

## HAWKINS WORLDWIDE DNA Project

Newsletter 2008-08

31 August 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.... }.



*Fly Your Flag - Join the Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project!*

The Olympics are behind us, the kids are back in school, temperatures have dropped out of the 100s, and we may even get some rain from the hurricane Gustav. It has been a hot and dry summer and we need the rain.

We have become so used to our technology. Watching the Olympic diving on TV I didn't think anything about the cameras being on the diver from walking out on the platform, and then staying with the diver all the way into and below the surface, with the scene finally culminating in a burst of bubbles. It was great video. It is what I would expect. I never even thought about how it was accomplished.

A newspaper that I read decided it was worth a whole half page. As I have not seen it anywhere else, I thought the "How do they do it?" might be of interest. Well it was done with a man holding a rope, running over a pulley, down into a pipe, with a camera on the other end of the rope. The pipe was 53 feet long, extending from the platform to the pool bottom (caulked so no water gets inside the pipe), and with a glass side facing the divers. The man raises the camera that runs on a track inside the pipe with the rope to platform height. The man holding the rope lets go of the rope when the diver starts the dive. And just like Galileo said 400 years ago, diver and camera fall at exactly the same rate. The camera had a bungee attached to it and the pool ceiling that stopped it just before the pool bottom was reached. I just love high-technology!

I am leaving in a few days to attend a reunion of a fighter squadron that I flew with a number of years ago. I may be slow to respond to any questions for about a week, as I am not sure how available a computer may be.

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During the month of August we added one new participant to our Hawkins Y-DNA project, bringing the number of Y-participants to 119.



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).

Both Ancestry and Family Tree DNA are currently offering Summer Sale discounted testing prices. Check them out. Who ever you test with, I would like for you to participate in our program. At the current time I do not have any kind of conversion data on Ancestry to compare with our current participants that all tested with Family Tree DNA.

Participants and friends, you can help me with spreading the word. DNA testing is a real tool in resolving family history. First, you can find a distant male in your tree to participate in validating your family tree. Then, through your activities, you may encounter others with our Hawkins surname. This could be at work, social activities, or during genealogy activities. Telling these contacts about DNA testing for genealogy provides them with an opportunity to make discoveries about their origins. [Re "Validating the Family Tree" see my article in the Family Group-04 section.]

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The following is from *Genetic Genealogy*.

Selecting a vendor for your DNA test is a very important step. The vendor selected may determine whether you find matches and whether you maximize your investment in DNA testing, depending on the size of the vendor's database.

Be sure to examine the following important issues:

- The size of the vendor's database impacts your ability to find a match
- Select a vendor where DNA testing for genealogy is their only business, not an add on product to generate additional revenue
- The importance of a proprietary database, including data integrity, as compared to no database or a mixed database
- The importance and value of match notification emails
- The benefits of controlling your search criteria for matching
- The benefits of controlling your match criteria
- The value of 25 years of sample storage

In this article, we will look at the value of the Genographic Project. Family Tree DNA is the only vendor providing an option to join the Genographic Project. This option provides you with an opportunity for additional discoveries from your investment in DNA testing. You can make discoveries about your distance ancestry, enjoy the educational material at your Personal Page at the Genographic Project, and have the option to participate in a real-time scientific project. No other vendor provides these opportunities!

Taking a DNA test for genealogy is an investment in discovering information not available in the paper records, in finding information about the surname, and in learning information about your distant ancestry. The discoveries scientists have made so far are only the beginning.

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To date, we have not placed any emphasis on mtDNA testing. Does anyone have an interest in starting something and acting as an mtDNA Coordinator within our Hawkins Project?

