



**Photo 1 The Globe Inn Kelsall**  
Copyright D Dickson 1998

## **An exercise in Local History Research: Kelsall migratory inhabitants 1881**

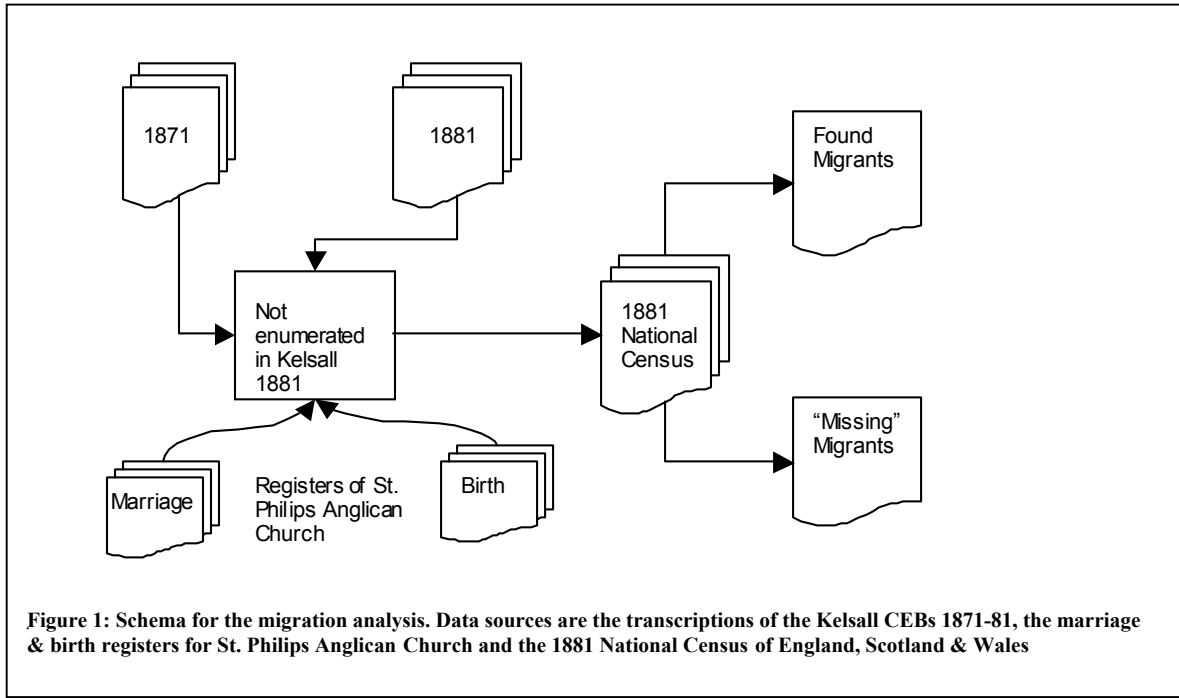
Many micro-study local history projects focus on migration by examining the enumerated birthplaces as a start data-point and comparing them with an end-point, usually as part of an in-migration study. The outcomes are then compared with prior studies by Pooley & Turnbull (1998) and Michael Anderson (1990) as well as the earlier historic E G Ravenstein studies. The publication in 1999 of the complete census for England, Scotland & Wales provides an opportunity to revisit earlier work and assess the out migration of the Cheshire village of Kelsall

### **Limitations of working with Census Enumerator Data.**

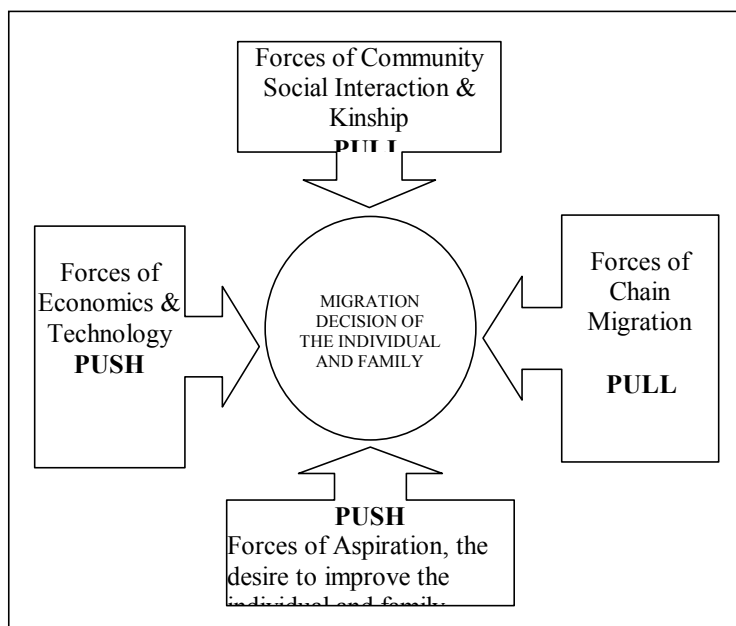
It was not until 1911 that instruction on the purpose of the census was provided in state schools, and it was not until 1931 that the BBC began to instruct the public on why the census was being compiled. Challenges to the interpretation of data extracted from Census Enumerator Books are many. Having employed this method myself in the past I am conscious of the limitations especially with regard to the number of moves a person may make in their lifetime, combined with the undeniable fact that using census enumerator books provides a mere snapshot in time. According to Harrison (1982)<sup>1</sup> one census enumerator in 1871 suspected of being connected with the poor-law authorities aroused great suspicion. Many persons had an insurmountable fear of going into the “house” and breaking up their home. The people of Kelsall were no exception and unfortunately the Johnson family was broken up and the children alone were enumerated in the Workhouse in Chester, most likely as the result of some family crisis. Other major challenges were that working class people spoke differently than the better educated sort so that public officials many times would find it difficult to understand local dialect, pronunciation and even occupations. There are classic examples such as HASPEY becoming ASPEY from one census to the next, posing their own set of problems when using computers to sort and compare a database of names. Great care was required and multiple re-iterations of the searches made using alternative spellings of surnames essential.

