

WINSLOW HERITAGE SOCIETY

SPECIAL EVENT

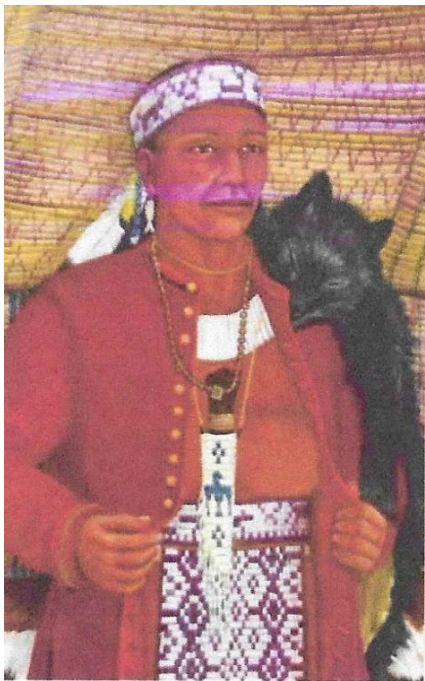
The 400th Anniversary of Pilgrim Edward Winslow's first visit with the Massasoit Ousamequin in present-day Warren, RI

WHS has received notice of a special event to take place in Warren, RI, on Saturday, July 3, from 3:00-4:00 p.m. at the Massasoit Spring, Water & Baker Streets, Warren, RI.

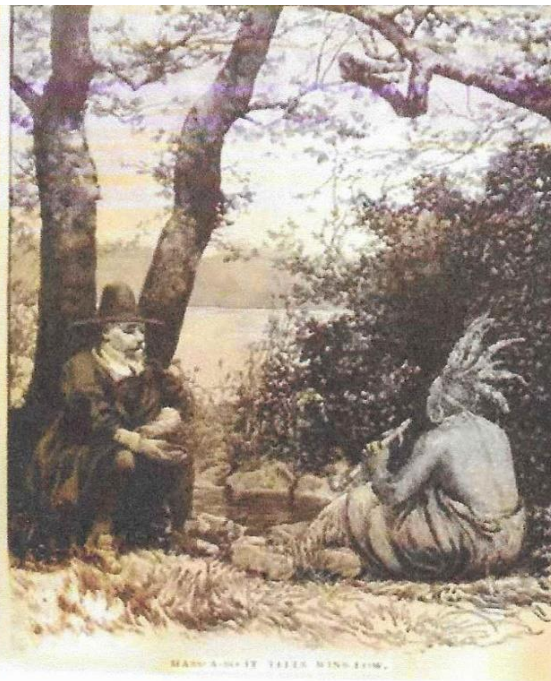
“On July 3, 1621, Plymouth ambassadors Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins walked for two days to meet in Sowams with the Massasoit Ousamequin in his village. The mutual defense pact between the Pokanokets and the colonists had been formulated just three months earlier, and this meeting was the first of many to strengthen through both diplomacy and bonds of personal friendship the uneasy peace that was to extend for decades to come. Although the expanding English population and its disrespect for Native autonomy was to lead to war and devastation in 1675-76, it is unlikely that Plymouth Colony would have survived without the relationship forged between Ousamequin and Winslow.”

WHS member, Ruth Major, is the creator of Massasoit portrait below. Join members of the Pokanoket Tribe and the Winslow family as they meet in Warren for an anniversary celebration of this historic event. Due to space limitations, this event will be by invitation only. The Tribe will host a public event at Burr's Hill Park on August 8th.

Note this event is by invitation due to limited space. For additional information about and/or to reserve space, contact Dave Weed at drweed@cox.net or go to <http://sowamsheritagearea.org/wp/>



2017 painting of the Massasoit Ousamequin by Martha's Vineyard artist Ruth Major



1888 engraving of Ed Winslow meeting with the Massasoit by Warren artist Henry N. Cady



1651 painting of Pilgrim Edward Winslow by an unknown artist

PILGRIM EDWARD WINSLOW, NEW ENGLAND'S FIRST INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMAT¹

Author Jeremy Dupertuis Bangs wrote a book which gives an in-depth look at the life and times of the Pilgrim Edward Winslow, including his visit to the Indians at Pokanoket. In the introduction to Bangs' book, he asks:

*"Who was Edward Winslow? Though his name may be vaguely familiar, his role as leader and representative of Plymouth Colony's Pilgrims has been overshadowed by the fame of others: Governor William Bradford, Pastor John Robinson, the publisher and church elder William Brewster, and even their military leader, Captain Myles Standish...Surprisingly little attention has been given to Winslow, who became New England's first international diplomat."*²

Bangs relies on Winslow's own words to describe the mission to the Indians at Pokanoket in the summer of 1621, words to be found in *Mourt's Relation*.