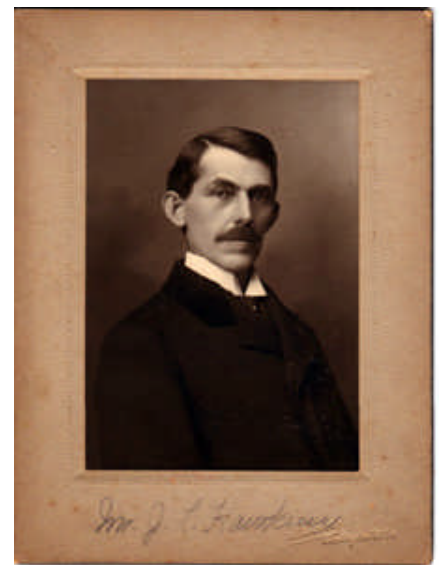
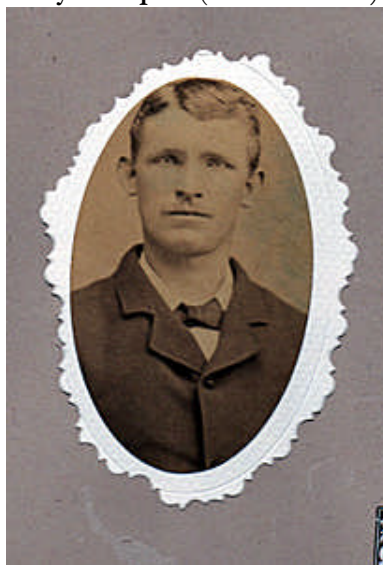
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Input from our Family Groups. The family pages are found at [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html).

If you belong to one of our coordinated groups (01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, or 10), please forward anything that you think would be of interest for our readers to your Coordinator. If you fall into one of the groups that we still need a coordinator for, then mail your print and pictures directly to me. This is your newsletter and we need your input. Try to keep it to a page, or a little more, each month (less is OK). If it is longer, consider breaking it into parts to run over two newsletter.

**Hawkins Family Group-01 (Marsha Moses):**

Left is Edward Pinkard Hawkins, 1816-1926. Right are two of his sons, Edward Powell Hawkins, and John Lee Hawkins, 1861-1957.



One of my favorite genealogy stories is a tribute to the randomness of the internet. I have a copy of the obituary for my 2-gr-grandfather, Edward Pinkard Hawkins, who died in Spotsylvania County, Virginia in 1916. In the obituary it is stated that his three living sons were at his bedside when he died: Jesse Marshall, John Lee, and Edward Powell Hawkins. I know much about the first two men as one is my gr-grandfather and the other is a slightly older brother who moved to Huntington, WV to take a railroad job in the late 1800's and wrote for his younger brother to follow as his best girlfriend had a sister that he thought Jesse Marshall might want to meet. And sure enough the two brothers married Beurhing sisters and remained in Huntington where I was born in 1947.

I had for many years looked for information on the third brother: Edward Powell Hawkins. Now I didn't look constantly nor did I look with great commitment as I don't descend from this man. However, I would occasionally post a message looking for descendents here or there. And it paid off in the spring of 2005. Ed Hawkins of Denver, Colorado was cruising on the internet when he found my message in the Hawkins mail list archives. In turn Ed put me in touch with another brother: John Hawkins of Wichita, Kansas. And lo and behold it was only a couple of weeks later that I heard from Lee Compare--a cousin to these men who lives in Texas. All three men are grandsons of the third brother at the death bedside of their father, Edward Powell Hawkins, in 1916. Lee Compare, too, had found me randomly "out there" on the internet!

To make this even more of a coincidence, I was leaving for Denver just a few weeks later to be with my youngest daughter at the birth of her first child. I was able to work in a visit to two out of the three men on my drive home. Of course, I took my scanner and printer and we were able to trade photos and information.

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#### **Hawkins Family Group-03** (Carol Phillips):

Dennis H. Hawkins  
Son of  
Dennis Hawkins & Mary McDonald Causey Hawkins

Dennis H. Hawkins was born August 1, 1849 in Blount County, Alabama. He is shown on the 1850 Blount County, Alabama census as 1/12 years old and born in Alabama. He is also shown on the 1860 and 1870 Blount Co., AL census. In the 1880 census we find him in Tishomingo Co., Mississippi with wife, Elizabeth and a daughter, Drusilla. By the 1900 census Dennis is living in Salado, Independence, Arkansas. He says he is a 54 year old widowed day labor. He is living with his children Zilla, George W., Robert, Herman, Thurman (twins), Mary and Becky.

