

Swinnerton Family History

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A non-profit making organisation devoted to the research and publication of Swinnerton family records and the welfare of Swynnerton Church.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

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Firstly, an apology. Several of you have asked 'WHO had a week in China?'. Of course, I omitted the name of the author of the article - it was in fact our much-travelled chairman Colonel Jeremy Swynnerton so my apologies to him and to you.

Now for some excellent news. I have battled with the Charity Commission for several years to try and get us registered as a Charity. This would be an enormous help as it would mean that those of you who are taxpayers could covenant your subscriptions and we could recover the tax thus benefiting our funds very considerably. However, I was not making any progress and you will remember that I asked if we had a solicitor member who could help. I got no response and so our PRO Joe Swinnerton said he would ask a solicitor friend of his for some advice. I am now very happy to tell you that he has succeeded and we have been approved for registration as a Charity. We are required to make a few minor amendments to our constitution which we shall ask you to do at the AGM. This is really good news and we are most grateful to Mr Bonehill for his help.

This is by way of being a Military Issue of the Journal. We hope to dedicate our War Memorial at the Gathering and so our thoughts have been turned towards those of the family who served their country. I have taken the opportunity to gather together all the records of those Swinnertons who have served, one or two of which have appeared in the Journal before.

I hope you will find these interesting and would ask you to let me know of any more you know of or come across.

THEY SERVED THEIR COUNTRY.

XI Hussar Medal Rolls.- WATERLOO

The medal issued for the Waterloo Campaign is one of Silver. The reverse is engraved with a winged emblematic figure seated and holding palms of victory in her hands. Above her is the one word "Wellington" and below "Waterloo, June 18th, 1815. The obverse bears the effigy of H.R.H. The Prince Regent with the words "George P. Regent".

In the list of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 11th Light Dragoons who received the medal, under No.3 (Captain J.A. Schreiber's) Troop appears:-
PRIVATE WILLIAM SWINNERTON

(ex 11th Hussar Journal)
per Pauline Saul.



11th (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN)



HUSSARS

At the moment I cannot say who this William was or to which branch of the family he belonged.

have an early history corresponding with that of the 9th Lancers and the 10th Hussars. Like the latter regiment they were at Warburg, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, and they were in the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

Their machine-gun work, and their charge in the action at N ry on 31st August, 1914, were not the least stirring and splendid of the feats which destroyed the German plans in that astonishing battle.

They were honoured by Queen Victoria with their present title in 1840 on the occasion of their forming the escort of Prince Albert when he landed at Dover; and the regiment received the badge, which they still bear, of the crest and motto of the Prince.

The 11th Hussars are the only regiment in the service to wear crimson overalls, from which peculiarity they derive their nicknames of "the Cherubims," and "the Cherry Pickers." There is no truth in the legend that they owe the latter nickname to having been surprised somewhere in the Peninsula when raiding a cherry orchard.

MILITARY CEMETERY RECORDS

INDEX No. Fr. 156
EUSTON ROAD
CEMETERY
COLINCAMPS
FRANCE

SWINNERTON, Dvr. H., 76939. X2nd Trench
Mortar Bty. Royal Field Artillery. 1st Sept.,
1916. I. D. 41.

(Another of the 'Fighting Brothers' from Walsall)

INDEX No. M.R. 4
HELLES
MEMORIAL
PART X.

SWINNERTON, Dvr. Benjamin, 90733, 17th
Bde. H'Q. Royal Field Artillery. 13th May 1915

INDEX No. M.R. 19
LOOS MEMORIAL
Part XII

SWINNERTON, Pte. Samuel John 4055 2nd
Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt. 25 Sep 1915.

INDEX No. M.R. 21
THIEPVAL MEM.
PART XLIII

SWINNERTON, Rfn. Arthur Watts, 3758.
1st/6th Bn. The King's Liverpool Regt. 25th
Sept., 1916. Age 22. Son of Francis and Mary
Swinnerton, of 389, Walton Lane, Walton,
Liverpool.

SWINNERTON, Pte. Herbert, 15684. 18th Bn.
Lancashire Fusiliers. 24th July, 1916.