*"A JOURNEY TO PACKANOKIK, THE HABITATION OF THE GREAT KING, MASSASOYT AS ALSO OUR MESSAGE, [AND] THE ANSWER AND INTERTAINMENT WE HAD OF HIM."*³

*"It seemed good to the Company, for many considerations, to send some amongst them to MASSASOTY, the greatest Commander amongst the savages bordering about us: partly to know where to find them if occasion served; as also to see their strength, discover the country, prevent abuses in their disorderly coming to us, make satisfaction for some conceived injuries to be [have been] done on our parts, and to continue the league of peace and friendship between them and us."*⁴

Gifted Massasoit with a "horseman's coat of red cotton"⁵, the message was as follows: *"That forasmuch as his subjects came often, and without fear, upon all occasions, amongst us; so we were now come unto him; and in witness of the love and good will the English bear unto him, the Governor hath sent him a coat; desiring that the peace and amity that was between them and us might be continued: Not that we feared them; but because we intended not to injure any; desiring to live peaceably; and as with all men, especially with them, our nearest neighbours."*⁶

The message also discussed the Pilgrims arrival at Cape Cod in 1620 where they found corn buried in the ground, *"...and finding no inhabitants but some graves of [the] dead new[ly] buried, took the corn resolving if ever we could hear of any that had right thereunto, to make satisfaction to the full for it."*⁷

It appears this first meeting with Massasoit guided Edward Winslow to walk down a path that led to the life of a diplomat.

¹ Pilgrim Edward Winslow, New England's first International Diplomat, a Documentary Biography by Jeremy Dupertuis Bangs, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, MA, 2004

² Ibid, XXI

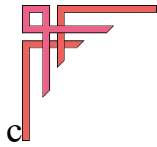
³ Ibid, 28

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Ibid



THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR'S CORNER

By Judy Quinn

Judyq47@yahoo.com

Vikings and Neanderthal

It has been suggested that our male Winslow haplogroup I-M253, arose from haplogroup I-M170, which is thought to have initially originated in what is now Denmark.

I-M253 is found in high frequencies in Northern Europe and the countries that have been populated by those from Northern Europe, either during the Migration Period, the Viking Age, or during modern times. It is found in all countries invaded by the Norsemen. More recently (several hundred years) significant I-M253 populations have migrated to former European colonies such as Australia, Canada and the United States. Interesting to me personally is that my father's direct German male DNA is also I-M253, furthering my proof of Viking migration into Europe.

Western Europeans were also exposed to and intermingled with Neanderthal. Their influence persists to the present day affecting personal traits such as height, hair and eye color, skin tone, sleeping patterns and mood. This may explain my short stature of 4'11". I may have mentioned at some point that I have DNA tested with several companies. According to my 23andMe account, they have identified 269 genetic variants out of 7,462 tested, that can be traced to the Neanderthals, the ancient humans who interbred with modern humans before going extinct 40,000 years ago. My 269 variants are more than 86% of other 23andMe customers. It sounds like a lot, but in reality, it is less than 2% of my overall DNA.



If you are interested in genetics and genetic health risks, traits and wellness reports in addition to DNA relatives, then 23andMe is for you. Just remember to upload your results to the Winslow DNA Project and Family Tree DNA. I personally have 67 genetic health risk reports at this time and 34 trait reports as well my DNA relatives and much, much more.

According to the BBC, one third of all Brits are of Anglo-Saxon ancestry. Scientists have analyzed 10 skeletons found in eastern England dating back to the Iron Age through to the Anglo-Saxon period.

Many results appeared closer to the modern Dutch and Danish. These results appear in " Nature Communications" journal. It is estimated that Anglo Saxons migrated to Britain from Europe from the 5th Century AD. Depending on specific studies there are varied conflicting results.

The Saxons brought with them a new culture, social structure and language of which we still benefit today. If you have not done so, visit our Winslow Heritage Society website at <https://www.winslowheritagesociety.org/>.

Click on the **HISTORY Tab** and enjoy the pictures and many short articles regarding our shared Winslow ancestry compiled by our Governor Kathy Myers. For further exploration you may want to spend an afternoon exploring Wikipedia or our own family tree project at <https://www.familytree.com>.

Currently we have 143 members in the Winslow DNA Project at Family Tree DNA.

