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WITH AMMON WRIGLEY IN SADDLEWORTH

No doubt in years to come much more will be written about our local poet laureate, but the latest little paper-back, "With Ammon Wrigley in Saddleworth", by Sam Seville, will probably stand as the last substantial published record of direct contact with Ammon, who died as long ago as August 1946.

The book was the fruit of the late Bernard Barnes's anxiety to get first-hand recollections into permanent form before time erased them from the slate of memory. Sadly, it was Bernard Barnes, that meticulous factual historian of the Saddleworth past, who tragically disappeared from the scene just over a year ago. But not before he had inspired Ammon's son-in-law, Sam Seville, to set his memories down before they were lost for ever.

The book is based on a collection of 75 lantern slides which Sam Seville used for many years in his talks on Ammon Wrigley. Most of them are from his own photographs, so he is able to explain not only where the views are and why he took them but also what the weather was like and who he was with. In fact, it reads like an illustrated talk in the most charming and informal style.

In passing, this is at last the reader's chance to catch up with the end of Sam's lectures. The story goes that he talked at such absorbing length about each slide that he never reached the bottom of the stack before his listeners' last buses were due for home.

The framework of the book, so far as there is a framework, is the progression of the Wrigley family from Oxhey, near to Dowry reservoir, Denshaw (his parents' first home after their marriage) to Far Hey, where Ammon was born in 1861, through a succession of stone houses round the hill via Heights to Grange, Castleshaw and Delph. Not quite a tale of Ragstones to Roaches, perhaps, but something like it.

Some of the photographs do not fulfil the promise of the explanations which accompany them: we are expected to eke out their imperfections with our thoughts. No matter: no book worth its while was ever written that did not put the reader's imagination to some trouble. After all, most of these photographs were taken in what we would now regard as the earliest days of the snapshotter.

Nevertheless, Sam Seville clearly took pains to do justice to difficult subjects. Their real value to posterity is revealed when we realise how many of what we would imagine to be weather-proof and time-resisting stone homesteads are today no more than heaps of rubble and fading memories.

But for all the precious record of life's struggle on the bleak Castleshaw moorland, the gem of the book is surely the brief tale in Sam Seville's introduction of how he courted Ammon's daughter Amy and met his future father-in-law - so far as I know not previously recorded. Not that there was anything unusual about it, but it is a simple tale that will strike a chord of memory in many a breast.

For myself, I was interested to need reminding that Waterworks Road used to be a favourite monkey-parade half a century ago.

Not to make a great thing of it, the two photographs of Ammon with Frank Milnes sitting outside the Royal Oak at Heights need some explanation.

"On the next picture they have changed places", writes Sam Seville. But the next picture shows a blow-up of the same picture reversed, and don't let anyone tell you differently.

Indeed, I can even tell Sam Seville what the print says on the back. Ammon Wrigley had written: "We had been out in the hills on a dull, cloudy afternoon, and when we got to the Royal Oak Inn at Heights Chapel, the sun honoured our arrival by coming out and shining on us for a few moments while we were snapped. A.W." The Chronicle published the close-up, the right way round, on July 30. 1966.

This is an important book because it represents personal contact with the author himself. But it is also important because it is a record of the struggle for existence on the bleak Friarmere moors, and of the last days of a way of life that has passed into the dry records of the Industrial Revolution. And it is the story of how a man found poetry, comradeship and the beauty of nature where lesser men would see only the bleak moorland.

K. Hirst.

("With Ammon Wrigley in Saddleworth", by Sam Seville, edited by Bernard Barnes; published by Saddleworth Historical Society, £2.95. Available direct from the Editor of the Bulletin - please add £0.50 for post and packing).

DISTRESS AND FOOD RIOTS IN SADDLEWORTH 1795-1812

In earlier essays we have described the role of violence and revolution in working class politics in Saddleworth during the industrial revolution. One form of direct action, which can hardly be described as violent, since persons or property were not injured, but which shows that working people were prepared to take matters into their own hands, was the food riot. During the period of the wars with France such incidents occurred several times in Saddleworth and this area illustrates particularly well a phenomenon widespread between 1795 and 1812 and indeed, throughout the 18th century generally during the worse years of scarcity and hardship.

For our appreciation of the severity of distress we rely more on the impressions of eyewitnesses, rather than an analysis of hard economic data such as agricultural production, wages, prices, mortality statistics etc. However since it is the response of Saddleworth's poor to distress which concerns us, current ideas about their plight, (even impressionistic ones) are as important as more quantifiable evidence.

Much of our information comes from the diary of Rowbottom, the Oldham weaver, who, as well as commenting on political events, the weather and the state of trade, assiduously recorded figures relating to wages and the prices of basic foodstuffs. Although he refers mainly to Oldham, events make it clear that Saddleworth was equally affected by price rises or shortages. Flour and oatmeal are the best indices of changes in the cost of living as bread and to a larger extent, oatcakes or meal porridge provided the staple diet for most working people.

At the end of April 1795, Ramsbottom wrote, "Every Necessary of life advances astonishingly so that the poor Experience the most afflicting Fortunes."¹ The presence of distress at this time in Saddleworth is confirmed by the doctor, Daniel Neild who discovered that the only food some of his patients could obtain was "a small quantity of oat bread, some treacle and a little oatmeal! but I have, several times, been obliged to see the disagreeable circumstances of their being only a few potatoes and a cake or two of oatbread."² The price of oatmeal rose from 2s. a peck (12 lbs) in May to 2/1d. in June and 2/6d. in July and flour from 2/6d. to 2/9d. and 3/6d. over the same period.³

In July a baker's van was stopped by a crowd in Delph and the bread distributed. The loaves were not actually stolen as money was given to the baker although at less than market price. A week later a "great number of people" from Saddleworth marched to Windmill Edge Lane at Oldham and warned the traders to lower the prices of provisions, threatening to return and force them if they did not voluntarily comply. Prices began to fall of their own accord however and by the 22nd of August meal was down to 1/11d and flour 2s. as the new harvest came onto the market. As a result, Ramsbottom noted, "Joy appears on every countenance.." ⁴

By 1797 meal had dropped to 1/4d. and flour to 1/8d. but after heavy rain ruined the harvest of 1799 there was again a rapid rise, meal reaching 2/6d. and flour 3/10d. in October. ⁵ On Monday the 28th of this month people from Saddleworth and the vicinity of Oldham assembled and marched into the town where they demanded that the "badgers" i.e. corndealers, lower the price of flour and meal or they would return. Rowbottom recorded that Thursday;

"This day the mob assembled according to promise and took all the Meal and Flower they cold light on on the road and sold it out flower 2s. a peck and meal at 18d. per peck and reserved the monny for the owners."

