

JENNETT ONE-NAME STUDY:
JEFF JINNETT'S GENEALOGY AND DNA RESEARCH:
ANALYSIS OUTLINE AND NOTES¹

- I. Analysis of Results of JJ DNA Analysis of paternal YDNA, Plus Some Hypotheses as to Possible Connections to Other Jennett Lines in the United States and in England
 - a. YDNA Analysis:
 - i. Jeff Jinnett's father, Bryan Floyd Jinnett, Jr. (BFJ Jr.) and his father, paternal grandfather, and so on going back over 1,800 years, all belonged to YDNA Haplogroup I1- L338+²
 1. Explanation of YDNA and its significance³; results of JJ's Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) and YSEQ tests⁴; FTDNA projects⁵ and Facebook group chart⁶; Ancestry.com chart for Jennetts in U.S. based on paper trail and research; possible relationship of our Jinnett line to Hyde Co., Perquimans Co. and Hatteras Island, NC Jennetts disproven by YDNA analysis undertaken by FTDNA projects and Lost Colony Project⁷; our Jennetts are YDNA haplogroup (HG) I1-L338+; in contrast, the Hyde Co., Perquimans Co. and Hatteras Island, NC Jennetts identified so far are all YDNA HG R1b⁸
 2. Haplogroup I is the oldest haplogroup in Europe and likely originated in Europe⁹; it is thought to have arrived from the Middle East as HG IJ sometime between 45,000 and 30,000 years ago and developed into HG I about 25,000 years ago; YDNA HG I members were Mesolithic¹⁰ and Neolithic¹¹ hunter-gatherers¹²; the Cro-Magnons of Europe were likely YDNA HG IJ or I¹³; they migrated to the peninsula of Iberia and/or the Balkans during the last ice age and then migrated back after it ended¹⁴; the total population of Europe was around 60,000 people at the end of the last ice age¹⁵; HG I1 "farmers" may have originated in Scandinavia and/or Hungary¹⁶ and probably displaced HG I2 hunter-gatherers during the Neolithic period¹⁷; HG I was also present in Danish Vikings¹⁸
 3. Ken Nordtvedt¹⁹, an expert on HG I research, estimates that HG I1 split from HG I about 22,000 years ago but after 16,000 years only one HG I1 male survived to produce offspring. Thus, the most recent common ancestor (TMRCA) for all of HG I1 lived about 6,000 years ago. HG I1 is the most common I subclade in Northern Europe and is particularly common within Viking and Anglo Saxon populations; Ken Nordtvedt advises that the overall HG I1a subclade (I1-AS) has its peak gradient in the Germanic lowland countries: northern Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, as well as England and old Norman regions of France; he believes that our particular HG I1a – L338+ (AS 1) likely split off from the HG I1 line around 150 AD and was centered in the Saxony/Schleswig Holstein area of northern Germany; HG I1A is also known as HG I-M253²⁰

4. HG I1 members lived in forests as hunter-gatherers, but also raised domesticated cattle and other animals; rest of Europe later overrun with HG R1b's²¹, who killed off many of the existing HG I's and HG I1's²²; the conquest of Europe by the R1b's took place from approximately 2500 BC - 1200 BC; R1b is now the dominant YDNA haplogroup in western Europe²³; our HG I1 ancestors likely survived the R1b onslaught due to having more easily defended positions deep in the forests of northern Germany (now Schleswig-Holstein);
5. Our original HG I1A – L338+ Jinnett ancestor was a Saxon and Beowulf was an Anglo-Saxon hero²⁴; most Saxons lived in the area which is now Schleswig-Holstein²⁵; The term "Holstein" derives from Old Saxon, Holseta Land, meaning "the land of those who dwell in the wood" ("Holz" means wood in modern German); it referred to the center of the three Saxon tribes north of the Elbe river, the *Tedmarsgoi*, the *Holstein*, and the *Sturmarii*; the area of the Holstein was between the Stör river and Hamburg; Saxon Holstein became a part of the Holy Roman Empire after Charlemagne's Saxon campaigns in the late eighth century; Saxon conversion to Christianity after subjugation by Charlemagne²⁶; possibly called Saxons because of their use of the Seax²⁷ knife; Saxon religion and festivals were the basis for some traditional English/Christian festivals²⁸; some rebellious Saxons migrated (or were deported by Charlemagne) to the northern coast of France during the Saxon wars²⁹; high incidence of Saxon HG I1a from Germany to the Netherlands to Lower Normandy³⁰;
6. Rollo (846-932 AD)³¹ and his primarily Danish³² followers were paid by the Frankish King, Charles the Simple, as a mercenary army to defend northern France from the Vikings; Charles the Simple realized that his armies could not effectively defend against the raids and guerrilla tactics, and decided to appease Rollo by giving him land and hereditary titles under the condition that he defend against other Vikings; Rollo and his followers established the Duchy of Normandy; the descendants who emerged from the interactions of Vikings, Saxons, Franks, and Gallo-Romans became known as Normans³³; this may explain why a noticeably higher than average rate of men living in northwestern France today are HG I1³⁴; Rollo and William the Conqueror likely were HG R1b³⁵;
7. 1066 AD Norman invasion force under William the Conqueror, a descendant of Rollo³⁶, was a combination of HG I1's and R1b's; In Ken Nordvedt's nomenclature, our HG I1 L338+ is identified as Anglo-Saxon 1 (AS1); Nordvedt believes that our AS1 Saxons came to England after the Roman period ended in 410 AD³⁷; other Saxons (e.g., the AS1H subclade) likely came to England before the Roman period ended³⁸; Saxon invasion³⁹ post-Roman period (ca. 410 AD)⁴⁰ conquered territory up to the Worcestershire area (previously known as the Hwicce

- region)⁴¹, while further lands north of Hwicce⁴² were conquered by the Angles and Jutes from Denmark;
8. Hyde County, Perquimans Co. and Hatteras Island Jennetts are HG R1b⁴³ (typically R-L46+ or U106+); this HG R1B RL46+ does not appear in the Normandy YDNA project; there is only one R1b U106+ entry, which also is not prevalent in France⁴⁴; there are numerous L338+ Normandy entries⁴⁵; only two entries for R-L46+ in the Viking and Germanic YDNA Project⁴⁶
 9. Other L338+ HG Normandy project participants are known or suspected Norman families: Eustace⁴⁷, French⁴⁸, Clayton⁴⁹ and Curton⁵⁰, et al
 10. Jennett surname identified by historian as a Norman surname⁵¹; one Jennett coat of arms associated with Durand - Chenet region of Normandy⁵²; also Jennett name associated with Normandy coast/Channel⁵³; French name "Chenet" can be pronounced as "*Chennett*"⁵⁴ (which may have morphed into "*Jennett*") or "*Chenay*"⁵⁵; Norman family of Chesney with coat of arms similar to Jennett coat of arms derived name from Normandy town of Chesnet/Chenet ("s" is silent)⁵⁶; present-day towns of Le Haut Chenet⁵⁷ and Durand⁵⁸ are near Caen, Normandy, the home city of William the Conqueror; this region was the home of Saxon lords before Rollo assumed power in Normandy; Saxon relics found in the Caen area⁵⁹; after Norman invasion, migration of Jennetts from Sussex⁶⁰ to Yorkshire to Worcestershire⁶¹; therefore, the family name Jennett may not be a derivation of "son of John"⁶², but rather may have been derived from a place name in Normandy, the town of Chenet
 11. Surname of "Jennetts" and "Jennett" most prevalent in Yorkshire and Middlesex (London) in 1881 U.K. census⁶³
 12. One possible Jennett family that our Jinnett ancestors may have descended from, although not proven through paper trail or YDNA testing⁶⁴: Jennett family from 1300's to 1600's in Yorkshire and Worcestershire⁶⁵ (see Ancestry.com Jennetts Family Tree – Feckenham, Worcester); Jennett males had Coat of Arms (COA) of six martlets, with two red chevrons on a silver background, with variations for each male (e.g., number of martlets changes between chevrons)^{66 67}; six martlets a symbol of Sussex⁶⁸; Feckenham Jennett family members had typical Norman first names, such as Humffrey⁶⁹; Jennetts acquired Norgrove Manor in Feckenham in 1396 through marriage into the Northgrove family⁷⁰, also at times owned Selly Manor⁷¹ and Astwood Court⁷² in Feckenham;
 13. The Feckenham Jennetts may have been part of the post-Roman, pre-Norman Saxon invasion and later assumed the name of a Norman family when they were awarded a coat of arms; alternatively, they could have been part of the Saxon component of the Norman invasion; Richard Neville, the Earl of Warwick (the "Kingmaker") himself, was from a

Saxon family in Britain that married into a Norman family and changed its last name to Neville;

14. Jennetts of Feckenham in the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th centuries married into well-known Norman families⁷³, including Wrottesley⁷⁴, Purslow⁷⁵, Wybbe⁷⁶ (Thomas Jennetts COA quartered with Wybbe COA)⁷⁷, Bearcroft⁷⁸, Young⁷⁹ (who quartered their coat of arms with the Jennetts COA), Hanbury⁸⁰ and Graunt⁸¹ (family of John Grant⁸², conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot); Jane Wrottesley, wife of Richard Jennetts, was a descendant of William the Conqueror⁸³; William Cookes married Ann Jennetts, abandoned his own COA in order to adopt Jennetts COA⁸⁴; this indicates that Jennetts COA had prestige at that time; descendant Baronet Cookes' estate worth over 2 million pounds⁸⁵; founded Worcester College at Cambridge⁸⁶; college adopted Jennett/Cookes COA⁸⁷;
15. Some Jennetts were Rangers in Feckenham Forest⁸⁸ and supervised 6 keepers to enforce law and order in the forest under English Forest Law⁸⁹; also managed Feckenham prison, called Bennet's Bower⁹⁰; in the early 14th century, Feckenham Forest comprised about 34 square miles of forest⁹¹; in 1579, Elizabeth Jennetts married John Bearcroft, grandson of John Bearcroft, who was the Ranger of Feckenham Forest in 1509; Humffrey Jennetts was Ranger of Feckenham Forest in 1610; from 1369 to 1617, Jennetts were lords of the Manor of Norgrove Court⁹² in Feckenham⁹³; since Feckenham Forest was a royal forest with a royal hunting lodge and since numerous royals were Lords of Feckenham in the middle ages⁹⁴, the Jennetts would have interacted with Kings and royal court on visits to the forest
16. Jennetts likely were staunch Catholics, refusing to become Anglicans under Henry VIII, Elizabeth I and later monarchs⁹⁵ (i.e., "recusants"⁹⁶); During Elizabeth I's reign, people were required to attend Anglican mass; those who refused were guilty of recusancy and upon conviction were required to pay a standing fine of 20 English pounds per month or one-third of the income of their estates, whichever the English government thought might bring higher revenues; it was a felony to attend Catholic mass (Act of 27 Elizabeth); it also was a felony to possess vestments, rosaries, missals, or anything considered a Catholic apparatus of devotion; Catholic priests were not allowed to enter the country and laymen who sheltered priests were liable to the death penalty;
17. Jennetts also were likely Yorkists (white rose of House of York⁹⁷, not red rose of House of Lancaster⁹⁸) during the War of the Roses; Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of York, 1st Earl of Cambridge, KG (1341–1402) was a younger son of King Edward III of England and Philippa of Hainault, the fourth of their five sons who lived to adulthood; he was the founder of the House of York, but it was through the marriage of his younger son,

