

# *The Swinnerton Saga*



THE JOURNAL OF THE SWINNERTON SOCIETY

VOLUME 13. No.1

AUGUST 2006

## The Swinnerton Society

A non-profit making organisation devoted to the welfare of Swynnerton Church and the research and publication of Swinnerton Family Records

Registered as Charity No.518184 in the United Kingdom

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## THE SWINNERTON SAGA

**Volume 13  
Number 1**

**August  
2006**

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Editor – I.S.Swinnerton

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## FROM THE CHAIRMAN

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We had excitement in our village at the beginning of July - a royal visit. Our village hall in Rhossili has managed to obtain a grant for its extension and work has been progressing feverishly since the beginning of the year. The original building was built in 1924 and is next door to our home. In recent weeks work was stepped up at the hall with workers everywhere and when our farmer neighbour opposite started to paint his barn for the first time in about 100 years we thought something was up! It was only then that we were told of the visit by the Prince of Wales and his wife the Duchess of Cornwall.

There were a number of reasons for the visit including the celebration of the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Gower Peninsular being designated the first area of outstanding natural beauty in the UK in 1956.

Well the big day arrived and we had a visit from the police with sniffer dogs who did the once-over of our property and then the appearance of half a dozen security men in dark suits and shades. The royal car pulled up almost opposite our front gate so we had a grandstand view of the royal couple. They were greeted by local schoolchildren singing songs and were then whisked into the village hall to meet the chosen locals with one of the farmers reading a specially written poem. After 20 minutes' and after signing the visitors book' they moved the half mile to Rhossili and the Worm's Head where a helicopter was waiting to take them away. A good talking point for the village for some time to come.

And so to our own royal celebration or at least that of the village of Swynnerton with the celebration of the 700<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the granting of the charter by Edward I to Sir Roger de Swynnerton. Margaret and I look forward to seeing you on Saturday 12th August in Swynnerton where our Society will be having a stall to promote the Society and also will be selling Swynnerton china. Come along to support our past-chairman Roger Swynnerton who is playing the part of Sir Roger in the pageant. It should be a great day with plenty of entertainment for all the family.

*Barrie Swinnerton*

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## SWINNERTON SAILORS

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In the last issue, I wrongly identified Bert Richard Swinnerton as being the father of our member Brenda Morgan. Her father, as she reminded me, had been a soldier and had corresponded with me in 1984. Most of the early correspondence files are in the archives at Swynnerton and I have to admit that I did it from memory and my memory ain't what it used to be! I have no difficulty in remembering what I did in the last two or three years before the war but last week is difficult (Angela says yesterday!). So - my apologies to Brenda and we shall have to find out who Bert Richard was. She also reminded me that Alan Swinnerton wrote an article about the boxing Swinnertons in this journal in Vol.5 p.152 March 1984.

\* \* \* \* \*

Here are three more.

**William Stretton Swinnerton** I can definitely identify because I knew him well. He was an early member of our society and his two sisters indexed our journals.

He was of the Chester Branch, son of Richard Swinnerton, a schoolmaster, and Lucy née Stretton and father of our member Dr Guy Stretton Swinnerton of Canada. He was born on the 15th June 1899 at Abergavenny so when he volunteered for the army in the Great War on the 30 March 1915, he must have lied about his age because he was, in fact, only 15 although at 5ft9½ins he was certainly a big lad. On his record his age is given as 'FE'. He said he was a fitter and as such was posted to the Royal Naval Air Service and became an Air Mechanic with the number F54029. He served with the RNAS until 31<sup>st</sup> March 1918 when he was discharged with a conduct rating of 'very good' to the Royal Air Force which was formed on the following day.

Our second sailor was **Bertie Swinnerton** who joined the Royal Navy on the 9<sup>th</sup> August 1917. His age was also given as 'FE' but he was much smaller at 5ft 4ins. In fact he was 17 having been born at Wrexham on the 22 May 1897. Our records show that he

was the son of Walter Swinnerton and Emily née Pridden of the Adbaston Branch - 1<sup>st</sup> cousin once removed to our treasurer.