A note of interest is that Alexander Hamilton, is just one prominent member of the I-M253 haplogroup as is Birger Jarl, the Duke of Sweden.

Judy Quinn, Co-Administrator, Winslow DNA Project

References: Wikipedia; 23&Me; Family Tree; article "English DNA 'one-third' Anglo-Saxon" By Paul Rincon; "Nature Communications Journal"

COUSINS

by Kathy Myers

The word cousin is defined in New Webster's Dictionary and Thesaurus as a noun, formerly any kinsman; now, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

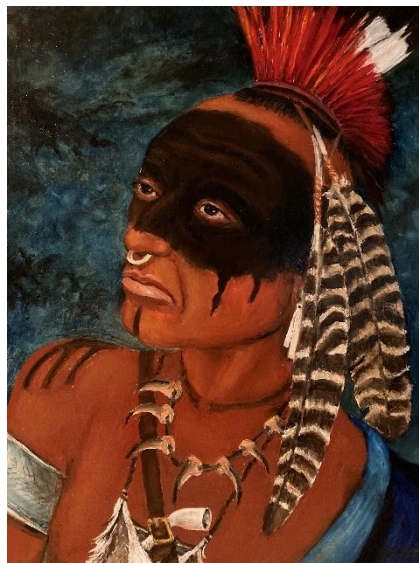
There has been speculation about the "royal roots" of the Winslow family for years, based in part on letters that have been preserved, for example one to John Winthrop, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony dated 5 May, 1647 and 14 July 1648, from Herbert Pelham [III], first Treasurer of Harvard College, when he twice referred casually to Edward Winslow as "my Cosen Winslow."⁸ It appears that many times the word cousin was used in post-scripts where a letter might be signed "yr affectionate kinsman" and "yor affectionate cousin" even though the relationship may have been distant.

In family societies, such as the Winslow Heritage Society or the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, it is common for members to refer to one another as cousin. And in reality, many of us feel a certain "kinship" among members even though the "cousinship" is not recent, but many generations ago. I have experienced a feeling of kinship among the many members of the Winslow Heritage Society who have reached out to me over the past few years volunteering to serve on the Society Board, to help develop the by-laws, keeping our family records, promoting DNA testing, writing articles for the newsletter, with research suggestions, or just to "chat" about family lines.

Consider then my story of two cousins: Ruth Major and me. Ruth connects through my Winslow line and also with my husband, John, through the Howland line. Yet, we have never met in person. The first time I was in touch with Ruth was when I was working on an article for the *Mayflower Quarterly*, for its "Women of the Mayflower" series and I was writing about Elizabeth Tilley Howland. In my research on the Howland Home, Rocky Nook, I came across a painting entitled, *Harvest Time at the John Howland Homestead, 1650*, an oil on canvas creation by Ruth Major. I was very taken with that painting which I later viewed in person at the Jabez Howland House in Plymouth. Reaching out to Ruth, she graciously permitted its inclusion in the *Mayflower Quarterly*. From that initial encounter, we were in touch from time-to-time, and I was pleased when she joined the Winslow Heritage Society. Through her joint research with David Appleton, she has created a new version of the Winslow Family Crest. Coincidentally, I learned she was publishing a book with the same publisher that offered a book contract to me. She has

⁸ Massachusetts Historical Society, Collections, 4th Ser., 7 [1865]:140, 144

supported my effort and passed along advice. And more. My book includes a chapter on Shingas, a Delaware Indian Sachem, who took my family captive in 1755 in Pennsylvania during the French and Indian War. Wondering how I could bring him to life, Ruth asked if I had a description. I sent along William Penn's general depiction of the Indians' appearance and through additional research, Ruth created a portrait, that is included in my book, *Historic Tales of the Pennsylvania Wilds*.



Oil on Canvas, *Shingas, Sakima and Ila (Chief and Warrior)*, Lenape Turkey Clan, circa 1740,
By Ruth Major, with advice from Jim Rementer, the secretary of the Culture Preservation
Committee, Delaware Tribe

Once introduced to “The Theory of the Recycling of the Souls, I have to say I don’t really believe in its existence. However, I have to admit it is amazing to me how so many of us, cousins if you will, have come together after many generations to form the Winslow Heritage Society.

FROM THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS

Please Note: The Mayflower Society House is going to be closed during the 2021 season for historical repairs. Please still plan to visit the property, as the Colonial Revival Garden will be open.



LUDLOW, ENGLAND

As travel abroad begins to open following restrictions due to the pandemic, there are many interesting places within driving distance of the Winslow “hometown” of Droitwich, UK. One such place is Ludlow.