Richard to Anne Mortimer that the Yorkist faction in the Wars of the Roses made its claim on the throne; the other party in the Wars of the Roses, the Lancasters, were descendants of Edmund's elder brother, John of Gaunt whose son Henry usurped the throne of Richard II in 1399;

18. Worcestershire and Yorkshire known areas of staunch Catholic recusants⁹⁹; William Jennett sold Norgrove Manor¹⁰⁰ to Sir Robert Throckmorton in 1508, a recusant Catholic¹⁰¹; Jennetts allied with Neville and Wrottesley families, Earl of Warwick “the Kingmaker; Richard Jennetts married sister of staunch Yorkist Walter Wrottesley¹⁰², ally of Richard Neville, the Earl of Warwick¹⁰³; Richard Jennetts, brother-in-law of Walter Wrottesley, was pardoned¹⁰⁴ by Henry IV after Earl of Warwick killed and Walter Wrottesley surrendered Calais¹⁰⁵ in exchange for pardon¹⁰⁶; Henry Wrottesley, other brother-in-law to Richard Jennetts, was Sheriff of Worcestershire
19. Queen Elizabeth 1 appointed Sir Thomas Leighton, an anti-Catholic, as Lord of Feckenham Manor¹⁰⁷ and Master of the Game in Feckenham Forest; his appointment was opposed by the recusant Catholic families in Feckenham¹⁰⁸; in 1610, Humffrey Jennett lost his post as Ranger of Feckenham Forest¹⁰⁹; William Cookes (married to Anne Jennett, Humffrey’s daughter)¹¹⁰ tried to help him, but lawsuit dismissed; Jennett family likely hurt by deforestation of Feckenham Forest due to its loss of status as a royal forest in 1629; Humffrey Jennetts died before April 2, 1617 and Norgrove Manor passed to Anne Jennetts and her husband William Cookes – present day manor building built by William Cookes;
20. Some Catholics became Quakers; book on Quakers notes that in England, some believed that “Quakers merely Catholics in disguise”¹¹¹; English Civil War - 1642-1646; Charles I executed in 1649; lands of Catholics seized; Battle of Worcester in 1651 against supporters of Charles II; royalists lost to Cromwell’s forces; the Quaker Act of 1662¹¹² provided penalties for refusal to take an oath of allegiance, and for Quakers who left their homes to assemble in groups of five or more for unauthorized worship; the Conventicle Acts of 1662 and 1670 were even more harsh; George Fox, founder of Quaker movement, was imprisoned in Worcester in 1673–75; founding of Quaker colony in Burlington, New Jersey in 1676¹¹³; large migration of Quakers to PA and NJ from the North Midlands of England¹¹⁴;
21. It is possible that (a) the turmoil of the War of the Roses and the English Civil War¹¹⁵, (b) persecution as Catholics under Henry VIII and subsequent monarchs, (c) loss of position and wealth due to the deforestation of Feckenham Forest and (d) persecution as Quakers¹¹⁶ by Charles I and subsequently by Cromwell’s Puritan Roundheads¹¹⁷ may

have led the Jennetts of Feckenham to migrate to the American colonies;

22. Jeff Jinnett (JJ) YDNA match to Gennetts who were Quakers who migrated from England to Burlington, NJ¹¹⁸ ; YDNA match of JJ to Moses Gennett¹¹⁹, born in Burlington, NJ in 1760¹²⁰; first settlers came from Yorkshire and London¹²¹, starting in 1676¹²²; other Norman families who became Quakers with whom our Jinnett line shares common direct male ancestors include the Ffrench family, the Cox Family and the Clayton family¹²³; our Jinnett line may have been part of the Burlington, NJ Quaker colony with the Ffrench and Cox families; our ancestor, Henry Jennett, later married into the Cox family in NC; alternatively, our Jennett line may have migrated to NC via another entry port; our Jennett line also could have resided first in the Hyde County, Perquimans Co., etc. and then subsequently migrated to Wayne, Co.¹²⁴; more research and DNA testing of other Jennetts in the U.S. and in England needed;
23. Our Jinnett line may have shared a direct male ancestor with the Ffrench family, a Norman family who became Quakers¹²⁵; the Ffrench family lived in Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire - 56 miles away from Feckenham, Worcestershire, where the Jennetts lived¹²⁶
24. Burlington, NJ Quakers visited NC Quakers¹²⁷; earliest Quakers in NC by 1680; Our Jennett ancestors may have migrated to Contentnea Quaker colony, which was founded around 1788¹²⁸; related Ballinger and Hollingsworth families also migrated from NJ/PA Quaker communities to NC; our ancestor Henry Jennett born in Wayne Co., NC around 1795; Henry Jennett married into Cox family, well known Quaker family from Burlington, NJ and member of the Contentnea Quaker community; Henry Jennett's wife was also descended from the Ffrench family, which was a Quaker family; She was dismissed from the Quakers for marrying a non-Quaker¹²⁹, so it is assumed that Henry Jennett was a lapsed Quaker or never was a Quaker (although his parents or earlier ancestors may have been Quakers);
25. Other Jennetts in NC identified to date were YDNA HG R1b, not HG I1 and lived in Hyde Co., Perquimans Co. and on Hatteras Island; they may have migrated from France or from Jemett/Jennett families in London (See Jennett/Seyliard ancestry chart); the Jennett/Seyliard family line in London was originally Jemets, not Jennetts; no London-based Jennetts ever listed in a visitation by heralds as holding a coat of arms¹³⁰ – therefore may not have been Norman families and were more likely to have been Anglican, not recusant Catholics turned Quakers; only Jennetts holding coats of arms in the 1300's to 1600's appear to have lived primarily in Yorkshire, Worcestershire and Northamptonshire and they all had variant coats of arms based on six martlets and two chevrons

- II. Family Tree Maker Charts
 - a. Jeff Jinnett Family Tree
 - b. Moses Ginnett Family Tree
 - c. Jennetts Feckenham Family Tree
 - d. Jennett – Seyliard (London) Family Tree)

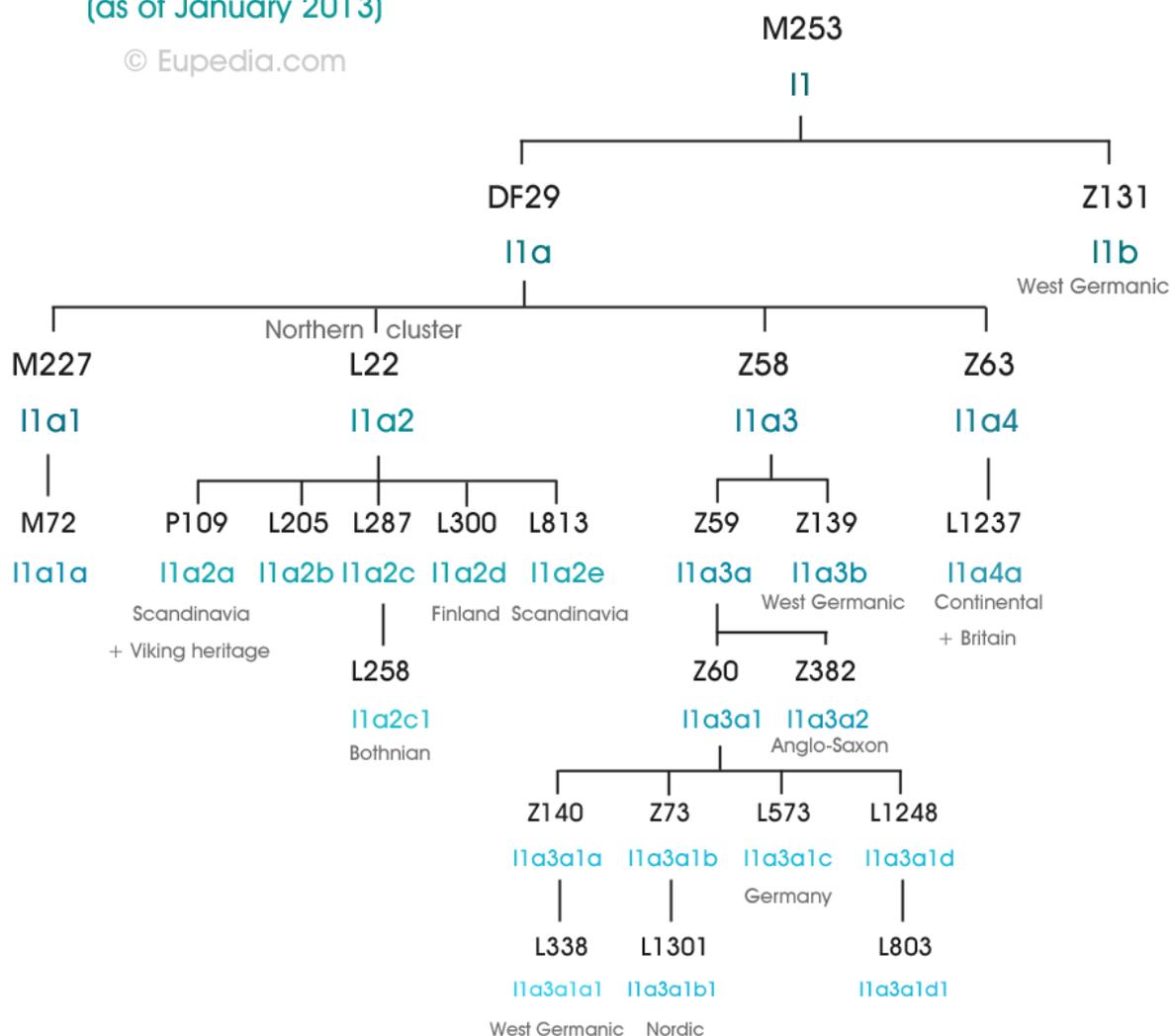
¹ Author: Robert Jefferson (“Jeff”) Jinnett; email: jeff.jinnett@gmail.com



Phylogenetic tree of Haplogroup I1

(as of January 2013)

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³ <https://www.familytreedna.com/learn/dna-basics/ydna/>