**The concept, sources & method of the study.**

Using transcribed census enumerator books for Kelsall, the objective was to compare the schedules of 1871 with those of 1881 to identify those inhabitants from 1871 who were not enumerated in 1881. Figure 1 provides a pictorial view of the schema.



Locating the out-migrants, although time consuming, would enable an analysis to be made on the characteristics of out-migration, the impact upon the number of Kelsall households and possibly an understanding of occupational reasons why out-migration was undertaken. Did the industrial towns with better pay and more varied range of occupations prove to be a powerful attraction to the inhabitants of Kelsall? Although the population censuses do not provide evidence for the total



**Figure 2 Systems approach to migration**

number of moves undertaken from one census to the next, in this case the objective was not to determine the number of moves, but to attempt to assess if moves met any type of known pattern.

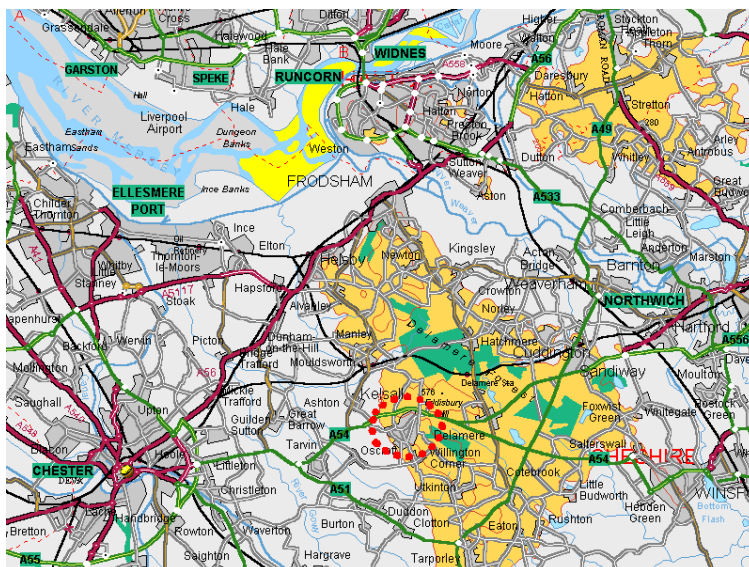
What this study cannot do is to analyse in depth the reasons why the inhabitants of Kelsall left. One model developed and published in my 1998 demographic analysis of Kelsall is reproduced here. This emphasises a combination of equal and opposing forces that would have impacted individuals and families. Pooley & Turnbull (1998) also propose a

similar process in their work on migration. Both processes adopt a post-modernist approach of looking beyond the narrow definitions of a rural to urban migration drive. What then were the characteristics of those who left Kelsall? How far did they migrate? Is it possible to assess likely reasons for the migration? Such are the questioning techniques that I have adopted to identify the level of migration in the expectation that they can be validated and will fit into the patterns of prior studies.

### Kelsall Village 1871 – 1881

Kelsall is situated in the North-west of England in the County of Cheshire just to the west of the former Delamere Forest. In the period examined it was located on the main highway between Northwich 9 miles to the east, and Chester 8 miles by road to the west. Map 1 is part of a contemporary O.S. map of the area identifying Kelsall within the surrounding communities.

In the nineteenth century Kelsall remained essentially agricultural though changed in character as the balance between dependence upon agriculture was tempered by the growing influence of commerce within the village. The total population for the period 1841 – 1891 shows a degree of stability, size and even moderate growth. Kelsall, although on the main highway, was neither served by canal nor railway the nearest railway station being several road miles north east of the adjacent community of Delamere. Like the majority of similar communities Kelsall relied upon local coach services for distant travel and upon carters and



