

# WINSLOW HERITAGE SOCIETY

## THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

**Edward Winslow, *Mourt's Relation*:** "our harvest being gotten in, our governour sent foure men on fowling, that so we might after a speciall manner rejoyce together, after we had gathered the fruits of our labours ; they foure in one day killed as much fowle, as with a little helpe beside, served the Company almost a weeke, at which time amongst other Recreations, we exercised our Armes, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest their greatest king Massasoyt, with some ninetie men, whom for three dayes we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five Deere, which they brought to the Plantation and bestowed on our Governour, and upon the Captaine and others. And although it be not always so plentifull, as it was at this time with us, yet by the goodness of God, we are so farre from want, that we often wish you partakers of our plentie."



### The First Thanksgiving at Plymouth

By Jennie A. Brownscombe (1850-1936)

Painted in Honesdale, PA, or New York, 1914

*Material: Oil on canvas* Jennie Brownscombe's popular interpretation of the First Thanksgiving has become a symbol of the holiday for many Americans. It reached a wide audience and influenced the national understanding when it was printed in Life magazine. According to Pilgrim Hall Museum, "Brownscombe clearly conveys the peaceful meeting of the English settlers and the Native Americans. Painting during the "Colonial Revival Period, Brownscombe chose some details that are inconsistent with history (such as the log cabin and the Sioux feather headdress) to symbolize early America. The entire image, however, with its elements of religious solemnity, feasting and community has a strong emotional appeal even today and shows a Thanksgiving with which early twentieth century Americans would feel comfortable."<sup>1</sup>



“I saw behind me those who had gone, and before me those who are to come. I looked back and saw my father, and his father, and all our fathers, and in front to see my son, his son, and the sons upon sons beyond. And their eyes were my eyes. As I felt, so they had felt and were to feel, as then, so now, as tomorrow and forever. Then I was not afraid, for I was in a long line that had no beginning and no end, and the hand of his father grasped my father’s hand, and his hand was in mine, and my unborn son took my right hand, and all, up and down the line that stretched from Time That Was to Time That Is, and Is Not Yet, raised their hands to show the link, and we found that we were one, born of Woman, Son of Man, made in the Image, fashioned in the Womb by the Will of God, the Eternal Father I was one of them, they were of me, and in me, and I in all of them.” From *How Green Was my Valley* by Richard Llewellyn.

### Deputy Governor serves as Co-Administrator of Winslow DNA Project

*There is no doubt that genetic genealogy is gaining in popularity for those in search of their ethnicity and family tree. Judy Quinn, Deputy Governor of Winslow Heritage Society, has agreed to serve as Co-Administrator of Family Tree’s Winslow DNA Project. Below Judy provides an introduction to DNA testing for genealogical purposes. This will be a regular feature.*

### The Deputy Governor’s Corner By Judy Quinn

DNA Testing - Beginning with the VERY Basics – Written for the non-scientist...

If you have not done so already, please consider DNA testing with the Winslow DNA Project on [familytreeDNA.com](http://familytreeDNA.com). Or, if you have tested you may join the Winslow Project at any time.

The Winslow DNA Project is open to all who are interested in working together to find their common heritage through sharing of information and DNA testing. The project is open to both men and women and all variant spellings are welcome. The current variant family names are Winslett, Winslow, and Winsness.

So you are asking: What is DNA testing and how will it benefit me and my research?

Well, let’s begin with a very basic review of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid); sometimes referred to as the blueprint of life. In the nucleus of each cell the DNA molecule is packaged into tightly coiled thread-like structures called chromosomes. DNA is the molecule of material that governs your personal, fundamental and distinctive characteristics such as your eye and hair color, stature, bone density and many other human and animal traits. DNA is a self-replicating material which is present in nearly all living organisms and is the main constituent of chromosomes. The lab needs some of your body’s cells

to analyze your DNA and is obtained by scraping the inside of your cheek with a special swab. A strand of DNA is made up of a series of four basic building blocks. They are A, T, G and C and can reveal themselves in an infinite variety of combinations unique only to you.