⁴ JJ FTDNA and YSEQ tests show that within the I1-L338+ subclade, the test for Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) 2001 was positive, while the test for SnP A375 was negative. This means that S2001 is JJ's terminal SnP. As more YDNA tests are done in the future, these SnP differences can help confirm common ancestors within a more specific timeframe, such as between the Charles Rone line and our line; see also the I-Z140 chart to see where our Jennett line is located on the L338+ subclade;

YSEQ Results:

My Allele Results

SampleID	Marker+	Chr	Start	End	Allele
529	A375	ChrY	7899593	7899593	G-
529	FGC13289	ChrY	7899593	7899593	G-
529	FGC5301	ChrY	7899592	7899592	C-
529	M3472	ChrY	7899682	7899682	T-
529	PF2867	ChrY	7899682	7899682	T-

YSEQ test shows that JJ was negative for SnP A375; therefore, SnP 2001 is JJ's terminal SnP

⁵ I-Z140 project (<https://www.familytreedna.com/public/Z140/default.aspx?section=yresults/>); Jennett surname project (<http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/jennett/>); Anglo-Saxon YDNA project (<https://www.familytreedna.com/public/AngloSaxonydnaproject/>); Normandy YDNA Project (<https://www.familytreedna.com/public/Normandy/>); British Quakers DNA Project (<https://www.familytreedna.com/public/britishquakers/>); I1 YDNA Project (https://www.familytreedna.com/public/YDNA_I1/); Viking & Germanic YDNA project (<https://www.familytreedna.com/public/vikingydna/>); Lost Colony YDNA project (<https://www.familytreedna.com/public/LostColonyYDNA/>); Normans CE YDNA project (<https://www.familytreedna.com/public/Normans-CE/>)

⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/groups/I1.Z140.YDNA.Project/> ; Jennett is shown on S2001+ branch off of L338+ subclade, to the left of the A375+ branch

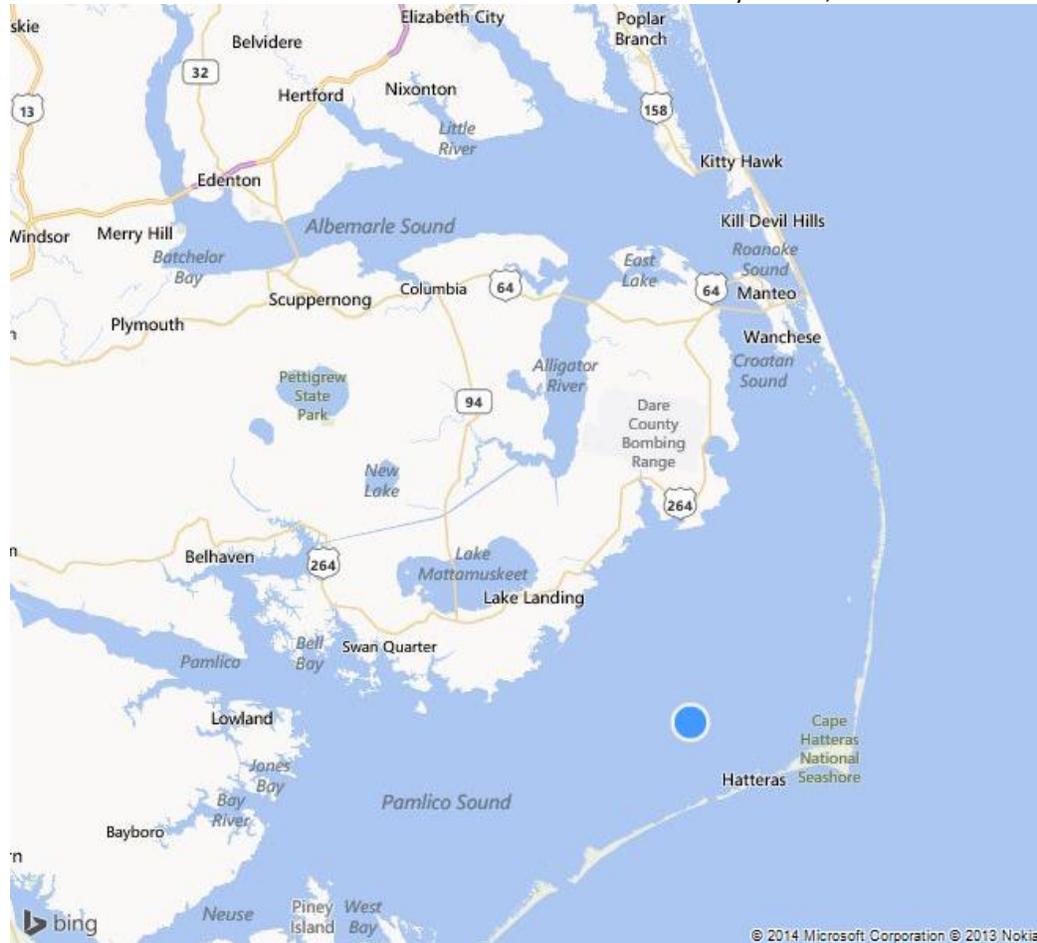
Welcome to the I1-Z140 Project
Z140.Z141/S440+ Tree

Y6231 to Y6233+ Branch										Z140+[04] HG02274 Branch										F2642/S2169+ Branch										S2535/S1953+ Branch										[01] S1054/ YSC261 Branch										[01] Z2538/S1698 CTS10937+ Branch																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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⁷ The Lost Colony Project believes that some of the colonists of the lost Roanoke Colony may have sought refuge with local Native American tribes in order to survive and that they may have intermarried with the native American tribes, resulting in present-day descendants (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roanoke_Colony)



The Lost Colony Project is seeking to identify descendants of those lost colonists who may have YDNA from the lost Roanoke colonists; numerous Jennett families lived in the geographic area of those Native American tribes (e.g., Hatteras Island and Lake Mattamuskeet, NC) and conducted trade and entered into land transactions with known Native Americans in the Lake Mattamuskeet area in the early 1600's;



Therefore, the Jennetts are families of interest for the project (see <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~molcgdrg/sur/2j/jennette.htm>); so far, all of the descendants of the Jennetts who lived near the Lake Mattamuskeet and Hatteras Island tribes are YDNA R1b; <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~molcgdrg/nl/nl-12/nl03-12.htm> ; see also <http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/jennett/results>; [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_R1b_\(Y-DNA\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_R1b_(Y-DNA))

User ID	Pedigree	Last Name	Ancestor	Origin	Haplogroup	Tested With
Q2YUS		Jeanette	John Jennett (1600-1648)	Unknown	R1b1a2 (tested)	Family Tree DNA
Kit 225980	Matthew Jinnett				R1b1a2	R-M269
Kit 163574	Joseph W. Jennett, b. abt 1816, Hyde Co., NC				R1b1a2a1a1c2b1a1	R-L46

From Roberta Estes, genealogist for the Lost Colony/Hatteras Families DNA project:

“Three Jennette men have participated in the Hatteras Families DNA project. The first participant's oldest known ancestor was Joseph W. Jennett born in 1816 in Hyde County. He reportedly had a brother named Robinson. Joseph married Elizabeth Nickens and died in Franklin County, Tennessee. We have been unable to determine the parents of Joseph, but the 1830 census shows only two Jennette men in Hyde County on the mainland, a Pembroke and a Robert. Joseph Jennette's family could have migrated before then. The 1820 census does not exist for Hyde County. In 1823, Hatteras Island went from Currituck County to Hyde. The 1810 census for Currituck does not exist, but in Hyde County that year, we find John, Nathan, Robert (2 of them) and Solomon Jennett. The second participant's oldest ancestors are Isaac Littleton Jennette and Hosannah Williams, both from Hatteras Island. Further research accumulated by our Hatteras Families project shows that the parents of Isaac were William Bateman Jennette born about 1820 on Hatteras Island (probably Buxton) and Sabra Fulcher. In the 1830 census, one Jabez Jennette lived by one Sabra Fulcher, so I'm betting that Jabez was the father of William Bateman Jennette. Jabez died in 1839 and his children's names were taken from his estate papers. William Bateman Jennette's name was not among them. In the 1830 census, another Will Jennette also lived on Hatteras Island. So the father of William Bateson Jennett might well be revealed with a thorough evaluation of deeds, will and court records. The third participant's oldest ancestor was John Jennette 1685-1749 who married Ann Alexander. His son, John married Sarah Gibbs and died in 1785. His son Joseph born in 1740 married Christian O'Neal, and their son William 1783-1862 married Nearsy (Naomi?) Farrow. This is clearly the Hatteras Island line. Now for the twist of fate. The first participant does not match the second and third participants, who do match each other. This confirms the genetic profile of the Hatteras Island line. It appears all records that the mainland Jennettes and the Hatteras Island Jennettes are from a common ancestor, but the DNA results introduce doubt. Both lines are of European origin. The first participant whose ancestor was from Hyde County in 1816 doesn't match any other Jennetts, but does match a Carawan and a Calloway. One possibility is that since the ancestor's birth in 1816, an undocumented adoption, or perhaps an illegitimate birth has occurred. Some step-children take the step-father's surname. There are lots of possibilities. The second and third participants not only match each other, but they also match one other Jennett male not in our project, but whose ancestors are from Hyde County. The only surname they match that is similar to a colonist surname is Brown, and Brown is an extremely common name. We would certainly welcome additional Jennett males in the project and would especially like to have some from the Hyde, now Dare County mainland lines.” <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~molcgdrg/nl/nl-12/nl03-12.htm> ; <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~molcgdrg/sur/1j/jennett-163574.htm>

JJ contacted Roberta Estes and confirmed that none of the Jennetts in the Lost Colony/Hatteras Families DNA project were HG I.
⁸ Some NC Hyde Co, Perquimans Co., and Hatteras Island Jennetts, such as John Jennett (1660-1748), may descend from French immigrant, Abraham Jenerette and Susannah Favre:

http://www.familypursuit.com/genealogy/jennett_john/john-jennett-b.1660-d.1748-1

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/50619627/family/pedigree>

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/29388866/family?cftid=12170975103> , <http://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Jenerette-33> and <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/g/a/r/Thomas-Gartman-NC/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0342.html>

⁹ http://www.eupedia.com/europe/Haplogroup_I1_Y-DNA.shtml ; “I1 is defined by at least 25 unique mutations, which indicates that this lineage experienced a serious population bottleneck. Men belonging to this haplogroup all descend from a single ancestor who lived between 10,000 and 8,000 years ago... Z140+ is a strongly West Germanic subclade, found essentially in the British Isles, the Low Countries, northern France, central and southern Germany, and Switzerland. It is very rare in Nordic countries. Isolated samples were found in Spain, central and southern Italy, Slovenia, Bohemia, Poland, Ukraine and Russia. Z140 matches the AS5, AS6, AS814 and EE haplotypes in FTDNA's STR-based nomenclature. L338+ has a similar distribution to Z140. It typically has the STR value GATA-H4=9. L338+ corresponds to AS1, AS1H, AS8, AS114 and AS11616 in FTDNA's STR-based nomenclature”