**Map 1 Section of a contemporary OS map showing Kelsall & surrounding communities**

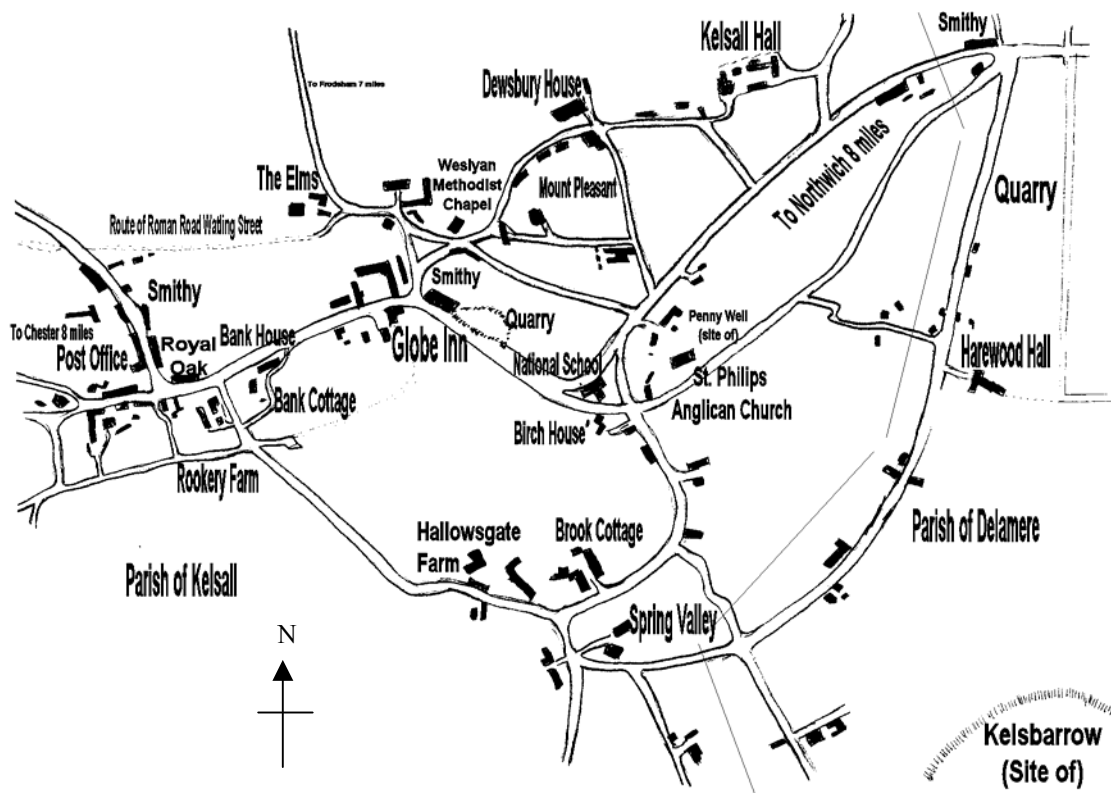
	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
England & Wales (Millions)	10,164	<b>12,000</b>	13,897	<b>15,914</b>	17,928	<b>20,066</b>	22,712	<b>25,974</b>	29,003
Percent interval increase	14.29%	<b>18.06%</b>	15.81%	<b>14.51%</b>	12.66%	<b>11.93%</b>	13.19%	<b>14.36%</b>	11.66%
Kelsall Township	557	<b>598</b>	648	<b>688</b>	626	<b>542</b>	618	<b>638</b>	692
Percent interval increase	18.76%	<b>7.36%</b>	8.36%	<b>5.86%</b>	(8.75%)	<b>(13.42%)</b>	14.02%	<b>3.24%</b>	8.46%

**Table 1 Comparison of Kelsall population growth rate to the data for England & Wales**

*(Sources National data from Mitchell in Drake & Finnegan (1997), Kelsall data History of the County of Chester Volume 2 page 234)*

waggoners for the conveyance of goods. Most of the 1871 tenant farmers and small holders were of a size that precluded anything other than specialised farming, such as dairy farming by James & Sarah Pettinger on the 88 acre Longley Farm, or market gardening such as Thomas Garner who farmed 14 acres.

Following the early enclosures new isolated farmhouses appeared in the area, south of the village that had previously followed the route of the coach road. A double nucleated community with farmhouses and workers cottages clustered around St. Philips Anglican Church and National School (established 1874), and then again around the coaching inn in the west of the village. Kelsall and the surrounding scattered hamlets can be considered as typical of an area that had previously been forested, with communities developing as land became available and the original migrants were attracted to the area.



**Map 2 Sketch of Kelsall village taken from the original 1874 OS survey (1:2500). The original coaching inn was the Royal Oak, adjacent to the Post Office to the west of the village.**

The relatively large number of small tenants and the high levels of population turn-over, combined with the straggling development of the village along the highway supports the conclusion that Kelsall can be viewed as an “open” parish with a liberal policy toward new comers.

The period between the two censuses of 1871 & 1881 is generally taken as being that of the national depression in farming. Most of Cheshire, with its dairy farms, was reasonably insulated given the high dependence on pasture farming for the production of cheese; the smaller farmers dependent upon market gardening were not so fortunate. By the mid 1870s the numbers employed on small farms were falling at a time when the population was generally expanding. Employment on the

land was also reducing, as the larger farms adopted mechanisation, forcing the more able bodied farm-workers to move and small-holdings difficult to sustain. The final devastating blow for the small dairy farmer was the widespread pleuro-pneumonia among cattle between 1879 and 1882 proving to be an event that forced farmers to sell up and move.

### Previous Researchers.

Studies of developing societies have drawn attention to population circulation as people moved residences in search of employment opportunities. J.T. Dawson and T W Welston (1850 –60) produced four papers on population change in Lancashire and Cheshire using the census returns for 1801-51. They emphasised the short distance over which migrants travelled. Following this the Ravenstein hypothesis of migration included the assertion that most moves were from agricultural to industrial areas. Holderness (1970) identified that village communities regularly exchanged levels of populations with other nearby settlements this being most evident amongst the labouring classes. Pooley & Turnbull (1998) asserted that despite evidence of rural depopulation this was in many cases offset by continued local circulation within rural districts.