He had brown hair, grey eyes and a fresh complexion with four small scars on his forehead - possibly from his work as a miner - and was given the number K44970.

He served on HMS Victory and Attentive as a Stoker and was finally demobilised on the 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1919.

The last of our five sailors is **Aleck Swinnerton** who joined HMS President II on the 3 June 1916. He had been born at Islington on the 20 July 1894 and was a boot repairer when he joined up. He was a big chap, 6ft in height with a 41in chest and had fair hair, blue eyes and a fresh complexion. Although not yet a sailor, he had a butterfly tattooed on his right forearm and two scars on his left shin - perhaps he was a footballer?

He was the fourth son of George John Swinnerton and Eva née Wright and brother to Ernest John, the boxer and sailor who I mentioned in the last issue who boxed under the name of Jim Prendy. Aleck was also a boxer, a heavyweight, under the name of Alec Stevens.

He also became an Airman serving with the RNAS at Barrow and Howden before being discharged to the RAF on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1918 also with a conduct rating of 'VG'.



*Royal Naval Air Service Avro 504 at Redcar 1916 - the most used two-seater trainer by both the RNAS and Royal Flying Corps.*

## **The Methodist Historic Roll**

The Historic Roll containing the names of those who contributed to the Wesleyan Methodist Twentieth Century Fund 1898-1904 is housed at Methodist Central Hall, Westminster. It comprises 50 volumes of over 17,500 pages containing the names of over one million people who contributed one guinea to the Twentieth Century Fund colloquially called the Million Guinea Fund.

The appeal to contribute to this fund was launched in 1898 and by the time it closed in 1904 had raised £1,073,682.

£250,000 of this amount was set aside as a contribution towards the purchase of the Royal Aquarium opposite the west door of Westminster Cathedral as a site to construct the Central Hall, Westminster (1909-1912) as a church and a world centre for Wesleyan Methodists.

The majority of the fund was applied in furthering the mission of the Church at home and overseas, in particular in areas of social need where the worship of the Church could be matched by social action.

In 2002, the 50 volumes were copied onto microfiche making it possible for researchers and visitors to obtain photocopies of the individual pages or to purchase microfiche relating to individual churches, circuits or districts of Wesleyan Methodism.

Many pages of the Historic Roll contain the signatures and addresses of the donors, as well as donations given *in memoriam*. These may also give dates of birth and death. The names of many Sunday School scholars who donated one shilling each to the fund can also be found in the Historic Roll.

In Volume 3 on page 365 there appears: 1899-1900

**Revd G.F Swinnerton. Wife Mary and children Maggie A. and Henry H.**

The Revd. George Frederick Swinnerton was the son of John Swinnerton and Marty née Ingham and thus a great-grandson of William of Adbaston. He became a Methodist missionary and his son, Henry H. mentioned became Professor Henry Hurd Swinnerton, the well-known authority on palaeontology. The Wesleyan Methodists were reunited with the other branches of the Methodists in the 1932 to form the Methodist Church.



*The house built in 1903 by Bertram Swinnerton on Airedale Road, Stone*



*Girls painting the patterns on the fired patterns.*

## **Swinnerton China**

Bertram John Swinnerton was born in Stoke on Trent on the 14<sup>th</sup> April 1868, the son of John Swinnerton and Eliza Jane née Lomax. John was a clerk, sometimes described as a Potter's Manager, in a pottery works in Stoke so it is not surprising that Bertram himself became involved in the trade.

After gaining experience on the practical side, he became an earthenware factor and set up, in business at the Vulcan Works (also known as the New Street Works), in Burton Place, Hanley. Here his business prospered, he travelled widely selling his wares and his name appears several times in the Ellis Island lists of immigrants and visitors to the USA.

On one of these trips he met Elizabeth Camp Boerstler, whether in the course of business or socially is not known, but he obviously got to know her very well because they married on the 24 October 1895 in Ohio.

He brought her back to this country and they subsequently had a family of seven children, which he could well afford as he had become a very successful businessman.