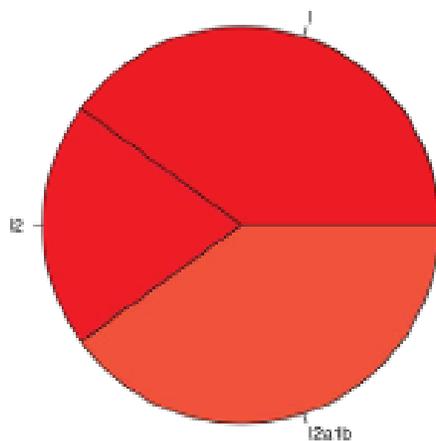
¹⁰ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesolithic>

¹¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neolithic>

¹² “We have found that Loschbour and all four Motala males [*Mesolithic human remains*] whose haplogroups we could determine belong to Y-haplogroup I, a haplogroup that today, is found almost exclusively in Europe at a much lower frequency than it occurred around 8,000 years ago...It has been suggested that haplogroup I was common in pre-agricultural Europeans, and our study confirms this directly as it documents its presence in two European hunter-gatherer groups from the period immediately antedating the Neolithic transition. We cannot, at present, determine when Y chromosome haplogroup I entered Europe, although its occurrence in two Mesolithic European hunter-gatherer populations (Loschbour and Motala) and its near absence outside of Europe today

suggest an old origin. It is tempting to speculate that haplogroup I might be the dominant European Y chromosome haplogroup in Paleolithic Europe, that is, the male counterpart of maternally inherited mitochondrial haplogroup U. Y chromosome haplogroup I as well as mitochondrial haplogroup U, have also been identified in Neolithic Europeans, and are found throughout Europe in present-day populations. Thus, both maternally- and paternally-inherited genetic components of present-day Europeans may reflect a history of admixture: a genetic contribution from both the hunter-gatherers and early farmers of Europe....The absence of Y-haplogroup R1b in our two sample locations is striking given that it is, at present, the major west European lineage. Importantly, however, it has not yet been found in ancient European contexts prior to a Bell Beaker burial from Germany (2,800-2,000 BC), while the related R1a lineage has a first known occurrence in a Corded Ware burial from Germany (2,600 BC)."; see Lazaridis, et al, "Ancient human genomes suggest three ancestral populations for present-day Europeans" at <http://biorxiv.org/content/early/2013/12/23/001552>

Frequency of Haplotypes in this study



¹³ http://www.eupedia.com/europe/Haplogroup_I1_Y-DNA.shtml

¹⁴ [http://www.thefullwiki.org/Haplogroup_I1a_\(Y-DNA\)](http://www.thefullwiki.org/Haplogroup_I1a_(Y-DNA))

¹⁵ Dr. Luigi Lucca Cavalli-Sforza, *The Great Human Diasporas: The History of Diversity and Evolutions*

¹⁶ http://www.eupedia.com/europe/Haplogroup_I1_Y-DNA.shtml

¹⁷ <http://eurogenes.blogspot.com/2013/12/ancient-human-genomes-suggest-three.html>

¹⁸ <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0002214>

¹⁹ <http://knordtvedt.home.bresnan.net/> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenneth_Nordtvedt

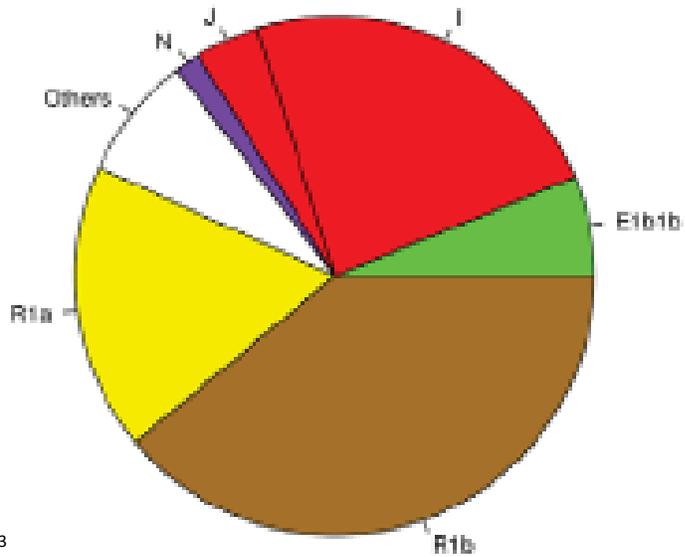
²⁰ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_I-M253

²¹ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_R1b_\(Y-DNA\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_R1b_(Y-DNA)) and

http://www.eupedia.com/europe/Haplogroup_R1b_Y-DNA.shtml

²² <http://www.britainsdna.com/demos/chromo2>

Frequency of Haplotypes in Modern-day Germans



23

24 <http://www.studymode.com/essays/Anglo-Saxon-Culture-As-Reflected-In-643990.html>

25 Geographic locations of Germanic tribes in the Roman period:



²⁶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Widukind>

²⁷ Seax knife:



²⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxon_paganism

²⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saxon_Wars

³⁰ [http://www.cell.com/ajhg/abstract/S0002-9297\(07\)62002-3?cc=y](http://www.cell.com/ajhg/abstract/S0002-9297(07)62002-3?cc=y) (Table 1)

³¹ <http://www.regia.org/research/history/norman.htm>

³² <http://originsdna.com/content/MRM-Rollo.pdf>

³³ <http://eng.molgen.org/viewtopic.php?f=3&t=118> and <http://www.regia.org/norman.htm>

³⁴ http://www.eupedia.com/europe/benelux_france_dna_project.shtml

³⁵ <http://originsdna.com/content/MRMPolyg.pdf>

³⁶ Rognvald, the Norse Earl of the Orkney Isles in 871 AD; Rognvald's son, Hrolf (Rollo) became the first Duke of Normandy in 912 AD, after the Viking invasion of Northern France; William the Conqueror was a direct (but illegitimate) descendent of Rollo http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rognvald_Eysteinnson

³⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_departure_from_Britain

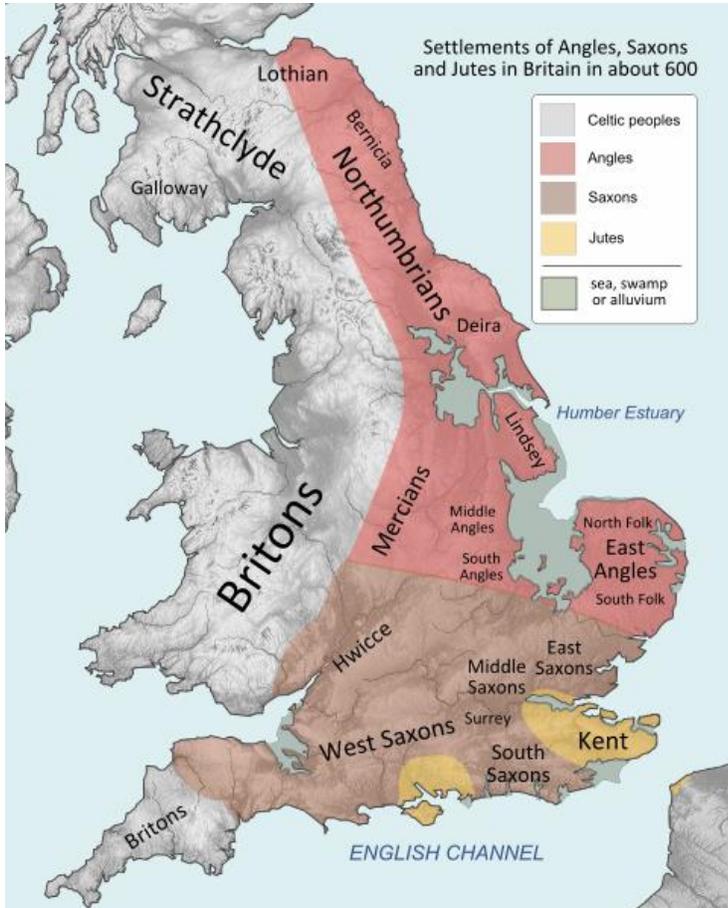
³⁸ In Ken Nordtvedt's terminology, Group B is typical I1a-AS whereas Group A is I1a-AS1H. These profiles are quite different from one another; Ken's recent calculations suggest that they separated at least 100 generations ago. Ken (whose maternal grandfather was a Group A Hamilton) has speculated that he believes the ancestors for those with haplogroup I1a-AS1H (including the ancestors for those in Group A) arrived in Britain prior to the Romans and that the ancestors for those in I1a-AS (Group B) arrived later, either with the Anglo Saxons, Danish Vikings or Normans. <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GENEALOGY-DNA/2007-07/1183413828>

³⁹ Reconstruction of the Sutton Hoo, England Saxon Helmet: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sutton_Hoo



40 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_departure_from_Britain

41 Saxon, Angles, Jutes and Celtic territories in England ca. 600 AD:



42 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hwicce>

43

R1b YDNA test result for direct descendant of John Jennett, born in 1660, resident of Tyrell Co., NC

Compare	User ID	Pedigree	Last Name	Ancestor	Origin	Haplogroup	Tested With
<input type="checkbox"/>	Q2YUS		Jeanette	Jennett	Unknown	R1b1a2 (tested)	Family Tree DNA

See: http://www.familypursuit.com/genealogy/jennett_john/john-jennett-b.1660-d.1748-1

44 <http://www.stclairresearch.com/content/lineagesS21.html>; Joseph Jennett, listed in Lost Colony DNA Project was R-L46: R1b1a2a1a1a4a1a = R-L46; R-L46 is most often Flemish and Welsh in origin

45 <https://www.familytreedna.com/public/Normandy/default.aspx>

46 <https://www.familytreedna.com/public/vikingydna/default.aspx?section=ycolored>

⁴⁷ In comparing Y-DNA 111 marker results, the probability that Mr. Edwin John Eustace and Mr. Robert Jefferson Jinnett shared a common ancestor within the last...

