

Earby History Society Archives.

**Earby History Notes
From Clarice Carlisle**

Earby Historical Society Reference number:- 252 E/--/R

LORDS OF THE MANOR

Domesday Book, 1085.

The record in the Domesday Book is in the following terms:-

IN CRAVE,
TERRA ROGERI PICTAVIENS IS.

In Torentune h b Alcolm III car. ad. gld.

In Eurebi h b Alcolm III car. ad. gld.

In alia Eurebi Alcolm II car. 7 vi b.v.

A carucate (car) was, at the time, as much land as one team could plough in the year.

Now just a few words about the origin and meaning of the place names. Eurebi is Scandinavian meaning the 'upper village'. Torentune being the old form of Thornton is derived from 'the enclosure by the thorn tree'. The earlier versions of Kelbrook were Chelbroc and Kelbroc and the apparent meaning is 'the brook which flows from a spring or boggy place'.

In 1101 Roger de Poictevin revolted and forfeited his estates. He was banished from England and his lands shared between Robert de Rumeli and Alan de Perci,

Thornton Church appears to have been built about 1220 by James Car and parishioners, who contributed their labour.

Taxation Record 1260.

In 1260 in the 44th reign of Henry III, another record was made for taxation purposes:-

Of the lands of Roger de Poicton, one manor in Torentune Alcolm had 3 car, to be taxed.

In these records we find Peter de Perci and William Kyme standing alternately towards each other as Lord and vassal for at that time Percy held of Kyme 1 car. in frand marriage in Thornton and Ilkley immediately whereof 12 make 1 Knights fee and the latter held of the former 2 oxgangs in Thornton of the same fee. Matthew de Kelbroke held 2 oxgangs of the same in Kelbrook and Jeffry, son of William 1 oxgang in Eurebi.

Kirkby's Inquest.

Another inquiry, known as Kirkby's Inquest was made in 1296 when there were in Thornton, Eurebi and Kelbroc 12 plough lands whereof the Church was endowed with 1/2 a plough of land.

Walter de Muncey.

In 1300 Philip de Kyme alienated the manor to Walter de Muncey for £600 and in the following year Muncey obtained a 'free warren' for the breeding and preservation of game and fishing rights together with a fair and market at Thornton, namely, a market every Thursday and a fair for five days, namely, on the eve, day and morrow of St. Thomas the Martyr and two days following.

Lord Ros.

In 1316 we find John de Ros as Lord of the Manor, he was the second son of William, Lord Ros died in 1338 and seised of this manor in right of Margaret, his wife, who appears to have been the heiress of de Muncey.

It can be traced through several descendants of this family until the attainder of Thomas, Lord Ros (a zealous Lancastrian) in 1461 when the king granted to John Pilkington, esq. a third part of the manor which Margaret, wife of John, late Lord Ros held in dower and also the other two thirds of the same which Alianore, Dutchess of Somerset, held likewise in dower. Alianore was the daughter of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick and married, first, Thomas, father of the last Thomas Lord Ros, and secondly, Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset. Pilkington resided near Sandal Castle.

By Charter dated November 1st, 1477, John Pilkington, granted to the Abbott and convent of Fewntance the advowson and patronage of Thornton Church and by Charter dated July 1st, 1479, Thomas de Swynton, Abbott of Fountains gave to the said Pilkington, the Grange of Bradley, on condition that if the Abbott and convent should be dispossessed of Thornton Church, then the grant of Bradley should be revoked. This transaction shows that the Abbott to have been aware of the unsecurity of his tenure and well he might have been, for in 1485 the heirs of Lord Ros were restored, the monks rejected and John Darnton the Abbott, entered upon Bradley again.

THE LISTER'S

On August 16th, 1545, Thomas, the first Earl of Rutland and Barson Ros, by will devised inter alia to John Manners, his second son, the Manor with the appurtenances in Thornton and Earby. These included 60 cottages and a water mill and Thornton and lands there and at Earby, Kelbrook and Hague-in-Craven and the advowson of Thornton Church.

It is supposed that John Manners sold the bequest back to his elder brother Henry, 2nd Earl of Rutland who in 1556 alienated it to William Lister.

William Lister's will was dated September 1st, 1582, and his son Lawrence succeeded with. William, Lawrence's son succeeded his father in 1609 and was knighted by James I in 1615 and became M.P. for East Retford. His daughter Frances married John Lambert of Calton in 1639.