Indeed, he became so successful that he had difficulty in getting supplies from the manufacturers so he decided to become a manufacturer himself. For this he needed a good partner and in 1911 he persuaded Walter Lindley to join him in the venture.

Lindley had great experience in the pottery trade, he had started at the age of nine as a handle maker and had worked as a hollowware presser and learned mould-making and modelling whilst educating himself by attending the local School of Art Technology. On qualifying, he took a job in Portugal where he did very well rising to foreman and eventually general manager of the firm.

He, too, became very successful and wealthy and retired to England with his wife at a mere 43 years of age. However, he soon got bored, and Bertram Swinnerton persuaded him to join him and they purchased the Chelsea Pottery in Broad Street, Hanley from Carlidge and Matthias who had been manufacturing earthenware there - just what they needed. It was only a small factory with just two ovens but they employed about 30 people and it had the reputation of being the best equipped factory in Hanley.

The combination of Lindley, a practical potter and manager who probably knew as much about the business as any man in the Potteries and Swinnerton, a first class salesman was an ideal combination and they prospered accordingly becoming a Limited Company in 1911. They appointed Mr. H. Field to be their London agent, showing their samples at his rooms, 106, Hatton-garden, E.C.

Sadly, the partnership did not last long because in 1913, the whole district was devastated to hear that Bertram had taken his own life. Why no one has ever discovered. He was wealthy man with a loving wife and family and held in esteem by all his associates.

His wife could not bear to stay in Stoke: she sold the business and returned to America with her children.

Lindley, left on his own, recruited Victor Alcock to join him but when he was called up to serve in the First World War, persuaded an old school friend William Bloore, who had been sales manager at Wilkinsons another old pottery firm, to join him. They acquired another works, the Washington Factory. This was sold in the early 50s.

Alcock survived the war and the three men continued to manufacture under the Swinnerton name. They purchased a teapot factory and, in 1925, the Victoria Pottery followed soon after by the purchase of the Scotia Pottery at Burslem, in the meantime, the teapot business had developed and a further teapot factory was added to the group.

The directors decided to build a new, single-storey factory, for the exclusive manufacture of Samian and Rockingham teapots. In 1938 a start was made to rebuild the Vulcan Pottery, but it was interrupted by the second world war. Work recommenced after the war and in August 1952 the redevelopment of the Vulcan Pottery was completed. In 1952 the old-established business of Davison & Son Ltd., was purchased. but trading at this time was still continued under the Swinnertons name. In 1959 the Swinnertons group was taken over by the Lawley Group.

Between 1959 and 1964, when the Lawley Group became part of Allied English Potteries (AEP), the Swinnerton name appears to have ceased. In 1973 AEP merged with Royal Doulton and thus Swinnertons, among many other companies, became part of the Doulton group.

## COLLECTING SWINNERTON CHINA

I know that there are several members of the family who collect or have made a collection of Swinnerton china and they may wonder whether this is 'original' Swinnerton i.e. made in the days when Bertram was in control or whether it was made under Lindley, Bloore and Alcock.

It is possible to date it as the firm used a series of marks on the bottom of each piece as shown below. These are taken from the catalogue of such marks used by all the earthenware trade. As you can see there was only one mark used in Bertram's day so those pieces are very much sort after.



There was one other mark used which contained the familiar lamp but not the name and I have never been able to ascertain whether this was a Swinnerton product or not.





*Bertram John Swinnerton in 1897*



*The semi-automatic manufacturing shop where the flat ware was shaped and dried before firing.*

## **A long way for a piece of Swinnerton Pottery**

Peter and I had a wonderful seven weeks in New Zealand. Ruby's cottage for three nights at Motueka, at the top of South Island was an oasis in a sea of one-night stays in motels and backpackers' hostels up the west coast.

In the kitchen was a pretty toast rack and in curiosity I turned it over and found it had been made by Swinnertons. We found out that this had been a wedding present of the people for the cottage and not for sale!

I have always thought that although the pottery is not on my side of the family, I should have at last one piece so buying one became my quest before we left home. Absolutely nothing seems to be wasted in New Zealand and at least one 'bric a brac' shop is to be found in all towns over there. I asked the lady in a shop in Pukekohe - they have some lovely place names but they are very difficult to get the tongue round - but No, she didn't have any Swinnerton.