On November 10th a crowd, again chiefly from Saddleworth intercepted eight loads of grain on the way to Oldham on the Ripponden road and retailed it out at 2s. a peck. ⁶ In both 1795 and 1799 numerous such riots occurred all over Yorkshire and Lancashire and other counties nationwide, in which the object was not to loot but to fix prices at what was regarded a fair level. ⁷

In Rowbottom's estimation, the close of 1799, when meal cost 3/6d. a peck and flour 4s. saw, "the most distressing, miserable times ever experienced by the oldest person living, nay history does not produce an instance of such times." Over the winter however, the supply of foodstuffs diminished still further and meal rose to 4s. in March 1800. "A great deal are starving for bread..." recorded Rowbottom, Docks, nettles (which were fetching 2d.1b. in Oldham) water cress, "greensauce" (sorrel) and even grass was being used as a substitute for potatoes. By June meal and reached 5/5d. and potatoes were, "not to be had at any price." so when meal fell to 3s. at the beginning of August, it was, "to the great joy of the poor". ⁸

A cargo of herrings from Hull was distributed amongst the manufacturing areas of the West Riding that winter but it was too late and ineffectual to prevent malnutrition and many of the debilitated poor suffered in a fever epidemic. ⁹

"Tim Bobbin" also testifies to the distress of 1800-1801 when he describes a Saddleworth weaver living on nettle porridge and in April a threatening letter from a revolutionary to the minister of Heights Chapel claimed that many were still "starving for the lack of bread". ¹⁰ Despite the severity of conditions in these two years there was no reoccurrence of food riots, indicating that there is no simple correlation between high food prices and the degree of militancy amongst the poor.

A large merchant and manufacturer, Harrop, contributed to the alleviation of distress by selling a load of meal at 2s. peck in June, (a measure adopted by an unnamed manufacturer - perhaps Harrop - in 1795) and after the harvest meal fell to 2/2d. in August. ¹¹ The lull in hostilities with France may also have

improved the supply situation. Wages too were improving, particularly in the cotton trade which was expanding in Saddleworth at this time. Meal prices were down to 1/7d. in April 1802, but the improvement was short-lived and Rowbottom was complaining at the end of the following year, "wages in general low and all sorts of provisions high."¹² The resumption of war led to an increasingly deep trade depression as the government responded to Napoleon's "Continental System" by the Orders in Council prohibiting trade with areas under enemy control. In 1812 war with America closed another important market - one on which Saddleworth was predominantly dependant.

Francis Platt, a Saddleworth merchant and manufacturer, told a parliamentary inquiry into the effect of the Orders in Council in 1812, that manufacture had declined "very considerably" since 1810 and unlike 1800-1801 there was widespread unemployment as well as high prices. Oatmeal had risen from 2s. to 4s. a peck, and whereas the poor could formerly afford to add milk, butter or treacle to their porridge, now it was merely boiled in water. - "oatmeal porridge...is pretty much the provision for the poor here and if they can get potatoes or something of that kind for dinner it is as good as most of them and better than many of them, can get."

Platt described the reluctance of those suffering hardship to seek parish relief, "I am pretty well convinced the poor would nearly starve, probably not to death but pretty close to it before they went to the parish...it is a kind of disgrace or something of that kind..." This attitude was also noted by Neild in 1795, "I have known several instances myself, where a whole family has languished under the affliction of a severe fever, for several months together, supported entirely by their friends rather than they should be stigmatised with the epithet of paupers". We must conclude from this that the records of the overseers of the poor cannot reliably tell the whole story about the extent of distress.

Another Saddleworth manufacturer, John Buckley, also testified to the 1812 inquiry that distress was, "general" among the lower orders and many were only doing work half time.¹³

It was against the background of these conditions that William Whitehead, a 26 year old Freizland clothier, led a raid on Bostock's shop at Lydgate. He reputedly exhorted the crowd saying, "Follow me. Bring your pokes and you shall have cheap meal and flour. We'll burn Wrigley's factory and pull Bostock's house down." Six loads of flour were bought at 3s. a peck and six loads of potatoes also below market price. Whitehead was committed to York Castle on the 8th August, the first Saddleworth person we know of to be victimised for his or her part in a food riot.¹⁴ In 1812 the Luddite disturbances panicked the authorities into regarding any form of militancy as potentially revolutionary.

Arrests are usually our only evidence for analysing who participated in riots. We know from other incidents that it was women who often played a leading role, as in Huddersfield in November 1799.¹⁵ Food riots were not simply spontaneous. They sometimes show a degree of organisation, as in Saddleworth in 1799 when the crowd assembled twice in one week, and they had leaders who acted as spokesmen or spokeswomen who organised the distribution of foodstuffs and expressed the intentions of the crowd to return if prices were not reduced. Nor were these riots just a desperate response to distress. In all the cases described above the supplies were paid for, not stolen, at a price set by the crowd.

The rationality underpinning this has been described by E.P.Thompson

"It is possible to detect in almost every eighteenth century crowd action some legitimizing notion. By the notion of legitimation I mean that the men and women in the crowd were informed by the belief that they were defending traditional rights or customs; and in general that they were supported by the wider consensus of the community...An outrage to these moral assumptions quite as much as actual deprivation was the usual occasion for direct action."¹⁶

The men and women who used their weight of numbers to force shopkeepers to sell provisions at low prices believed what they were doing had the sanction of natural, even divine, justice. They believed in a system of moral economy rather than market economy. The phenomenon of price fixing by crowds was not confined to Britain. Its prevalence in the social conflicts culminating in the French Revolution lead to some historians termining it taxation populaire.

There is no recorded food riot in Saddleworth after 1812 and elsewhere in the country they die out. This was not because periods of distress disappeared. It was because the passing of Corn Laws to keep up prices for the benefit of the landed interest placed responsibility with the government and not the dealers. The energies of the poor were directed towards the radical reform of the political system. Also with the rise of trade unions, legalised in 1824, workers came to concentrate more on wages than prices. Strikes replaced food riots. The Saddleworth food riots of 1795-1812 mark the transition between pre-industrial and industrial forms of social conflict.

