
WINSLOW HERITAGE SOCIETY

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(photo by John Myers)

## *KERSWELL,*

### **IT HELD A SPECIAL PLACE IN THEIR HEARTS\***

Kerswell, the ancient home that was once owned by Kenelm Winslow, grandfather of the five Winslow brothers who made their way to America on the Mayflower and during the Great Migration is located at Kerswell Green, Kempsey, England. The following account was made by Winslow Heritage Society Governor, Kathy Myers.

“My husband and I had years earlier made the acquaintance of Wilf and Betty Ackrill of Droitwich, England, during our first visit in search of my Winslow roots. At that time, we visited St. Peter’s Church in Droitwich and the town itself. While looking around St. Andrew’s Church in the center of town, we ran into the Church Warden, Wilf Ackrill. He took us to St. Peter’s Church where there was a copy of the baptismal records of the Winslow Family and the plaque on the wall dedicated to Governor Edward Winslow. He then took us to his home for tea,

*\*The Winslows of Careswell, Before and After the Mayflower” by Coons and Krusell, 1975*

and I vividly remember our 11 year old son sitting in Wilf and Betty's living room balancing a delicate English tea cup on his lap, quite the experience for this boy from PA who was wearing his baseball cap.

In subsequent trips, Wilf and Betty showed us the English countryside and sites, and on one of our trips, we went in search of Kerswell. Having grown up in W. PA, I have a keen eye for spotting wild grape vine in the woods; however, I had no eye for thatched roofs in the English countryside. It was Wilf, behind the wheel of his Ford, who first spotted the roofline against the sky as we came off the motorway.

Slowly traveling down a lane, we came to a closed gate. While I had the feeling that we may be trespassing, Wilf left the car, opened the gate, and we continued down the lane to the ancient farmhouse. To my surprise, we were warmly greeted by its owners, Mr. and Mrs. Rimmel who invited us in.



Photo by John Myers

#### **Wilf Ackrill opening the gate at Kerswell Lane**

The house has low ceilings and Mr. Rimmel explained that the exposed beams were made from ships that were sailed up the Severn River and dismantled. The room that is now the kitchen was where my ancestors kept the livestock which helped to keep the house warm in cold weather. It was a roomy house with an upstairs. Mr. and Mrs. Rimmel kept a book for visitors (mostly from America), and I added our names to the book.

Outside, Mr. Rimmel pointed to the roof that was new, at a cost of tens of thousands of pounds. Along the lane, there were stones that looked like mushrooms which were the "underpinnings" of buildings that disappeared long ago. It was strawberry time in Britain, June, and flowers were blooming along the lane and buildings. The property was once owned by Sir John Bucke. An amazing experience to walk where your ancestors once walked."

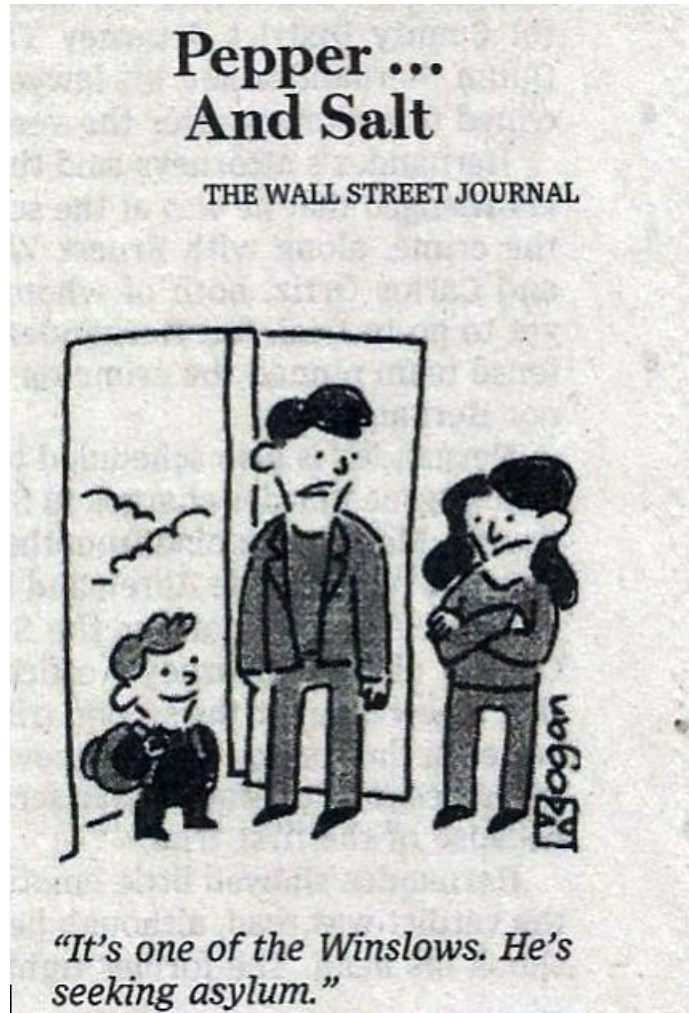




Photos by John Myers

**Outside views of Kerswell**

**LEST WE TAKE OURSELVES TOO SERIOUSLY.....**



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The Deputy Governor's Corner