What made me go from the very front of the shop to a shelf at the back I shall never know but I felt compelled to turn over a small dish and on the back was the trademark *Swinnertons, Staffordshire, England*. And for \$5 (just over £2) it was mine!

*Liz Yeandle*

\* \* \* \* \*

## **Your new-look journal.**

As you can see we have a new title for the journal - when we entered the competition organised by the Guild of One-Name Studies last year for the best One-Name Journal (in which we came second) it was suggested that a more definitive name would be more suitable, *Swinnerton Family History* was thought to be a bit misleading as it sounded as if it was just historical records and past history whereas, as you know, we deal with the doings of the modern family as well.

So, Council chose *The Swinnerton Saga* as being the most appropriate from a number of suggestions we received (some ribald!). I have also tried a plainer type-face to help older readers - your comments would be welcomed.



Part of the President's collection of Swinnerton China



More from Geoffrey Swinnerton's collection-probably the largest private collection in the world

## Church and Parish of Swynnerton *(continued)*

Cat's Low upon Tittensor Common will probably follow the same rule as Cat's Hill, and consequently mean Canute's Low or Hill. This brings the Danes very near home to Swynnerton certainly, and we know that they did muster strong in Mercia.

Thus the matter may be thought to remain in some degree of doubt; but upon the whole I feel very decidedly inclined to believe that the derivation of Swynnerton is Saxon, and more ancient than any time at which Danes invaded Staffordshire.

### CHAPTER II

The only relic of antiquity apparently existing within the Parish is the Church, the most ancient portion of which is the lower stage of the Tower, which is evidently Norman.

This Norman work however would appear to have been built at a later period than A.D. 1084, for in Domesday Book, which bears that date, Swynnerton is not enumerated among the places possessing Churches

in Staffordshire. Yet it must not be necessarily concluded that Swynnerton did not possess a church at an earlier period; for although the mention of a church in Domesday is decisive evidence that it was then in existence, yet it not being mentioned there is no proof to the contrary: for the precept which directed the formation of the Domesday Survey laid no injunction on the jurors to make a return of churches. The mention of them, if made at all, was irregular, being beyond the letter of their instructions.

Some, again, of the Surveyors made much more full returns than others. While 222 churches are returned from Lincolnshire, 243 from Norfolk, and 364 from Suffolk, only one can be found in the return from Cambridgeshire, and none in Lancashire, Cornwall, or even Middlesex, the seat of the metropolis. The number returned from Staffordshire was 32. Besides which there is unexceptional evidence that churches were in existence at the time, of which no mention is made in

Domesday, we name in particular that at Dorchester in Oxfordshire, which just before the Conquest was the seat of a bishopric.

Again, it is well worth remarking, that although we know that most of the churches of the Anglo-Saxons were built of wood, yet specific mention of a wooden church occurs only once in Domesday Book. Perhaps they thought none but stone churches worth recording, especially those built in the

new Norman style; for it is rather remarkable that in those parts of England where most churches are

mentioned in Domesday Book, we have at this day by far the largest number of churches of Norman architecture, while in other counties where no church is mentioned, we have no remains of the Norman style at the present time.

It may therefore not unreasonably be presumed that Swynnerton, or as it is called in Domesday Book Sulvertone, possessed a

Danish Church, and that probably a wooden structure, in Saxon times, although we have no precise record of its existence, and the negative evidence, if it may be accounted such, of the Domesday Book is against it. *(There is a note made here on the opposite leaf of the book. This leaf is not normally used by the author and could be possibly be by a second person.*

NB. From this point the description of the church is

*It may therefore not unreasonably be presumed that Swynnerton, or as it is called in Domesday Book Sulvertone, possessed a Danish Church, and that probably a wooden structure, in Saxon times,*

mainly taken from a report prepared by Mr. Crowther ??, Architect of Manchester, when repairs to the Chancel & Church were in progress 1856-7)