Other studies, Anderson (1990), add to the Ravenstein assertion that most movement was undertaken by young single migrants by emphasising family moves, possibly due to life cycle crisis or simply as part of the circulatory nature of labouring employment.

	< 1 mile	1 – 3 miles	3 – 6 miles	6 – 12 miles	12 – 30 miles	30 – 60 miles	> 60 miles
National 1840-79	40.5%	13.2%	9.3%	8.3%	11%	7.2%	10.5%
National 1880-1909	43.7%	11.8%	7.9%	7%	9.5%	7.7%	12.4%
Kelsall 1871 - 1881	5%	23%	10%	30%	25%	5%	3%

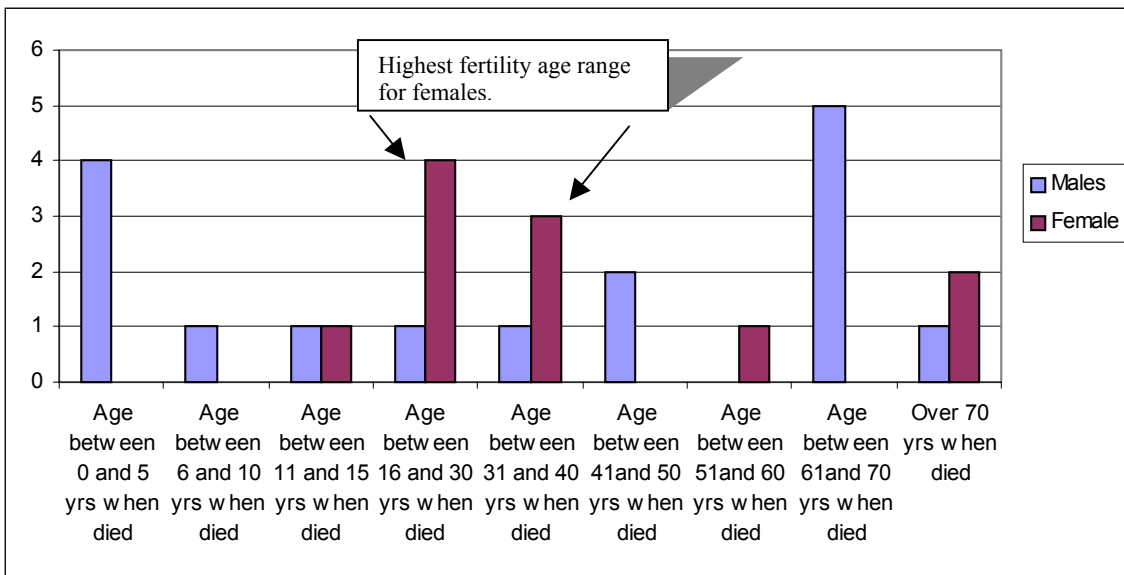
**Table 2:** Adaptation of 1840-1909 source material taken from Pooley & Turnbull epic study on mean distances travelled by migrants, compared with the with the results obtained from the identified migrants from Kelsall between 1871 & 1881

In their life histories study of over 16,000 people Pooley & Turnbull reported that single migrants moved over longer distances than married or widowed migrants. Migrants required transferable skills unless they were starting out in a career or simply maintaining a life style within circulatory employment as a labourer. Thus skilled non-manual workers will have been more likely to travel further. Poole also asserted that farmers and agricultural workers moved over relatively short distances.

## Findings

After identifying the persons not enumerated in 1881 it was possible, using the marriage and burial registers of St. Philips Anglican Church, to identify a number of “missing persons”. Six females married in the intervening ten years and stayed in the village. The burial register identified a further 17 males and 10 females buried during the same period.

## Mortality



*Chart 1: Mortality in Kelsall 1871 – 1881: Source St Philips Anglican Church Burial Register transcribed by D Dickson 1998*

Chart 1 identifies that, within Kelsall, the higher mortality cohort for females was in the age 16 years to 40 years coinciding with the accepted fertility range for females. It is not a giant leap therefore to make a conclusion that the higher mortality rate and the fertility range are connected. Certainly for Kelsall after the age of forty years females generally survive well into old age with a number of inhabitants entering their nineties. Male mortality however peaked between sixty-one and seventy years of age, perhaps a factor of an arduous outdoor life, whilst male infant mortality appears to strike far more than female.

The range of mortality can also be applied to persons that were unable to be located in the 1881 census, particularly for infants and the aged. Of the 29 widowed 1871 persons unable to be traced, the mean age of males was 68 and those of females 61 yrs. Given the nearness of other communities with churches, table 2, it is not unreasonable to conclude that they died and were buried elsewhere. To complete the study it would be necessary to verify the burial records for the identified churches, however many of these are no longer available (See appendix A).

<b>Community</b>	<b>Church</b>	<b>Distance</b>
Ashton Hayes	St. John the Evangelist	1.5 miles
CLOTTON HOOFIELD	St. Andrew Tarvin	2.5 miles
Delamere	St. Peter	2.3 miles
Duddon	St. Peter	2.5 miles
Tarvin	St. Andrew	2.5 miles
Utkinton	St. John St. Paul St Helen in Tarporley.	2 miles
Willington	Methodist Chapel (Free). Built 1823 but the congregation will have been buried in Anglican churchyards	1 mile
<i>Note: Each community also had a non-conformist chapel, however burials in consecrated ground were always undertaken in Anglican church yards. For further details of these churches see appendix 1</i>		

**Table 2 Nearby communities from Kelsall with Anglican Churches.**

For nine married elderly males and six married elderly females that were not found in 1881, the mean age in 1871 was sixty seven for males and sixty-five for females. Adding ten years to these figures puts both groups in the “likely deceased” category.

