

WINSLOW HERITAGE SOCIETY

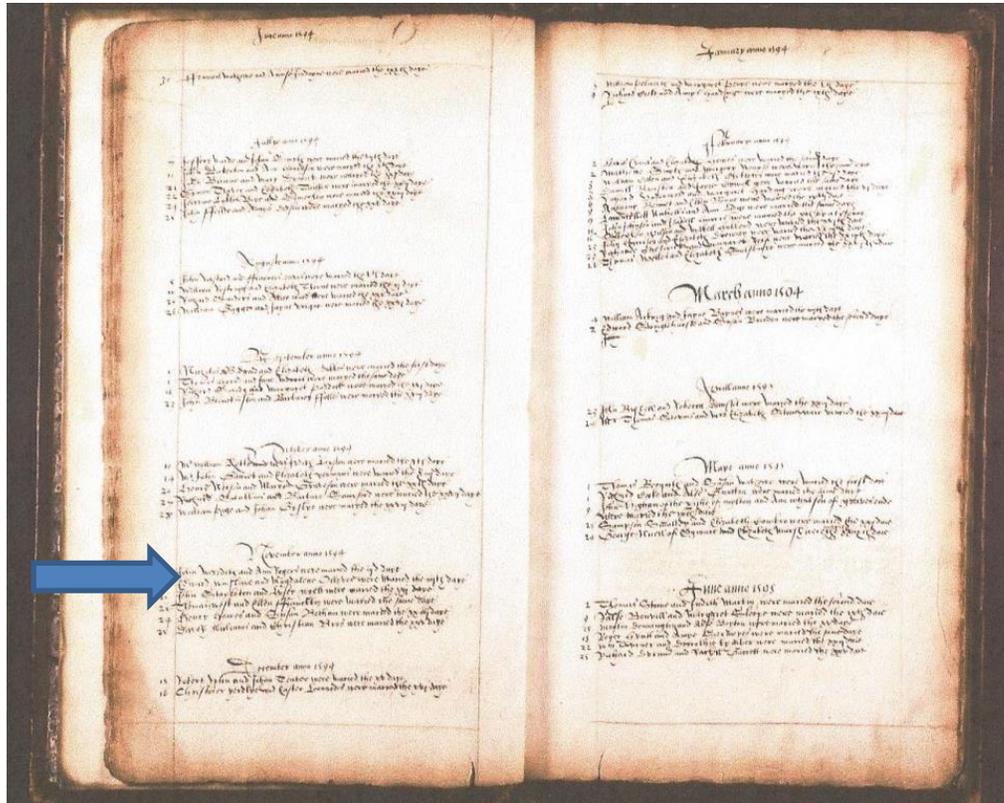
In Vol. 1, No. 1 of the Winslow Heritage Society Newsletter, Kathy Myers, Society Governor, a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, described her experience of “growing up Winslow” in an article entitled “The Other Winslow Family” She stated: *“Over the years, I wrote letters to genealogical societies and picked up bits and pieces of information from relatives. Yet, somehow, I felt that I wasn’t quite “Winslow” enough and those of Uncle Edward’s family were the “real” Winslows. I determined that by going to England I would gain a better understanding of who we Winslows are. And so I did, many times over the years.”* Beginning with this issue, we will visit the places where her quest took her beginning with St. Bride’s Church, London, England.



St. Bride’s Church, Fleet Street, London

The building’s most recent incarnation was designed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1762, though Wren’s original building was largely gutted by fire during the London Blitz in 1940. Due to its location in Fleet Street it has a long association with journalists and newspapers. The church is a distinctive sight on London’s skyline and clearly visible from a number of locations. Standing 226 feet high, it is the second tallest of all of Wren’s churches, with only St. Paul itself having a higher pinnacle. In 1703, a baker’s apprentice drew on the design of St. Bride’s Church for inspiration for a wedding cake. *Information taken from <http://en.wikipedia.org>.*

For the five Winslow Brothers who traveled to America, the story of their parents, Edward Winslowe and Magdalene Ollyver, begins with their marriage at St. Bride’s Church, Fleet Street, on 4 November 1594, according to the historic marriage register. An index only record on ancestry.com lists Edward’s birthdate as 1560, birthplace, Worcestershire, and her birthdate as 1566, Worcestershire.