But setting aside the supposition that there was in Saxon times a wooden church, which, if it did exist, would no doubt stand on the same site as the present, we are certain that there was a church built in the style introduced into this country by William the Conqueror, and commonly known as the Norman or Round style. This was probably about the close of the XIth, or beginning of the

XIIth century; for although this style of architecture prevailed throughout the XIIth century, the inner doorway of the tower is apparently of early Norman work. Of this ancient fabric the only remains are the doorway in the tower, and the adjoining masonry of the lower stage, and some portion of the foundations. The appearance of the masonry, consisting as it does of square stones with large joints, is characteristic of Norman work. Belonging to the same period we are to notice a round-headed aperture above the west door entering the Tower from the Nave, the use of which is not easy to conjecture; it might have been the entrance to a Gallery, though these were rare in such a position: possibly it might have been a niche made to receive an image or a figure. More curious still is the segment of a round-headed arch on the south side of the above, in the corner made by the South wall of the Nave with the Tower, the purpose of which it is really to puzzling to imagine. These circular archways show at all events that so far the work is Norman.

From these few remains, however, it cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy what were the proportions of the Norman structure; perhaps in addition to the Tower, it consisted of a Nave and Chancel only, and those smaller than at present.

In course of time the ancient Norman Church either fell into decay, or, what is more probable, as this style of architecture merged into the lighter and more elegant pointed style which succeeded it, the Churchmen of that period, remarkable for their zeal in Church building, became dissatisfied with the work of their ancestors, and rebuilt it in the more perfect and beautiful architecture of the XIIIth century; and this second structure is the one which has stood though greatly disfigured by subsequent alterations, down to the period of the recent repairs done to the Nave and Chancel.

As the church stood previous to this restoration the only recognisable remains of the building belonging to the XIIIth century were the Chancel and the arcades of the Nave. The original arcades remain, as does the south wall of the

Chancel. The rest of the Chancel it was found advisable to take down, but it is restored exactly in its ancient form. The style it is easy to determine with accuracy from the East window, which belongs to the transition period between the Early English, Early Decorated and Geometric styles, probably called the Early Geometric Pointed, and very early in the style.

The side windows in the Chancel likewise show the gradual process from the simple lancet form to the traceried window. The capitals to the pillars of the South Aisle mark the date very early, especially the easternmost one of this number bearing the nail-head and dog-tooth ornaments.

The greater part of the existing Church was built about A.D. 1240, and at the date of its completion consisted of a Nave, Chancel, South Aisle only, South Porch, and Western tower, the latter finished most probably with a low broach spire.

About twenty years later the North Aisle was added, and it is probable that when this aisle was built a low directory of simple design

was erected in the arcades of the Nave.

About the year 1335 the chapel on the south side of the chancel was built, and most likely endowed as a chantry or mortuary chapel by the ancient Lords of Swynnerton.

At this time the Church must have been a structure of great beauty exceeded by few village churches of its size in the kingdom; and for more than a century and a half the fabric remained intact in all its ancient loveliness; but in the meantime the pure and beautiful architecture in which it was designed had gradually been succeeded throughout the kingdom by another and greatly inferior;—in fact the latest development of Pointed Architecture, known as the Tudor style; and from this period, about 1490-1500 we may date the ruin of the Church. The latter part of the XVth century was also a time of great zeal for church building and alterations, but unfortunately the zeal of the churchmen who flourished at that period, was not equalled by their discretion, and we have consequently to replace the grievous disfigurement of many beautiful churches by

their well meant but injudicious meddling, and this of Swynnerton has been a sad example.