COMPARISON CHART

Generations	Percentage
4	0.00%
8	0.73%
12	9.85%
16	35.36%
20	65.44%
24	85.87%

Mr. Robert Jefferson Jinnett has a Genetic Distance of 1 from Mr. Edwin John Eustace; Edwin John Eustace is a descendant of Robert Eustace of Wexford, Ireland (b. 1670), possibly a Norman family: <http://www.roneustice.com/Family%20History/DNA/Irish/IrishPhaseIglasnevin.html>; see also <http://www.roneustice.com/Family%20History/irish.html> ; Robert Eustace a possible descendant of Eustace FitzJohn (1100- 1157), son of John Monoculus; John, known as Monoculus, was born in 1050 in Tonsburgh, Normandy, France or Knaresborough, Yorkshire, England; Monoculus' father was Eustace de Conteville; his paternal grandparents were Jean de Conteville and de Mellent; he was an only child and died at the age of 88 in 1138 in Knaresborough, Yorkshire, England

⁴⁸ YDNA relationship likely between our Jinnett line and Thomas Ffrench, who was born 1639 in Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire, U.K., 56 miles east of Feckenham (where the Jennetts line lived); Ffrench family was a known Norman family, who later became Quakers and were part of the Quaker community in Burlington, NJ/Philadelphia, PA

⁴⁹ Genetic distance of 1 with Benoni Clayton; son of Thomas Clayton, was born before 1734: Quaker; Clayton's likely a Norman family: <http://www.houseofnames.com/clayton-coat-of-arms> (Yorkshire and Lancashire, U.K.); <http://www.billputman.com/Clayton.pdf>; Robert de Clayton of Caudebec, Normandy; fought at Battle of Hastings; awarded Manor of Clayton in Lancashire; <http://www.ourfamilyhistories.org/getperson.php?personID=1121194>

Battle of Hastings in 1066 AD:



In comparing Y-DNA 67 marker results, the probability that **John Robert Clayton** and **Mr. Robert Jefferson Jinnett** shared a common ancestor within the last...

COMPARISON CHART

Generations	Percentage
4	70.48%
8	94.73%
12	99.20%
16	99.89%
20	99.98%
24	100.00%

⁵⁰ In comparing Y-DNA 111 marker results, the probability that Ralph Raymond Curton Jr. and Mr. Robert Jefferson Jinnett shared a common ancestor within the last...

COMPARISON CHART

Generations	Percentage
4	0.04%
8	4.16%
12	27.04%
16	61.07%
20	85.03%
24	95.56%

Therefore, 95.56% probability that we had a common male ancestor with the Curton family 600 years ago = 1414. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ch%C3%A2teau_de_Curton: Curton and Cureton families of France; allied with England, but in Aquitaine region of France

⁵¹ The Norman People, page 296: Jennett identified as Norman family name; “Durand Chenet, of Normandy, 1180 (MRS). Jennette, for Jennett”; <https://archive.org/details/normanpeopleand00unkngoog> ; see also:

Number of Boxes to Complete Your Ancestor Chart

14 generations back = 350 years; 25 years per generation

	# of Boxes	Total
Generation #1	1	1
Generation #2	2	3
Generation #3	4	7
Generation #4	8	15
Generation #5	16	31
Generation #6	32	63
Generation #7	64	127
Generation #8	128	255
Generation #9	256	511
Generation #10	512	1,023

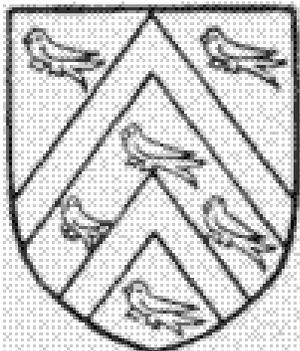
Generation #11	1,024	2,047
Generation #12	2,048	4,095
Generation #13	4,096	8,191
Generation #14	8,192	16,383
Generation #15	16,384	32,767
Generation #16	32,768	65,535
Generation #17	65,536	131,071
Generation #18	131,072	262,143
Generation #19	262,144	524,287
Generation #20	524,288	1,048,575
Generation #21	1,048,576	2,097,151
Generation #22	2,097,152	4,194,303
Generation #23	4,194,304	8,388,607
Generation #24	8,388,608	16,777,215
Generation #25	16,777,216	33,554,431
Generation #26	33,554,432	67,108,863
Generation #27	67,108,864	134,217,727
Generation #28	134,217,728	268,435,455
Generation #29	268,435,456	536,870,911
Generation #30	536,870,912	1,073,741,823
Generation #31	1,073,741,824	2,147,483,647
Generation #32	2,147,483,648	4,294,967,295
Generation #33	4,294,967,296	8,589,934,591
Generation #34	8,589,934,592	17,179,869,183
Generation #35	17,179,869,184	34,359,738,367
Generation #36	34,359,738,368	68,719,476,735
Generation #37	68,719,476,736	137,438,953,471
Generation #38	137,438,953,472	274,877,906,943
Generation #39	274,877,906,944	549,755,813,887
Generation #40	549,755,813,888	1,099,511,627,775

Therefore: app. 38 Jennett I1 L338+ males in direct ancestral line back to time of Norman invasion in 1066 AD

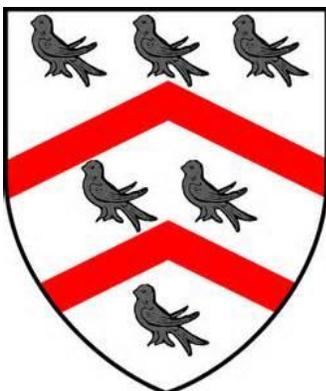
Burke's General Armory, page 540, Jennet coat of arms: "Jennet (Norgrove, co. Worcester), Ar. Two chevronels gu. Betw. Six martlets ss. Three, two and one. Crest – Out of a ducal coronet or, a dexter arm empowered in mail ppr. Holding in the hand a sword ar. Pommel and hilt gold" : <http://archive.org/stream/generalarmoryofe00burk#page/n5/mode/2up>



William Jonet of Yorkshire COA (ca. 1297)
(not proven)



Richard Jennetts of Feckenham COA (ca. 1471)



Humffrey Jennetts of Feckenham COA (ca. 1610)

⁵² "Origine et étymologie du nom CHENET : Origine : issu d'une caractéristique de voisinage. 'Le patronyme Chenet représente une variante graphique de Chesnet > Chênet (au Moyen-Age, le "s" ne se prononçait pas, d'où sa disparition). Le surnom 'du chesne..'; <http://www.familles.com/nom-chenet/chenet.html> ; note also that the coat of arms of the Norman Chesney family include three martlets and one chevron:

<http://www.4crests.com/chesney-coat-of-arms.html>, similar to the six martlets and two chevrons of the Jennett family; de Chesney family part of the Norman nobility –see [Normandy Nobility](#), page 46:

"Amable de Creuequer" donated land "de Hactorn...iuxta Alexandrum de Creuequer in parte", of Bullington priory, for the souls of "patrum et matrum nostrorum...viri mei Hugonis de Chene", by charter dated to late in the reign of King Henry II[1154]. M. HUGH de Chesney, son of ---"

<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/NORMAN%20NOBILITY.htm>

see also use of chevrons in heraldry: http://www.ehow.com/facts_7190766_chevron-coat-arms_.html#ixzz2sCW3dLxy

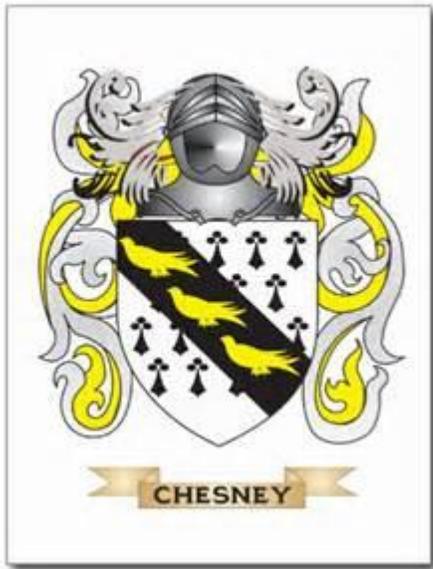
⁵³ <http://www.familles.com/nom-chenet/chenet.html>

⁵⁴ <http://dictionary.reverso.net/french-english/chenet>

⁵⁵ <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/chenet>

⁵⁶ <http://www.4crests.com/chesney-coat-of-arms.html> : Chesney/Cheney family COA with three martlets and one chevron; name derived from town of Chenet (now le haut Chenet) in Normandy;

<http://www.maplandia.com/france/basse-normandie/orne/mortagne-au-perche/le-haut-chenet/>



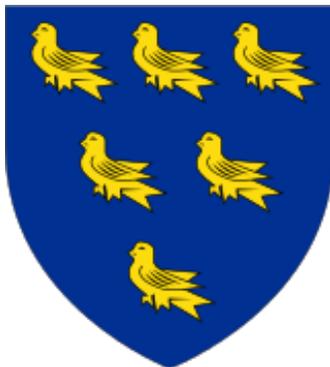
⁵⁷ <http://mapcarta.com/18353314>

⁵⁸ <http://www.francethisway.com/places/a/le-mesnil-durand-calvados.php>

⁵⁹ "All around the city of Caen and in the Bessin (Vierville-sur-Mer, Bénouville, Giverville, Hérouvillette), excavations have shown numerous Anglo-Saxon jewelry, design elements, settings and weapons. All these things were discovered in cemeteries in a context of the 5th, 6th and 7th centuries AD.":

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saxons>

⁶⁰ Six martlets traditionally known as the COA of the county of Sussex ("kingdom of the south Saxons"):



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_of_arms_of_Sussex ; see also, use of martlets in heraldry:

<http://www.heraldica.org/topics/martlet.htm>;

⁶¹ Walter filius Jonet, 1297 County Surrey; Yorkshire Lay Subsidy 1297: Thornton in Lonsdale, page 12 Willelmus filius Jonet (i.e., William Jonet): "Willelmus filius Jonet habit in bonus ad valenciam ixs. Summa bonorum, ixs xijd" [good for sixty shillings/marks 1/9 of personal property]; Thornton in Lonsdale, West Riding, Yorkshire: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thornton_in_Lonsdale; House of Names document: "The Jonet surname emerged as that of a notable English family in Wakefield (West Riding), in the county of Yorkshire, where Willelmus filius Jonet was registered in 1307... The Jennet branch also held estates at Norgrove in Worcestershire..."; "Arguably, it is in north Yorkshire, especially the Moors areas settled by Count Alan, in Lincolnshire especially the towns of Boston and Louth and in East Anglia [Suffolk was a 'Breton Soke' according to John Beddoe] that we might encounter a predominance of Breton-Norman genes. What percentage of the population of the UK are descendants of Normans? Estimates by those such as Sykes and Oppenheimer are little above 2%. Arguably these genes from a range of haplogroups with R1b, I1 and R1a1a perhaps predominating, might be most easily located within the landed classes or within bloodlines that were at one time associated with land-ownership";

<http://eng.molgen.org/viewtopic.php?f=3&t=118> ; also "Norman surnames are characterized by a multitude of

spelling variations. The frequent changes in surnames are largely due to the fact that the Old and Middle English languages lacked definite spelling rules. The introduction of Norman French to England, as well as the official court languages of Latin and French, also had pronounced influences on the spelling of surnames. Since medieval scribes and church officials recorded names as they sounded, rather than adhering to any specific spelling rules, it was common to find the same individual referred to with different spellings. The name has been spelled Bellamy, Belamy, Bellamie, Belamie, Bellamey, Bellame, Bellasme, Bellamly”: see <http://normandna.blogspot.com/>
⁶² Jennett/Jeannette Name Meaning: English: the descendant of Jean, a pet form of John (gracious gift of Jehovah). <http://surnames.meaning-of-names.com/jeannette/#ixzz2sC3M2ktZ>

