

HAWKINS WORLDWIDE DNA Project  
Newsletter 2008-06  
30 June 2008



This Newsletter is addressed as a blind copy to protect individual identities.  
Project site: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/>.

Family pages:  
[http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html)  
Administrator: [phil\\_hawkins@sbcglobal.net](mailto:phil_hawkins@sbcglobal.net) {phil\_hawkins"at"sbc.... }.

As I advertised last month, this newsletter is coming out a bit late. June was a traveling month for Sharon & I. We shared a condo in Ruidoso, NM with Sharon's sister and husband (Wendell joined the army in 1940, was with the 101<sup>st</sup> Air Borne into Normandy, two Purple Hearts, retired a B/General). The day before we left for Indiana and our Hawkins Reunion another brother-in-law in Sharon's family died. After flying into Indianapolis on Thursday we traveled to Michigan for Harry's memorial service (Harry was another of our WW II hero's, joining the navy in 1942, he served the entire war on the destroyer *Boise*, seeing action in both the Atlantic and the Pacific).

The family reunion was held, for the second time, at Pioneer Village in Warren County, Ohio. A centerpiece of the village is the log home built in 1826 by my ggg-grandfather Amos Hawkins (m. Ann Milhous). A little disappointed with the small turnout of our Tipton County, Indiana Hawkins, but very pleased to meet new cousins from Waynesville, Lebanon, and Dayton, Ohio, and the Richmond, Indiana area.



In my article under Hawkins Family Group-04, starting on page 3, I cover some history on England in the 1600s, and a bit on Quakers. I think that most of you will find it of interest for review.



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During the month of June we added two new participants to our Hawkins Y-DNA project. We welcome Randall Hawkins and Jon Samuels, bringing the number of Y- participants to 118.

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If you are a Hawkins male and have not yet joined our project, please - give it some serious consideration. The donation of your DNA for the benefit of your descendents might very well turn out to be one of the most generous things that you have ever done. Think 2099 A.D. Our Hawkins Project (with discounted prices) join site can be viewed at [http://www.familytreedna.com/surname\\_join.aspx?code=Z47192&special=False](http://www.familytreedna.com/surname_join.aspx?code=Z47192&special=False).

Secure sample storage for 25 years enables you to take advantage of new discoveries and tests without providing a new sample. In addition, for those participants who are no longer here, their sample may be very valuable, perhaps

even critical, in making a discovery about your family tree or surname, as new tests become available.

You can take action to ensure that your sample continues to provide value and discoveries long after you are gone by adding a responsible party to your kit record in the additional email field, such as a son or daughter. Log into your Personal Page, click Modify Contact Information, and enter an email address in additional emails. Be sure to click Update at the bottom of the page.

Your sample is securely stored under only your kit number at the University of Arizona. For those who have also tested at the Genomics Research Center, a sample is securely stored there under only your kit number. Your sample is safe.

At any time you can request that your sample be destroyed.

To provide the maximum benefit of sample storage for 25 years, Family Tree DNA test kits contain 3 vials for your sample. This should provide sufficient sample. For the last living males in a direct male line, we recommend that additional tests be selected conservatively, or that you consider a second test kit of 12 markers only to store an additional 3 vials of the critical male's sample.

"DNA is nothing more than a tool in the toolkit for the genealogist who has run into a paper trail roadblock," Family Tree DNA company founder and CEO Bennett Greenspan likes to say. "With DNA testing we are able to unravel that history book that is contained within the cells of all of us."

Family Tree DNA (FTDNA), founded in 2000 in Houston, Texas by Bennett Greenspan, was the first company to market Y-chromosome and mitochondrial DNA testing solely for genealogy.

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I thought that most of you would find the following message of interest. Colleen Fitzpatrick posted it to the International Society of Genetic Genealogists in early June.

Hi Listers,

For the past few months, I have been the genealogist on the Amelia Earhart project, run by a group called TIGHAR - The International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery. TIGHAR has been researching the fate of Amelia Earhart and her navigator Fred Noonan for years.