Courtesy of Wikimedia.commons



Courtesy of Wikimedia.commons

Described in Frommer’s England 2007 guide book,

*“An outpost on the Welsh border during Norman times, this mellow town on the tranquil Teme River is often referred to as ‘the perfect historic town’. Indeed, a tremendous amount of history whispers through its quiet lanes and courts, all lined with Georgian and Jacobean timbered buildings. The two little princes who died in the Tower of London lived here, and it was once the refuge of Henry VIII’s first wife, Catherine of Aragon. You can still visit the church where the unhappy queen prayed. The town’s most colorful street is the “Broad” which rises from the old Ludford Bridge to Broadgate, the last remains of a wall erected in the Middle Ages....”*⁹

Ludlow Castle is a Norman castle built around 1094 as a frontier outpost to keep out the Welsh who were at that time still unconquered. The castle has been changed over the centuries. Norman, Medieval and Tudor architectural styles can be found throughout. In 1472, Edward IV sent the Prince of Wales and his brother (the Princes in the Tower) to live here. It was also once the seat of government for Wales and the Border Counties.¹⁰

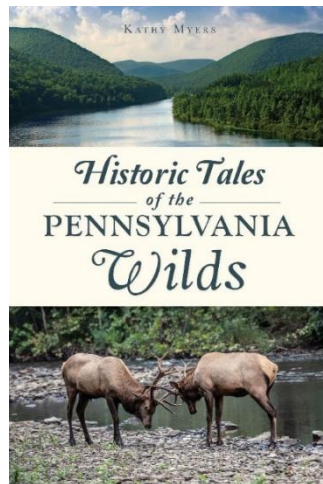
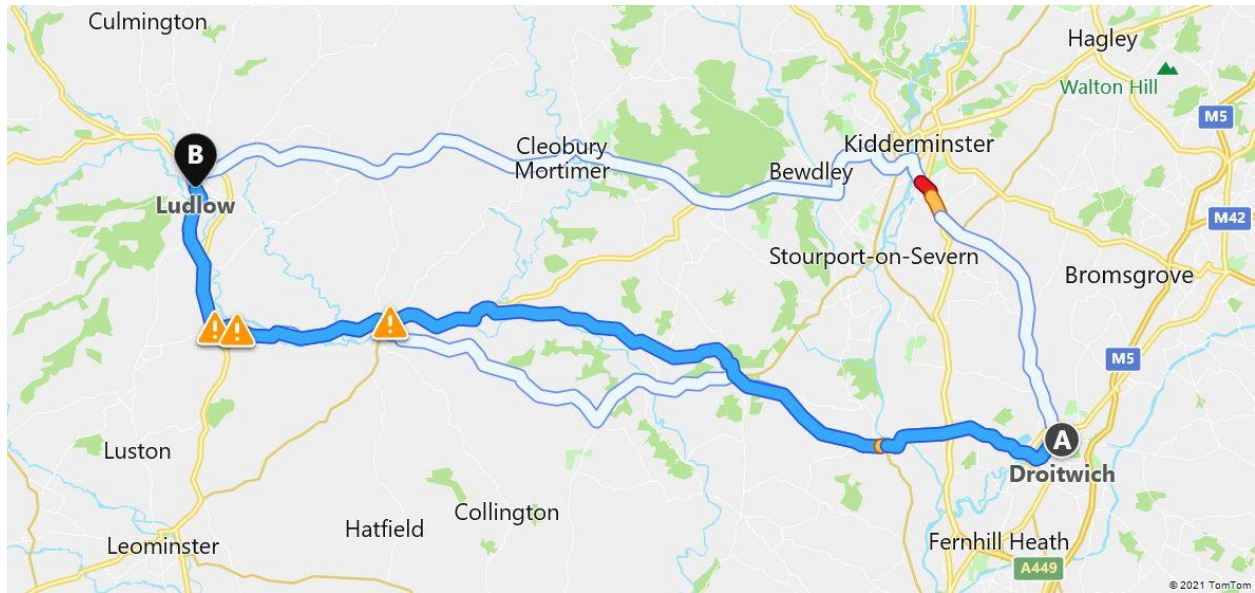