On the outbreak of the civil war John Lambert became a General for the Parliamentarians whilst Sir William also supported them.

Civil War.

During July 1643 the old Manor House, which was situated not far from the site of the present one, was besieged by a party of Royalist's from Skipton Castle under a Lord Darcy and captured. The following month it was retaken by the Parliamentarians. Soon afterwards it was burnt, along with the barn and stables by Prince Rupert on his way from Lancashire to Marston Moor and never rebuilt (June 1644). It is recorded that at the end the 18th century some men, whilst digging amongst the ruins that were still lying about, discovered an apartment on the ground floor with the old furniture undisturbed.

In 1646 Sir William received a grant of £1,500 from Parliament for the damage done to his estate and for the loss of his son Capt. William Lister. He died in 1650 and had fought Parliament troops in Yorkshire.

Anne Lister, the grand daughter of Sir William, married Sir John Kaye, of Woodsome, M.P. for the county of York, who died in 1706, and the estates at Thornton were bequeathed to the Kaye's by Christopher Lister who died unmarried.

The last Lord of the Manor, John Wilkinson Wasney, died in 1884 having resided at Fence End since his birth there in 1799.

EDUCATION.

Education, in its earliest stages was mainly confined to the religious orders and the nobility. The education of the common people was brought about by the generosity of the monks and of gentlemen who endowed schools for the benefit of the poor.

Grammar School,

We are singularly fortunate in that the foundation of the first school in the Parish of Thornton was due to the foresight and generosity of such a person. He was Robert Windle, a clergyman, who was born in Thornton, but who had spent the greater part of his life away from his native village. His later education

was at the University of Oxford, where he took holy orders, and afterwards settled in Oxfordshire. He became Rector of the church at Tackley in 1556 and later Rector of Chastleton, where he died a few years later.

His will, dated March 25th, 1591, laid down many bequests, and for the purpose of executing his wishes he nominated his brother John, of Thornton, James Mitchell, also of Thornton and his brother-in-law John Dodgson of Gisbourne, to sell his lands of the Nunnery of Arthington (in Wharfedale). These lands were in the tenure of Thomas Briggs, off whom he had bought the lands for £880. These were to be sold within the year of his death and £440 distributed amongst the house holders of Thornton Parish, rich or poor, and the other half to fulfill his will.

This bequest is so unusual that one might suppose, in the absence of other evidence, that it was a legacy to each householder in Thornton. But it appears that it was determined by some arrangement with householders, antecedent to the making of the will.

In a deed of settlement, dated March 28th, 1599, it is clearly shown what had been the object of the benefactor. During his lifetime he had made known his intension to erect a Free Grammar School within the parish, or at least to allow and give a convenient stipend to a schoolmaster for the teaching, instructing and bringing up of youth within the parish, in the manner of a free Grammar School, but was prevented by death from carrying out his purpose. It would appear that the money left to the householders was for this purpose.

Windle's will was proved on February 2nd, 1592-93, in London, but it was afterwards discovered that the bequest was devoid in law as Windle was in joint estate with Henry Mitchell on the lands at Arthington. However, Henry Mitchell, did not wish to take advantage, as survivor, of the lands and he says "out of the love which I bore my uncle, Robert Windle, in his lifetime and godly care which he has to see his last will performed, it resting on him alone and to no other person to do the same, and being well disposed to the inhabitants of Thornton, was wishful to carry out his uncle's intention".

A new endowment was made by deed dated May 13th, 1612, that land at Arthington being transferred to Bank Newton and the extent of the new endowment was 120 acres.

William Mitchell of Arthington Grange, by will dated November 27th, 1622, gave to the school £10 towards getting an usher there. The sum was placed in the hands of the churchwardens of Thornton they to let it out yearly and the proceeds of the use of it to be paid to the usher yearly.

So much for the foundation and endowment of the school. But what of its subsequent history.

The first schoolmaster was Richard Bawden who held the post for many years He was succeeded by one Robert Windle who was master there in 1633.

Until 1840 I failed to come across any references to its history but it seems to have suffered the fate of many institutions and fallen into disuse. But, with the introduction of power loom weaving in 1840, the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and the completion of the road in 1827 and the railway in 1848, a new era of prosperity and expansion opened.