REFERENCES

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3. Rowbottom.op.cit.
4. Ibid.4th:26th Aug. 1795
5. Ibid.21st Oct.
6. Ibid.28th:31st Oct.
7. Booth.A "Food Riots in the North West of England 1790-1801" (Past and Present 77)
Wells, R.A.E., "Dearth and Distress in Yorkshire, 1793-1802" (Borthwick Papers 52 York 1977)
8. Rowbottom.op.cit. 19 Mar:23 Jun:4 Aug. 1800
9. Leeds Mercury 27 Dec. 1800; also see Ammon Wrigley's Annals of Saddleworth
- 10."Bobbin,T.Plebeian Politics" in Collier, J.Works of Tim Bobbin, Salford 1812
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- 11.Radcliffe Manuscripts.I. (Leeds City Archives);Neild,D.op.cit.p.10.
- 12.Rowbottom.op.cit. Dec.1803.
- 13.Parliamentary Papers. 1812.III. Minutes of Evidence Relating to Orders in Council.
- 14.PRO.HO.42/126.Radcliffe to Home Office 11 Aug.;Better Wrigley's examination, 8 Aug.; LM.15 Aug.1812.
- 15.Brooke,A.J. "Jacobinism and Unrest in the Huddersfield Area. 1799-1803" Old West Riding Vol.2.No.1 1982.
- 16.Thompson,E.P. "The Moral Economy of the English Crowd in the 18th Century." (Past and Present.50.1971)

SOME SADDLEWORTH COURT ROLLS

In the Brotherton Library at Leeds survive the records of the Saddleworth Manor Court from 1743 to 1784¹. This useful series of records sheds valuable light on Saddleworth life in the later part of the eighteenth century.

The County Justices, The Parish Vestry and the Manor Court were the three principle institutions that regulated the lives of Englishmen from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth century. Of these three the Manor was undoubtedly the least powerful authority. Yet examination of Manor Court Rolls² soon reveals that its sphere of jurisdiction was surprisingly wide and must have affected most men at some time during their lives.

Manorial courts were a product of medieval feudalism. Like so many feudal institutions they outlived the system that produced them to play a vital part in the regulation of the local community until the mid nineteenth century. Manorial courts came in many shapes and sizes; Forest Courts and Courts Leet, Halmote Courts and Courts Baron, Hundred Courts and Swainmoot Courts are just a few of the many varieties that existed. But the basic type which every manor was entitled to hold was the Court Baron. Some lords had acquired the right to hold courts with wider powers such as the Court Leet; some manors had, by force of historical circumstance, to hold Forest Courts or other courts with special powers. But all these were held in addition to the basic Court Baron which, as the lawyers said, was "incident to and inseparable from"³ a manor, and since the lords of Saddleworth had never acquired any extra privileges for their manor, it was a Court Baron that sat in Saddleworth.

To appreciate the importance of the Court Baron it is important to realise that it exercised not simply legislative and judicial functions as a modern court of law does, but that it was also an organ of local administration. Theoretically the main functions of the Court Baron were;

- i) To settle disputes between lord and lord - hence we find that the court sometimes acted as a court of survey defining the boundaries of the manor.
- ii) To maintain the rights of the lord against his tenants, thus it enforced ancient 'services' such as the tenant's duty of grinding his corn at the lord's mill.
- iii) To maintain the rights of the tenants against their lord.
- iv) To settle disputes between tenants provided the action was for less than forty shillings. The most common actions brought were for debt and trespass.
- v) To organize the common affairs of the community and to defend its rights against any individual who infringed them. The main concern here was with the regulations of the common land.
- vi) Finally to supervise the transfer of land within the manor by receiving the surrender of leases and admitting new tenants.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT THE

COURT BARON,

of the LORDS of the Manor of Saddleworth cum Quick, will be held at the House of JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Innkeeper, near Saddleworth Church, in the said Manor, on WEDNESDAY the 28th. Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, when and where all Persons who owe Suit and Service to the said Court are to attend.

JOSEPH MELLOR,

STEWARD.

May 19th. 1806.

(NICHOLSON, PRINTER, & BOOK-BINDER, LEES.)

That at least was the theory, although in practice the power of the court was often more circumscribed and certainly by the eighteenth century in Saddleworth we do not find all these functions being exercised. In order to enforce its authority the court nominated officials such as the Pinder whose job it was to regulate the numbers of stock grazing on the common. Other officials could be appointed but in Saddleworth only a Pinder appears to have been chosen and only two court rolls actually mention him so that it is not clear for how long he served⁴. If, as was normally the practice, the Pinder was merely a tenant selected to carry out his duties without payment for a year, then clearly the record of the Court Rolls is defective, but it may be that he was a salaried official and the Rolls only record when a new Pinder was sworn in.

By the eighteenth century it was usual to hold a Court Baron only once or twice a year and this would appear to have been the practice in Saddleworth. All tenants, whether freeholders or copyholders, were bound to attend or send sufficient excuse and those who did not were amerced. In some manors there was a traditional time and place for the court but in Saddleworth there were no traditional dates although the meeting place in the 18th century was always the Cross Keys Inn near Saddleworth Church.

From the evidence of the Court Rolls themselves coupled with the instructions given in contemporary legal handbooks, which were produced to guide the steward through the complexities of manorial courts, we can give a pretty accurate reconstruction of the procedure at a Court Baron⁵. Some time in advance the lord's Steward gave notice of his intention to hold a court. By the nineteenth century in Saddleworth printed notices such as that illustrated were being used, but in earlier times an announcement in church probably sufficed. Once the court had assembled the Steward formally opened it and, using the next roll as a register, took a list of those present. Absentees were written down in the Court Roll and, judging by the relatively low numbers amerced for non attendance, most Saddleworth men must have appeared. In some counts all who attended formed the jury but this clearly was not the case in Saddleworth since the names of the jurors are given in the rolls and constitute only a fraction of the tenants. Therefore either only a certain number of tenants were expected to attend at any one sitting or a jury was chosen from among those present by some process at present unknown and unrecorded.

The Jury chose a Foreman, often the wealthiest and most influential member, from amongst themselves who was duly sworn in by the Steward. The oath differed little from place to place and ran on the following lines,

"I swear by Almighty God that as Foreman of this Jury
I will inquire and true Presentment make of all such
Matters and Things as shall be given me in charge. I
will present the truth, the whole truth and nothing
but the truth, So help me God"⁶.