SWINNERTON, Rfn. Percy William, P/1750.
16th Bn. The Rifle Brigade. 3rd Sept., 1916.

INDEX No. M.R. 23
VIMY MEMORIAL

SWINNERTON, Lt. A.F.R.W. 75 Bn. (1st. Central
Ontario Regt.) 1st Mar 1917.

MILITARY CEMETERY RECORDS (Contd.)

INDEX No. M.R.29
YPRES
(MENIN GATE)
MEMORIAL
PART XXXIII
(U.K.)

SWINNERTON, Pte. Frederick William, 33766.
13th Bn. Cheshire Regt. 7th June, 1917. Age 19.
Son of Joseph and Mary Swinnerton, of Falcons
Nest Hotel, Port Erin, Isle of Man. Native of
Crosley, Isle of Man.

SWINNERTON, Pte. H., 6220. 1st Bn. King's
Shropshire Light Inf. 9th Aug., 1915.

BOMBAY (SEWRI) CEMETERY
INDEX No. India 8.

SWYNNERTON. 2nd.Lt. F. I.A.
Attd. Postal Censor Dept. 18 Dec 1918
N/XI 1.7.

ROLLS OF HONOUR

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. Roll of Honour. 13th Battalion
1914-18

33766 Private Frederick William SWINNERTON

(ex A.J.Sant)

* * * * *

ROLL OF HONOUR. Walsall and District. 1914-18

SWINNERTON. Private E. D.L.I. Walsall

SWINNERTON. Driver Hy. R.F.A. Walsall

(ex Malcolm Cooper)

* * * * *

ROLL OF HONOUR. King Edward VI School, Stafford.
1939-45

S.G.SWINNERTON 1930-36.

HONOURS AND AWARDS 1914-18 Walsall & District.

SWINNERTON.F.Cpl. Russian Order of St.George, 2nd
Class

SWINNERTON.E.F. Cpl.South Staffs. Medaille Militaire,
Belgian

SWINNERTON.E.F. Cpl.South Staffs. D.C.M.

This is one of the 'Fighting Brothers' illustrated in our last Journal. What makes this so unusual is the Russian Award. I am indebted to Mr Malcolm Cooper for the following information and am totally at a loss to understand how a Corporal in the Infantry came to receive such a high award. Obviously he served with the British Army Contingent with the White Russians against the Bolsheviks in 1919 and I would dearly like to know the full story.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF ST. GEORGE.

This Order was founded by Catharine II. on the 26th Nov. (7th Dec.) 1769, as a reward for Officers of the army and navy. The biographer, Castera, says: "It cannot be denied that the hope of this reward has greatly contributed to the many victories of Russia during that period, and no one knew better than that Empress the great power which vanity exercises on the actions of men."

Emperor Paul I. who was dreaming and planing great reforms in his empire, never thought of distributing the Order amongst his soldiers, and it was only restored to practice by an ukase of his son Alexander I. on the 12th December, 1801. In gratitude, the Chapter offered the same insignia to the Czar the restorer of the Order, which the latter, however, modestly, refused to accept until after the campaign of 1805, when he accepted the Cross of the lowest, the fourth class. Whatever the cause of hesitation may really have been, there can be no doubt that the circumstance of the modest refusal, greatly enhanced the value of that Order in public opinion.

Two colleges, selected from the army and navy, prepare after every campaign, the list of officers who deserve the cross.

The Order is divided into four classes. The members of the first two, have the rank of Major-Generals; and those of the last two, the rank of Colonels.

It is conferred, for the taking of a fortress, for the defence of a place in the empire, for the capture of vessels, cannons and standards, or for the capturing high officers, such as generals, &c. It is also bestowed on those by whose counsel a victory has been gained, or who had forced their way through the lines of the foe, as also on those who have served in the army or navy twenty-five years,* or have shared the dangers of twenty campaign on land, or eighteen at sea. In the two latter cases, the cause of the honour thus conferred is inscribed on the cross. Despite, however, these severe conditions, the number of the members exceeds now ten thousand.

The Field-m Marshals and Generals-in-chief, possess the discretionary power of conferring the decoration of the fourth and fifth classes in times of war. The decoration of the two first classes, however, must be presented by the Emperor himself.

