
WINSLOW HERITAGE SOCIETY



(Photo by John Myers)

CLERKENLEAP

By Kathy Myers

My husband and I were able to photograph Clerkenleap on one of our visits to “Winslow Country” in Great Britain in 1987. The only information we had about the property was found in *“The Winslows of Careswell, Before and After the Mayflower”* by Quentin Coons and Cynthia Hagar Krusell. The following is a description from that book:

“The two-story brick ell at Clerkenleap houses the oak stair which was familiar in the 1500’s to Edward’s grandfather, Kenelm, whose name, widely borne in the family, extends from earlier generations through four successive centuries. The old high road leading north into Worcester passes the well maintained property with buildings of mellow brick. Windows at the front of the house overlook a lawn where the former line of wall was set back distressingly several years ago to straighten an outbending curve in the road beyond. The brick of the

house façade continues upward into three triangles formed by adjacent gables which break the front roof slope with Elizabethan angularity. A brick barn, also with three abutting gables across the front, stands off to the north of the house, set back a little; the two brick structures, seen together, appear remarkably alike in design."



Ancient Barn

(photo by John Myers)

Our knock at a side door was answered by an elderly couple whose name was not given. After an explanation that I was a Winslow descendant, the gentleman of the house responded that he was told that someone who went on the Mayflower lived in the house. While we were not invited in, he did tell us we were free to walk the property.

As I walked around the yard at Clerkenleap that summer day, once supposedly occupied by Grandfather Kenelm, I found a piece of brick lying in the grass. It is on display in a prominent place in my home.



A keepsake from Clerkenleap

While I admire the fact that the British make great efforts to preserve their ancient properties, unfortunately not all owners are able to comply. Clerkenleap, existing in the time of Elizabeth I, would have cost a small fortune to modernize while keeping it in compliance with British heritage guidelines. Unfortunately, Clerkenleap became a casualty of progress and was torn down in approximately 1995 when the property sold for use by a bus company.

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Welcome

**Mary Frances Wiseley Barre',
a descendant of Pilgrim William White**

Three new Junior Members

**Edward Winslow Diaz
Aline Rose Garcia
Kevin Alexander Torres
descendants of Kenelm Winslow**

*A special thanks to all of our regular members who so promptly renewed their membership for 2016.
Your attention to the notice was much appreciated by our Treasurer, Alice Zimmerman.*



As many of you are aware, the Winslow Heritage Society has developed a Facebook page. The Society is testing social media to determine whether a webpage would be a valuable tool for adding new members. Recently, at the suggestion of Charter Member, Gordon Winslow, we have joined a group of "Danish" Winslows. The group is identified as "Slaegten Winslow-Winslow Genus-Winslow Genus". It is our hope that we may encourage these European Winslows to consider DNA testing. D. Kenelm Winslow, an avid Winslow researcher from the UK, put forth a theory that the English Winslows originated from a tribe known as the Winnili who were living in an estuary of the Elbe River

in Germany. It is believed these people came from Scandinavia. Mr. Winslow posed the question, "Is the name Winslow derived from the root Winni?" Is there a connection, possibly 1,000 years or more, between the various Winslow groups throughout Europe. May the answer be found through DNA testing?

The Deputy Governor's Corner

A Discussion Regarding Haplotypes and Haplogroups

By Judy Quinn judyq47@yahoo.com

A haplotype is, in simple terms, a specific group of genes that a person inherits from one parent. In other words, the genes within an organism

that are inherited together from a single parent.

In molecular evolution, a haplogroup is a group of similar haplotypes that share a common ancestor having the same single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) mutation in all haplotypes.

In human genetics, haplogroups most commonly studied are Y-chromosome (Y-DNA) haplogroups and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) haplogroups. Both of these can be used to define genetic populations. Y-DNA is passed solely along the paternal line, from father to son, while mtDNA is passed down the maternal line, from mother to children of both sexes. Neither recombines, and thus Y-DNA and mtDNA change only by a chance mutation at random generations with no intermixture between parents' genetic material.