The Jury were then sworn in and their names entered in the Court Roll. In the Saddleworth Rolls the Foreman is usually entered at the head of the list and occasionally given his title although on the early rolls the lists of jurors are omitted altogether. The Steward now read out The Charge, a list of items the Jury were to present, which was designed to ensure that the rights of the lord the tenants and the community were being maintained. The charge to a Court Baron was standard in content although the precise wording differed from handbook to handbook and some were prefaced by a series of rather spurious historical remarks designed to impress the Jurors with the gravity of their task. The Charge printed here is taken from the fifth edition of Giles Jacob's Complete Court Keeper of 1752⁷.

YOU that are the Lord's Tenants, and are sworn of the Homage, are to inquire of such Things as do relate to the Court Baron of this Manor; and they are either between Lord and Tenant, or between Tenant and Tenant.

And first, You shall inquire what Advantages have happened to the Lord since the last Court, either by Escheats or Forfeitures.

As if any Freeholder of this Manor hath committed Felony, and thereof hath been lawfully convicted; in such Case the King shall have Year, Day, and Waste, and afterwards the Lands will fall to the Lord by Escheat.

If a Bastard, having purchased any Land within this Manor, be dead without Issue of his Body lawfully begotten; in such Case also the Lord shall have his Land by Escheat.

If any Copyholder of this Manor hath committed Felony, and thereof hath been lawfully convicted; it is a Forfeiture of his Copyhold.

If any Copyholder of this Manor hath leased out his Copyhold for more than a Year and a Day without the Lord's Licence, it is a Forfeiture of his Copyhold: Or if for a lesser Term he hath let it out to an Under-tenant, and hath not retained enough thereof in his own Hands, whereby the Lord's Dues may be fairly and justly answered, he is here to be amerced.

If any Copyholder of this Manor hath suffered the Buildings upon his Copyhold to be in Decay, and to fall down for Want of Reparation, or hath committed Waste in felling down Timber-trees without Assignment, or in lopping them at unreasonable Times in the Year, whereby they die, or in ploughing up of an ancient Meadow, commonly called *S. Mead*; they are Forfeitures of his Copyhold Estate.

If any Copyholder within this Manor, having two Copyholds, hath impaired the one to improve the other, it's a Forfeiture of the Copyhold so impaired.

You shall inquire, whether there be any Rent, Service or Custom withheld from the Lord, what it is, from whom due, and what Lands are chargeable with it.

You are also to inquire, whether there be any Freeholder of this Manor dead, or that hath alienated his Estate; or any Copyholder dead since the last Court, or before, and his Death not yet presented; what hath happened to the Lord upon his Death, and who is the next Tenant.

If any Bound, Stones, or Land-Marks, between this Lordship and another, or between Tenant and Tenant, have been removed; or if any Incroachment hath been made upon the Lord's Waste, or any of the Lord's Lands be unjustly withheld from him; or any Trespasses upon the Lord's Royalties, by Fishing, Fowling, Hawking or Hunting.

If any Houses want repairing; Hedges, Gates, Stiles, or Bridges, want mending; or Ditches want scouring.

Or if any hath impoverished his Tenement by carrying the Compost or Soil there made, or by penning his Sheep upon other Lands, to the Prejudice of his Tenement.

You are likewise to inquire, whether the several Tenants of this Manor be now here to do their Suit of Court, and who have made Default.

You are also to take Notice, whether the Orders of the last Court, or any other preceding Court, have been duly observed or not; and wherein, and by whom, Default hath been made.

And if there be any Thing else that concerns the Lord's Interest, or any Thing unjustly done or omitted betwixt Tenant and Tenant, you have it in Charge to present it.

The Charge having been delivered the Court adjourned for dinner to enable the Jurors to work out their presentments. When the court reassembled the Foreman made the Presentment of the Jury which was duly written down in the Court Roll. The Saddleworth examples show the Jurors methodically going through the items in the Charge and thereby maintaining the right of both lord and community. In May 1744, for instance, Jonothan Shaw of Barn was amerced 6d. for,

".....letting his houssing Lye uncovered to the damage of the Timbers there of."⁸

Here the lord's right to have his property kept in good repair are being defended against a negligent tenant. The Lord's right to feudal services was defended in another case in January 1748 when James Harrop of Tame Water was amerced 5s for

".....withdrawing his Suit from the Lord's Water Corn Mill called the upper mill.

The community's rights were defended with equal vigour for in June 1748 we find James Wood of Green being amerced 2s.6d. for,

".....opening a Stone Quarry in the High Way in Harrop and leaving the same open"

and at the same session John Buckley of Lees was amerced 5s. for,

".....turning his Cattle upon the Wasts or Commons of Saddleworth not having a Right so to do"

It will be noticed that all the penalties are amercements not fines and in some Court Rolls we find them altered by being crossed out and the words "affeered to" the new lower figure added. The difference between a fine and an amercement is that while a fine is a fixed amount exacted for a specific offence an amercement is not fixed, the amount being entirely at the discretion of the court. The Jury therefore determined the amount of the amercement, the general rule being to exact them on a sliding scale which varied according to the ability of the offender to pay. To do this job fairly two of the Jury acted as 'affeerors', making sure that no one was amerced for more than he could be expected to pay. They scrutinised all amercements and occasionally altered them, always downwards, since they were instructed to defend the offenders interests. Once the amercements had been passed by the afferrers they were said to have been 'affeered'.

When the Charge had been dealt with the Jury turned their attention to any difficulties that had arisen in the manor since the last session of the court. Trespass seems to have been the main problem and we frequently find that the Jurors lay down penalties, or as they are called in the Saddleworth Rolls 'pains', for the infringement of very detailed local regulations they made to protect this or that tenant's interests. Thus in June 1779 we find the Jurors ordering that,

".....if any person or persons whatsoever do for the future make any foot Road or Way out of the usual path upon any pretence whatsoever, over or through two Fields called or known by the several Names of the Old Wifes field and the Wall Intack situate in Wharmnton brow within Saddleworth in the Occupation of Henry Malladue each person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay to the Lord of the said Mannor the Sum of one pound ten Shillings".