DNA Testing - for genealogical purposes

By Judy Quinn Judyq47@yahoo.com

In my previous two articles I have discussed with you DNA basics, the benefits of DNA testing and the types of DNA tests available for genealogical purposes. In this article I will discuss DNA, RNA and the nucleobases C, G, A, T & U – hopefully in a very understandable and basic way.

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a molecule that encodes the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms and also many viruses.

Ribonucleic acid (RNA) is a polymeric molecule. It is instrumental with various biological roles in coding, decoding, regulation, and expression of genes.

DNA and RNA are nucleic acids, and, along with proteins and carbohydrates, they constitute the three major macromolecules essential for all known forms of life.

The structural makeup of RNA nucleotides is very similar to that of DNA nucleotides; the main difference being that the ribose sugar backbone in RNA has a hydroxyl (-OH) group that DNA does not.

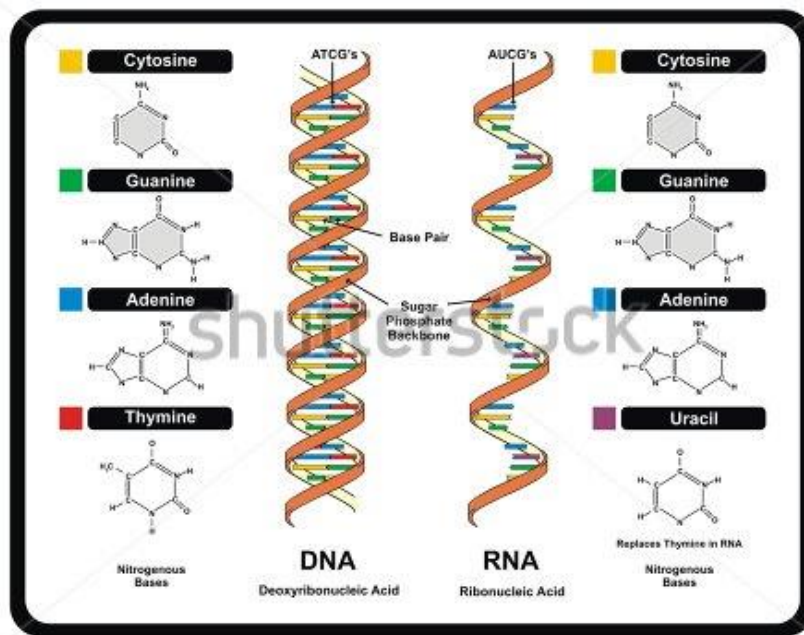
Primary nitrogenous nucleobases are **cytosine** (found in DNA and RNA), **guanine** (found in DNA and RNA), **adenine** (found in DNA and RNA), **thymine** (only in DNA) and **uracil** (only in RNA). Because C, G, A and T appear in DNA, these molecules are called **DNA-bases**; C, G, A, and U are called **RNA-bases**. Uracil and thymine are identical except that uracil lacks the 5' methyl group. Adenine and guanine belong to the double-ringed class of molecules called purines (abbreviated as **R**) while cytosine, thymine, and uracil are all pyrimidines (abbreviated as **Y**). DNA is the structure that encodes our biological information and that's why it is so important to genealogical research!!

Are we all confused yet? Let's move on to some **differences** between **DNA** and **RNA**.

First, RNA plays a central role in the pathway from DNA to proteins, known as the "Central Dogma" of molecular biology. An organism's genetic information is encoded as a linear sequence of bases in the cell's DNA. During the process known as **transcription**, an RNA copy of a segment of DNA, or messenger RNA (mRNA), is made. This strand of RNA can then be read by a ribosome to form a protein. RNAs also play important roles in protein synthesis.

Another major difference between DNA and RNA is that DNA is usually found in a double-stranded form in cells, while RNA is typically found in a single-stranded form. The lack of a paired strand allows RNA to fold into complex, three-dimensional structures. RNA folding is typically mediated by the same type of base-base interactions that are found in DNA, with the difference being that bonds are formed within a single strand in the case of RNA, rather than between two strands, in the case of DNA.