"The sequence of bases (letters or building blocks above) can code for many properties of the body's cells. Your cells can read this code. Some DNA sequences encode important information for the cell. Such DNA is called, not surprisingly, "coding DNA." Our cells also contain much DNA that doesn't encode anything that we know about thus far. If DNA doesn't encode anything, it is called non-coding DNA and sometimes it's referred to as, "junk DNA." Genealogical DNA testing looks at the non-coding portions of the DNA strand (junk DNA) that seemingly have no known function. For the most part, these stretches of DNA remain unchanged from generation to generation. "Junk DNA" is actually quite useful for genealogical purposes.

The DNA code, or genetic code as it is called, is passed through the sperm and egg to an offspring. A single sperm cell contains about three billion bases consisting of A, T, G and C that follow each other in a well-defined sequence along the strand of DNA. Each egg cell also contains three billion bases arranged in a well-defined sequence very similar, but not identical to the sperm. Both coding and non-coding DNAs may vary from one individual to another. These DNA variations can be used to identify people or at least distinguish one person from another.

Benefits of DNA testing include but are not limited to establishing a genetic signature for a distant ancestor. The matching of two samples through different lines provides assurance that the common ancestor's DNA sequence descended unchanged. Testing can quickly determine if two people descend from a common ancestor. DNA testing can sort out whether or not two persons with the same surname share a common heritage or if two people with different surnames are actually related. Autosomal DNA (atDNA) is useful in paternity testing. Genealogical DNA testing can also give you a percentage breakdown of your ethnicity. For instance, in my case currently (and subject to change with an increase in others' testing) it shows that I am 59% Western & Central European, 30% British Isles, 7% Eastern European, 2% Finnish and 2% Southern European. Those numbers have changed in the two years since I did my test as more and more people have tested.

So, in summary, DNA is the "blue print" of your life. Testing can confirm or eliminate relationships and at the same time confirm the work you have put into your family tree! It can focus research to related families, direct research towards geographical areas and into specific timeframes, establish country or region of origin, confirm variant surnames (again, Winslett, Winslow, Winsness –so far in the Winslow DNA Project), identify pre-surname migration, strengthen weak paper trails and prevent a person from pursuing false connections and wasting our precious research time! Family Tree DNA is currently the largest database which enables people who match each other to be in touch. Tests done with Family Tree DNA are stored for 25 years and always available at no charge to the testers.

There are many, many new and exciting possibilities for DNA testing in the pipe line; way too many to mention in a very basic discussion.

Future articles will include an explanation of the three types of DNA testing used for genealogical purposes- autosomal (atDNA), mitochondrial (mtDNA) and yDNA tests and a summary of each; a more in

depth discussion of the bases: A, T, G and C; and a discussion regarding mutations and haplotypes. If you have a question regarding DNA testing, others may also have that same question, so please ask!! Contact me and I will attempt to write a simplified response in a forthcoming newsletter. (I still have so much to learn!)

Judy Quinn, Co-Administrator, Winslow DNA Project  
[Judyq47@yahoo.com](mailto:Judyq47@yahoo.com)

References:

Family Tree DNA website

DNA Testing: An Introduction for Non-Scientists by Donald E. Riley, PhD

Foundations of Family History Research by Donn Devine, CG, CGI.

THE MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES WERE MAILED ON OCTOBER 22. IF, FOR SOME REASON YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED YOUR CERTIFICATE, PLEASE CONTACT KATHY MYERS, [jkmyers2@verizon.net](mailto:jkmyers2@verizon.net)



*Anecdote: The Winslow Heritage Society certificates were produced in DuBois, PA, by a local print shop that had no experience in creating a lineage certificate. Given guidelines and the idea that the certificates might be printed on "foiled" paper, the staff designed the certificate that has been used. In order that the printer's staff might see the finished product, this photo was sent via e-mail to the design office. Later that day, the owner of the print shop replied by e-mail that he is a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. SMALL WORLD STORY!*

### **NEW MEMBERS**

Elaine S. Laubach, ancestor Kenelm Winslow, approved October 13, 2014;  
Judy Pereyra Mendelsohn, ancestor, Kenelm Winslow, approved November 5, 2014;  
Devin Francis White, Junior Member, ancestor John Winslow, approved November 1, 2014.