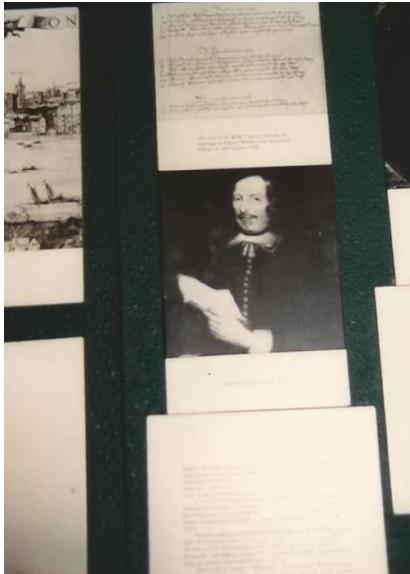
Source: London Metropolitan Archives, St. Bride Fleet Street, Register of Marriages, 1587-1653

“St. Bride’s may be one of the most ancient churches in London, with worship perhaps dating back to the conversion of the Middle Saxons in the 7th Century. It has been conjectured that, as the patron saint is St. Bridget of Ireland, it may have been founded by Celtic monks, missionaries proselytizing the English. The present St. Bride’s is at least the seventh church to have stood on the site. St. Bride’s association with the newspaper business began in 1500 when Wynkyn de Worde set up a printing press next door. Until 1695, London was the only city in Britain where printing was permitted by law.”¹

The members of St. Bride’s Church are keenly aware of its history and its ties to America. The parents of Virginia Dare, Eleanor White and Ananias Dare, were married there.

When Kathy Myers visited, she found a display about the life of Edward Winslow and a memorial plaque presented by Queen Elizabeth II in 1957.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Bride%27s_Church



A display about the life of Edward Winslow

(Photo by J. Myers)



The Queen's memorial to Edward Winslow and the Pilgrim Fathers

(Photo by J. Myers)

THE CHURCH OF SAINT BRIDE

The morning of 30th December 1940 saw St. Bride's a smoking ruin, only its steeple still pointing heavenwards. One of the most intensive raids of the war had wrecked a Wren masterpiece, the 'Cathedral of Fleet Street'.

For seventeen years the Press had only a makeshift in place of the church it had always called its own. But there was to be a dramatic reward for this deprivation. For the restoration meant excavation and this gave archaeologists chance to explore. As a result, nearly a thousand years was added to St. Bride's known history.

Up to that time, the earliest record of a church here was 1134. Excavations, guided by Professor W. S. Grimes, revealed below the 1940 ruins a Roman ditch (now known to have existed in the 1st century and thus one of the earliest Roman remains in London), a Roman pavement, various early burials including some Roman, two charnel houses and remains of a series of churches, seven in all, dating from the 6th century.

In these crypts you can see how a church and a community have developed over nearly two thousand years. In the church above you can see how twentieth century architects and craftsmen brought new life to Wren's vision.

St. Bride's is a place where beauty has come from ashes for a second time. And where the present moment is the living link between the achievements of the past and the hopes of the future. Worship continued without a break throughout the devastation.

St. Bride's is a house of God, who was at the beginning, is now, and ever shall be. And it says something of how God acts within the dimensions of this world.

May you enjoy your visit to these crypts and may the experience leave your life enriched.

Posted History of St. Bride's found at the entrance to the crypt

Obviously the church of Christopher Wren was not the same building in which Edward and Magdalene Ollyver Winslow were married, but apparently at the same location. What took the pair to London for their wedding? "The Olivers of Droitwich, of whom it is assumed the Governor's mother came, the name occurs often in records and muniments....Edward, Sr., would not have had to go from Droitwich to London to seek for a bride a daughter of the house of Oliver." *Edward Winslow (O.V. 1606-1) King's Scholar and Printer by George G. Wolkins.* There is a theory by some genealogists that entries of the parish of St. Clement, Danes, Westminster, concerning the Oliver/Ollyver family may provide a clue and that Magdalene may have been the daughter of Gilbert Oliver and a first wife, Margery. If that is so, there may be a connection between Gilbert Oliver and the Olivers of St. Clement, Danes, Westminster. Was it the home church of the Oliver family? More on the Winslow family sites in another issue.