It would be very nice if we could find a male descendant of George, Robert, Herman, or Thurman willing to participate in a DNA test!



I'm happy to say DNA testing helped me locate another Hawkins from my direct line. It's always nice to find another cousin.

To my Group 3: We need something for the newsletter each month and I have tried to have something ready. I research my line of Hawkins, so most of what I contribute is going on in my line. I need your help! It doesn't take long to do a short story on one of your Hawkins, send a picture with a description or ask a question. Wouldn't you like to spark some interest in your Hawkins family!

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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.

Validating the Family Tree & Recognizing Mutations.

We do not have nearly enough Group-04 participants, especially in validating our family marker #09. We want to not only find new cousins, but also to place their location on the tree. We know that our family (or haplotype) is determined by the matching of the number of repeats (allele) in the Markers (DYS #s) tested, as in the first table below. A branch in the tree happens when there is a mutation, a change in the number of repeats (e.g. 14 to 13 where

one repeat is lost, or 09 to 11 where two are added). With a Y-12 test we are assigned a tree with limited branches. As we increase the size of the test (Y-25, Y-37, Y-67) we test more markers, looking for mutations, and with each mutation there is a branching from that first limb or from a branching branch.

The following table, Marker/DYS #/Repeat, shows the first 12 markers chosen in the testing by Family Tree DNA. Each marker is designated by a number known as **DYS#**, according to international conventions. Repeats (allele) is the time the same DNA code is repeated (e.g. gatagatagata = 3). In our haplotype (that is Jeffery and descendents) the first marked position on our Y-DNA test is DYS 393 and we all have thirteen repeats. Why the repeats? Because our mother did not provide us a Y-chromosome, so dad gave us 12 spares in case something was bad wrong with one or more. I guess he was really worried with DYS 390 where he gave us 25.

Marker	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
DYS #	393	390	319	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389-1	392	389-2
Repeats	13	25	14	11	11	14	11	12	12, or 13, or 14	13	14	29

Our Family Group-04 has a very small difference in tested marker results, as you can see in the above table. A major difference is at DYS 439 (Marker 09) where four of us have 14 repeats, two have 12 repeats, and one has 13 repeats. The only other mutation in any of our seven participating cousins is in Marker 26 (only 12 of 67 are shown here) for the participant that has the 13 at marker 09. Otherwise, all seven participants have the exact same value for all their tested markers (in other words, no other mutations). You can see all the markers tested on each participant on our Family Pages web site at [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-04](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-04).

The next table shows the participants (ID #), their generation from Jeffery & Dorothy (our immigrants in 1682), and which son of James II that they descend from (1 Jeffery > 2 James > 3 James II).

Gen 4 Sons of James II	Gen 5 ID	Gen 6 ID	Gen 7 ID	Gen 8 ID	Gen 9 ID	Gen 10 ID	Gen 11 ID	Gen 12 ID	Gen 13 ID	
John							8276		49973	
Isaac										
Benjamin				16539						
Jonathon										
Nathan					74890					
James					10054					
Amos										
Wm.										
? Gen 6 to 4 ?					65090					
? Gen 4 to 3 ?					71615					

Please note that of the eight sons of James II, three have no participants representing their line (Isaac, Jonathon, and Amos), four only have one participant representing their line (One of the two participants in John's line is a grandson of the other, too close to count as a second participant.), and Son William had no issue. Remaining are two participants that are in limbo - we do not know where they connect.

As all the first twelve DYS #s, excepting 439, are the same in all of us, then we as a group validate that they are correct (all of us at DYS 388 =12, and at DYS 426 = 11, etc.). Again, you can see this very clearly by looking at our Group-04 Allele table at [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-04](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-04).

