map was drawn up to display his ownership in Welton just prior to his marriage to his second wife, Frances Lister, whom he married in March 1722.

The Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Robert Bertie, was Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire from 1700. He also inherited the title of Earl of Lindsey and the role of Lord Great Chamberlain in 1701, holding all until his death in 1723. He was created a Duke in 1715 and to celebrate this he commissioned Sir John Vanbrugh to build a new front to Grimsthorpe Castle, where he lived.

James Smith of South Elkington. In an unpublished 1825 journal of Rev William Smythe, he is referred to as James Smythe. The Smith or Smythe family had held Elkington since 1556.

Robert Jenkinson was the holder of the Welton estate on the north side of the parish. He died in 1727, the last member of his family who had been lords of this manor through all of the 17th cent.

Mrs Chaplin was the widow of John Chaplin, [died 1714] who had been a landholder of great local influence, Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1689-90 and Member of Parliament for Grimsby 1690-5 and 1702-5. Their principal dwelling was Tathwell Hall, just to the south of Hallington.