

HISTORY OF CHESHIRE

by

George Ormrod

Volume II, Part I

Eddisbury and Wirral Hundreds

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Routledge

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EDISBURY HUNDRED

[p.335:]

KELSAL

[DOMESDAY BOOK VOL. 26 CHESHIRE - PHILLIMORE Chichester 1978 BALDRIC ten de Hug com COCLE. Vlfac tenuit. 7 lib ho fuit. Ibi I. hida geld. Tra. e. I. car. Ibi. e ipsa in dnio, 7 un seruus. T. R. E. ualb XL solid. Modo similit. Wast inuenit.]

"Baldricus tenet de Hugone comite Cocle. Ulfac tenuit & liber homo fuit. Ibi I. hida geldabilis. Terra est I. carucata. Ibi est ipsa in dominio, & unus servus. Tempore Regis Edwardi valebat XL solidos. Modo similit. Wastam invenit."

Sir Peter Leycester applies this account of "Cocle" to Coghall in Broxton hundred, but expresses a doubt whether it does not apply to Kelsal, as the Domesday survey places "Cocle" in Riseton hundred. The probability is certainly much more in favour of the latter place, which is situated in the centre of that hundred, than of Coghall, which is completely detached from it. The possession of Baldric, who had no other estate, was of short duration, and the manor of Kelsall passed to the bishop of Chester at a very early period, under whom the baron of Dunham Massey held the same as mesne lord.

8 Edw. II Hamon Massey, sixth baron of Dunham Massy, with Alice Beauchamp, his wife, obtained the manors of Kelshale and Bacford from [his feoffees to uses,] Adam de Macclesfield, remainder to Richard, son of Robert de Massy.

d Williamson's Deeds, p. 9 [and Plea Ro. - H.

From the Plea Rolls:-

19 Edw. II.

Chirton v. John de Keleshale & Joan his wife, & others, for dower of land in Hurleston.

11 Edw. III.

Robert son of John de Kelshale. See Barrets Pool.

25 Edw. III.

Adam de Moldeworth, & Cecily his wife, obtained by Fine, from Richard le Coke, Vicar of the Church of Tervyn, tenements in Kelshale.

36 Edw. III.

Robert Fogge acquired by Fine, from John Rothelan of Newehalle & Matild his wife, a third of 2 messuages, 16 acres of land, one of meadow, & the reversion of a third part of 2 mess. 8 acres & a moiety of one acre in Kelshale, & Assheton juxta Moldeworth.

48 Edw. III.

Emma who was the wife of John Baret, sued Alice who was the wife of William Wylme, John le Brabayn & Margery his wife, & John del Flaxyordes & Margery his wife, for dower of a messuage & 2 bovates of land in Kelshale.

From the Recognizance Rolls:-

1325.

Adam de Kelshale, Nicholas le Baret, Thomas de Barwe, Ric. de Prestlond, Will. his brother, & Robert fitz Robert de Ridleg, to Will. de P... & David de Beston, in 20 marks.

1326.

Adam fitz Adam de Kelshale, Ric. fitz Randle, & others, to David de Bestan in 14 marks.

1359.

David de Hanmer, & John de Modberlegh, to the Earl, in #20 for the issues of the underwood, inter alia, of the Manor of Kelshale, should it be adjudged to the Earl.

1397.

David de Pynk settled lands in Kelsale, Horton, & Lytelbarwe, in tail, upon the marriage of John his son & Margaret daughter of John Donne of Utkyngton.

1398-9. (?)

Alice who was the wife of William Wylme, senior, had livery of dower of lands in Kelsale, late of John Baret her father, which lands were taken into the King's hands on the outlawry of the said William for the murder of John de Hulme.

1400.

Thomas de Kelshale, Rob. de Overton, John de Cholmundele, & others, sureties in #40 for the good conduct of William de Tatenhale.

1404.

William de Kelshale of Molynton Banastre, William le Mascy of Upton, Roger del Wall of Salghale, & John Yokkyn of Molynton Banastre, to William Venables of Kynderton & Blanche his wife, in #11 14. 8.

1439.

William Chauntrell of the Bache, held land in Kelsalle, formerly the estate of the Barons of Dunham.-H.

[12 Edw. III.