What we must do to validate our DYS 439 is validate each of the separate lines from James II, and this is where an increased number of participants becomes very important. When all these lines are validated, the DYS 439 mutations will be evident, and a single best value will be indicated.

Normally we need a minimum of two participants in each of the lines from James II to validate the true father-to-son repeated values for that line (and sometimes a third to break a tie). For example, using participant 74890, a

Nathan descendent, we need to test another descendent of Nathan's that connects to a different son, grandson, or g-grandson. If the new participant tests the same as 74890 then we have a possible valid value. If they have different results, then we have to add an additional participant.

Normally, at this point, I would guess that 14 at marker 09 would be the confirmed value for our MRCA, as we have to date more 14s than 13s or 12s. However, I am hesitant to accept the 14 value as it certainly is not a common value for DYS 439. Our four participants with that 14, are the only four of 119 participants in the entire Hawkins project that have a 14 value there???

Once we have validated all the marker values, especially the first 12, we shall then be better able to narrow the focus of a particular search endeavor. For example, two of our participants (proven our cousins by DNA testing) are not yet connected (they also do not yet have a connection to each other). Both can trace their lineage to SC in the early 1800s. Both are exact matches with me at all DYS #s (14 repeats at DYS 439). If it turns out that we establish either 12 or 13 as the correct DYS 439 repeating value, it would indicate that like me, they probably connect somewhere in John's line, or one of the other untested sons that turns out to be a 14.

If 14 were to become the established repeat value at DYS 439, then the connect point for them becomes more difficult. Assuming now that James II was a 14, and inherited the 14 from his father James I, we must then assume that the four brothers of James II also probably inherited that 14. Now, the two unconnected participants not only have to look at son John, and any of James II's other sons that might have a 14 (Isaac is a real possibility), but also the lines of the brothers of James II (we have never found anything on those four brothers). All research to date indicates that the connection with any of James II's sons, other than Isaac, is not probable. Isaac or one of his sons would be a possibility as they remained in SC when the other brothers moved on to Ohio and Indiana (c1807).

The line of James II's son Isaac has become of extreme importance to us in helping to settle the DYS 439 haplotype value. We badly need two or three participants from this line. HELP!

Questions? [phil\\_hawkins@sbcglobal.net](mailto:phil_hawkins@sbcglobal.net).

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#### **Hawkins Family Group-06** (Coordinator Cherie Olson)

My great-grandmother was Charlotte Hawkins (b. 3 June 1858, Cabel County, Virginia; d. 27 October 1902, Indiana) who married (1 June 1879, Monroe County, Indiana) my great-grandfather Thomas Andrew Todd (b. 29 March 1857 Polk Township, Monroe County, Indiana; d. 7 August 1934, Heltonville, Indiana). They are both buried in Gilgal Cemetery in Heltonville, Indiana. They had 11 children and then she died soon after the last was born.

Charlotte's parents were Henry S. Hawkins (b. c1820 Orange Co, Virginia; d. 1857-1860 Virginia) and Elizabeth. Elizabeth is listed as Morris and Finnell on different documents. She may have been born Morris and married to a Finnell before her marriage to Henry. Charlotte was just a baby when her father Henry died.

They had 6 children: Julia C. who married John Stevens; Ann, twin to William; William Bratch, twin to Ann and married Catherine Deckard (Children: Thomas, Newton, Cecil, Frank, James, Sherman, Ethel); Nelson B who married Julia Stewart (children: Bratch, Stella, Dessie, Raymond); Henry "Bratch" married Lova Deckard (children: Perry, Clyde, Karl, Zola, Nellie, Lola, Chloe); Mariah Jane who married John Todd (Children: John, Noah, Oscar, Jasper, Alva, Claude) and married James McPike after John died; Charlotte (my great-grandmother).