The maintenance of walls between different farms was another source of difficulty and entries such as this in the Roll for June 1782 are common,

We the Jurors....do lay in pain That Thomas Buckley of Pastures do put his Fence in Good and sufficient Repair betwixt the Land in his Occupation and the Land of John Robinson of Woodbrooke before the First Day of October next, or on neglect or default thereof he shall forfeit and pay to the Lord of the Manor the sum of one pound nineteen shillings and six pence."

As these entries show it was the lord who received the fines, the so called profits of justice, which had been quite valuable in medieval times but with the rise in prices and restriction to 40s. fines probably scarcely compensated for the cost of holding a court by the eighteenth century.

Just occasionally we find men coming to the court to make their case in person. So in June 1744 Joseph Lawton brought a case against three men for trespassing and was duly awarded £2.15.0 damages which the offenders had to pay in addition to the amercement imposed by the court. Here the Court Baron comes closest to acting as a modern court of law with the Steward as Judge and the tenants as Jury.

The information contained in the Saddleworth Court Rolls on the agricultural life of the township is considerable and will help us towards a clearer picture of the Pennine farmer in the eighteenth century. But the overall picture of Saddleworth as presented by the Court Rolls is misleading, for one would never guess that during these years the domestic textile industry was reaching the peak of prosperity. Courts Baron were a survival, rapidly becoming an anachronism, the Charge made no mention of industry, its concerns were the medieval concerns of land, of service and of tenure. Even tenants coming to wage their law in the Court Baron were restricted it seems by precedent and custom to bring cases concerning land only so the records of the Court never speak of any other than agricultural concerns.

The Court Baron survived the sale of the manor in 1791 and was held as formerly by the purchasers, now technically lords of the manor, as the printed notice of 1806 shows. It was never formally abolished but probably fell into disuse after the Saddleworth Enclosure Award of 1834 had removed all common land the regulation of which constituted a good part of the Court's business.

What we have in the Court Rolls from 1743 to 1784 is a probably incomplete set of the Rolls for those years probably written out in Court, amended as required and then signed by the Jurors as a true record at the end of the session. In the transcription that follows the documents have been copied in full, punctuation modernised and contractions expanded. The original spelling and capitalization have been retained. Words crossed out in the original are underlined and important insertions indicated.

A.F. Petford.

NOTES

1. University of Leeds, Bretherton Library, Wentworth Woolley Hall Papers Box 8/4b.
2. Court Roll is the conventional name for any record of a manorial court session, originally these records were kept on rolls of parchment, hence the name, but by the 17th century they were being recorded on ordinary sheets of paper.
3. G. Jacob, The Complete Court-Keeper. 5th ed 1752 p.2.
4. The Pinder is mentioned in the Court Rolls for June 1751 and June 1770.
5. The account given in S. and B. Webb, English Local Government Vol.II The Manor and The Borough, chapter 1 is also useful and its footnotes invaluable.
6. This oath is the one used in the Courts of the Manor of Winchester early this century and printed in J. Harvey's, The Medieval Architect, p.257.
7. G. Jacob, op.cit. p.36.
8. All quotations from the Court Rolls will be found under the date given in the series as it is printed in the Bulletin.

SADDLEWORTH COURT ROLLS

1. Mannour of Saddleworth) The Court Baron of James Farrer,
or Quick) Esquire, holden for his Mannour
Aforesaid At the usual place (to witt) att the Dwelling House of
Robert Broadbents, Innholder, in Saddleworth Aforesaid, The Twenty
first Day of Aprill in the Year of our Lord 1743, And Adjourned to the
Third Day of June Next then Ensuing, before the free Suiters of the
said Court and Robert Lowndes, Gentleman, Steward of the Court of the
Mannour Aforesaid.

Amersements presented by the aforesaid Jurers are as follows:

	ll.	s.	d.
Wee Merce Joseph Pickford, Gentleman, for not apearing at The Lord's Court in the Sum of,	0	: 16	: 8
all so, Wee a Merce the Heirs at Law of Samuel Hurst, Gentleman, for not apearing at the Lord's Court in the Sum of,	0	: 3	: 4
all so, Wee a merce the Executors of William Walker, Gentleman, for not apearing at the Lords Court in the Sum of,	0	: 3	: 4
all so, Wee a Merce John Shaw for getting the Lord's Moss and Leading the Same of Where has no wright in the Sum of,	0	: 1	: 0

all so, Wee a Merce Jonathan Leach of High Moor
for not Making his Ring Fence Sufficient according
to a paine formerly Laid

0 : 3 : 4

all so, wee amerce Henry Whitehead of Dobcross
for not appearing and...(page torn) his Fealty at
the Lord's Court in the Sume,¹

0 : 1 : 0

Paines Laid by the aForesaid Jouriours are as follows:

wee lay in paine that No person, Nor persons,
Make any Horse way or Foot way in any part of Thomas
Haileyard of Tamewater Tenement, but the antient
a Customed wayes. so offending To Forfeit To the
Lord of the Maner the Sum of,

0 : 2 : ...

Wee lay in pain that neither Isaac Scholefield)
William Knight or the Occupyers of Tunstedd Farm)
doe make any manner of a way Through the Intack part)
of Boarshurst Farm when Corn is growing on the said)
Close on pain to forfeit to the Lord of the Maner)
6s. : 8d. for every offence.²

6s

Giles Shaw
Isaac Scolfield
The Mark T of Thomas
Bradbury
George Shaw
Henry Buckley
?Benjamin Kenworthy

Nathanial Houlden
James Bradbury
William X Buckley's
Mark
James Scholefield.
William W Radcliff's
Mark
Jacob J Savill's
Mark

Affeeres, John Buckley)
William Kenworthy) Sworne

The Agreement is to have a Way over the Intack part of Boarshurst
farm (For Lime, Horses) When Corn is growing on the Marled field
part of Tunstead Farm.

-
1. This last entry concerning Henry Whitehead is crossed out.
 2. The whole of this entry is an insertion in a different hand. In the margin by it is added "Except when Corn be growing on the Marled Field part of Tunstead Farm".

2. Manner of Saddleworth or Quick

The Court Barron of James Farrer, Esquire, holden for his Manner aforesaid at the usuall and accustomed place (to witt) at the dwelling house of Robert Broadbents, Inholder, in Saddleworth afforsaid on the Twenty Third day of May in the Year of our Lord 1744 before the free Suiters of the Said Court, And Robert Lowndes, Gentleman, Steward of the Court of the Manner aforesaid, And Adjoyned to the Seventh day of June next Ensuing, to be holden at the place aforesaid in the Manner as aforesaid.