Overwhelmingly, the majority of a human's DNA is contained within the chromosomes in the nucleus of the cell, but mtDNA is an exception.

A baby will inherit his or her cytoplasm and the organelles contained by that cytoplasm exclusively from the maternal ovum (egg cell). Sperm only pass on the chromosomal DNA. All mitochondria are digested in the oocyte. When a mutation arises in an mtDNA molecule, the mutation is therefore passed in a direct female line of descent. Mutations are copying mistakes in the DNA sequence. Single mistakes are called single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).

Human Y chromosomes are male-specific sex chromosomes; nearly all humans that possess a Y chromosome will be morphologically male. Although Y chromosomes are situated in the cell nucleus and paired with X chromosomes, they only recombine with the X chromosome at the ends of the Y chromosome. The remaining 95% of the Y chromosome does not recombine. Therefore the Y chromosome and any new mutations that arise in it are passed on from father to son in a direct male line of descent. This means the Y chromosome and mtDNA share specific properties.

Haplogroups are used to define genetic populations and are often geographically oriented. For example, the following are common divisions for mtDNA haplogroups:

African: L0, L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6

West Eurasian: H, T, U, V, X, K, I, J, W (all listed West Eurasian haplogroups are derived from macro-haplogroup N)

East Eurasian: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, Y, Z (note: C, D, E, G, and Z belong to macro-haplogroup M)

Native American: A, B, C, D, X

Australo-Melanesian: P, Q, S

Mitochondrial haplogroups are divided into 3 Main Groups, which are designated by the 3 sequential letters L, M, and N. (See Figure 1)

Humanity first split within the L group between L0 and L1-6. L1-6 gave rise to other L groups, one of which, L3, split into the M and N group. The M group comprises the first wave of human migration out of Africa, following an eastward route along southern coastal areas.

Descendent populations belonging to haplogroup M are found throughout East Africa, Asia, the Americas, and Melanesia, though almost none have been found in Europe