William recalled that his father Henry S died on a boat trip and how he sat on a rail fence and watched the family's belongings auctioned off after his father's death and then the family took a long trip (part by boat) to get to Indiana. Henry S. had two brothers living there, which is assumed to be the reason Elizabeth moved the family such a long distance. Elizabeth worked as a seamstress and lived on a farm next to Isaac Grubb (b. 1813 Wythe County, Virginia; d. 1880 Indiana) who was married to Anna Hillenberg and had 7 children. Isaac and Elizabeth caused a scandal when Elizabeth gave birth to Isaac's daughter America. When again Elizabeth became pregnant, Anna divorced Isaac. Isaac and Elizabeth were married 28 February 1867 and they had Joseph and Amanda.

It is believed that Henry S. was the son of Elijah Hawkins (b. bef 1774, d. 1840) and Elizabeth Scott (b. 1782; d. 1842, daughter of Reuben Scott and Margaret Cope) who had the following children: Beulah Anne "Julia" who married Rev. Benjamin Perry (children: William, Betsy, Silas, Elijah, Peter, Benjamin, Thomas, John, Martha); John N. who married Lucinda Holmes; William A. who married America Belevu (children George & Mary) and Martha (they had 2 more children); Elijah D (twin to Elias) - disable Civil War veteran, migrated to Oregon, married Sarah Duncan (son Frederick), married Maria Burch, married Sarah Goodwin; Elias (twin to Elias) - he was disabled and unable to care for himself. Sister-in-law Elizabeth brought him with her to Indiana to live with his brother William; Henry S. (previously described).

Julia, Benjamin, and Henry S. are all believed to possibly be buried in the Benjamin L. Perry Family Cemetery, Cabell County, Virginia (now WV).

It is not known who Elijah's parents were. Other researchers have said he was a member of the Sir John Hawkins line, the knighted English privateer (pirate) and that his parents were Nicholas and Elizabeth Jones Hawkins. Other researchers from another DNA group claim Sir John, so it is not known which is accurate. DNA tests match another line from VT/NY/NJ. It is possible that line and mine descend from the "William" line from Rhode Island. So it would be extremely helpful to get DNA tests from documented descendants of: Nicholas (b. 1754, Spotsylvania County, St George Parish Virginia) & Elizabeth Jones Hawkins, and of William Hawkins (b. 1609 Exon Glouer, Devon, England; d. 1699 Providence, Rhode Island USA) & Margaret Harwood (b. 1612 Stoke Gabriel, Devon, England; d. Providence, Rhode Island).

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#### **Hawkins Family Group-07** (Coordinator Sara Powell):

Robert Hawkins b. 1805 in Virginia and Rosetta Inyard b. 1812 in Kentucky married in Nashville, Tennessee January 7. 1829. They had 10 children, 8 boys and 2 girls. My Great Grandfather, Thomas James Hawkins was their first born (August 2, 1830 in Nashville)

Thomas married Selena McNary Williams January 4, 1857 in Nashville. They moved to Manchester, Coffee County, Tennessee sometime before 1860 according to the Census for that County. Thomas served in the Civil War as a Sgt. in Co. H 11th Regiment TN Cavalry (Holman's). He enlisted Oct. 1 1862 in Manchester, TN. He was captured at Morganton, TN in October 1863 and according to his records from the National Archives, Washington D.C. he was in and out of prison camps in TN., VA. and Ohio following captures in Lee Co. VA and Blunt Co. TN. He was paroled at Gainesville, AL on May 10, 1865.

The Coffee County, TN Census of 1870 shows the family in Manchester. They moved back to Nashville before the 1880 Census. Thomas died in Nashville on Sept 23, 1880 and was buried in the Old City Cemetery on the same lot as his father, Robert and a sister and brother. Virginia, the sister died in 1865 and the brother, A. B. died July 3, 1847 by drowning. Their headstones were the only ones on the lot in May of 2001 when I visited the Cemetery in Nashville.

I would like to hear from the other Group 7 participants [or anyone that identifies with this line] since so far we have not found connections with our families except through the DNA. We need to try and piece our Hawkins family together in order to fill in the many "blanks" we have.

Sara Powell [sara-powell@sbcglobal.net](mailto:sara-powell@sbcglobal.net)

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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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