Amercements presented by the Jurors of the Said Court as Follows:

We Amerce Joseph Pickford, Gentleman, for not appeareing at the Lord's Court in the Sum of, 0 : 18s : 0d.

Allso we amerce the Executors of the Late William Walker of manchester, Chapman, For not appeareing at the Lord's Court And not doeing their Fealty to the Lord of the manner in the Sum off, ¹ 0 : 4s : 0d.

Allso wee amerce Jonothan Shaw of Barn for Letting his houseing Lye Bare uncovered to the damage of the Timbers there of in the sum of, 0 : 0 : 6d.

Also wee amerce John Hinchclife, Son of George Hinchflife for goeing over the Tenement Lately belonging to Thomas Hawkyard out of the accustomed way, Contrary to a pain Formerly Laid in the Sum of 0 : 2d. : 0²s.

Affeeres, James Harrop)
Giles Shaw)

3. June the 6th 1744

An Account of the Boundarie Mears Between the Lord of the manner of Saddleworth And the Lords of the Manners of Marsden, Holm, Holmfirth and Severall others. Begining at Standedge, And from thence to the Rams Clough head, and from thence to a meare on the top of the Red Brook Knowl, And from thence to mear Called the North Clough head, And from thence to the South Clough head, Northward, And from thence to a mear Called the Silver hill and from thence to the top of Holm Edge, And from thence to a Mear Called Clodberry Knowl, And from thence to black Clough head, And from thence to a mear Called Horstonedge, And from thence to a mear Called Wharlow pike, And from thence to a Mear called Cloven edge, And from thence to the Top of Noon Sun hill, And from thence to a Spring Called white wall, And from thence to the Stockerford.

1. Both these first two entries have been entirely crossed out.
2. 6d altered to 0d.

pains Laid by the Jurrors as Follows:

Wee Lay in pain That no person, or persons, Whatsoever do
make any mannor of way over George Mellodue's Closes Called the
Ferney Bank, the Round Spott And the Great hill, or over any of
them but for every Such on pain for every offence Shall to
forfeit to the Lord of the Manner the sume of 0 : 1s. : 0d.

Also wee Lay a pain that the present
occupyer of the Late Thomas Hawkyard's tenement
Do Repair their Houseing Lyeing at Tawm water
on or before the Twentieth day of November Next
or Loose an Amercement on pain to Forfiet to
the Lord of this Mannor of the sume of 0 : 5s. : 0d.

Joseph Lawton complains against John Holden of a plea)
of trespass upon the Case to the damage of the plaintiff.) 39s. : 11d.
Damages found by the Jury £1 : 9s. : 4d.)

The same complains against James Wheawool of a plea of)
trespass upon the Case to the damage of the plaintiff.) 39s. : 11d.
Damages found by the Jury 15s : 8d.)

The same complains against John Shaw of a plea of)
trespass upon the Case to the damage of the plaintiff.) 39s. : 11d.
Damages found by the Jury 10s.)

Jurors.

.....James Harrop
meere Giles Shaw
John Andrew
Robert R Buckley
his mark
Nathaniel Houlden
Edmund Platt

James Seville
James Wood
Robert Winterbotham
Abraham Rhodes
John Broadbent
Joshua Radcliffe

To be continued.

OLD SADDLEWORTH

This is part of the work being carried out on a gazetteer of Saddleworth by the Historical Society. Contributions are invited detailing the history of older buildings not yet covered in this series or amending previous entries.

PINFOLD

Grid Reference SE 005051

- Location West of Knowl Top Lane, overlooking Uppermill, 925 ft. above sea level.
- Description Large three-storey house built in many stages, the earliest portion at the eastern end dating from the mid seventeenth century, and the weaving lofts dating from the late eighteenth.
- History The earliest references to Pinfold are in the rentals compiled by Sir John Ramsden's agents after his purchase of the Manor of Saddleworth in 1590. In 1595 Edward Platte of Pinfould paid £9 7s 6d; in a 1611 rental for the "new land belonging to my Master..." George Platt de Pinfold paid 2s 4d; and in 1612, George Platt of Pinfold paid £5 5s, whilst yonge Jo: Plat of Pinfolde paid £3 15s. (Ramsden Papers, Huddersfield Library).
- 1616 8 Nov. Will of George Platt of the Pinfould in Saddleworth rough mason. Mentions children Thomas, John, Ann, Jane, Edmund, Elizabeth and Margaret. His executors are his son John and his brother-in-law Edmund Taylor, and the overseers are John Whewall of Tunstead and James Whewall of the Bowegreaffe. The will is witnessed by John Platt de Pinfould and Ralph Kinder. The inventory lists his lease which is to be divided.
- 1662 June. Ane, daughter of Edmund Buckley of Pinfold, baptised.
- 1663 Birchinhey Meadow at Tunstead purchased from the Leigh family of High Leigh in Cheshire (See below 1810).
- 1664 Hearth Tax. Edmund Buckley pays for one hearth.
- 1669 Edmund Buckley of Pinfold paid tithe on 1a Or 10p of oats.
- 1699 21 Feb. Administration of the goods and chattells of Edmund Buckley late of Pinfold in Saddleworth granted to Francis Broadbent of Saddleworth Cloathmaker (his son-in-law) and John Butterworth of Ragg-hole in Rochdale Cloathmaker. The inventory includes part of his lease "yet in being".
- 1712 James Buckley of Pinfold pays 2d chief rent (for Birchinhey).
- 1719 Saddleworth Rental. James Buckley, Pinfould, "halfe Fine & halfe Racke", fl. (Wentworth Woolley Hall Papers - Leeds University).
- 1722 19 Oct. Will of James Buckley of Pinfould Husbandman, mentioning his wife Esther, and children John and Jane. His son John is to receive his lands charged with the payment of £10 to his daughter Jane, and also his tenement charged with the payment of one third of its value to his daughter Jane during the term of the lease then in being. Proved by Esther Buckley 6 May 1727.