There is no entrance fee for this Order. The whole of the pensions attached to it, amounts to ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-one roubles.

The festival of the Order is solemnized on the anniversary of its foundation. The Generals are bound to appear at that festival in uniform without its embroidery, while the other members may attend as they like.

The St. George Cross (Tab. III. No. 13) can never be adorned with diamonds, and is worn by the Knights of the first class across the right shoulder towards the left side, by

* Since 1855, military services of twenty-five years are rewarded with the Vladimir decoration, fourth class, adorned with a bow, and containing in golden letters the number of years of service.



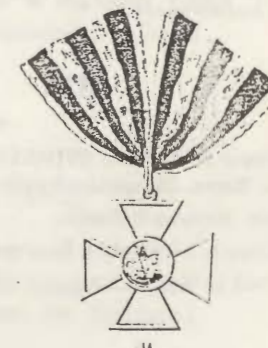
a broad orange coloured ribbon with three black stripes, and by the second class round the neck.

The cross of the third and fourth classes is of smaller size, and is worn by the former round the neck, and by the latter at the button-hole.

The Knights of the first two classes have besides, fastened to the left side of the coat, a star (No. 12), bearing in the middle the initial of St. George, and in the Russian language, the motto of the Order: 'For military merit and valour.'

As a fifth class, may be considered the Silver Cross of St. George (Tab. III. No. 14), instituted in 1807 by the Emperor Alexander, as a reward for the sub-officers and men who had distinguished themselves in those warlike times. An additional pay of one third accompanied the grant of the cross.

By a decree of the 22nd October 1814, the Russian crosses which had been distributed amongst the Prussian soldiers after the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, were to be transferred after the death of the first recipients, to those who stood next on the list of proposed candidates.



FROM PREVIOUS ISSUES OF OUR JOURNALAN UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Pte. SAMUEL JOHN SWINNERTON
No. 4055 2nd Battn. Warwickshire Regt.

b. Stoke on Trent. Enlisted Warwick.
Resident Stoke on Trent.

Killed in action Battle of Loos 25.9.1915.
No known grave. Commemorated on Loos
memorial in France.

(ex Ray Swinnerton)



Vol.3 No.2
Oct 1977

MORE UNKNOWN SOLDIERS

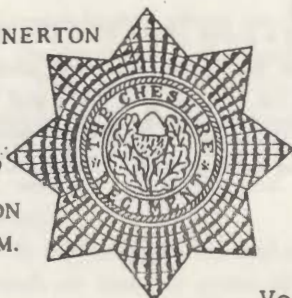
Private 33766 Frederick William SWINNERTON
13th. Battn. Cheshire Regt.

Born: Dewsbury (Yorks)

Enlisted: Douglas (Isle of Man)

Killed in Action 7 June 1917, aged 19

Son of JOSEPH & MARY SWINNERTON
of Falcon's Nest Hotel, Port Erin I.o.M.
Native of Crosley, Isle of Man
No known grave.



Vol.3 No.4
Feb 1978



Private 6220 Harry SWINNERTON
1st. Battn. Shropshire Light Infantry
Born: Newcastle, Staffs.
Enlisted: Lichfield (Burslem, Staffs)
Killed in Action 9 August 1915



None of these have yet been identified

FROM PREVIOUS ISSUES OF OUR JOURNAL (Contd.)

CENSUS FOR 1841 Brompton Barracks, Gillingham

WILLIAM SWINNERTON Age 15 Soldier

This appeared in Volume 2 No.4 (May 1976) and, of course, we now know that it was William the Soldier who went to India and had a long and distinguished career retiring as an Hon Lieutenant Colonel. (See Volume 4.No.8 September 1981)

* * * * *

A MYSTERY MEDAL

LEE E.R.A. (Engine Room Artificer) Arthur Swinnerton
1571 E.A. RNR. HMS/M 'E50'.

Killed in loss of vessel in North Sea 31st Jan 1918
Age 26. Son of Frederick and Alice Lee of 110 Clowes
Street, West Gorton, Manchester 29.