Recent efforts include DNA testing artifacts that have been found on Gardner Island in the Pacific, to compare with mtDNA of Earhart and Noonan. In Amelia's case, she has a grand niece who could serve as a DNA reference, but Fred Noonan is tougher. He was not married, no children, and an only child. His mother Helen Egan died in about 1896 when she was 33 yrs old.

I am happy to report that about three weeks ago I was able to locate a family in England related to Fred Noonan along the direct female line of the family. If you go up the tree from Fred to the common ancestor (his grandmother born in 1829) and then back down the tree to the English family, there are eight generations separating Fred from these living references.

Ryan Parr at Genesis Genomics is now amplifying the DNA after confirming it is human. He has asked me to find a second relative along a different line as a backup, just in case the mtDNA has experienced a mutation in the intervening generations. I have a line descending from Fred's great grandmother (born in 1805) at the moment, down to about 1900.

Will let you guys know if there are any developments.

Stay tuned. Thanks to DNA & Genealogy, we might be able to find out what happened to Amelia Earhart.

Colleen

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Hi Phil,

That's very kind of you. I am going to update my site starting this evening to post some of the interesting projects I've been involved in. I will definitely include your link. We all have our fingers crossed. [Colleen's site is at <http://www.forensicgenealogy.info/index.html>.]

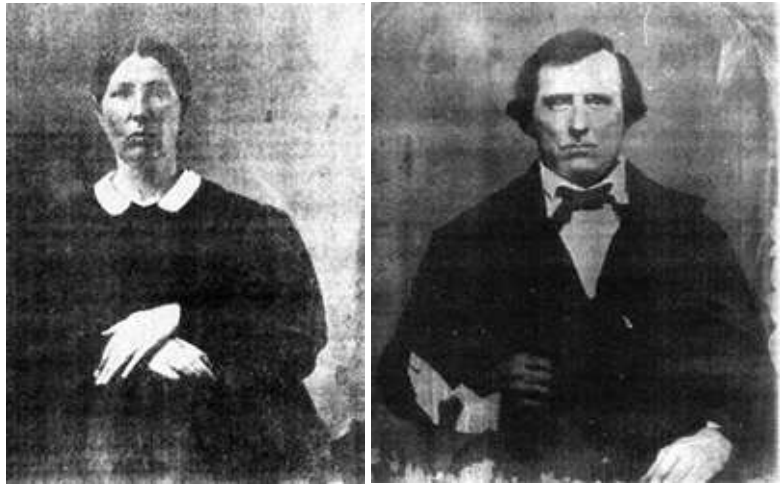
Thanks! Colleen 22 June 2008

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Input from our Family Groups. The family pages are found at [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnproject/tree\\_g-1.html](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnproject/tree_g-1.html).

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**Hawkins Family Group-03** (Carol Phillips): Julia Ann Hawkins, daughter of Dennis Hawkins and his first wife, Elizabeth Campbell, was born 22 Apr. 1837 in Alabama (probably Jefferson or Blount Co.) She passed away on 1 Oct. 1902 in Blount Co., AL and is buried in Nectar Cemetery there. Pictured with her is her first husband William McDonald Amerson, born 15 Sep 1829 in Alabama and died during his enrollment in the USA Calvary during the Civil War on 23 Jul 1865 in Limestone Co., AL. Julia later married to a fellow named Jack Green of which I have no further information.



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**Hawkins Family Group-04** (My, your editor's, family group): Earliest known ancestors are Jeffery and Dorothy (Mattock) Hawkins, emigrating from Wilts, England in 1682 to Bucks Co., PA.

A correction to my article of last month, "It is recorded that one of the passengers boarded in "The Downs" had contracted small pox, and that of the approximately 100 souls on board, some 2/3 [should have read 1/3] died in route."