- 1745 25 April. James Farrer of Ewood leases the messuage called Pinfold to John Buckley of Pinfold clothier for 41 years. The land contains 9a 2r 0p with an Intake called Hey containing 19 acres, and the lease includes the right of four beastgates in the Upperwood. (West Riding Registry of Deeds SS 988).
- 1747 4 June. Old Esther Buckley de Pin-Fold, Widow, buried.
- 1761 5 May. John Buckley clothier marries Anna Buckley spinster, both of Pinfold. Anna was the daughter of James Buckley of Waters.
- 1762 10 May. Jane Buckley, Pinfold, buried.
- 1764 3 Feb. James son of John Buckley clothier and Anne his wife, Pinfold, buried.
- 1769 16 April. James son of James Buckley, Pinfold, clothier, and Ann his wife, baptised.
- 1770 Survey of James Farrer's estates. John Buckley, Pinfold, a dwelling house being 2 bays but indifferent outhousing. The Upper Field, 2s 2r 27p, the Lower Field, 2a 2r 12p, and the Gindle, 1a 0r 2p, comprise the fields near the house, but the lease included a meadow called the Carr, 3a 0r 36p, beside the Tame above Frenches Mill, and some rough pasture called the Hey, 31a 2r 32p, near Upperwood. The total acreage was 41a 0r 29p. (Howcroft Collection, Saddleworth Historical Society).
- 1771 15 Feb. John Buckley of Pinfold named as executor in the will of James Buckley of Crawshawbent clothier, his father-in-law.
- 1777 9 July. Mortgage of James Farrer's estates. Messuage called Pinfold containing by estimation forty-one acres and twenty-nine perches or thereabouts in the tenure or occupation of John Buckley his undertenants or assigns at and under the yearly rent of £5 10s 6d. (Abstract of title, 1791. Oldham Local Studies Library).
- 1779 29 Sept. Hannah Buckley, widow, Pinfold, buried. Hannah Buckley was John Buckley's mother-in-law.
- 1781 16 Feb. Will of John Buckley of Pinfold, leaving Pinfold tenement to James Buckley son of Edmund Buckley of Sunfield. His freehold estate is left to John Buckley son of John Buckley of Sandbedyate subject to the payment of £20 to James Buckley son of James Buckley of Pinfold. His wife (not named) is to have the two chambers James Buckley lives in during her life. He further leaves legacies of £23 to the children of each of his wife's brothers and sisters - Edmund Buckley, John Buckley, Susannah Barlow in Crompton, Sarah wife of John Bradbury, Betty wife of Robert Holt, James Buckley of Pinfold, and Deborah Millnes. His executors are John Buckley of Stalywood clothier and John Buckley of Tunstead clothier.
- 1785 20 Nov. Mally daughter of Edmund Buckley clothier and Alice his wife, Pinfold, baptised.

- 1787 The heirs of John Buckley pay 4s 6d being twenty seven years arrears of chief rent on Birchinhey. (Wentworth Woolley Hall Papers).
- 1791 15 April. Sale of James Farrer's estates. Lot 34, Pinfold, tenant James Buckley, 9a 1r 37p, sold to John Broadbent of Tunstead. Lot 92, Pinfold Hey, 31a 2r 32p, sold to the tenant, George Shaw of Hawkyard. (Sale particulars - Saddleworth Historical Society; conveyance - West Riding Registry of Deeds DJ 359).
- 1810 Saddleworth Enclosure Commissioners Minute Book. John Broadbent of Tunstead clothier claims in respect of Pinfold and Ballgreave Intack, 11 acres or thereabouts, now in the occupation of John Broadbent and myself, and for a messuage and close of land at Tunstead and called by the name of Birchinhey Meadow containing together 1½ acres or thereabouts. (Saddleworth Historical Society).
- 1819 15 May. Auction of property of John Broadbent & Sons, merchants, Tunstead. Lot 3, messuage called Pinfold now or late in the occupation of James Buckley, with Upper Field, Lower Field and Grindle, 6a 1r 4p; parcel of land near Balgreave called Balgreave Intack, 4a 3r 28p, now or late in the occupation of James Buckley and Samuel Radcliffe, purchased by George Mallalieu of High Stile merchant and James Hall of High Stile merchant. (Deeds)
- 1832 28 July. Will of George Mallalieu of Dobcross gentleman leaves his half share of Knowl Top in the occupation of Jospeh Lawton, John Wood and another, which James Hall of Sherbrook Cottage and I purchased together, to John Bentley of Damhead, Uppermill. (Deeds)
- 1835 19 Dec. John Bentley mortgages his share of Knowl Top to James Hall. (Deads)
- 1859 16 Oct. Will of James Hall of Sherbrook Cottage. Leaves Knowl Top to his son William. (Deeds)
- 1871 18 April. Declaration by William Bradbury of Knowl Top yeoman in support of title to Farm called Knowl Top or Pinfold. Aged 73, for last 29 years tenant of the farm, affirms that John Bentley abandoned all claim to the property from 1835. (Deeds)
- 1871 20 April. William Dehown Hall of Diggle Paper Mills sells Knowl Top, otherwise Pinfold, to John Radcliffe of Boarshurst. (Deeds)

The Editor of Saddleworth Historical Soceity Bulletin is:

Mr. J.M. Hunt,
151, Huddersfield Road,
Diggle,
Oldham.

Enquiries about membership of the Soceity should be sent to the Membership Secretary:

Mr. S. Broadbent,
45, Beechfield,
Grasscroft,
Oldham, OL4 4EL

SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER SEPTEMBER 1984

September, again heralding the Saddleworth Season when night classes begin and the many societies start their winter programmes of plays, concerts, lectures and exhibitions.

Our society's programme opened on the 21st September, 1984, with the first Bernard Barnes Memorial Lecture, given at the Millgate Centre in Delph by Dr. Pat Stonehouse on the 'Pre-History of Saddleworth.' The theatre was full and members enjoyed a very interesting talk supported by some excellent slides of artefacts and pre-historic sites.

Future Programmes.

Wednesday October 10th	Moorside & the Mellodew Family Alan P. Mellodew. (At the Museum)
Friday October 26th	The History of Denshaw. Michael Buckley. (At the Millgate Centre)
Thursday November 15th	The Orders and Medals Research Society and some local Recipients. Ian McInnes. (At the Museum)
Wednesday December 5th	Annual General Meeting. Followed by Local Press Photographs from the Fifties.
Friday December 14th	Members' Slide Evening. (At the Museum)

Archaeology Group Programme.