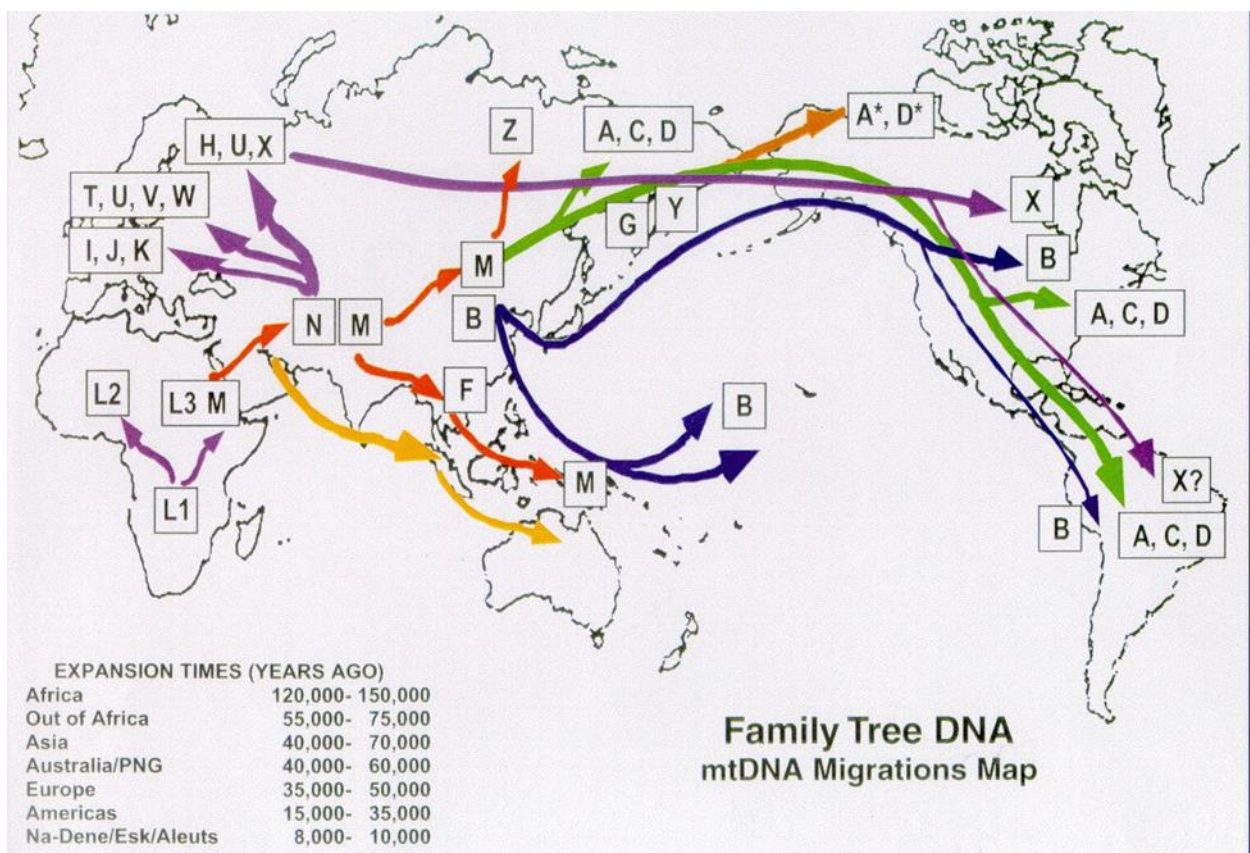


Figure 1

The N_group represents another migration out of Africa, heading northward instead of eastward. Shortly after the migration, a large R_group split off from the N.

Haplogroup R consists of two subgroups defined on the basis of their geographical distributions, one found in southeastern Asia and Oceania and the other containing almost all of the modern European populations. Haplogroup N(xR), i.e. mtDNA that belongs to the N group but not to its R subgroup, is typical of Australian aboriginal populations, while also being present at low frequencies among many populations of Eurasia and the Americas.

I mentioned in my previous article that my haplotype is H7i. As you can see on the chart below (Figure 2), H7i is a very small -1% - portion of all in the H7 groups.

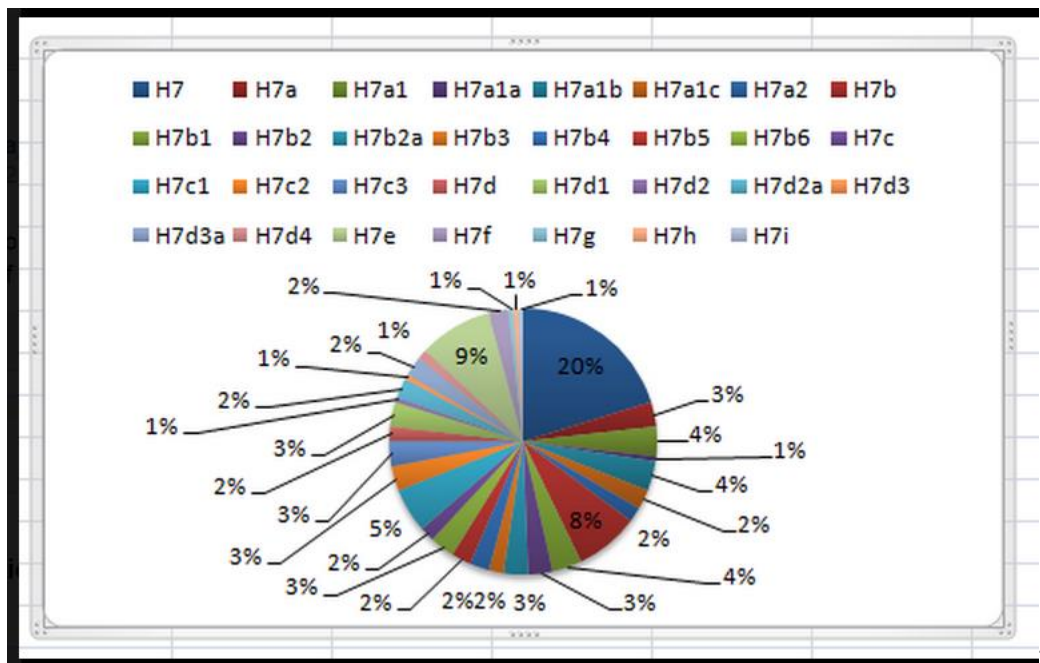


Figure 2

I can tell you that the majority of folks in our Winslow DNA Project are in the H haplogroup, however there are also some in the J, T & U groups. As indicated by the map above (Figure 1), H, J, T, & U all stem from the N group which is representative of separate migration out of Africa that headed north east.