The newly appointed Rector of Thornton, Rev. L. S. Morris, was instrumental in securing the renovation and re-opening of the grammar school. The upper room was dispensed with and the large room provided with modern school furniture and accessories. John Bentley was appointed schoolmaster and in the course of time he was assisted by his son John Thomas and his daughter Ann. He also conducted an evening school for the benefit of those who had not received any daytime education and was assisted by John Singleton.

When John Bentley retired as schoolmaster, the new Rector, Rev. L.S.MORRIS had an extension carried out. The master's house was attached to the school for educational purposes and a new house built for the schoolmaster on the eastern side of the schoolhouse.

Joseph N. Hodgkins became master with the assistance of his wife and pupil teachers and there was room for 81 pupils.

Following the erection of Alder Hill School in 1910, the Grammar School ceased to be used and for a short time was used as a private club until in 193? the Council initiated a scheme whereby it became the house of the public library and children's clinic.

The income derived from the endowment, along with the use of the building is invested in a body of trustees. The institution being recognised as a parish charity and the annual income is utilised for the provision of scholarships tenable at Skipton Grammar School and Girls High School and Colne Grammar School.

Dame School.

An old dame school was conducted by Mrs. Austerberry and her daughter Nellie in their cottage in Water Street. There were two cottages in the block which are now absorbed in a block of lock up shops near the east end corner of Victoria Mill. It was mainly used for young children who were taught to read and write before passing onto the Grammar School and it was regarded as the infant school of the village.

Tunnickliff's Academy.

A Mr. Tunnickliffe had an educational academy at Hague House in Kelbrook, which was part of the old Keighley Grammar School and the boys used to march down from the school to Kelbrook Church every Sunday morning.

Baptist School.

William Wilkinson, the first Baptist minister in Earby started a school in the garret in Gravel Pit Road and also held night classes. The entrance to this room was through the gallery of the adjoining church, which was built in 1821, and was computed to hold 50 persons. Mr. Wilkinson was pastor from 1819 until 1849 and at first was paid £10 per annum which he augmented with his small school fees and hand loom weaving.

When the new Baptist Chapel was built in 1861, the old building was brought into use as a day school between 1861 and 1872, but this career was spasmodic. If the minister was not there, there was just no school.

INDUSTRIES

At the beginning of the 18th Century the predominant industry in the Parish of Thornton was agriculture. But, with the advent of the Industrial Revolution this gradually changed to weaving.

Later in the Century there is evidence of a warehouse at the end of Green End Cottages, for the storage of cloth and yarn. Handloom weavers were accustomed to tramp to this warehouse from miles around with their pieces, returning with their yarn and bobbins. The bobbins, were, in all probability manufactured down at Booth Bridge, where the brothers Henry and Vandeleur Wilkinson carried of the trade and were also noted makers of barrows and agricultural machinery. This bobbin mill seems to have been in existence before 1825. It was later discontinued and the business moved to Heysham. The woven cloth was later conveyed by road to Bradford, Manchester and the Cloth Hall, Colne.

DOTCLIFFE MILL

The first true mill appears to have been erected at Kelbrook. It was a small mill used for spinning and weaving and run by a

water wheel. Its date of erection is uncertain but the old part is shown on the 1825 Thornton Award Map.

Nathan Smallpage & Sons later took over and built a new weaving shed with provision for dyeing the yarn and coloured goods. Again the date is uncertain but it appears to have been between 1852 and 1906.

1911: Taken over by J.J. Duckworth of Nelson and a new weaving shed again added, on the other side of the stream (1912).

---- Springbank Weaving Co, Ltd, took over but ownership remained in the hands of J.J. Duckworth through James Clark Ltd of Nelson.

1940: As a war emergency measure it was taken over by the Admiralty as a storage place and for manufacture of packing cases.

1946: Requisition released and bought by E.S.Sayek Ltd and a new company formed to occupy (Kelbrook Weaving Co).

OLD SHED.

1839: Erected with loom space for 160 looms. The power being provided by an old fashioned beam engine. Erected by Christopher Bracewell (snr) trading as Christopher Bracewell & Sons. It was a long narrow building with windows at the side and a bell to summon the workers. Soon after it was built the Plug Drawing riots took place and hundreds of people from Lancashire, Colne being an hotbed, besieged the mill and drew the boiler plug. Ch. Bracewell & Bros. The control having passed into the hands of Christopher Bracewell (jnr), better known as the "Old Master" and his brothers, Edmund, Thomas, and Henry.