### **Breakdown of Society Members by ancestors**

#### **John Winslow Descendants**

David B. Appleton; Judith Ann Read Elfring; Carol Ann Bannister Freeman; Alan S. Johnson;  
Betty Jean Cady Mapes, Guy Volkert Moellendorf; Devin Francis White; John Joseph White

#### **Josiah Winslow Descendants**

Jesica Ashley Loncaric Curry; John E. Idenden, Jr.; Judith Rohrich Quinn

#### **Kenelm Winslow Descendants**

Stephen S. Atwood\*; Gloria Lura Fentem Barron; Judith McLoud Brister; Kevin Michael Clark;  
Bruce A. Fensley; Cameron Winslow Foster; Robert Allen Greene\*; Kay Winslow Kennett; Linda  
Joanne Knowlton Larkin; Elaine S. Laubach; Judy Pereyra Mendelsohn; Henry Andrew Myers;  
John Frederick Myers; Kathleen Marie Smith Myers; Beverly J. Ellison Nelson\*; Betty Winslow  
Parker Read; Judith Haddock Swan; John Fensley Wilber; Joshua Arlington Wilber; Meg E.  
Wilber; Gordon Wilfred Winslow, Jr.; James Wilfred Winslow; Susan Amy Winslow; Mildred  
Louise Daggett Young\*; Alice I. Zimmerman

#### **John Howland Descendants**

John Edward Myers  
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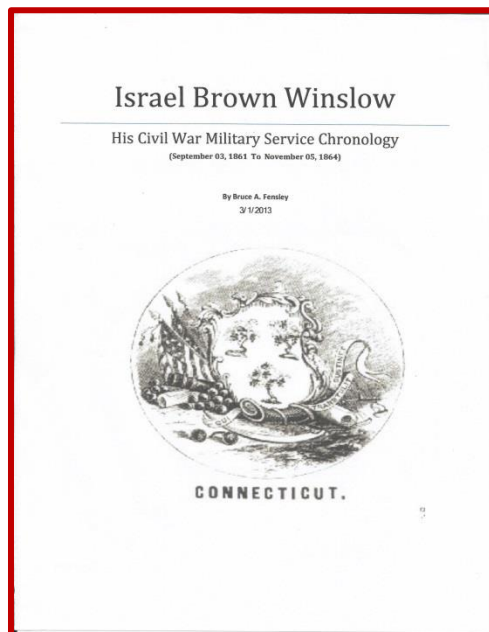
## WILLIAM WHITE DESCENDANTS

Prarie Counce; Donna Hillis Crosby; Mary Helen Smith Jackson

*Note: \* denotes multiple Winslow ancestors. This above list reflects the ancestor names used on issued membership certificates. Supplemental certificates are available for an application fee of \$20.*

### NEW FAMILY DOCUMENT ADDED TO THE WINSLOW HERITAGE SOCIETY LIBRARY

Bruce Fensley, a member of the Winslow Heritage Society, and Kenelm Winslow descendant, has donated a family document to the Society's library entitled, ***Israel Brown Winslow, His Civil War Military Service Chronology (September 03, 1861, to November 05, 1864)***. According to Bruce, the document "...was created with lots of support from WHS member, Gordon Winslow. Our family collected lots of pictures, official war documents and reference papers throughout different branches of our family. My purpose was to consolidate all the pieces into one document to prevent the loss of this family historical information and to provide it to future family members interested in research." The document has been sent to John White, Chair of the Education/Research Committee. Those interested in details may contact John via e-mail at: [concord1775@comcast.net](mailto:concord1775@comcast.net). THANK YOU BRUCE!





*HAPPY THANKSGIVING, COUSINS*

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<sup>i</sup> The Brownscombe painting is found, in addition to Pilgrim Hall Museum, at Wikipedia and other places on the net.