This has been an introduction to haplotypes and haplogroups. I hope that it peaks your interest in DNA testing and that you will consider testing with Family Tree DNA. If you have already tested with another company it is easy to upload your results to Family Tree DNA at no cost to you. Once your results have been uploaded you will be able to join as many other family group projects as you wish. You will not be limited to just our Winslow Project. (I'm in twelve groups). 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.

If you have a question regarding DNA testing, others may also have the same question, so please ask! Next time I will discuss “The Seven Daughters of Eve”, a book by Bryan Sykes.

Judy Quinn, Co-Administrator, Winslow DNA Project @ Family Tree DNA.

References:

Family Tree DNA Website
 Wikipedia

Science Magazine

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KERSWELL, IN DISTRESS???

The subject is “Kerswell”. The first two photos, taken in 1987, show the ancient farmhouse lovingly cared for by its former owners. Recently, the current owner contacted the Society with a plan to offer the property to a limited number of Winslow descendants in a sort of “time share” program. Work on the property was begun some time ago but was halted due to the economic downturn in 2008. It was a grand plan to be accomplished at a price of \$1,290,000, in their words, “The house will be refurbished in its entirety from foundations up to the new thatched roof...” At the time this offer was put forth, one of our Winslow cousins visited Kerswell. He was not able to go inside the house, but the following photos, taken in October, 2015, show its current state. The recent photos were taken of the back of the house.



(photos by John Myers)





(photo by Hud Winslow)



(photo by Hud Winslow)

The situation was discussed at our second annual meeting. Following that meeting, a letter was drafted on behalf of the Society to the current owners advising them that "...Winslow Heritage Society does not have enough information on your plan to either condone or recommend the project to other Winslow descendants. Specifically, the membership questioned how work has begun without having funding in place for its completion, and while the Winslow Heritage Society is interested in the preservation of Kerswell, a timeshare concept is not a plan that it can endorse."

Kerswell Green Farmhouse is a UK "Listed Building". We have reached out to the Malvern Hills District Council regarding the "renovations" and a file has been opened to determine if the work meets the requirements of a Listed Building, i.e., that changes cannot be made that affect its character as a building of special or historic interest without consent. The last correspondence indicated that the officer assigned had visited the property but the owners were not there. A meeting at some future time will be held with the owners and to gain inspection of the interior.

Let us hope that Kerswell does not go the way of Clerkenleap. We will keep you advised.

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**THIS AND THAT.....** A new publication by Schani Biermann, a descendant of Kenelm Winslow through his son, Kenelm Winslow, Jr. and Mercy Worden, is now available: "THE NOVA SCOTIA WINCHESTERS: Tracing the Descendants of Josiah Hill Winchester, third son of the "planter" Nathan Winchester". **BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** This compiled genealogy presents a genealogical history and story of the family and descendants of Josiah Hill Winchester, son of Nathan Winchester who arrived in Nova Scotia ca. 1760 from Framingham, Massachusetts. Descendants to the eighth generation, including those who settled eventually in New Brunswick, Maine and Massachusetts. **WEBSITE ADDRESS :** <http://novascotiawinchesters.weebly.com/>

John White, a Winslow Heritage Society member and collector of rare documents, has sent along this photo of a recent acquisition. It is an order issued to the "Sheriff of our County...We command you to attach the goods of Josiah Winslow, Jr." Interested parties may contact John via e-mail at [concord1775@comcast.net](mailto:concord1775@comcast.net).