Base pairs (unit: bp), form between specific nucleobases and are the building blocks of the DNA double helix and contribute to the folded structure of both DNA and RNA. The complementary nature of this base-paired structure provides a backup copy of all genetic information encoded within double-stranded DNA. The regular structure and data redundancy provided by the DNA double helix make DNA well suited to the storage of **genetic information**, while base-pairing between DNA and incoming nucleotides provides the mechanism through which **DNA polymerase replicates DNA**, and RNA polymerase transcribes DNA into RNA.



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I hope that this has not been “genetic overload” and that after you have read this article you will still consider DNA testing with Family Tree DNA and the Winslow DNA Project! 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 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.

As I have previously mentioned, 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.

My next article will include a discussion regarding haplotypes. Mine is H7i --- Do you know yours?? 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 @ Family Tree DNA

- References:
 Family Tree DNA website
 Wikipedia
 Bioinformatics.org
 Nobleprize.org

Welcome

~~New Member~~

Laura Hazel Cleary, ancestor, John Winslow, approved March 26, 2015.

~~Friend~~

Daniel Alexander Torres, approved December 8, 2014. Please note that Daniel's name was incorrectly listed in the March, 2015, newsletter. Welcome, Daniel!



The Winslow Heritage Society has received notice that the **Pilgrim John Howland Society** will hold its 118th Annual Meeting in Plymouth, MA, on August 14 and August 15. The Society will host a banquet on the evening of Friday, August 14 and a luncheon/business meeting on Saturday, August 15, at Plimoth Plantation. Following luncheon there will be a gravesite service at Burial Hill for John Howland. Details may be found in the June edition of *The Howland Quarterly*.

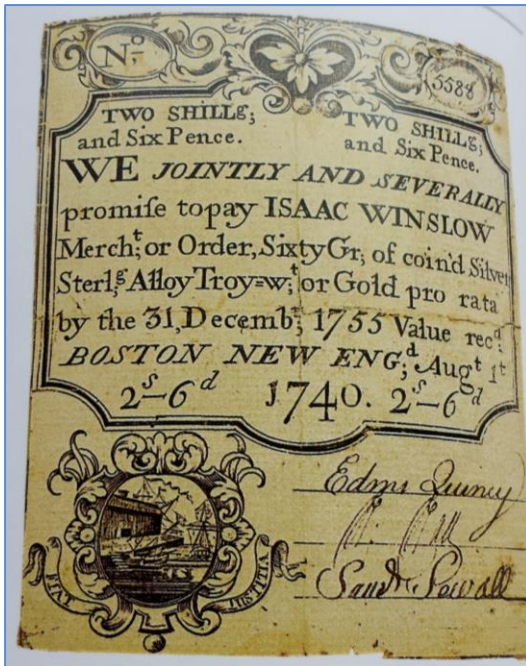
WHS Member, **Guy Moellendorf**, who is Governor of the Washington Society of Mayflower Descendants, and **his wife, Natalie**, appear in a photo in the June issue of *The Mayflower Quarterly* along with the GSMD Governor General and others at a Pilgrim Memorial in March, 2015, in Seattle. *The Mayflower Quarterly* can be found on-line at the General Society of Mayflower Descendants web page



Winslow Heritage Society can now be found on Facebook at [winslow.heritage.society](https://www.facebook.com/winslow.heritage.society)

News continued

John White, who serves as Secretary of Winslow Heritage Society, has accepted the additional position of Historian/Genealogist. John is active in the General Society of Mayflower Descendants and is serving on a new committee, Rare Books Committee, and the 2020 Committee. The first application approved by John was for new member, Laura Cleary.



John White, a collector of colonial currency has submitted the photo, left. According to John, it pictures an interesting Massachusetts colonial currency. 120,000 in “Silver Bank”, “Specie Bank” or “Merchants Bills” issued by private partnership of 107 participants headed by Edward Hutchinson and organized in Boston to compete with the Manufactory Bank. Engraved bills issued to lend out with land as security. Payable by December 31, 1755, to the order of Isaac Winslow in coined silver at 6s8d per ounce or the equivalent in gold. The bills contain vignettes with a shipping motif and the motto, FIAT JUSTITIA (Let there be justice). Signers were James Boutineau, James Bowdoin, Hugh Hall, Edward Hutchinson, Andrew Oliver, Thomas Oxnard, Edmund Quincy, Samuel Sewall, Samuel Welles and Joshua Winslow. Other denominations are probable. For details or those interested in values, contact John at concord1775@comcast.net



We are always interested in letters and articles from our members. Our next newsletter will be published in September and the deadline for articles, news, letters, is August 31. Send submissions to Kathy Myers, Editor, jkm Myers2@verizon.net or by mail: 2540 Beechtree Road, Falls Creek, PA, 15840. The editor reserves the right to review and edit the submissions for content.