Saturday October 13th	G.M.A.U. Archaeology Fair at the University.
Wednesday October 17th	Wilf and Lois Leech at the Swan on the Roman 'Limes'.
Saturday October 27th	Colin Harding's Reunion at the Museum and the Swan.
Saturday November 10th	Saddleworth W.E.A. One Day School led by Dr. Roger M. Jacobi.
Wednesday November 21st	Dr. Pat Stonehouse on 'Cornwall.' At the Swan.
Wednesday December 19th	John and Wendy Murray at the Swan on 'Jugoslavia.'

Ring Jim Carr, Saddleworth 3612 for details. The meetings of this very active group are open to all members.

Castleshaw Roman Fort

Something is afoot on the site: a cluster of regulation green sheds has appeared at the edge of the field to the NE, and a small team is scurrying about the earthworks with tape measures and ranging poles.

This is the start of a re-excavation and conservation programme which will tidy up the monument and turn the present confusing mass of spoil heaps into an understandable Roman Fort.

The fort (or perhaps we should say forts, as there are two superimposed military structures) was founded during the early years of the Roman occupation as an auxiliary outpost on the arterial road from Chester to York. It was built at the start of Agricola's advance to the north, c. A.D.79, but abandoned after a brief occupation (probably no more than five years) and then lay deserted until the early years of the 2nd century A.D. when a fortlet was constructed on the same site within the defences of the earlier fort. This fortlet presumably served as a roadside police-post, housing no more than about 80 men, and was finally evacuated soon after A.D.120 when the garrisons of the nearby forts at Manchester and Slack were transferred to the northern frontier as part of a re-organisation associated with the building of Hadrian's Wall.

The site has been excavated several times during the last hundred years: by G.F. Buckley and A. Wrigley 1897-1900; by Bruton, Andrew and Lees 1907-8, examining all the gateways and clearing the area of the fortlet; more recently by C.E.P. Prosser 1957-60 and F.H. Thompson 1960-64. Excavation is far from complete and much of the interpretation remains tentative and would benefit from further examination.

There is, however, a more pressing need for re-examination, and one which is immediately apparent to visitors to the site. Whilst Castleshaw remains one of the most visually impressive Roman monuments in the region, the results of many past seasons of excavation, coupled with the ravages of time, have blurred the layout of the defences to the point where it is now all but incomprehensible.

In order to remedy this situation, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit in association with Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council, with the permission and aid of the landowners, the North West Water Authority, and with the fullest co-operation of the tenant, Mr. J.E. Wharton, have, with the support of the Manpower Services Commission, initiated a programme of work aimed at restoring the site to the condition it was at around the turn of the century, and providing an improved interpretation of the site for visitors.

At present the programme has only just begun to prepare facilities and accommodation and lay down a base survey followed during the year by a contour survey, a resistivity survey of the fortlet area and the collation and re-examination of previous reports and finds prior to re-excavation of the whole fortlet area beginning in Spring 1985.

The site is on private land, but organised visits are most welcome: phone the site office on 71507 (or G.M.A.U. on 061-273-3333 ext.3704) anytime during the working week (Mon.-Fri. 8.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.) Visitors should leave cars on the open ground near the reservoir keeper's lodge. If anyone wishes to volunteer to take part in the excavation we shall be grateful for such assistance - please contact the project manager on 71507.

D.R. Start, Project Manager, September, 1984.

The Dansant.

The Tea Dance organised by Therese Porisse and the Social Committee was a very successful affair - one of those memorable events that make living in Saddleworth so enjoyable. It raised about £270 for the Museum Fund and finally cleared off the debt.

Boundary Walk.

David Chadderton led a few enthusiasts on the long trek round the boundary of Saddleworth early in August on one of the summer's few wet days to finish the 28 miles in record time from 5-0 a.m. to 9-0 p.m.

David Chadderton.

David has been our Vice Chairman for years giving valuable service to the society and the community (serving on the Conservation Committee), but now, as many already know, he is leaving the district to work in Slough. We wish him and Audrey every success in the future. I understand they have a house in Beaconsfield. Because of David's leaving for points south the post of Vice Chairman until the A.G.M. has been accepted by Stanley Broadbent, who is also Membership Secretary and Publicity Officer.

Membership.

Stanley reports that there are 340 members with many new-members - some from Cheshire, Cumbria and believe it or not Milan where Christopher Broadbent would like information about Franklin Broadbent who owned a mill in Delph in the 1880's. Our new Cumbrian member Mrs. Denise Heywood is interested to know about James William Shaw who used to bake and sell oat cakes and was known as Jamie O'Bread, living under Pots & Pans and born in 1854. Can any of the Shaws in Greenfield volunteer help? If so, contact Elsie Broadbent, 2870.

Tea Makers.

Elsie Broadbent would be glad of your help in making and serving tea at our meetings in the Museum. If you would like to help ring 2870 or join in some night.

Wool Road.

The warehouse has now been repointed with help from the Manpower Services Commission.

Museum.

For the past two years the Museum has had considerable support from the Manpower Services Commission in the provision of labour and finance. Much of the support has now ceased and the Museum committee are hoping to maintain some staff for weekday opening and maintenance with proceeds from admittance fees and sales. The Historical Society has agreed to support the scheme with a donation of £250 per year and it is hoped to raise this money at various events.

Edith Crank.

For the past eight weeks Mrs. Crank, who most of us know as a very active worker for the Society, has been in hospital. Unable to walk at present she spends much of the day in a wheelchair thinking of the happy and interesting times she has had with the Society. Her recollection of excursions and events is remarkable and she wants me to thank all those who made these memories possible.

Sam Seville.

Another of our members, Sam Seville, has been in hospital, but I'm pleased to say he will probably be home by the time you read this. We wish both Sam and Edith a speedy recovery.

Museum Rota.

The Rota seems to be operating very well. There have been one or two hitches with people forgetting that they were on duty. This points to the need for the one who receives the key to ring the others who are to be on duty at least a couple of days beforehand as a check.

I hope to see you at the meetings.

J.G. Parry.
26.9.84

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF SADDLEWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY IS TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY
DECEMBER 5th 1984, at the MUSEUM, 7.30 p.m.

Nominations are invited for the post of :-

Chairman

Vice Chairman

Secretary

Treasurer

Committee Members

If you wish to nominate anyone to one of these posts please obtain his/her consent before making the nomination.

Forward your nominations to the Secretary, Mrs. B. Booth,
Ceann, Friezland Lane, Greenfield, Saddleworth, Oldham. OL3 7EU
to reach her before the 3rd December, 1984.