Courtesy of Wikimedia.commons

⁹ Frommer’s England 2007, A Branded Imprint of Wiley, page 524

¹⁰ Ibid, 527

Getting from Droitwich to Ludlow



“Historic Tales of the Pennsylvania Wilds”, by Kathy Myers, will be published May 10 and is available for pre-order at Arcadia Publishing Company; amazon.com; Barnes & Noble; Books-a-Million, Wal-Mart, and at other sites. Based in part on the author’s family history, including the Winslow family who migrated to Punxsutawney, PA, from Maine in 1818, the book is described by its publisher as follows:

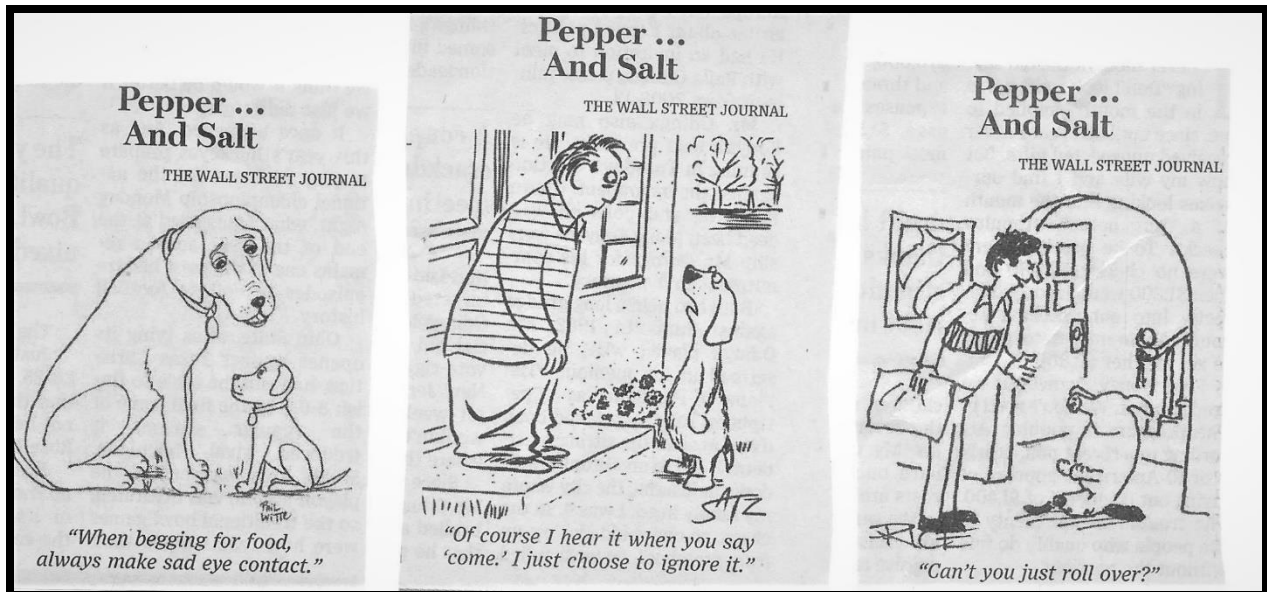
“A YOUNG NATION FORGED THROUGH WILDERNESS. With sixteen thousand miles of streams and rivers, twenty-nine state parks and nine state and national forests spread out over twelve and a half counties, the Pennsylvania Wilds is an immensely special place in the Commonwealth. Beyond the stunning scenery lies important history of early America. A young George Washington traversed the expanse, cutting his teeth as a military leader. Violence between Native Americans and colonists in the territory left its bloody mark, from the Penn’s Creek Massacre to the Great Cove Massacre. After the American Revolution, early settler families forged roots, built communities and developed the region into a patchwork of frontier towns. Through a series of richly compelling narratives, author Kathy Myers reveals the early history of the Pennsylvania Wilds.”



CALLING ALL WRITERS!!!

The Winslow Heritage Society newsletter editor invites cousins who are so inclined to share a story or two with the membership, to submit writings to kathymyers921@gmail.com The newsletter publishes quarterly, with the next issue coming out in August, 2021. Articles will be reviewed for content and may be edited.

FOR ALL THOSE WHO LOVE DOGS, enjoy!



A SPRING PUZZLE!!



G F S Q O I I S L S U R
E D U R Y G N D M B K V
B T A P T I Q E K D I F
S K N F A G H E H P B C
P T D R F B W S Q P R J
I S R E W O L F D T L S
L F H Z F G D S A N U M
U X U U F R R I D J T Z
T H C U Z A J A L U T V
U M B R E L L A S S B M
B N S M G N I R P S M K
R A I N B O W D J A C P

BUDS
DAFFODILS
FLOWERS
GRASS
RAIN

RAINBOW
SEEDS
SPRING
TULIPS
UMBRELLA