At this time a new and very heavy Clerestory, the Chapel at the East end of the South aisle, and the upper portion of the tower was built; the ancient Chancel arch and East Gable of the roof removed, and an open timber roof of rich architecture, similar in character to the Rood Screen, which is of the same date, was erected over the Nave. Portions of the timber of this roof were found worked up into the rude modern roof lately removed. The consequence of these injudicious alterations was but too apparent. It would be tedious to describe them here in detail; it is enough to say that owing to them (aggravated by the very reprehensible practice of making interments close to the foundations) the Church had become not only unsightly but also dangerous. This state of things has been, to a certain extent, happily altered, and a partial restoration effected. The Chancel and Nave have been put in order, the former, indeed, almost rebuilt, but in exact accordance with its

ancient features; the latter has had its proper clerestory restored, and open high-pitched roofs have been placed over both. The Chancel Arch has likewise been restored. It yet remains to rebuild the aisles, of which that on the south side cries out for speedy attention, (*there is another side note here which states* : The South Aisle and Porch now rebuilt as desired. (1870) leaving the North Aisle and Tower to follow. *Prasit amen (Latin?)*), while the North aisle although substantial enough, is sadly disfigured by the tasteless repairs of modern times. The belfry stage of the Tower also requires to be taken down and rebuilt higher and in an altered character, or more probably raised a stage, without taking down any old work. When this has been done, and when Mr. FitzHerbert has restored his family chapel, (*there is another side note here which states* : Mr. FitzHerbert has (1870) in some degree done this, so that the condition of this structure is at all events safe and not discreditable) then, in the matter of church building at least Swynnerton may rest from her labours.



Captain Timothy Swinnerton of the 'Flying Scud' a full-rigged three-masted ship.  
(see Swinnerton Family History Volume Four No.Nine December 1981)

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**Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Swinnerton Society held in Swynnerton on Saturday 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2006.**

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The Chairman welcomed 11 members to the meeting and thanked them for their attendance.

1.06 APOLOGIES were received from Valerie and Hans Dall, The Revd Barry Brewer, Anne and Brian Swynnerton, Geoffrey Swinnerton, Timothy Swinnerton, Elizabeth and Keith Livesey, Stuart Limb, Brenda Morgan and Roy Swinnerton

2.06 MINUTES of the last AGM were taken as read and signed. Proposed by Ray Swinnerton and seconded by Elizabeth Yeandle

3.06 MATTERS ARISING None

4.06 CHAIRMAN'S REPORT. Barrie Swinnerton reported that the year had started well with the Triennial Family Gathering on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2005 at Swynnerton. A number of letters of thanks had been received.

Two Council meetings had been held during the year in Prestatyn and at Swynnerton. After the first meeting a visit was made to see the Joseph Swynnerton sculpture of St Winifred in Holywell and also St Winifred's Well.

Prior to the second meeting Council had a short presentation on the plans for the Swynnerton Village Charter Celebration by the organiser Margaret Thompstone.

The Chairman was happy to report that the Revd Barry Brewer had accepted the position as Chaplain Emeritus of the Society. A letter of thanks had also been received from the County Archivist for Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent following our donation to help purchase the Sutherland Papers.

Finally the Chairman ended his report on a sad note by reporting the death of his mother Delia, in December 2005 at the age of 87 years.

5.06 TREASURER'S REPORT This was given by Alan Jones for the year 2005 and a copy summary is attached. He reported

that we were up to date with claims to the Charities Commission and reported that gift aid of £826 had been successfully reclaimed for the years from 2000 to 2005. This in spite of the fact that AJ was not an authorised signatory. It was proposed by Shelagh Swinnerton and seconded by Margaret Swinnerton that this anomaly should be corrected. Reserves at the 31<sup>st</sup> December were £1679.

The chairman thanked AJ and also Keith Livesey for their work in reclaiming the gift aid money.

6.06 MEMBERSHIP REPORT. This was given by the President in his role as Membership Secretary. He reported that we had lost 2 members during the year and that the total membership was now down to 137 – the lowest ever. It was interesting to note that the Adbaston Branch is now the biggest with 38 members followed by the Betley Branch with 27. Overseas membership now represents almost 30 per cent of the total.

7.06 ARCHIVIST'S REPORT It was reported by Iain Swinnerton that Roy Talbot has completed copying all Swinnerton entries in the censuses of 1841 – 1901 onto computer. His own investigation of the Irish Branch continues to make progress including trying to find information on Captain Thomas Swinnerton who settled there during Cromwell's time. He also reported good progress with the scanning of marriage certificates by Charles and Marett Jerrett and also the listing by Jan Aldous of all our death certificates.