⁶³ **Highest Incidence of Jennetts in UK Counties and Dependencies 1881 Census**

Rank	County	No. of People	% of Region
1	Yorkshire	51	-
2	Middlesex	18	-
3	Gloucestershire	13	-
4	Lancashire	8	-
5	Anglesey	8	0.02

⁶⁴ Other Jennetts in England in the 16th and 17th century who may be related to our Jinnett line include: William Jennett, buried in Buckinghamshire in March of 1522; Robert Jennetts, son of James Jennetts, baptized June 8, 1615 at St. Peter Upon Cornhill, London; Martha Jennetts, daughter of James Jennetts, christened on November 12, 1616 and buried on May 20, 1618 at St. Peter Upon Cornhill, London; Peter Jennetts, son of James Jennetts, baptized on November 1, 1619 at St. Peter Upon Cornhill; Polycarpus Jennett married Margaret Bower, on November 20, 1609, at Boughton-Aluph, Kent; Philip Jennet married Elizabeth Grimshawe on December 31, 1642, at Saint Giles Cripplegate, London; John and Johannis Jennett, twin sons of Richard Jennett, baptized on June 15, 1604 at Therfield, Hertford; John Jennett, son of James Jennett, baptized on February 16, 1606 at Staplehurst, Kent; Thomas Jennett, son of Thomas Jennett, baptized on September 12, 1602, at Wedmore, Somerset; Thomas Jennetts, son of James and Avis Jennetts, baptized on August 5, 1623 at St. Peter Upon Cornhill, London; John Jennett, son of Edward and Frances Jennett, baptized on October 22, 1643, at St Bride Fleet St, London; Henry Jennett, son of Henry Jennett, baptized on November 29, 1601, at Bradford, St Peter (Bradford Cathedral); John Jennett, son of Francis Jennett, baptized on June 2, 1622 at Leeds, St Peter Yorkshire; Anand Jennett, son of Thomas Jennett, baptized on November 16, 1628 at Leeds, St Peter, Yorkshire; Walter Jennett (born 1599), spouse of Jane Walden, subject to an allegation in 1627 St Mary Aldermanbury Parish, London; Mary Jennett married George Streete on September 17, 1635 in Salisbury St Martin Parish, London; some of the above Jennetts may relate to the Feckenham Jennetts; YDNA tests of modern day descendants of the above Jennetts may help determine English ancestors of our Jinnett line

⁶⁵ Habington’s Survey of Worcestershire; list of prominent Esquires from the Exchequer (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exchequer>) resident in Worcestershire, includes Henry Jenetts, page 411-412, listed under the reign of Edward IV, anno 8 (i.e., 1452); see http://books.google.com/books?id=Yo01AAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false and <http://www.stirnet.com/genie/data/british/zwrk/temp86.php>; see also Will of Foulke

Jennett, dated April 13, 1591: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D926863> ; History of the County of Worcestershire: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43095>;

⁶⁶ Burke's General Armory, page 540, Jennet coat of arms:

"Jennet (Norgrove, co. Worcester), Ar. Two chevronels gu. Betw. Six martlets ss. Three, two and one. Crest – Out of a ducal coronet or, a dexter arm empowered in mail ppr. Holding in the hand a sword ar. Pommel and hilt gold"

<http://archive.org/stream/generalarmoryofe00burk#page/n5/mode/2up>

⁶⁷ The Visitation of Worcestershire in the year 1569, Page 153, 172:

http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationcount01mundgoog/visitationcount01mundgoog_djvu.txt

HUMFFREY JENNETTS of Nargrave: Quarterly—1 and 4,, two chevronels between six martlets, 2, 3, and 1,; 2 and 3, Sable, a buck's head cabossed or, between the attires a cross-crosslet of the last. CREST.—Out of a ducal coronet or, an arm embowed in mail proper, holding a sword argent, hilt and pomel of the first.

See also Visitation of County of Worcestershire in 1682: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/27309224/1883-Visitation-of-the-County-of-Worcester>

⁶⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_of_arms_of_Sussex

⁶⁹ Humffrey Name Meaning: English: from the Old French personal name Humfrey, introduced to Britain by the Normans. This is composed of the Germanic elements hun 'bear cub' + frid, fred 'peace'. It was borne by a 9th-century saint, bishop of Therouanne, who had a certain following in England among Norman settlers.

Source: Dictionary of American Family Names ©2013, Oxford University Press; <http://www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=humphrey>

⁷⁰ <https://archive.org/stream/heraldryworcest01grazgoog#page/n52/mode/2up>; Norgrove "of Wigorn and Salop"; reign of Richard II; Catherine and Matilda heirs; family called Northgrove; coat of arms: vert. a fesse argent between three Fleur de lis; , Nash, i, 439);

<https://ia600402.us.archive.org/22/items/calendaroffinero11greauoft/calendaroffinero11greauoft.pdf>

⁷¹ Selly Manor: <http://www.sellymanormuseum.org.uk/>



In 1402–3 a third part of Selly Manor was in the hands of Henry Prest and his wife Joan, as the right of Joan, who then conveyed it to Henry Wybbe; in 1482, the whole manor was in the hands of Thomas Jennett, who according to the Visitation of Worcester of 1569 married Alice the sister of Henry Wybbe, and probably acquired the manor of Selly in this way

⁷² Astwood Court: <http://www.culpepperconnections.com/archives/uk/places/feckenham.htm>



⁷³ Visitation of the County of Worcester, 1682: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/27309224/1883-Visitation-of-the-County-of-Worcester>

- Anne, pg. 36; married William Cookes of Norgrove, Feckenham Parish, born July 26, 1567;
- Elizabeth pg. 15; married John Bearcroft, will dated 1610; his 2nd wife; daughter Elinor b. 1593; son Philip Bearcroft of Meer Green Hall, married 1614; died ca. 1643
- Humfrey, pp. 15, 36
- Jane, pg. 109; daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennetts, married John Yong of Crome Dabitot, Richard Jennetts married Jane, daughter of Hugh Wrottesley of Staffordshire; Jane's son, Thomas was a priest; , other son Edmund killed by chance with an arrow in London; other son Humphrey Young of Crome Dabitot; afterwards call Young's Crome
- Richard, pg. 109
- See also for Yonge family: <http://www.stirnet.com/genie/data/british/xyz/young04.php> and Will of Dorothy Yonge Saunders, daughter of Anne Jennetts

Visitations of the County of Northamptonshire, 1564 and 1618-1619: Anne and Humffrey Jennetts, pg. 180
<https://ia600303.us.archive.org/9/items/visitationsofnor00harvrch/visitationsofnor00harvrch.pdf>

⁷⁴ History of the Family of Wrottesley, Vol. I:

http://books.google.com/books?id=wbdCAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false and <http://www.archive.org/stream/historyoffamilyo00wrot#page/n9/mode/2up>

⁷⁵ See Visitation of Shropshire, 1623: <http://ukga.org/cgi-bin/browse.cgi?action=ViewRec&DB=13&bookID=197&page=415&submit=Next> ; page 415; Purslow coat of arms described on page 414; argent, a cross flory engrailed sable, within a border engrailed gules bezantlee – bordure not engrailed; Harl. 1396, fo. 260b

⁷⁶ The Selly Manor House [owned by the Wybbe family and later the Jennett family], which stood on Selly Hill in the line of Icknield Street, was a sub-manor of Weoley Castle; Weoley Castle is now a small district bordering Selly Oak and Harborne; there was a castle or camp there but without a keep; it is said, though not authenticated, that Richard III slept at Selly Manor on his way to the Battle of Bosworth; see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selly_Manor; <http://www.sellymanormuseum.org.uk/> and <http://www.visitoruk.com/Halesowen/selly-oak-C592-V10605.html> ; "The manor of Barnack certainly passed to the Vincent family, (fn. 92) but the manor of Selly followed a different descent. In 1402–3 a third part of it was in the hands of Henry Prest and his wife Joan, as the right of Joan, who then conveyed it to Henry Wybbe. (fn. 93) In 1482 the whole manor was in the hands of Thomas Jennett, who according to the Visitation of Worcester of 1569 married Alice the sister of Henry Wybbe, (fn. 94) and probably acquired the manor of Selly in this way. Thomas Jennett died in 1482, leaving a son William who had been an idiot since his birth, but who nevertheless entered into possession of the manor, (fn. 95) and jointly with Agneta or Anne his wife dealt with land there in 1502."; see also page 655 of Heraldry of Worcestershire, Vol. II; Wybbe of Hanbury and Hadsor; Alice, daughter of John Wybbe, married Thomas Jennetts.

⁷⁷ http://archive.org/stream/heraldryworcest00grazgoog/heraldryworcest00grazgoog_djvu.txt

⁷⁸ Mere Hall or Meer Green Hall has been in the possession of the Bearcroft family since the 14th century; a pedigree of the family from the time of Edward III is given in Metcalfe's *Visit. of Worcs.* 1682, pp. 12–15, and in Sir Thomas Phillipps' *Genealogia* fn 9; see <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43139> ; description of Meer Hall: timber with 1337 carved into it: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43139> ; some Bearcrofts served as Rangers in Feckenham Forest

Meer Green Hall:



⁷⁹ Visitation of Worcester of 1682-1683; Young of Poole House, Hanley Castle; COA quartered with Jennetts COA; K.4 College of Arms, Folio 138;

⁸⁰ Anthony Hanbury of Benhall, great grandson of John Hanbury of Feckenham, married Anne Jennetts: see <http://flanaganfamily.net/genealo/hansbro/>

⁸¹ <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/GEN-MEDIEVAL/2011-12/1323119288>; Walter Graunt of Snitterfield, whose daughters Jane, Margery, and Isabel, are said to have married, respectively, John Spencer of Hodnell, Humphrey Jennetts of Feckenham, and John Spencer of Wormleighton (nephew of the former John Spencer of Hodnell); Walter Graunt of Snitterfield was lord of the manor of Northbrook and his great nephew was one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder plot; Northbrook was north of Stratford on Avon and was the site for meetings of the conspirators; The Graunt family was a staunch Catholic family

⁸² [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Grant_\(Gunpowder_Plot\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Grant_(Gunpowder_Plot))

⁸³ <http://freespace.virgin.net/c.crane/Medieval/Medieval.htm>

⁸⁴ John Cookes disclaimed arms at the Visitation of Worcestershire in 1634 and the family subsequently bore the arms of the Jennetts: page 132 of the *Heraldry of Worcestershire*:

<https://ia700300.us.archive.org/7/items/heraldryworcest00grazgoog/heraldryworcest00grazgoog.pdf>

⁸⁵ <http://histfam.familysearch.org/pedigr ee.php?personID=I111701&tree=Nixon> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cookes_Baronets