This appeared in Volume 2 No.8 (January 1977). I have tried to find out if his mother's maiden name was Swinnerton but so far without success. Does anyone recognise him or the family?

* * * * *

THE EARLIEST RECORD WE HAVE OF A SOLDIER.

Capt. SWYNNERTON and Capt. Francis Newport, both Captains of a Troop of Horse, were taken prisoner July 3rd 1644 at Oswestry Castle (then in Colonel Mytton's hands)

* * * * *

This appeared in our second issue (Vol 1 No.2 June 1974 and to date I have not succeeded in identifying him.

A RECORD OF THE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY IN DERBYSHIRE
Lt.Col.Colville. Published by Bemrose & Sons 1868

Appendix B. List of Officers

MILNES. Ernest Swinnerton. Radbourne Troop 1856
(Cornet)

Also of Alton Manor, Wirksworth.

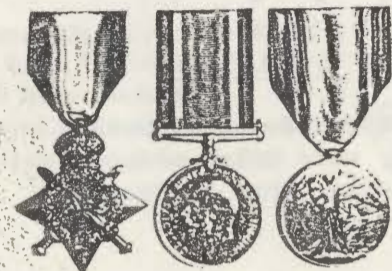
This was the son of Jane Milnes, the daughter of Mary Swinnerton of Yew Tree, the eldest daughter of the last Thomas Swinnerton of Yew Tree on whom the estate devolved and which was sold in 1854 to Ralph Sneyd of Keele Hall.



ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS MUSEUM Caernarvon.

Medals of 2nd.Lieutenant N.W.Swinnerton

1914-15 Star, 1914-29 British War & Victory Medals.



2/Lt. N.W. Swinnerton

(ex Mrs Pauline Litton)

This was Noel William Swinnerton of the Betley Branch - a great great grandson of William of Betley, the founder of the Branch.

NOEL WILLIAM SWINNERTON by The Rev.Brian Swinnerton

NWS was born in Dec.1889, the son of William Harding Swinnerton - a foreman bricklayer on the Marquis of Crewe's estates. They lived at Madeley, N.Staffs.

His grandfather was William Swinnerton, a farmer and builder of Madeley who was a son of Ralph of Betley, also a bricklayer. Noel was the eldest of 12 children; six boys and six girls.

Noel was educated at the Sir John Offley Endowed School at Madeley. He left on his 12th birthday and went to work at the coalface in the nearby Lord Crewe Colliery at Leycett. At 14 he was injured in a pit roof fall. When he recovered, he was given an apprenticeship as a joiner with the Crewe Estate. He proved to be a fine craftsman and much of his work can still be examined in houses in South Cheshire and North Staffordshire.

He studied at the colliery evening classes and later at the Crewe Mechanics' Institute. Just before the First World War he was in possession of a variety of technical certificates including awards and prizes from the Manchester College of Technology.

In 1914 he joined the Royal Engineers and served in France and, later, the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia. He was one of the few survivors from a torpedoed troopship during the withdrawal of the expeditionary force. He told of jumping from the sinking liner down 30 feet on to the steel decking of a Japanese destroyer. He spent two months in hospital in Malta recovering from his injuries. In that period he did some exquisite wood carving now in the writer's possession.

He was selected for officer training which he did at Cambridge University in the latter months of 1916.

He was commissioned into the Royal Welch Fusiliers along with Laurence Chetwynd Atkinson, the son of the Vicar of Butterson, Staffs. Both entered the Regiment through the influence of the Crewe family with that regiment. The genealogical and heraldic links between the Marquis of Crewe's family name of Offley and the Chetwynds and the Swinnertons can be studied in the fine heraldic achievements displayed over the fire place in the entrance hall at Crewe Hall, Cheshire.

He was posted to the Caernarvonshire Volunteer Regiment as a platoon commander. He later commanded a garrison at Llanwrst in the Conway Valley. In 1917, he was Adjutant to Colonel Lord Mostyn and in 1918 was with the RWF. quelling the Irish Rebellion

He returned to North Wales in 1919 to marry his fiancée Lilian May Hooper, a trainee solicitor, at Llandudno parish church.