Another correction: "We know that James [should read Jeffery, not James] had a brother, Roger (..... identified as a brother of Jeffrey Hawkins the elder by a record of Falls Monthly Meeting dated 6, 9th mo., 1689, shortly after the death of Roger). McCracken lists Roger and his wife Sarah, as "possible" passengers on the *Welcome*. It is my contention that the unaccounted for Elizabeth and Susanna are daughters of Roger and Sarah, and that Roger and Sarah were passengers on the *Welcome*."

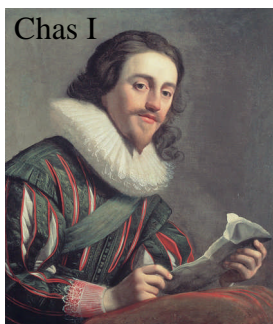
Following is a page from my Hawkins book published in 2002, and lists some of the trials that our Jeffery and family lived with in England before immigrating to America. It must have been a difficult time

### OUR QUAKER FOREFATHERS

The following, on Quakerism, was extracted mostly from John Punshon's *Portrait In Grey*, with some from *The Quakers* by Hugh Barbour and J. William Frost.

"The Quakers are unique among Christians. They do without creeds, clergy, consecrated buildings and sacraments. They worship in silence and have always had women ministers. Believing God to be at work for good in everyone, they try to get behind outward religious affiliations to respond to that goodness whenever they can."

"They are known for philanthropy, inventiveness, zeal for social reform, and hard headed business sense. They are uncompromising opponents of war and violence of all kinds."



To understand the emergence of the Quakers one must understand the turmoil of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

1629: King Charles I dispensed with Parliamentary assistance and began a period of personal rule. To maintain the income of the state all manner of subterfuge was resorted to; selling knightships, fines, selling monopolies, customs duties, etc. The landed and mercantile were antagonized, and where possible the new costs were passed on to those



lower in the economic scale. There was rising prices and hunger. England was characterized by poverty, unemployment, and vagrancy. [Our Jeffery was born about 1633.]

1638: War broke out between England and Scotland, and Charles was obliged to ask Parliament to vote him money. The Parliament put a very high price on their cooperation. Following that war constitutional conflicts and the political lack of facing up to the unfolding events of the era led to a drift towards catastrophe – civil war.

1642: The Civil War began when Charles withdrew to Nottingham and raised his standard.



Cromwell

1645: Cromwell and the New Model Army defeated The King. [George Fox, to be a leading figure in the Quaker movement, was 21.] The New Model Army enjoyed a social composition that made it a fortress of the Congregational form of government. A group, whose ideas of representative government were rather different than Cromwell's, was known as the Leveller's. They wanted the House of Commons rather than Parliament as the center of power, almost universal manhood suffrage, elections every one or two years, the abolition of tithes, and freedom of religious worship and organization. Cromwell was in the process of outflanking them when in 1647 The King escaped and a brief Second Civil War flared up.

1649: King Charles I was executed. Cromwell assumed complete control. Leveller sentiments, however, lived on.

1661: The Monarchy was restored with Charles II becoming king. The Fifth Monarchy Men revolted in London, controlling the city for three days. As the revolt was put down a precautionary arrest and detention of anybody who might have been thought to be implicated in the plot took place. Astonishingly, Friends were the largest group considered, and it was estimated that 4230 Quakers were rounded up.



Chas II

1662: The Quaker Act provided penalties for maintaining that oath taking was contrary to the will of God. "It was soon realized that there was a more effective way of attacking the Quakers and Baptists who (it was known) refused to swear oaths. Before the court got to the main issue to be tried, the Oath of Allegiance, and denial of the Pope's authority was tendered, and refusal to take it was regarded as tantamount to treason." [Jeffery married Dorothy Mattock at All Saints in Norton Bavant in Wiltshire.]

1672: King Charles II had secretly become a Roman Catholic. He dispensed with Parliament and in a Declaration of Indulgence suspended the penal laws against dissenters (including Friends) and Catholics. Thousands were released from incarceration.

1675: The penal laws were re-instated by Order of Council.