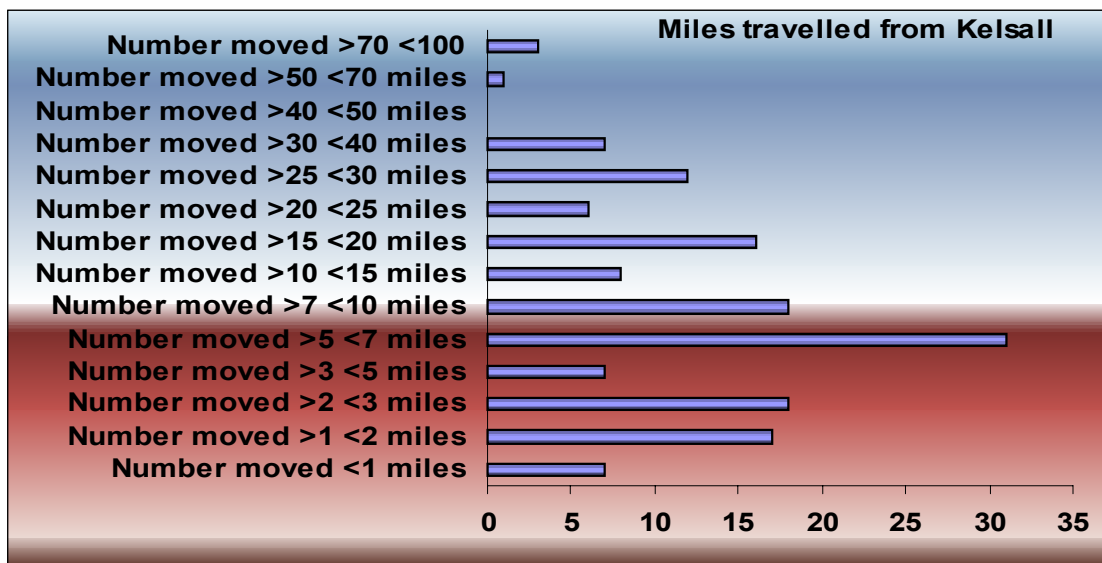
**Former inhabitants not identified in St. Philips Registers and not found in 1881**

Of the married inhabitants of Kelsall that were aged between twenty-one years and sixty years of age in 1871 a total of thirty-four persons, 15 male and 19 female are unaccounted for. The mean age of the females was 40 years and for 7 fertile females the mean was thirty-one. It may be reasonable to conclude that these seven died in childbirth, or shortly afterward, and their burials are recorded elsewhere. This still leaves twelve married females and fifteen married males unaccounted for. Possibilities include emigration or service overseas, in addition to the possibility of death and burial elsewhere. Of course it is also possible that they may simply have avoided enumeration.

A total of seventy-two males (38%) and one hundred and eighteen females (62%) were not located. Combining mortality rates (Anderson 1990)<sup>1</sup> and the Kelsall ten-year benchmark, I have estimated that 32 males and 54 females were probably deceased by 1881 and not enumerated. This left 74 females (62%) and 40 males (55%) unaccounted for. Of the females some 62 (52%) were unmarried, within the fertile range and sought after as wives. Using broad based data<sup>2</sup>, of the 62 potential wives 52 can be considered to have married and enumerated under their married name. Consequently I have been unable to locate 40 males and 10 females. These may have emigrated to the colonies, have died and were buried elsewhere or simply avoided enumeration.

**Migration Analysis.**

Eighty-two percent of the households enumerated in 1871 had experienced some form of household “departure” by 1881. One third of the married community moved, indicating that community stability was being maintained with 67 per cent of married persons remaining. From all “leavers”, 151 migrants (44%) that had been enumerated in Kelsall in 1871 were identified elsewhere in 1881. Of these only 45 (30%) moved from a rural to urban location. The mean age of the male migrants, (excluding children under 11 years), to urban destinations was 20 years supporting the concept of younger persons seeking work.



**Chart 2: Distances travelled by migrants from Kelsall by 1881.**

Source 1871 transcribed CEB for Kelsall and the 1881 National Census for England Scotland & Wales

Of the 151 identified migrants 32% moved less than 5 miles and 60% less than 10 miles; one in five persons moved between five and seven miles from Kelsall. Comparing chart 2 with table 2 it is possible to conclude that persons leaving Kelsall did not match the patterns suggested by Pooley & Turnbull. However whilst the devised segments differ, particularly the less than 1 mile, Pooley’s total of 69% moving less than 12 miles is comparable with the sixty percent of Kelsall migrants moving within the 10 mile boundary. One can conclude that the differences are variations between a national survey and the particular aspects of close by (within 7 miles) rural communities offering employment.