The Crewe family were directors of the L.N.W.R. and arranged for Noel to be employed as a railway draughtsman at the Euston HQ. He was a 1st class draughtsman and surveyor and was rapidly promoted. He became Chief Draughtsman and a Fellow of the Permanent Way Institute. He enthusiastically encouraged the use of flat bottom track, long welded rails and reinforced concrete materials. Before the First World War he had worked with his father (as joiner and bricklayer) installing reinforced concrete units under the thatchwork of the Marquess of Crewe's public house, the White Lion, at Barthomley Cheshire.

It is interesting to note that his father, William Harding Swinnerton, had worked as a foreman ganger laying flat bottom track across the United States and on sewerage construction construction under Winnipeg, Canada. Since those pioneering days,

William Harding had always praised the efficiency and economy of FB track. He also advocated the use of reinforced concrete as a replacement for engineering brickwork. Thus, we see the influence of father on son as Noel battled to encourage the London, Midland & Scottish Railway Co to adopt his ideas also. Before 1939, he had become their Chief Permanent Way Engineer and his ideas were becoming a reality.

Noel's only son, Walter William Swinnerton, was also a railway draughtsman in 1937 but by 1940 he was Britain's youngest fighter pilot and a Battle of Britain veteran. After a short but distinguished career, he was killed in Sicily in 1942.*

Noel established a training scheme for all British Railway's permanent way engineering staff before he retired in 1956. However, his career was not over. He became a director of Costain Civil Engineering. Responsible for their development of reinforced concrete sleepers, he travelled all over the world and eventually 'died in harness' in 1965. He was a Member of the Institute of Structural Engineers and of the Institute of Welding.

Noel's wife, Lily, died on the 1st May 1980. They are both benefactors of St.Alban's School where their son was educated. They have also established an endowment for the RAF Benevolent Fund.

Shortly after the last war, he had the great honour of giving the Annual Lecture to the Institute of Civil Engineers. His subject was 'FB Track' now in universal use by British Railways thanks to his efforts.

* see 'Swynnerton & the Swinnertons'

FROM PREVIOUS ISSUES OF OUR JOURNAL (contd.)Army Births & Baptisms

| | | | | | Vol. | Page | Vol. | Page |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| Swinerton | Ada M. | Colchester | 1900 | 22nd Regt | 922 | 116 | 917 | 48 |
| | Bertha A. | Fyzabad | 1878 | 25th Regt | 1261 | 91 | | |
| | Helen A. | Wellington | 1906 | 22nd Regt | 922 | 116 | 917 | 49 |
| | Jane C. | Wellington | 1905 | 22nd Regt | 922 | 116 | | |
| | John J. | Aldershot | 1903 | 22nd Regt | 922 | 116 | 917 | 49 |
| | Margaret L. | Aldershot | 1902 | 22nd Regt | 922 | 116 | 917 | 49 |
| | Norman H. | Limerick | 1898 | 22nd Regt | 922 | 116 | 917 | 49 |
| | William H. | Kinsale | 1874 | 25th Regt | 1261 | 63 | | |

Chaplain's Returns

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|-----------|--------------|------------|--|--|--|-------|
| 1796 - 1880 | None | 1897 | | | | | | |
| | | Swinerton | Violet Scott | Rawalpindi | | | | p.158 |
| | | 1905 | | | | | | |
| | | Swinerton | Jane Clare | Wellington | | | | p.503 |

No other births (regimental) 1761 - 1905

This appeared in Vol.3 No.6 (Oct.1978) since when we have identified them all as children of Sgt Major William Swinnerton (see Vol.6 No.2 Mar.1985) except for Bertha A., Violet Scott and Jane C. The latter looks as though she ought to be one of the Sgt Major's family: Violet Scott is a granddaughter of the Indian Army William mentioned on a previous page but of Bertha I have no knowledge at present.

* * * * *

ANOTHER UNKNOWN MEDALLIST

103 Sgt. Instructor R. SWINNERTON of the Army Gym Staff awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for services in France and Flanders in WWI. Gazetted 3 June 1919.

This appeared in Vol.3 No.6 (Oct.1978) but, again, we have not yet managed to identify him yet.