1859: Enlarged to hold 260 looms; Ch. Bracewell & Sons.

Partnership dissolved on the death of Edmund.

From 1852 onwards the history of the "Old Shed" is incorporated with that of Victoria Mill, but it is interesting to note that it was restarted in 1890 by Henry Bracewell & son and probably pulled down in 1906.

VICTORIA MILL.

1852: Erected as a large spinning mill with weaving shed adjoining and had room for 600 looms. Run by CH. Bracewell & Bros.

On the death of Edmund the partnership was dissolved and the new firm of CH. Bracewell & Sons retained control, together with the "Old Shed" with 36,000 spindles and 600 looms. They also took over Sough Bridge Mill with 500 looms.

1884; 5th January. Great Fire.

1885: Bracewell regime to an end, due to misfortune, disasters, fires and bad trade. On the removal of Ch. Bracewell to America, Dyson Mallinson succeeded to the ownership of both mills. In May 1880 he had married Bracewells eldest daughter. Firm known as Victoria Spinning and Mfg. Co. Ltd.. A large part was rebuilt and the machinery restarted early in 1885. The top room was used for mule spinning, six long pairs of mules having been installed, while the middle room was used for ring spinning in place of the "throstle" frames.

The bottom storey being used as before, for the initial process.

1889: The business collapsed and permanent stoppage occurred in the first week of July, "Earby Feast". The mill was closed for about 4 years and was eventually purchased by Thompson Bros. of Trafalger Mill, Burnley, being known as the Mill Co. Ltd. George Proctor, chartered accountant of Burnley, was Secretary and eventually acquired ownership. The mill was divided into 5 sections.

1892: Spinning Mill run by Thompson's but after a few years was purchased by Sam Dugdale of Luddeden Foot.

1892: Moorhouse and Hartley. (James Moorhouse and Thomas Henry Hartley).

1895: Earby Mfg. Co. Ltd. formed and took over new section 420 looms.

1896: Charles Shuttleworth & Co. Ltd. formed and occupy space at south end where a portion of the original weaving shed had been extended.

1896: A.J. Birley Ltd took over portion after disastrous fire at Burnley which J.W. Thompson intended to occupy.

1901: Victoria Shed built on the old cricket field and A.J. Birley moved there to with space for 850 looms.

1902: Partnership between Moorhouse and Hartley dissolved. Hartley retained business and Moorhouse started on his own at Barnoldswick.

1905: Strike for several months over recognition of Union.

1908: Hartley to Brook Shed. The plant and looms being taken over by the Seal Mfg. Co. Ltd.

1909: A new company, the Walden Spinning Co. Ltd., taken over from Sam Dugdale and soon after a strike of mule spinners occurred (1910) lasting 54 weeks, collapsing in April, 1910. Work was resumed on the 4th April but on a non-paying basis and in 1911 the machinery was stopped permanently and the premises vacated.

1911: The spinning mill was adapted for weaving and warehouse space. The Earby Mfg. Co. increasing their space to 680 looms. Messrs. James Stockdale and W. Jones took over the middle room with 280 looms. Seal Mfg. Co, Ltd. Having 420 looms.

1914: After a few years Stockdale and Jones ceased and the Coates Mfg. Co.Ltd. took over business.

1923: Seal Mfg. Co. ceased and Coates took over.

1927: Coates Mfg. Co. ceased and space empty until 1939.

1934: A.J,Birley transfer to Albion Mill. Space empty until 1937.

1934: Victoria Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Earby) take over part of space formerly occupied by Coates Mfg Co. (Self Help).

1937: Victoria Shed taken over by Johnsons Fabrics Ltd. who also bought out the Victoria Mfg. Co. whose looms were transferred to Victoria Shed as a nucleus for the new company.

1938: Johnsons Fabrics occupy Middle room (Ballroom) about this time.

1940: As a war emergency measure the space left empty was used for the storage of flour and shell cases, together with ballroom.

1946: Johnsons return to ballroom.

1947: Newbridge Mill Ltd. take over bottom and top rooms vacated by Victoria Mfg. Co. in 1937.

GROVE MILL.