Penn

1681: Prospects for religious toleration in England seemed bleak. In that year William Penn accepted an enormous tract of land in settlement of a debt owed to his deceased father by King Charles II. The King insisted that in memory of Penn's father, Admiral Sir William Penn, the new province should be called Pennsylvania.

1682: During the year twenty-three ships, known as Penn's fleet, carried more than 2000 Friends from England to the new province of Pennsylvania. One of these, the *Welcome* leaving in August, carried Penn on his first visit to the new province. [Our Jeffery and his family were on board the Welcome.]



1685: The Duke of York, a friend of Penn succeeded to the throne as James II. The pressure of persecution rapidly diminished.

1689: In the year following the coup, which removed James II, the Protestant succession was permanently established and the Toleration Act of 1689 remitted all penalties on dissent. [Jeffery's brother, Roger, dies in PA.]

The English economy in the 17<sup>th</sup> century had an agricultural base. Nine people in every ten lived in the country or in London. The small nuclear family was the norm rather than the extended family network, and it was rare for more than a couple of generations to continue to live in one place. The State and the Church were two aspects of one power structure; to dissent with one meant confrontation with both. It was the implacable hostility of this body that convinced many in the Puritan movement that the state church was beyond redemption or reform.

The Puritans (Baptist, Anabaptist, Levellers, Seekers, Fifth Monarchy Men, Quakers, etc.) united in the view that scripture was the final authority in matters of faith and practice. They rejected any government of the church by episcopacy (authority by king, archbishops and bishops). But, we are here dealing with a movement, not a school of thought. Puritans differed over doctrine and strategy.

Puritans knew clearly that they were living at a time of great crisis as they contemplated a church that fell far short of what they thought it should be. They had been through an experience of conversion, sometimes sudden, sometimes slow, but the joyous freedom of which the Bible spoke was denied them. They knew that the Reformation, indeed religion, had reached a dead end. Restoration, true redemption, would come but not yet.

George Fox (a founder of the Quaker movement), in his Journal, in the crucial months of 1652, wrote that his preaching dealt with two main themes – a Pentecostal proclamation that a new beginning was taking place, that the Day of the Lord had come – that it was idle to seek for a new dispensation. For those who repented, he proclaimed, Christ was already here and was found to be within. To find Him, one condition was necessary – exercise true repentance, turn to the living Christ within, by whom the reality of scripture, the remitting of sin, the passion of Christ in Jerusalem would be revealed.

Fox chose to use the figure of 'light.' The light is that of God within you, and it is not your conscience or intellect, though it may work through them. It is in all people, and if listened to will lead to unity with one another. It guides, warns, encourages, speaks, chastens, cares. Other early Quaker writings support Fox's writings that the convincement, the turning to the light within, was not a pleasant experience. The element of shock was present. The light shows up the nooks and crannies in the sinful soul that most people prefer to keep hidden. At this point one would quake with fear at the power of God. It was this religious experience that gave the Friends their name.

For Quakers the proclamation that Christ's injunction to be perfect was not to be taken figuratively, but was to be a serious purpose of the Christian life. "The age of outward and formal religion was over. The age of scriptural bondage and sacramental symbolism was done... Christ was here to teach his people himself."

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**Hawkins Family Group-05** (Coordinator Jean Bornefeld): Joy Bland, an active presenter at the Crocket Reunion, is going to talk about my book, "Once a Hoosier, Volume II, The Hawkins Book" in her session at the Crocket Reunion. The Crocket descendants of John and Rebecca (Hawkins) Crocket are very active and interested in their forebears. I am most pleased that I have been able to identify the mother of Davy Crocket through my documentation on my Hawkins family. I don't know if anyone using our Hawkins Y-DNA site would be interested; however, Rebecca Hawkins' sister, Mary Elizabeth married David Lewis, who descends collaterally from the Boones through the Webbs. This is another group of people who have had a lot of attention through the years. I mention this because there are bits and pieces of information that can make all the difference in correctly identifying our ancestors.