Hamo de Mascy and Joan his wife were pardoned for assarting, without license, six acres of heath, without the cover of the Forest of Mara, in Langeleclif in the town of Kelsale.]

19 Edw. III

Henry, duke of Lancaster, (the purchaser of the rights of the coheirs of Massey, vide Leycester, in Dunham Massey) obtained this manor, among the other component parts of that barony, a from Thomas de [Hakeford, not] "Hauckesford," and Katherine his wife, Cicely, widow of John Fyton of Bolyn, Thomas le Straunge, of Knokyn, and Lucy his wife, Randle de Dutton and Margery [called "Margaret,"] his wife, Richard de Bradeshaghe, and Cicely his wife, and Alice, sister of the said Cicely.

Inq. p. m. 6 Ric II.

Roger le Straunge, of Knokyn, chv'r, (lord of Dunham by gift from Henry duke of Lancaster, vide Leycester) held in demesne as of fee the manor of Kelsal from the bishop of Chester. Val. per ann. Cs. John le Strange son and heir.

In what manner Kelsal passed to the Dones does not appear, but it became vested in the Flaxyards branch of that family, before the time of Edward IV., [and some part, most probably, had been acquired by the Dones of Utkinton before the time of Edw. III., in the 11th year of whose reign lived a William, son of Roger de Flaxyordes, mentioned under Tarporley, and a John del Flaxyordes, with Margery his wife, who held lands in Kelshale. These Flaxyordes may either have been a branch of the Dones, or the name been an alias of that family, or they may have been a distinct family whose heiress carried their estate to the Dones. And it is noticeable that in the 3 Hen. IV. the Wrottesleghs mentioned under Little Budworth, held land here of Richard son of Richard Donne of Utkynton, and others, but who were, possibly trustees, or held perhaps as guardians in chivalry. See Writ of Livery of John de Wrotteslegh. In 4 Hen. V. Richard Donne of Kelsale, occurs in a recognizance in #18 to the King by him and John de Mascy of Kelsale, Thomas de Kelsale of Kelsale, and William de Becheton of Budworth.]

.....
A family of the name of Kelsall resided here in the reign of Edward the Second. [And most probably there had early been a subinfeudation in their favour of some part of the manor. The first of the name that occurs is Adam de Keleshale, parson of Thorntone, who took a recognizance in 40 marks from Thomas de Eltone, Robert his son, Roger le Bruyn of Trogford, Adam son of Matild de Eltone, Randle de Pyketone, and others, 3 Edw. II. John fil Stephi de Kelshale & Robtus fil ejus, occur in Plea Rolls, 5 & 6 Edw. II.

7 Edw. II. Adam son of Adam de Kelshale, Richard son of Thomas de Kelshale, (with Richard fitz John de Horton, William fitz Philip de Tervyn, and others), enter into a recognizance in 15« marks, to Master Geoffrey de Blaston, Prebendary of Tervyn, for the tithes of the sheaves of Kelshale. And same date, John son of William de Kelshale, and Richard son of Thomas de Kelshale, occur in a recognizance. See Ashton.

d Thomas de Bulkylegh, [10 not] 11, Edw. II. obtained from [Adam son of] Adam de Kelshale and Eve his wife, six messuages and forty acres of land in Kelshale.

[10 Edw. II.] Adam son of Adam de Keleshale, Richard son of Peter de Thornton, Richard son of Randle de Acton, Simon son of Adam de Burton, William son of Robert de Apesford, vel Hapesford, and others entered into a recognizance in #20 with Peter de Thornton.

10 Edw. II. Robert and Adam, sons of Adam de Kelshale, Robert and Thomas de Manlegh and others, enter into a recognizance in #10 with Peter de Thornton.

31 Edw. III. Stephen de Kelshale, Adam de Moldeworth, Richard de Prestlond, Thomas son of Adam de Kelshale, and others, enter into a recognizance to the earl in #40.

32 Edw. III. Thomas de Kelshale, Bailiff of the Hundred of Edesbury, occurs in a Warrant of Edward, Prince of Wales,

for attermining to the said Thomas, #9 due on account of the Bailiwick, on his finding sureties for the payment of the same within 3 years: Richard le Grosvenor of Buddeworth. Robert de Wordhull, and others, sureties. Recog. Rolls.