1885: Erected by William Gill with 600 looms and a two-storey warehouse. First tenants - James Clegg and Henry Parkinson with 300 looms and Bailey, Watson and Berry (Chas. W. Bailey, James S. Watson and William N. Berry). Watson had been weaving manager at Sough Bridge and Berry associated with the designing dept at Dotcliffe (Smallpages).

1895: Bailey, Watson and Berry move to Spring Mill. Clegg and Parkinson back to Nelson. Another firm, founded by Robert Nutter took over the whole of the weaving space. With him were associated Bracewell and William Hartley (Nutter and Hartley).

1908: Hartley to Brook Shed. R. Nutter & Co. Ltd.

1920: Extended second time by Nutters who took over the ownership (took in space occupied by the old tin (mission) church). It was extended the first time by John Delaney who succeeded William Gill as owner, before 1907 (old limestone or gasbag portion abutting onto School Causeway).

1932: R. Nutter and Co. Ltd. ceased.

1934: Purchased by Nutter Bros. of Barnoldswick.

1940: Taken over by Rover Co. Ltd. for aircraft production.

1946: Vacated by Rover Co. Ltd. and taken over by Armorie Ltd, as leather cloth manufacturers and extended (brick portion) towards sewage works.

ALBION MILL.

1890: Erected by Earby Shed Co. Ltd, who sold it in 1904 to the Albion Shed Co Ltd. Henry Bracewell & Son, of Airebank Mills, Gargrave were the first tenants 1300 looms.

1903: Ceased operations. Serious stoppage for several months.

1904: Restarted. Albion Shed Co. Ltd formed. A.J. Birley Ltd (360) looms, J. S. Watson & Sons Ltd (396 looms) and Nutter & Turner (264 looms). Watson came from Spring Mill whilst Eli Nutter (Robert Nutter's son) and James Turner entered into partnership having 280 looms at Sough Bridge.

1920: Nutter and Turner ceased and absorbed by R. Nutter & Co.Ltd.

1930: J.S. Watson & Son Ltd. ceased but Stanley Watson re-formed as J. S. Watson & Co. carried on.

1932: R. Nutter & Co. ceased.

1933: J.S.Watson & Co move to Brook Shed to take place vacated by T.H.Hartley & Sons Ltd.

1934: A.J.Birley Ltd transfer from Victoria Shed and occupy all the mill.

SPRING MILL.

1895: Erected by John Bailey. First tenants Bailey, Watson & Berry from Grove Mill.

1903: Partnership dissolved. Watson to Albion Mill. Mill divided into two sections with Bailey as owner, C.W.Bailey Ltd. W.N. Berry & Sons (coloured).

1912: Sept. Holidays. Two storey warehouse burnt down and rebuilt as single storey.

Bailey gave Berry notice to increase rent whereupon Berry projected a mill at Rostle Top, above the church. The first by the Rostle Top Shed Co. Ltd., but the 1914-18 war broke out and plans were dropped.

1930: Berry to Fouldridge.

1940: Taken over by Board of Trade as Tobacco Store. Bailey stored looms and moved to Brook Shed.

1946: C.W.Bailey moved back.

Notes.

Elslack Fort - (Romano British) 70 A.D. extended 210 A.D. and scheduled for protection by Yorkshire Archaeological Society (1909 Y.R.A.C.)

Lords Of The Manor

Borrow a copy of Whitaker's "History of Craven" from the library

THORNTON AWARD.

During the Middle Ages and largely up to the middle of the 18th century, the method of agriculture was based on the "open fields" system. Under this System the Manor contained three arable fields each field being divided into acre or half acre and strips separated from each other by "baulks" of unploughed land. The strips held by one person were not together but scattered in different parts of the field or fields. Much agricultural work such as ploughing, sowing and reaping was carried out on a communal basis. Each year one of the fields was left fallow.

Commons, moors and woodlands generally surrounded the open field.

The system was necessarily wasteful and the Enclosure movement of the 18th Century was brought about largely through the desire to replace this old unsatisfactory system, which was holding up agricultural progress, by compact farms and enclosed fields, so that better crops and improved stock could be produced.

Between 1797 and 1820, 1727 Inclosure Acts were passed and the Thornton inclosure Act of 1819 was one.

The duty of carrying out the Act was entrusted to a Commissioner, William Pildington of Hensal who had a land surveyor, Henry Teal of Leeds to assist him and in 1825 the Commissioner made his award.