Jonathan Webb, b 1753, Berks County, PA, married Ruth Hawkins ca 1788 in Sullivan County, TN/NC. He preceded his wife in death in Decatur County, Indiana, before 1827. Jonathan Webb descends from George Webb and his wife, Hannah, Quakers. His siblings were: Mary Webb, who married Nathan Lewis, 14 Nov 1763 in Lancaster County, PA. Siblings: Nathan Lewis, William Lewis, David Webb, all of Berks Co PA; David Webb, Benjamin Webb, who died in Sullivan Co TN; and George Webb.

Mary Webb, sister of Jonathan Webb, married Nathan Lewis 14 Nov 1763 in Lancaster Co PA. They had a son, David Lewis, who married the sister of Ruth Hawkins Webb, Mary Elizabeth Hawkins Lewis. Mary Elizabeth, Ruth, and Rebecca are daughters of Nathan Hawkins and Ruth Cole.

George Webb, first cousin of Daniel Boone, was born 3 Sept 1723 in Berks Co PA. He and all his brothers fought in the Revolutionary War. Many of the Boone and Webb family records are found in the Quaker records in or near the Oley Valley of Berks County, PA.

My second volume of "Once a Hoosier", I devoted to only the Hawkins family because of the complexity of the research and the distance in time that I have traced with documentation of each member within their family units of

this very interesting family. This is very important in this particular family because of the repetition of given names. I have our Hawkins family documented back to John Hawkins, Mariner of New England (Mass), who came with the Winthrop Fleet in 1630 and in 1651 settled in Providencetown in the Maryland Colony. He is one of the first Quakers in Maryland and belonged to the West River Monthly Meeting after its organization. At first, they met at the home of William Richardson in Anne Arundel County where he dictated his will in 1670. Skip forward to the late 1700's and my own branch was Native American and then skip forward to the middle 1800's and it is German. Carl Sandburg said that we are what we are because we have come out of what was. We must go home again in reality and memory. When we don't our lives lose their structure. My Hawkins line has been very interesting to me. It has included Lutherans, Catholics, Baptists, Puritans, Quakers, Scot, English, Native American, Melungeon, and German in just 400 years.

My "Once a Hoosier, Volume II, The Hawkins Book" has a hard back binding and printing. It is 501 pages and fully indexed by persons and places. [Contact Jeanne Bornefeld ([jeanneb@fwi.com](mailto:jeanneb@fwi.com)) , 14514 East Walnut Run, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46814, if you are interested in purchasing her book.]

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If you maintain a web site with Hawkins information, please add a link to our Hawkins DNA Project. If you maintain a website that relates to any of our Hawkins DNA lines, please advise, and I'll list it on our site.

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If you know someone that would like to be on the Hawkins project information mailing list, please send me their name and email and I'll add them. Anyone that desires not to be on the list should request removal.

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Please advise us of any planned Hawkins reunions. We would like to list them indicating the patriarch, place, dates, and any other special information. Consider collecting donations to have some of the cousins in your group tested. Maybe you have the perfect paper records, but the mutations that occur in the separate lines need to be identified now for succeeding generations (and just maybe your paper records are not as solid as you assume).

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If you have tested with someone other than Family Tree DNA please contact me about also participating in our Hawkins Project.

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Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project  
[No compensation received]  
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P. S. Pioneer Village needs to re-roof the house that our Amos built. Like all organization, they are always in need of funds. If you would like to contribute to that undertaking, you can join and specify that your dues be used to that end.



**Caesar's Creek Pioneer Village**  
**P.O. Box 652**  
**3999 Pioneer Village Rd.**  
**Waynesville, OH 45068**  
**(513) 897-1120**

**Membership Opportunities**

Single / Family	\$ 25
Pioneer's Club	\$ 50
Settler's Club	\$ 100
Patriot's Club	\$ 250
Veteran's Club	\$ 500
Guardian's Club	\$ 1000
Leadership Circle	\$ 2500

**Membership Application**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to volunteer: \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to CCPV and mail to the address listed above.