<sup>1</sup> Anderson calculated that male mortality for births in 1801 would be 74% by the age of 65 and 54% for females aged 65 years (Source The social implications of demographic change Table 1.2, p27)

Another analysis of Kelsall (Dickson 1998)<sup>3</sup> established that Kelsall experienced demographic change, as occupations became less agriculturally dominant. As people moved away perhaps they would need to change occupation, or perhaps they moved to other communities where they were able to continue with their chosen occupation? Using nominal record linkage 58% of movers were identified as changing occupation.

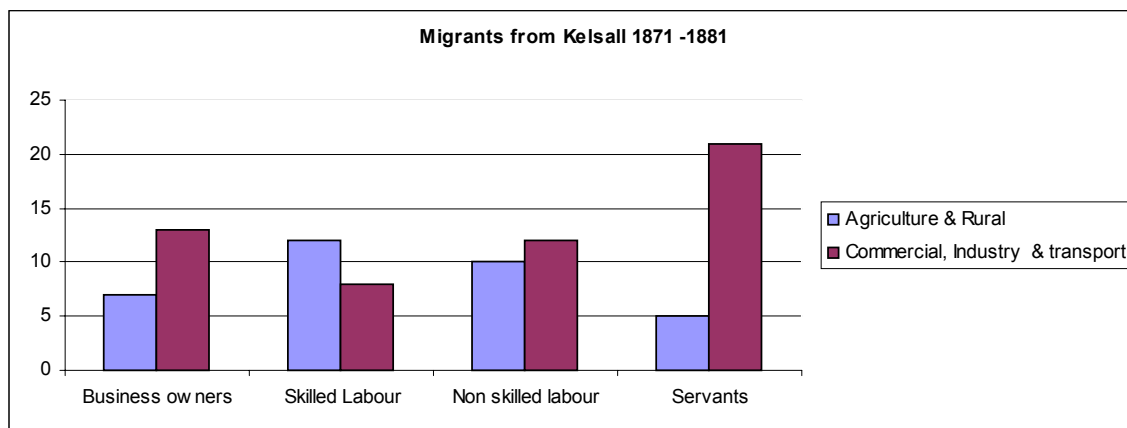


Chart 3: Count of agricultural & other occupations of the traced migrants from Kelsall (Source 1881 National census)

The ratio of male (95) to female (56) occupational change is of course skewed given that only those females that remained unmarried, or those that accompanied their husbands could be assessed. Of the traced males 64% changed occupation however many of these were changing from family supportive roles to possibly first time occupations. For example in 1871 eighteen year old Mary Ann Rowe, a farmer's daughter, was enumerated as a General Servant in Cotton Abbots 3 miles away, whilst her 23 yrs old brother Robert moved from the role of farmer's son to that of farm labourer 2 miles away in Delamere.

Many movers may have experienced enforced moves, either economic or family. Using Armstrong<sup>4</sup> (1972) social classification table, of the identified male movers 18% negatively changed socio-economic grouping. Examples such as William Littler, a nineteen year old son of a tailor, was in 1881 the Station Master at Poulton with Fearnhead in

	Farm Size in acres				
	<10	11-20	21-50	50-100	>100
1871	5	7	2	6	2
1881	5	4	2	6	2

Table 3: Farms in the Kelsall Parish 1871 -1 881

Lancashire, whilst Mary Johnson who in 1871 was living with her grandfather, the village blacksmith, was in 1881 an inmate of the workhouse in Great Boughton, Chester. However by far the majority of males (53%) maintained their SEG level.

Whilst the number of tenant farms remained moderately consistent over the ten years the small-holding farms, those that relied upon agricultural labour to maintain arable crops, were impacted as labour rates proved unattractive and “workers” marched with their feet. The very small farms were sustained by their tenants having dual occupations such as “farmer and shoemaker” or “farmer and Higgler” to supplement their incomes. The cattle disease outbreak (1879-1882) that impacted many farmers would not yet be apparent but within 10 years the tenants of both farms over 100 acres and fifty percent of those between 50 –100 acres would change. However, whilst the farmers themselves remained comparatively stable their offspring did not with 60 percent of sons and 40 percent of daughters changing occupation.

Most female occupations were in Domestic Service of some sort, and the clear trend of moving from rural service to non-rural service can be seen in chart 3. There is much evidence (Horn 1986)<sup>5</sup> to suggest that most domestic servants moved employer every two to three years in order to better their conditions or rise within the domestic servant hierarchy. Moving around within domestic service would account for the substantial 68% of females whose SEG status did not change following migration.

Moving from family based or supported occupations to establishing their own career would be borne out by the mean age of movers, both male and female, of 21 years. Twenty-one years of age is rather an advanced age to move and may be an indication of the falling numbers of farmers unable to sustain a living for their families. The median ages of 15 years for males and 17 years for females would be much closer to the ages at which domestic service was first embarked upon.

In the 1871 census report it was revealed that 12.8% of the female population of England & Wales was engaged in domestic service of one form or another, and from 1871 the wages of female servants started to rise as the wealth of the populace grew. Within thirty years it is estimated that domestic servants wages had increased by as much as thirty percent. Domestic Service therefore remained a viable occupation for females throughout the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Service however had its limitations and many of those females who entered into Domestic Service were confined to a life without a spouse as a condition of service. This is particularly significant when tracking female servants in the 15-20 age group and it should be anticipated that many single female servants should have been identified in the 1881 National Census had they been in the country. According to Horn (1986) by 1881 no less than one in three of all girls between the ages of 15 – 20 years were employed as a domestic servant, the vast majority having been country-born and bred.