8 Ric. II. Richard son of Thomas de Kelsale was sued by Joan, who was the wife of John de Bruyn of Kelsale, for dower of two messuages and 12 acres in Kelsale. Plea Rolls.

The name occasionally occurs in the Rolls, during the fifteenth century, but almost invariably in connexion with the Broxton Hundred. A later branch settled at Hall o' th' Wood near Barthomley.^a

^a information of their descendant, Smith Child, esq. of Stallington, co.

Staff. -II.

...

9 Hen. IV. John de Mascy of Kelsale, Thomas de Kelsale and Thomas de Bostok, occur in a recognizance to the Prince of Wales for the repair of the bridge of Northwich. Recog. Rolls.

...

The village of Kelsal, although a mere collection of huts, is in a point of situation, one of the most picturesque in the county. The wooded hedge rows, and rich meadows around it, form a striking contrast to the timber stunted by the sea breezes, in the plain nearer Chester; and as the road ascends to the forest, it is overshadowed with fine elms, among which the cottages are scattered with considerable beauty of grouping. The circumstances of their being chiefly white, and the rapid descent enabling the rain to prevent lodgments of filth, give it a cleanliness to which the villages in this part of Cheshire are in general strangers.

On clearing the summit, the view opens with extraordinary magnificence. The Vale of Chester and the Welsh Hills of course present themselves, and to the north a fine view towards Lancashire; but the most striking features of the landscape are to the south west, where the ranges of the Peckforton and Broxton Hills, with Beeston Castle, assume a most picturesque form. The bold promontory of Willington Wood, cloathed with luxuriant foliage, shoots out immediately under the eye, from below the camp of Kelsborrow, as if to join them; and the interstices give an almost unbounded view. The bare crags of the forest rising above are an advantageous set off to the picture.

On the summit of the hill is a single tree, visible from Staffordshire, and the Wirral coast opposite Liverpool.

Near the line of the present road the antient Watling Street, debouched into the plain below. The pass within the memory of man, was by an almost impassable defile, which remains unaltered, at one field's distance north of the present road, only varying a little in appearance from the neighbouring ditches by a few feet of breadth. A toll was antiently collected twice a year, "ad.nundinas Sc'i Johannis et Michaelis," by the St.Pierres at this point, and also at the pass of Broxton, to which this bears a considerable resemblance, as well in its general features as in its commanding situation with respect to Chester and in having been protected like that by a British fortress.^b The toll was abolished in consequence of abuse, but in what year is not mentioned.^c

[A Chapel of Ease was erected here in 1844, at which time Schools in connection with it were also built. The living is worthy £200 a year, and the patronage is vested in the Vicar of Tarvin.]^d

^b The fortress of Maiden Castle on Bickerton hill.

^c Harl. MSS. 2072. 48.

^d Information of James Nicholson, esq. F.S.A. -II

[p.634:]

CHEADLE HULME, OR CHEADLE MOSELEY

[P.635:]

BRADSHAW HALL, an antient mansion in this township, [but now much modernized,] was purchased in 1550 from sir John Savage, by James Kelsall.

The annexed pedigree of this family brings down the descent to their late representative, Oldfield Kelsall, esq. on whose decease in 1817, Bradshaw Hall, with his other estates, devolved to his niece, the wife of the rev. Charles Prescott, B.D., rector of Stockport, [and afterwards descended to their grandson, the rev. Oldfield Kelsall Prescott],^a in whom they are now vested.

see file: [Kelsall of Bradshaw.](#)

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[P520:]

[From the Pedigree of Glegg of Gayton:]

Bridget daughter and heiress of John Kelsall of Doddington in the Co. of Chester esq., baptized at St.Michael's in Chester Dec 21, 1750 married at St.Michael's Sept. 22, 1778, died June 27, 1786, buried at Dodleston.

[P847:]

Dodleston

"The other Hall, sold..., by Richard Grosvenor, esq., to the Lord Chancellor Egerton... It was afterwards sold by his son, the earl of Bridgewater to Richard Kelsal of Trafford, gent., and is now vested with a contiguous estate in [the duke of Westminster by purchase from the family of] John Glegg of Old Withington, esq., [this gentleman having held the same] in right of his wife Bridget, daughter of John Kelsal, esq. The present house is a respectable brick mansion, environed with tall timber, [and is occupied as a farm house].