The sanctuary (photo by J. Myers)

St. Bride's and St. Paul's as seen from the Thames
(photo by J. Myers)



The crypt. Notice the plaques and what is apparently part of the old Roman ditch
(Photo by J. Myers)



NEW MEMBERS

JEREMY PHILIP DAVIS, Friend, sponsored by Gordon Winslow, December 8, 2014;
HERMES AUGUSTO GARCIA, Friend, sponsored by Gordon Winslow, December 8, 2014;
HERMES ALEXANDER TORRES, Friend, sponsored by Gordon Winslow, December 8, 2014;
JANE DUXBURY SCHLEINZER, ancestor, John Winslow, approved January 21, 2015

HELLO

SUSAN AMY WINSLOW, ancestor, Kenelm Winslow. Susan has been listed as a member in a previous newsletter; however, her membership was a birthday gift from her father, Gordon Winslow, and kept as a surprise for her until that date.

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WHS member, Guy Moellendorf, has sent along information that was contained in Pilgrim Hall Museum's January e-bulletin concerning the portrait of General John Winslow, great grandson of Mayflower passenger, Edward Winslow. Pilgrim Hall will be hosting an exhibit of "Scenes & Sitters, Paintings from the collection", a new exhibit, February 1 through May 25 featuring more than thirty rarely displayed original paintings. Click on [www.pilgrimhallmuseum.org](http://www.pilgrimhallmuseum.org) for further information.



**General John Winslow**

**The Deputy Governor's Corner**  
**By Judy Quinn**

D N A Testing - For Genealogical Purposes – Article Two

In my previous article I talked about the basics of DNA testing and how you and the Winslow DNA Project can both benefit from being tested. The Project is open to both men and women who are interested in working together to find their common heritage through sharing of information and DNA testing.

In Article Two I discuss the three types of DNA tests for genealogical purposes. I'm hoping that all of you will consider testing with the Winslow DNA Project on Family Tree DNA. If you have tested with another company it is possible to forward your results to Family Tree DNA.

**Y chromosome DNA (yDNA)** refers to the DNA which is found on the Y chromosome. This test is only for males as they are the only ones who inherit the Y chromosome from their father who inherited it from his father and from his father and so on...This test is best for surname studies.

Males have one x chromosome and one y chromosome...females on the other hand have 2 x and no y chromosomes. Females therefore cannot be yDNA tested but possibly can convince a male relative to test for the family surname. In my case I asked my nephew (my brother's son) to test for my father's line.

**Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)** is found outside of the nucleus of the cell. Other types of DNA such as Y-DNA and autosomal DNA are found inside the nucleus of the cell. Human cells contain 23 pairs of chromosomes. Numbers 1 through 22 are the autosomes and the 23<sup>rd</sup> pair determines gender. Females carry a specific DNA material called mitochondria, (or mtDNA) that is useful for genealogical purposes. This is the material which surrounds the chromosomes inside a cell. mtDNA is passed from a mother to all of her children, essentially unchanged. Males and females both inherit mtDNA from their mothers but only a female will pass it on. This test is useful in testing your mother's, mother's, mother, etc. All persons who share a 'common ancestor' will essentially carry the same mtDNA and receive the same results.

I recently expanded my testing to include mtDNA and have been pleasantly surprised to find several matches so far on my mother's, mother's illusive side of the family.

**Autosomal DNA (atDNA)** is carried by both males and females and is inherited from both of your parents. atDNA is found on the non-sex chromosome. We have 22 pair of autosomal chromosomes and one pair of x y sex chromosomes. The evidence of a relationship is determined by matching the 22

autosomal chromosomes from two different specimens. If two people share identical segments of DNA, they may share a recent ancestor. A Family Finder test (atDNA test through Family Tree DNA) will add to the information provided you from a yDNA and/or an mtDNA test. It allows you to trace your other lineages such as your father's mother's father and your mother's father's mother and can determine relationships up to five generations.

In summary: **yDNA** testing is used only for men. Surname projects use yDNA tests. It is used for tracing your father's, father's, father, etc. Females can ask a male relative to yDNA test for a surname line.

Males and females can both be **mtDNA** tested. The test will trace your maternal line, your mother's, mother's, mother, etc. Both males and females inherit their mother's mtDNA. mtDNA testing is not useful for surname projects, however, in most cases you are not excluded from joining a surname project.

The **atDNA** test (called Family Finder test at Family Tree DNA) may extend the power of genetic genealogy to all of your ancestors.

As stated in Article One, 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.

Future articles will include 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!!

Judy Quinn, Co-Administrator, Winslow DNA Project, contact: [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.



## Farewell 'til next time!

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