The size of the parish was 5,436 acres, of which about 1,000 acres was to be enclosed, in effect 969 acres, 1 rood and 7 perches. The award also dealt with public highways, bridle paths and private carriage roads.

MAPS AND GOVERNMENT.

- 1556: Parish registers commenced.
- 1601: Act passed for appointment of poor law overseers.
- 1773: Canal completed.
- 1801: Population of parish 1202.
- 1819: Thornton Enclosure Act.
- 1824: Act passed for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Colne Communicating with the Clitheroe/Skipton Road. From the Hare and Hounds Inn at Fouldridge to meet the existing road at Whitegate, Kelbrook. Road diverted, owing to lack of funds and dispute, at place where the old Conservative Club stands to the bottom of Waterloo Road.
- 1825: Thornton Award map.
- 1827: Application to Commissioners to run coach over road. Toll bars at Fouldridge Church and Thornton.
- 1834: Poor Law Act.
- 1837: Skipton Union formed with map and plan of parish.
- 1838: Kelbrook Church erected.
- 1848: Railway completed,
- 1865: East Staincliffe Highways Board formed. Road surveyors at Thornton, Harden and Kelbrook ceased.
- 1876: Trust wound up.
- 1879: Ceased to be a Turnpike (1st Nov.)
- 1894: Skipton R.D.C. formed.
- 1909: Earby U.D.C. formed.
- 1918: New Road to Whitegate completed.

CHURCHES

In 1698 two houses in Earby occupied by Sarah Coates and Daniel Parder were registered for public worship or meeting places under the Act of Toleration, 1689.

The Baptist Church split from Barnoldswick in 1819 and in 1821 a chapel was built in Grelpit and a few years later a house for the Minister was built adjoining the chapel at the entrance to the chapel yard. Rev. Richard Heaton succeeded in 1853, J.M. Ryland in 1854, new chapel erected in 1861, W. Osborne in 1863. From 1865 until 1896 no one, then Edward Morgan.

William Crowther bequeathed all his possessions for the conversion of the Methodist Chapel into 3 houses for poor women, with endowment fund.

Cemetery opened in 1887.

Kelbrook Church built and endowed by Miss Currer of Eshton Hall and Consecrated 30th Sept. 1839.

Earby Parish Church was erected in 1907 and in 1923 became a separate parish.

CRICKET.

AIRDALE AND WHARFEDAILE.

In 1939 the Wharfedale Section of the Yorkshire Council resigned and reformed the Airedale and Wharfedale League. Since then the first team have been members of the Senior League, except for 1942-44, when, owing to travel difficulties during wartime, they temporarily resigned and joined the Craven League. The second team left the League at the end of 1939 and did not resume until 1947. For a few years at the beginning of the war they played friendly matches but lack of players forced their disbandment until 1946 when they joined the Craven League for one season.

1936- 2nd team level with Rawdon at the top of the League. They won the play-off by 3 wickets. Elvin Birch took 5 for 7 including the hat trick against Yeadon whilst at Ilkley they lost by one run. The scores being 108 and 107, five men being out for 4 runs. They scored 204 against Horsforth and toppled Guisely out for 25.

Silsden 3 for 4 and also 6 for 12 in the same match,
Silsden 6 for 23
Burley 5 for 25

Yeadon 6 for 55
Yeadon 4 for 25

This document has been transcribed 30-Dec-06, from a photocopied typed document held by Earby History Society:

251 E/-/G Earby History, notes prepared by Clarice Carlisle

I have corrected some obvious typo's, but otherwise the text remains as is. Miss Carlisle was a teacher who taught at Alder Hill School, Earby for many years. I doubt that this is all original research done by Miss Carlisle.

It is interesting to note that an almost identical transcription of a large section of this document was transcribed by Stanley Graham entitled:

THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRY IN EARBY.

"This is a transcript of an unattributed article held at Colne Library. It is basically very accurate and deserves a wider audience. It has been transcribed by Stanley Challenger Graham and posted on the Oneguyfrombarlick website. I would guess that it is by an Earby author and if anybody can tell me who it is I shall formally ask permission to reproduce it. If there are any obvious mistakes or variations from the facts as I understand them I shall insert a suggestion inside square brackets.

[Document ends. Last two entries are a later addition which suggests that the original document was generated some time shortly after 1961 and added to c.1973.]
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