Male servants were however already in 1871 having to consider alternative occupations. Employers had to pay a fifteen shillings levy for each male servant employed, and this, combined with rising wages, led to a fall in the number of places offered such that, nationally, available places for male servants had fallen by almost 25%.

With this information in mind, for those enumerated “missing” there is a good probability that emigration had taken place. For example advertisements regularly appeared in the press for free passage to the colonies for married and single agricultural labourers, single female domestic servants, dairymaids, cooks and housemaids.

## Conclusion

As an exercise to evaluate migration characteristics within Victorian local history, the comparison of nominal data has proven useful. It has been possible to confirm that even in a small agricultural village household change was very prevalent with 82 percent of all households experiencing change through either death, marriage or migration. Even so, and despite the close proximity of industrial Lancashire, rural – urban migration of only 30 percent was lower than I anticipated, with by far the majority of movers not venturing beyond a seven mile radius and remaining in some form of agricultural or domestic occupation.

Long distance movers (over 40 miles) also did not fit the pattern experienced by Pooley & Turnbull, with a mean age of 55 years (excluding spouses and children). The ability not to move long distances, no doubt, was influenced by personal initiatives and family ties, the attractiveness of the destination and the ability to pay the relatively high cost of travel. In a rural community such as Kelsall funds would be restricted and much local travel would simply be on foot, with the aid of a handcart to carry belongings. For the males who travelled to the urban or industrial communities for work, they also did not fit the pattern having a mean age 27 years, perhaps due to the 42% of male migrants changing from an agricultural occupation to an industrial occupation, whilst the female domestic servants did fit the pattern with a mean age of 16 years. Nevertheless, there is evidence of rural migration that does coincide with other patterns of other studies, such as the larger emigration of males in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the two-thirds migration within 15-mile radius (Anderson 1990)<sup>6</sup>. For the migrants from Kelsall, seeking continued employment agriculture was still a prime objective.

---

<sup>1</sup> Harrison B (1982) *Peaceable Kingdom, Stability & Change in Modern Britain*, Oxford, Clarendon Press.

<sup>2</sup> Pooley & Turnbull (1998) *Migration and mobility in Britain since the 18<sup>th</sup> century*, table 3.7a, page 73.

<sup>3</sup> Dickson D G, *The Cheshire Township of Kelsall 1841-1891: an example of demographic change*. Project report submitted to the Open University course DA301 (Studying Family & community history): 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> centuries), 1998 Published by Open University on CD ROM 2000.

<sup>4</sup> Mills D & Drake M, *The Census 1801-1991 in Studying Family and Community History, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries*, Volume 4, Sources & Methods, Drake & Finnegan, 1997, Open University. Chapter 3, Table 3.8 pp 48-49

<sup>5</sup> Horn P, *The rise and fall of the Victorian Servant*, Sutton, Chapter 3

<sup>6</sup> Anderson, M, *The social implications of demographic change* in *The Cambridge Social History of Britain 1750 – 1950*, ed. F.M.L. Thompson Volume 2, pp10-13. Cambridge

## Sources & Further Reading:

Transcriptions of the Census Enumerator Books 1841 – 1891 for Parish of Kelsall, Dickson D G, (1998)

*The 1881 British Census & National Index of England, Scotland & Wales CD Library*, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 1999.

*The Ancient Parishes, Townships and Chapelries of Cheshire*, F I Dunn, Cheshire Record Office

*Cheshire Gazetteer, 2<sup>nd</sup> editions 1997*, Cheshire County Council Information & Record Office.

*Ordnance Survey Interactive Atlas of Great Britain, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition on CD ROM Rural*

*Life in Victorian England*, G E Mingay, Sutton Publishing 1998

*The Cambridge Social History of Britain 1750-1950 Volumes 1-3*, Cambridge 1990 reprinted 1996.

*Studying Family and Community History, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries, Volume 4, Sources & Methods*, Drake & Finnegan, 1997, Open University.

*Migration and mobility in Britain since the 18<sup>th</sup> century*, Pooley C & Turnbull J, 1998, UCL Press.

*The Demography of Victorian England and Wales*, Woods R, 2000, Cambridge.

Grigg D.B. (1977) *E.G. Ravenstein and the Laws of Migration* in "Time, Family and Community: Perspectives on Family and Community History", Edited by Michael Drake, published by Blackwell in association with the Open University. 1994

---

Dickson D G, *The Cheshire Township of Kelsall 1841-1891: an example of demographic change*. Project report submitted to the Open University course DA301 (Studying Family & community history): 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> centuries), 1998 Published by Open University on CD ROM 2000.

## **Appendix A: Churches & Communities within 6 miles of Kelsall**

### **UTKINTON**

A township in Tarporley Parish, Eddisbury Hundred (SJ 5565). In 1936 the civil parish was extended to include Luddington Hill from Eaton (near Tarporley) and part of Cotebrook from Rushton.

Includes the hamlets of Cotebrook (partly in Rushton until 1936), Fishers Green, High Billinge, Hollins Hill, Heath Green, Quarrybank and Rowley Bank.

The population was 458 in 1801, 500 in 1851, 463 in 1901 and 507 in 1951.