* * * * *

AND, of course, there was Marine THOMAS SWINNERTON who was one of the escorts in the First Fleet of convict ships who landed at Sydney Cove, Australia on 26 Jan 1788., also still unidentified.....

THE DOMESDAY BOOK (contd.)

In the 20 years that followed the Battle of Hastings, King William's Norman Barons had taken over nearly a quarter of England - lands and properties that had formerly belonged to Anglo Saxons and Danes. However, much of this had not been ratified in any way and as all the land belonged to the King, William wanted to know exactly who was in possession of what to see what revenue he was owed and in case of any disputes. He needed this revenue to pay his soldiers as for the last few years of his reign, he was threatened from several quarters, particularly from the ever-rebellious North and from Norway and Denmark.

There are actually 2 books; Great Domesday which covers the bulk of the country and Little Domesday (which is slightly more detailed) which covers Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex - the most densely populated part.

The books were actually written in Winchester where they were kept for centuries in the King's Exchequer. Eventually, in the early 16th Century, a chest was made to contain them. From 1770 to 1859 they were kept in Westminster Abbey when they were moved to the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, London where they still are.

Originally separate bundles or 'quires' of parchment it is thought that they were first bound into books in the early 12th Century. They have been rebound several times over the centuries and have been specially redone, using the very latest techniques, for this 900th year.

An exact facsimile, using the most up-to-date technology of colour photography and reproduction, has been prepared and it is said that it is so clear that every stroke of the scribe's pen can be seen. A copy of this was presented to the Queen on the 29th of May this year and about 2000 extra copies have been prepared for libraries and private collectors.

The only snag is that they cost £3000 each!

When the King's Commissioners came to record Staffordshire, they found it to be largely uncultivated wasteland. About 1/5th of the entries are annotated 'wasta est'. Why Staffordshire was so poor is not known but it may have been as a result of William's savage suppression of a rebellion in 1069.

The county was very sparsely populated and it had large areas of forest. Even in the most populated areas in the centre and south east, there were rarely more than 5 persons per square mile whilst the northern area, the lands around Leek and the high uplands of the Staffordshire Peak District were almost deserted. Staffordshire has fewer entries in Domesday than any other county except for Middlesex and Rutland which were much smaller.

The actual entry (then called SULVERTONE) reads:-

Folio 249

Isdem Robertus tenet II hidas in Sulvertone & Aslen tenet de eo.
Broder tenuit & liber homo fuit.

Terra est VIII carucis.

In dominio est una & X villani & V bordarii cum VI carucis.

Ibi X acrae prati.

Silua I leeuua longa & I lata.

Valet XL solidos.

This is, of course, in Latin with special abbreviations being used to save space on the precious parchment. Literally translated it reads:-

Robert holds 2 hides in Swynnerton and Aslen holds (them) from him. Broder held them and was a free man.

In other words, Robert (later first Earl of Stafford), one of the Conqueror's chief Barons was the tenant-in-chief of the land from the King and he sub-let them to Alan. Broder was the Saxon who had held the land before the Conquest.

There is enough land for 8 ploughs (a plough normally was drawn by teams of 8 oxen.) One is in the demesne (the home farm ie. that actually lived in by Alan himself) and there are 10 villeins (or villagers.) (These were not freemen, they were tied to the manor and had to render labour service to the Lord but they also had land of their own.) The cottagers were similar but were lower down the social scale.)

... and 5 cottagers with 6 ploughs. There are 10 acres of meadow. The wood is 1 mile long and 1 mile wide. The whole manor is worth 40 shillings.

Domesday

■ THE BOOK ■

■ THE EXHIBITION ■

There are two major exhibitions in connection with the Domesday Book this year which you may like to visit - they will be of particular interest to our overseas members who may be able to squeeze them into their itinerary!

The first is at the Public Record Office, Chancery London where you can not only see the original books but also the whole story of the Norman Conquest, the people, animals, birds, castles, houses and farms of the period and how the book has been used through the ages as the basis of the land tenure of England.

The second is at Winchester, the Domesday Capital of the country, in the Great Hall there, home of the famous 'Round Table'. There are models, set-pieces, replicas, animated maps, photographs, audio-visual displays and a facsimile of the book.