⁸⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worcester_College

⁸⁷ Coat of Arms of Worcester College, Oxford:



⁸⁸ From the Domesday Survey it appears that there was woodland 1 league in length and half a league in width, which had been included in the King's Forest of Feckenham (V.C.H. Worcs. i, 298a). fn 1: see <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43139> ; see also http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feckenham_Forest

Feckenham Forest:



⁸⁹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feckenham> and https://www.academia.edu/5529443/Jean_Birrell_ed_.Records_of_Feckenham_Forest_Worcestershire_c.1236-1377; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_forest

⁹⁰ <http://www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info/English%20sites/3814.html>

⁹¹

http://www.academia.edu/5529443/Jean_Birrell_ed_.Records_of_Feckenham_Forest_Worcestershire_c.1236_1377

⁹² "NORGROVE was held of the manor of Feckenham. (fn. 121) In the 14th century it seems to have belonged to a family called Northgrove, although Elizabeth de Northgrove and William her son are the only members of the family who are known to have held it. Elizabeth died about 1378 (fn. 122) and William in 1381, leaving as his heirs his two sisters Catherine and Maud, (fn. 123) one of whom probably married one of the Jennetts, to whom Norgrove afterwards belonged. Richard Jennett of Norgrove received a general pardon from Edward IV in 1471, (fn. 124) and probably held the manor which afterwards belonged to Humphrey Jennett. (fn. 125) William son of Humphrey died seised of it in 1548, leaving his son Humphrey, then ten years old, (fn. 126) in the custody of his wife Elizabeth. She afterwards married Richard Hopton, and with him seems to have taken possession of Norgrove, refusing to give it up when her son Humphrey came of age. (fn. 127) Humphrey, having no son, settled it on his daughter Anne on her marriage with William son of Henry Cookes, (fn. 128) from whom it passed to their son Edward Cookes, who died in 1637. (fn. 129) His son William Cookes inherited the manor of Bentley Pauncefoot in Tardebigge parish from his uncle, and since that date Norgrove has descended with Bentley. The most important house in the neighbourhood is Norgrove Court, a fine red brick mansion of mid-17th-century date, two stories in height with a mezzanine floor at the rear. The plan is oblong, with the entrance hall and principal stairs near the centre of the north side, occupying half the depth of the house from back to front. The principal rooms occupy the ground floor of the south or garden front. The kitchen was originally at the north-west angle, the accompanying offices being all on this side of the house. The principal staircase has oak newels with carved finials. The balusters and handrails have been much repaired and restored. The interior generally has suffered from alterations to suit it to the needs of a farm-house. Some fine plaster overmantels remain in two of the bedrooms on the first floor and in the panelled room on the mezzanine at the west side of the entrance hall. On the south or garden front the level of the first floor is marked by a moulded string-course of stone, and the windows have architraves, central mullions and transoms of the same material. On the first floor are two blocked doorways with moulded stone jambs and two-light openings above the lintels, which must have been originally intended to open on to flights of steps leading down to the garden. It is possible that a balcony may have connected the two flights, as the windows of the ground floor beneath this portion have evidently been disturbed, and have wooden frames in place of the original stone mullions. On either side of each doorway filled-up pockets in the brickwork mark the position of the handrails or balustrades. The bricks employed for the blocking of the doorways are of the same depth as those employed for the rest of the walling. It is, therefore, quite probable that the arrangement, though designed, was never carried out." See <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/worcs/vol3/pp111-120#n130>; in 1508 William Jennett and Anne conveyed the manor to Sir Robert Throckmorton ; the Throckmortons were staunch Catholics; see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Throckmorton

⁹³ <http://www.users.totalise.co.uk/~fortroyal/NoakeGuide/162.html>

⁹⁴ The coats of arms of some of the Lords of the Manor of Feckenham:



Feckenham was a Royal Manor up until the 17th century and was held by a number of Royal consorts and by Queen Elizabeth I.

- Eleanor of Provence, consort of Henry III - 1216
- Margaret of France, second consort of Edward I - 1280
- Isabel of France, consort of Edward II - 1307
- Philippa of Hainault, consort of Edward III - 1327
- Geoffrey Chaucer, author of the Canterbury Tales, who was Clerk of Works to Richard II -1385
- Elizabeth Woodville, consort of Edward IV - 1460
- Queen Elizabeth 1st -1558
- Thomas, Lord Coventry (and his descendants as Earls of Coventry) -1632

⁹⁵ Catholicism was the majority religion in various pockets of England, notably in parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cumbria, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recusant> ; Noake's [Guide to Worcestershire 1868](#):

<http://www.users.totalse.co.uk/~fortroyal/NoakeGuide/index.html> at pg. 191, Hanbury a stronghold for the Catholics; the Jennetts married into the Wybbe and Bearcroft families of Hanbury; see also <http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Recusant+community+and+Jesuit+mission+in+parliament+days%3a+Bodleian+MS...-a0112139519>; Neville (of Nevill Holt, Harborough, Leics), Throckmorton and Young (of Kingerby Hall, West Lindsey, Lincs). were Recusant families

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recusancy>

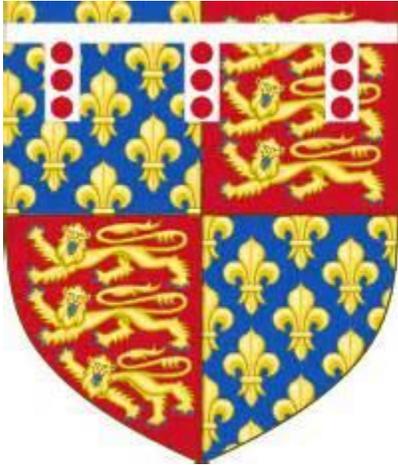
⁹⁶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recusancy>

⁹⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_York

White Rose of the House of York:



Coat of arms of House of York:



Yorkist Rose "en Soleil" in Worcester Cathedral:

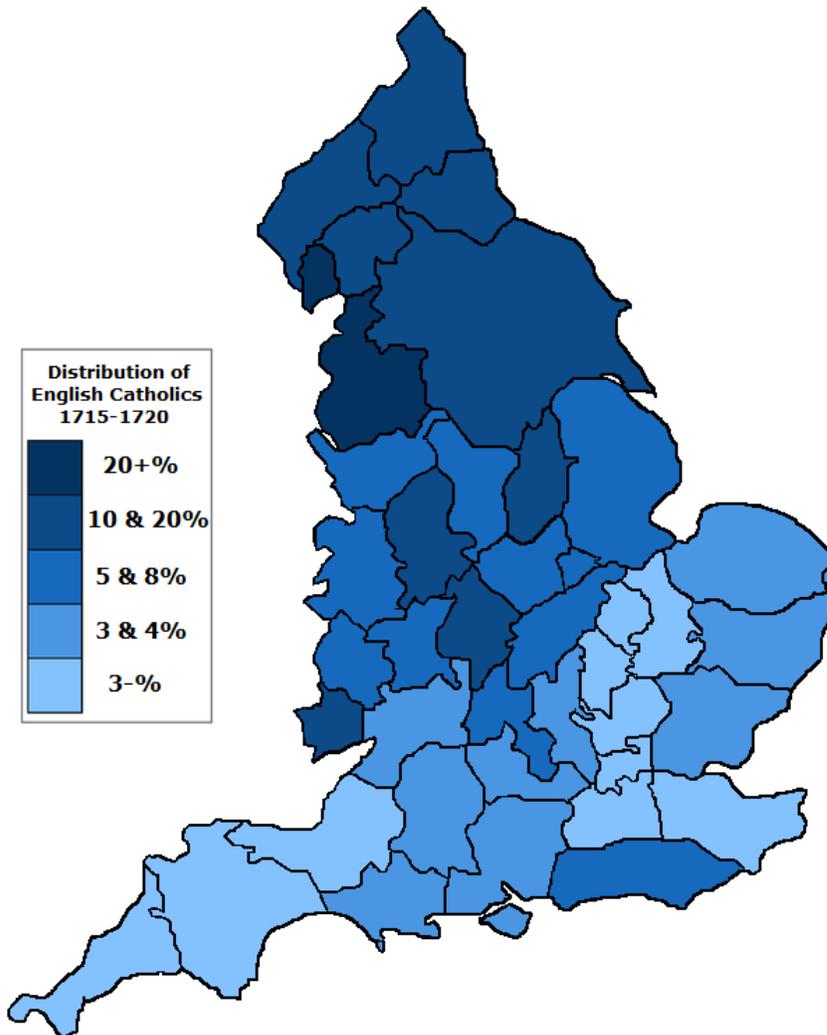


⁹⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Lancaster

Red Rose of the House of Lancaster:



⁹⁹ Distribution of Catholic Families in England:



See map of counties of England: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceremonial_counties_of_England

¹⁰⁰ Norgrove Court, Feckenham, current: <http://www.clenthistory.org/2013/08/trip-report-norgrove-court-august-2013/>



Norgrove Manor (South Court), ca. 1600:



¹⁰¹ http://www.catholic-history.org.uk/midland/worc_ind.htm#B%

¹⁰² <http://www.tettenhall.co.uk/history/people-of-tettenhall/the-wrottesley-family/>

¹⁰³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Neville,_16th_Earl_of_Warwick

¹⁰⁴ <https://ia600402.us.archive.org/22/items/calendaroffinero11greauoft/calendaroffinero11greauoft.pdf>

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.tettenhall.co.uk/history/people-of-tettenhall/the-wrottesley-family/>

¹⁰⁶ November 5, 1471, Westminster: "General pardon to Richard Jonetes late of Feckkyngham, co. Worcester, 'gentilman', alias late of Norgrove, co. Worcester, of all offenses committed by him before 3 October last.", Calendar of Patent Rolls 1467-1477, page 340. [i.e. pardoned after battle of Tewkesbury, which occurred in May of 1471]; numerous other Yorkists were pardoned during same time period and are listed in the same Calendar of Patent Rolls; the pardon's use of the word "gentilman" indicates that Richard Jonetes had a coat of arms: Chief Justice Coke (1552–1634) defined "gentlemen" as those who bear coat armour; He followed Sir William Camden (1551–1623, Clarenceux King of Arms), who defined esquires as:

- the eldest sons of knights and their eldest sons in perpetuity,
- the eldest sons of younger sons of peers and their eldest sons in perpetuity,
- esquires so created by the king,
- esquires by office, such as justices of the peace and those holding an office of trust under the crown

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gentleman> ; <http://www.thepeerage.com/p61484.htm>

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.gatehouse-gazetteer.info/English%20sites/3814.html>