[P851:]

Marble monument attached to the south wall of the Chancel

**Sacred to the memory of John Kelsal, esq.
and Mary his wife. She was daughter of**

**William Farington, esq., of Eardshaw,
co. Cest. He died Sept. 21, 1783, aged 77.**

She died April 6, 1791, aged 70

**His public virtues were conspicuous
in the several situations he filled,
his gentle and amiable disposition
endeared him to his family and
friends, which made their loss severe.**

**Bridget, only child of the above named
John and Mary Kelsall, married John
Glegg, esq., of Old Withington, co. Cest.
She died June 27, 1786, aged 35 years,
and left issue one son and daughter.**

Concordance for dates and Regnal years:

Plantagenet	Reign	Age at death
Henry II	1154 - 1189	52
Richard I	1189 - 1199	42
John	1199 - 1216	50
Henry III	1216 - 1272	65
Edward I	1272 - 1307	68
Edward II	1307 - 1327	43
Edward III	1327 - 1377	65
Richard II	1377 - 1399	34
Lancastrian	Reign	Age at death
Henry IV	1399 - 1413	47
Henry V	1413 - 1422	34
Henry VI	1422 - 1461	49
Yorkist	Reign	Age at death
Edward IV	1461 - 1483	41
Edward V	1483	13
Richard III	1483 - 1485	35
Tudor	Reign	Age at death
Henry VII	1485 - 1509	53

Henry VIII	1509 - 1547	56
Edward VI	1547 - 1553	16
Mary I	1553 - 1558	43
Elizabeth I	1558 - 1603	69

Regnal	A.D.
3 Edward II	1309 - 1310
5&6 Edward II	1312 - 1314
7 Edward II	1314 - 1315
8 Edward II	1315 - 1316
10 Edward II	1317 - 1318
19 Edward II	1326 - 1327
11 Edward III	1338 - 1339
12 Edward III	1339 - 1340
19 Edward III	1346 - 1347
25 Edward III	1352 - 1352
31 Edward III	1358 - 1359
32 Edward III	1359 - 1360
36 Edward III	1363 - 1364
48 Edward III	1375 - 1376
6 Richard II	1383 - 1384
8 Richard II	1385 - 1386
9 Henry IV	1408 - 1409
4 Henry V	1417 - 1418

The timeline of Cheshire history shows significant events in the history of the English county of Cheshire. 70: The Romans found the fortress and town of Deva Victrix, now Chester. c. 90: Legio XX Valeria Victrix arrive in Chester. 410: Romans retreat from Britannia. 429: Germanus of Auxerre wins the Battle of Maes Garmon, near Mold, and establishes Cadell as the Christian ruler of a region, later Powys, based on pre-Roman Cornovii territory, thought to include Cheshire. 603: Synod of Chester. Category:History of Cheshire. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Jump to navigation Jump to search. Wikimedia Commons has media related to History of Cheshire. The main article for this category is History of Cheshire. Cheshire portal. Subcategories. This category has the following 21 subcategories, out of 21 total. A. ^o Archaeological sites in Cheshire (3 C, 19 P). C. ^o Castles in Cheshire (16 P). ^o Centuries in Cheshire (5 C). ^o History of Chester (2 C, 26 P). D. ^o Decades in Cheshire (3 C). The history of Cheshire can be traced back to the Hoxnian Interglacial, between 400,000 and 380,000 years BP. Primitive tools that date to that period have been found. Stone Age remains have been found showing more permanent habitation during the Neolithic period, and by the Iron Age the area is known to have been occupied by the Celtic Cornovii tribe and possibly the Deceangli. History of Cheshire. Quite the same Wikipedia. Just better. The history of Cheshire can be traced back to the Hoxnian Interglacial, between 400,000 and 380,000 years BP. Primitive tools that date to that period have been found. Stone Age remains have been found showing more permanent habitation during the Neolithic period, and by the Iron Age the area is known to have been occupied by the Celtic Cornovii tribe and possibly the Deceangli.[1]. History See Historic Cheshire Project. Toponymy. Cheshire's name was originally derived from an early name for Chester, and was first recorded as Legeceasterscir in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles,[6] meaning the shire of the city of legions.[7] Although the name first appears in 980, it is thought that the county was created by Edward the Elder around 920.[7] In the Domesday Book, Chester was recorded as.