Both are well worth a visit and have been well recommended.

ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAME.

The Domesday spelling "SULVERTON" (perhaps meant for Sulnerton), (so spelt by the Norman scribe and equivalent to "Suverton" or "Sunerton"), is evidence that the name was not always pronounced "Swynnerton."

A similar form of the name appears in 7 John, 1206, where "Robert de Swinnerton" in his suit *versus* Stephen de Hulton is, in one return, described as "Robert de SOULVERTON" (? Soulerton).

In a plea of Hen. III. (1264) before the King, John, lord of Swynnerton, is described as "John, Lord of SONNERTON."

In a deed which I possess in original, *temp.* Edw. II., Roger de Swynnerton of Swynnerton calls himself "Roger de SWONNERTON," and the same spelling appears in certain pleas of 14 Edw. II., 1320, where one of the defendants is "John, son of John de SWONNERTON."

At Hilton, co. Stafford, for centuries in the possession of the Swynnertons, there is a deed of 46 Edw. III., 1372, with a seal on which the inscription is "S. Margarete de SONNERTONE."

The local pronunciation of the name was, and still is (unless the schoolmaster has altered it) SONNERTON, or SINNERTON.

An excellent example of this redundant consonant is seen in a deed of the Trentham Cartulary, in the name *Saville*, where one of the witnesses is William, son of Thomas SWAVILE, Mayor of Newcastle. Dated 1318. The forms SINVERTON and SWINFERTON are further examples of the taste of the day for superfluous consonants.

It would appear then that in "Swynnerton" the "w" was not always pronounced, but that it was mute, as in "answer," "morwening," "sword," "medwo," etc., and if so, as I believe, then the true pronunciation of the name must be "Sonnerton" or "Sinnerton."

(From 'THE FIRST TWO GENERATIONS OF THE SWYNNERTONS OF CO. STAFFORD' by the Reverend Charles Swynnerton)

FAMILY NOTES

Welcome to the following new members:-

Mr Charles Swinnerton of [redacted] who is of the Betley Branch and a brother of our member Kenneth James Swinnerton. His number on the tree is CS.91.

Mr C.E. Pettigrew of [redacted] who is a descendant of Hannah Swinnerton of the Betley Branch.

Mrs Glenda Hooper of [redacted] who is the daughter of our member Mrs Marjorie Nightingale.

Mr T.J. Swinnerton of [redacted] who is Mrs Nightingale's brother.

Mrs. Anne Robinson of [redacted] who is a descendant of the Warwickshire branch.

Mr Geoffrey Horace Swinnerton (GS.152) of [redacted] who is a member of the Adbaston Branch and the brother of our member Mrs. Power.

Mr & Mrs R.W. Walley of [redacted] Mrs Walley is a descendant of Ann Swinnerton of the Adbaston Branch who married Samuel Timmis.

Mrs Pauline Denise Bullock, [redacted] who is a daughter of our member Alec Swinnerton of the Betley Branch, Her Tree number is PS.49.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Mrs.B.Hill to [REDACTED]

B.R.G.Swinnerton to [REDACTED]

Mrs M.A.Swinnerton to [REDACTED]

(also Mr W.E.Swinnerton)

Mr.R.Swinnerton formerly of Burton on Trent to [REDACTED]

CORRECTIONS TO THE DIRECTORY

Mrs.D.Cunningham - add post code [REDACTED]

Mrs S.A.Elliott - Shirley Ann. Amend to Mrs.S.A.CALDWELL
(our congratulations!) - amend to Anne and post code to [REDACTED]Mrs P.Grimshaw - amend Caroline to MARIE (my apologies -
I married off the wrong sister!) and tree no. to MS.156)

ADD - (after Dr.B.F.Swynnerton)

MISS C.SWINNERTON Caroline CS.79 Stoke I
[REDACTED]MR.F.A.SWINNERTON - Frank Arthur. Amend to FRANCIS
Arthur. Amend Baldmore to BALDHOON.

MISS.M.SWINNERTON - Delete all reference.

USA.

Mr M.J.SWINNERTON - amend zip code to [REDACTED]

Fastetch

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