#### **CHURCHES AND CHAPELS**

Tarporley, St. Helen (C of E).

Cotebrook, St. John (C of E). A chapel of ease to Tarporley built 1875. Registers of marriages 1935-1974 are at the CRO. Registers of baptisms and burials start in 1934.

Utkinton, St. Paul (C of E). A chapel of ease to Tarporley.

Cotebrook, Methodist Chapel (Primitive). Built 1843.

Utkinton, Methodist Chapel (Primitive). Built 1863.

### **DELAMERE**

A township in Delamere Parish, Eddisbury Hundred (SJ 5468) created in 1812 from the extra-parochial area of Delamere Forest.

Includes the hamlets of Birch Hill, Boothsdale, Castle Hill, Kelsall Hill (part), Organsdale, Primrose Hill, Roughlow (part), Seven Lows and Willington Corner (part).

Eddisbury was a township in Delamere Parish, Eddisbury Hundred (SJ 5470), which was added to Delamere civil parish in 1936. It included the hamlets of Eddisbury Hill, Linnere, Old Pale, Sandy Brow (part) and The Yeld, and had a population of 191 in 1851 and 234 in 1901.

The population of Delamere was 498 in 1851, 612 in 1901 and 1170 in 1951.

#### **CHURCHES AND CHAPELS**

Delamere, St. Peter (C of E). A parish formed in 1812 from the formerly extra-parochial area of Delamere Forest, and comprising the townships of Delamere, Eddisbury, Kingswood and Oakmere. Registers of baptisms 1817-1975, marriages 1818-1991 and burials 1820-1905 are at the CRO.

Delamere, Presbyterian Chapel. Built 1816.

Delamere, Methodist Chapel (New Connexion).

Delamere, Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan).

### **CLOTTON HOOFIELD**

A township in Tarvin Parish, Eddisbury Hundred (SJ 5263).

The population was 278 in 1801, 399 in 1851, 369 in 1901 and 350 in 1951.

#### **CHURCHES AND CHAPELS**

Tarvin, St. Andrew (C of E).

Clotton Hoofield, Methodist Chapel (Primitive). Built 1886.

#### **ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

South Cheshire (1832-67); West Cheshire (1868-85); Eddisbury (1885-1948); Northwich (1949-74)

#### **POOR-LAW UNIONS**

Great Boughton (1837-71); Tarvin (1871-1930)

### **DUDDON**

A township in Tarvin Parish, Eddisbury Hundred (SJ 5165).

The population was 163 in 1801, 191 in 1851, 186 in 1901 and 202 in 1951.

#### **CHURCHES AND CHAPELS**

Tarvin, St. Andrew (C of E).

Duddon, St. Peter (C of E). Built 1835 as a chapel of ease to Tarvin, Registers of marriages 1900-1965 and burials 1898-1961 are at the CRO.

Duddon, Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan). Built 1834, rebuilt 1890.

**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

South Cheshire (1832-67); West Cheshire (1868-85); Eddisbury (1885-1948); Northwich (1949-74)

**POOR-LAW UNIONS**

Great Boughton (1837-71); Tarvin (1871-1930)

**REGISTRATION DISTRICTS**

Great Boughton (1837-69); Chester (1870-1937); West Cheshire (1937-74); Chester and Ellesmere Port (1974-98); West Cheshire (1998+)

**WILLINGTON**

An extra-parochial place in Eddisbury Hundred (SJ 5366).

Includes the hamlets of Tirley and Willington Corner (part).

The population was 84 in 1801, 123 in 1851, 146 in 1901 and 132 in 1951.

**CHURCHES AND CHAPELS**

Willington, Methodist Chapel (Free). Built 1823, rebuilt 1865. Registers of baptisms 1893-1932 are at the CRO.

**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

South Cheshire (1832-67); West Cheshire (1868-85); Eddisbury (1885-1948); Northwich (1948-74)

**POOR-LAW UNIONS**

Great Boughton (1837-71); Tarvin (1871-1930)

**REGISTRATION DISTRICTS**

Great Boughton (1837-69); Chester (1870-1937); West Cheshire (1937-74); Chester and Ellesmere Port (1974-98); West Cheshire (1998+)

**ASHTON**

A township in Tarvin Parish, Eddisbury Hundred (SJ 5169).

Includes the hamlets of Ashton Hayes, Brine's Brow and Woodside.

The population was 342 in 1801, 430 in 1851, 408 in 1901 and 394 in 1951.

**CHURCHES AND CHAPELS**

Tarvin, St. Andrew (C of E).

Ashton Hayes, St. John the Evangelist (C of E). A separate parish from 1849, serving the townships of Ashton, Horton cum Peel and Mouldsworth. Registers of baptisms 1849-1952, marriages 1849-1983 and burials 1849-1926 are at the CRO.

Memorial inscriptions have been published by the FHS of Cheshire.

Ashton, Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan, later Primitive). Built 1845, rebuilt 1888.

**ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

South Cheshire (1832-67); West Cheshire (1868-85); Eddisbury (1885-1948); Northwich (1949-74)

**POOR-LAW UNIONS**

Great Boughton (1837-71); Tarvin (1871-1930)

**REGISTRATION DISTRICTS**

Great Boughton (1837-69); Chester (1870-1937); West Cheshire (1937-74); Chester and Ellesmere Port (1974-98); Cheshire West (1998+)