¹⁰⁸ "In 1600 the lord of the manor [Forest of Feckenham] was Sir Thomas Leighton, who had had the title granted to him by Elizabeth I. As Master of the King's Game, Leighton had the power to appoint the forest ranger, who, through his six keepers, policed all activity in the forest... In 1610 Leighton appointed an outsider, William Connard, as ranger in place of Humphrey Jennett, a leading forest inhabitant. By 1613 around 150 acres of common coppice had been enclosed for the use of Connard and his friends. The foresters reacted to the restrictions by breaking into three coppices and setting their cattle loose in the enclosures. The opposition was led by William Cookes of Shiltwood, an ally of the jilted Humphrey Jennetts, who would become a fierce critic of Connard. Cookes began to organise lawsuits to protect the foresters' common rights. The case rumbled on for several years, until in 1617 the Attorney-General decided that it was not in the Crown's interests to prosecute. In 1601 [Sir Thomas Leighton] became a member of the quorum on the commission of the peace in Worcestershire, where most of his estates lay, and in that year sought election as knight of the shire in Parliament. There was evidently some opposition to a comparative stranger **whose religious views were unpalatable to the influential Catholic families there**, but the Privy Council forestalled trouble by sharp letters to Ralph Sheldon and John Talbot, and Leighton was duly elected in the senior position. By his marriage Leighton became a distant relation of the Queen, who favoured him and bestowed considerable lands in Worcestershire upon him, which he augmented from other sources." [emphasis added]

¹⁰⁹ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wheelwright/connards2.htm> ; Humffrey Jennetts also was a landowner who leased out his land to tenant farmers; he also had an interest in the Droitwich salt mines (<http://www.droitwichparish.org.uk/about/index.html>)

¹¹⁰ 14 Nov 1589 William Cookes, of the Middle Temple, London, Gent., & Anne Jennetts, of the City of London, Spinster, daughter of Humphrey Jennetts, of Frecknam, co. Worcester, Esq.; Gen. Lic. (London Marriage Licences, 1520-1610)

¹¹¹ <http://www.nytimes.com/books/first/w/walvin-quakers.html> : "The prominent Puritan William Prynne was convinced that the Great Fire of London had been started by Catholics, and that Quakers were merely Catholics in disguise."

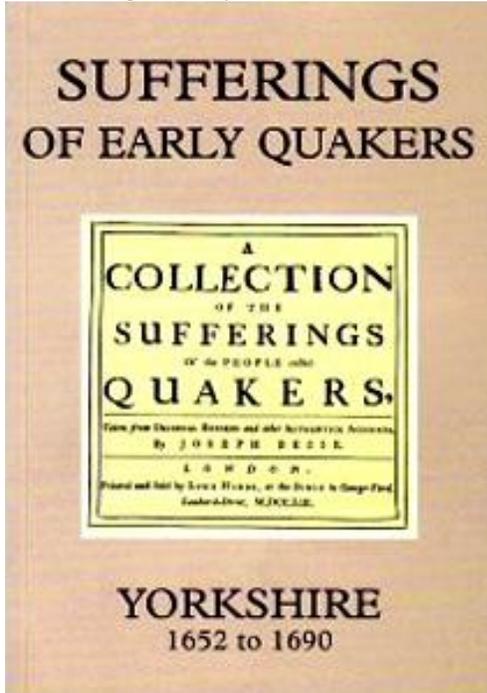
¹¹² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Act_of_Uniformity_1662

¹¹³ <http://www.ushistory.org/penn/pennni.htm>

¹¹⁴ <http://www.genealogytoday.com/columns/recipes/tip13c.html>

¹¹⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Civil_War

¹¹⁶ Sufferings of Early Quakers:



¹¹⁷ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roundhead>

¹¹⁸ Heraldry of Worcestershire, Vol. II, page 718; Jennetts no longer listed by 1660 among the “gentle families” in Worcester;

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~parrott/PDFs/The_heraldry_of_Worcestershire.pdf

¹¹⁹ Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF) YDatabase: <http://www.smgf.org/> ; YDNA sample provided by Mr. Lewis Ginnett of California; Mr. Ginnett’s ancestors operated a shipyard in 19th-century Bridgeboro, NJ

Moses Ginnett and JJ YDNA match

Match of 23/25 Markers	Generations	Years
Most Likely TMRCA	14	434
25% Cumulative Probability	13	403
50% Cumulative Probability	19	589
75% Cumulative Probability	27	837

See also: FTDNA Explanation of a Genetic distance of 2 on a Y37 test: A 35/37 match between two men who share a common surname (or variant) means they share a common male ancestor. The mismatch is likely within the range of most well-established surname lineages in Western Europe. It is most likely that you matched exactly or closely on previous Y-DNA tests and the mismatch is within DYS439 or DYS385, DYS389i, 389ii, DYS458, DYS459, DYS449, DYS464, DYS576, DYS570, or CDY; <https://www.familytreedna.com/learn/y-dna-testing/y-str/two-men-share-surname-genetic-d-istance-37-y-chromosome-str-markers-interpreted/>

¹²⁰ First Quaker Meeting House in Burlington, NJ:



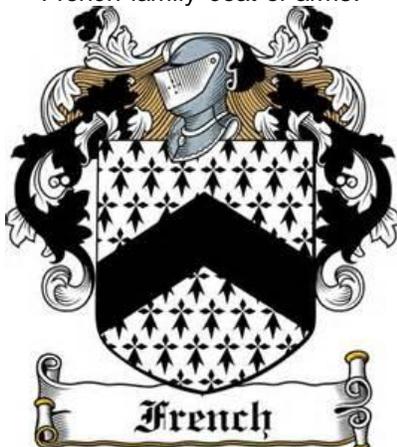
¹²¹ First Quaker settlers of Burlington, NJ came on the "Kent": <http://www.geni.com/projects/Quakers-of-New-Jersey-Kent-Passengers-1677/291> (only London passengers listed; passengers boarding from Yorkshire not listed on Kent manifest); Jennett/Gennet not listed, therefore, if a Jennett/Gennett came in on the Kent, he was from Yorkshire

¹²² Large migration of Quakers from the North Midlands to Pennsylvania and NJ:
<http://www.genealogytoday.com/columns/recipes/tip13c.html>

¹²³ Genetic distance of 1: Benoni Clayton, son of Thomas Clayton, was born before 1734: Quaker; Clayton possible Norman family: <http://www.houseofnames.com/clayton-coat-of-arms> (Yorkshire and Lancashire, U.K.); <http://www.billputman.com/Clayton.pdf> ; Robert de Clayton of Caudebec, Normandy; fought at Battle of Hastings; awarded Manor of Clayton in Lancashire; <http://www.ourfamilyhistories.org/getperson.php?personID=121194> ;

¹²⁴ See, e.g., probate of estate of a Henry Jennett, Thomas Jennett, Administrator of Estate, in Hyde County, NC on February 25, 1815: <http://www.ncgenweb.us/hyde/willsestates/willbook3.htm>

¹²⁵ French family coat of arms:



¹²⁶ In comparing Y-DNA 111 marker results, the probability that **Mr. Thomas Penn French Jr.** and **Mr. Robert Jefferson Jinnett** shared a common ancestor within the last...

COMPARISON CHART

Generations	Percentage
4	0.00%
8	0.00%
12	0.14%
16	2.24%
20	11.89%
24	32.31%

¹²⁷ Descendants of Thomas French, page 141: In 1721, Richard Buzby visited the North Carolina Quaker meeting; page 99: in 1734, Richard French visited the Virginia and North Carolina Quakers;

<https://archive.org/details/genalogyofdesce01cfren>

¹²⁸ Some Quakers migrated from Pennsylvania to North Carolina; first Quaker meetings in Perquimans county, NC held in 1680;

¹²⁹ <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/QUAKER-ROOTS/1997-11/0879816318> ;

<http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/QUAKER-ROOTS/1999-12/0944405762>

¹³⁰ See, e.g.,

Dering Roll; no listing of Jennetts

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dering_Roll; www.mariadering.com/pdf/DeringRoll.pdf

Excerpt from Dering Roll:



Visitations of London, 1568 and 1633-35; no listing of Jennetts

<http://ukga.org/england/London/visitation/index.html> and <https://archive.org/details/visitationoflond00cook>

<http://www.bsswebsite.me.uk/History/Dering/deringroll.htm>

Visitation of the County of Sussex 1530,1570;1630, 1634: no listing of Jennetts;

https://openlibrary.org/books/OL13440209M/The_visitations_of_the_county_of_Sussex_made_and_taken_in_the_years_1530

Visitation of Staffordshire 1583; no listing of Jennetts;

http://books.google.com/books?id=ADsRAQAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbg_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false ;

Staffordshire Pedigrees; no listing of Jennetts:

<https://ia700304.us.archive.org/2/items/staffordshirped00dugd/staffordshirped00dugd.pdf>

Visitation of the County of Leicestershire: no listing for Jennett;

http://books.google.com/books?id=1kIEAAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

Visitation of the County of Warwick, 1619: no listing of Jennetts:

http://books.google.com/books?id=pTMEAAAAIAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

Visitations of the County of Devon, 1531, 1564 and 1620: no listing of Jennetts:

http://books.google.com/books?id=GmqllibS95IC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

Visitations of the County of Nottingham, 1569 and 1614: no listing of Jennetts:

http://books.google.com/books?id=fDBSgpgDmRIC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

See Visitation of the County of Shropshire, 1623: no listing of Jennetts

<http://ukga.org/cgi-bin/browse.cgi?action=ViewRec&DB=13&bookID=197&page=415&submit=Next>

Visitation of the County of Cornwall 1620; no listing of Jennetts

http://archive.org/stream/visitationofcoun00sain/visitationofcoun00sain_djvu.txt

Visitation of the County of Herefordshire 1569: no listing of Jennetts

http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationofhere00cookrich/visitationofhere00cookrich_djvu.txt

Visitation of the County of Norfolk 1563 and 1613; no listing of Jennetts

http://www.archive.org/stream/visitacionievisi32ryew/visitacionievisi32ryew_djvu.txt and

Visitation of the County of Buckinghamshire 1563, 1589 and 1613: no listing of Jennetts

<http://ukga.org/cgi-bin/browse.cgi?DB=13&action=ViewRec&bookID=181>

Visitation of the County of Kent 1663: no listing of Jennetts

http://archive.org/stream/AVisitationOfTheCountyOfKent/VisitationcountyKent_bysshe_djvu.txt

Visitation of the County of Oxford 1566, 1574 and 1634: no listing of Jennetts

<https://archive.org/details/visitationsofcou57harv>

Visitations of Hertfordshire 1572 and 1634: no listing of Jennetts

http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationshert00philgoog/visitationshert00philgoog_djvu.txt

Visitation of the County of Northamptonshire 1564 and 1618-19: no listing of Jennetts

http://www.archive.org/stream/visitationsofnor00harvrch/visitationsofnor00harvrch_djvu.txt

Visitations of the County of Surrey 1530, 1572 and 1623: no listing of Jennetts

<https://archive.org/details/visitationsofcou43beno>