8.06 ELECTION OF OFFICERS It was proposed by Elizabeth Yeandle and seconded by Shelagh Swinnerton that the current Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer should be re-elected as Officers of the Society. The Treasurer gave notice that this would be his last year on Council under the six-year rule. Two members of Council retire annually in line with the constitution and both Shelagh Swinnerton and Stuart Limb offered themselves for re-election. They were proposed by Iain Swinnerton and seconded by Rosemary Swinnerton. The Chairman reported that Keith Livesey had agreed to continue as Hon. Auditor.

9.06 ANY OTHER BUSINESS Following discussion it was agreed that 'The Swinnerton Saga' should be adopted for the definitive name for the Journal instead of Swinnerton Family History.

The Chairman announced that the Battlefields Trust were planning a walk of Blore Heath on the 1<sup>st</sup> July and that members were invited.

The Chairman also agreed to follow up the question of what was to happen to any surplus funds generated by the Swynnerton Village Charter Festival.

President Iain gave notice to the meeting that this would be his last year as President of the Society. He has been continuously in office in one capacity or another since he founded the society 31 years ago and feels that, as he will be 75 next year, this is a good time for him to stand down and let some one else lead the society. He will however continue his work with the family archives and edit the Journal which Council decided at their last meeting will be reduced to 2 issues a year from 2007 in view of increased cost in producing colour illustrations and the forthcoming postal increases.

10.06 DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING The next AGM will be held in Swynnerton on Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2007.



Swynnerton village in the early 1900s

## **Profit & Loss Account Swinnerton Society year ending 31 Dec 2005**

		Year to	Dec-05	Year to	Dec-04
<b>Income</b>					
Subscriptions UK		£997.50			£932.00
Subscriptions Canada		£45.91			£127.80
Subscriptions US		£47.27			£231.08
Subscriptions Aus		£112.42			£139.55
Sales					£41.50
Interest		£7.01			£42.98
Donations		£137.00			£322.50
Bonus from Building Soc					£80.00
Gathering		£933.10			
		<b>£2,280.21</b>			<b>£1,917.41</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Subscriptions paid	£40.50			£41.40	
Journal Printing	£724.21			£713.94	
Journal Posting	£209.31			£230.85	
Postings Canada				£20.21	
Stationery	£114.11			£107.83	
Gathering	£812.00				
Donations	£70.00				
Research				£78.10	
Charter for Archives				£128.87	
Hire of Room				£25.00	
Purchase Printer & Software		£1,970.13		£63.00	£1,409.00
Profit/Loss for year			£310.08		£508.41
Balance b/f			£1,369.02		£860.61
Profit/Loss carried forward			<b>£1,679.10</b>		<b>£1,369.02</b>

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This is the start of our thirteenth volume of the society's journal and is the 118<sup>th</sup> issue I have produced. The number 13 lived up to it's reputation in that, just as I was putting the finishing touches to it, I had a computer crash, lost the lot and had to do it all again. I hope this will not be the pattern for the rest of the volume which will go on until 2012!

May I remind everyone that I am always glad to receive contributions - hand written, typed, on disk or by email.

## FAMILY NOTES

It is with great sadness that I have to tell you of the deaths of two of our very long-standing members who both attended many gatherings and were loyal supporters of the society. **Albert Ernest Swinnerton** died suddenly and most unexpectedly in his sleep on the 22<sup>nd</sup> June and his sister **Olive May Stocks** died in hospital on the 28<sup>th</sup> June.

Our sincere sympathies for this double loss go to Audrey and her family. Ernest's son Neil is a member of the society so we shall happily still have a connection with the Wrexham Branch.



I am very happy to welcome four new members. **Mrs Kim Schuster** of

**Mr Paul Swinnerton** of Carey,

**Mr Jonathon Haile** of  
and **Mr Barry**

**Janse van Rensburg**. Details of where they fit into the family in the next issue.

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Published by the Swinnerton Society  
Broad Hay, Middleton, Rhossili  
Swansea SA3 1PL

ISSN: 0508 6755