



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
 Administrator: phil_hawkins@sbcglobal.net {phil_hawkins"at"sbc.... }.
 Please copy this newsletter to another Hawkins descendent.

Add Your Flag - Join the Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project!



Are you the last male in your Hawkins line? Test now!

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Material from *Bits and Pieces of the Hawkins Family Puzzle* by Millie Farmer is presented on page 13. It is reprinted, with permission, from the former publication, *Hawkins Heritage*, edited by Olyve Hallmark Abbott, who published it with permission from Mrs. Farmer. **This information is printed as submitted to the Hawkins Heritage editor.**

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of *Hawkins Heritage*, April 1988.

I am copying five pages of *Bits and Pieces...* in this issue from the third edition

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Just Announced - Seasons Greetings from Family Tree DNA!

It's time once again for Family Tree DNA's annual end-of-year promotion. Starting tonight [01 Dec], and until December 31st, we will reduce the price of our YDNA37, YDNA67, mtDNA Plus, and Family Finder tests.

There is a \$30 saving on the Y DNA 37 and mtDNA Plus and \$40 saving on the Y DNA 67 and Family Finder. Current participants may order the Family Finder test at a \$60 saving.

To take advantage of this offer and join the Hawkins DNA Project go to www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Hawkins&Code=Z47192

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Let Accuracy be your guide: Where did you get that? By Janet Claeys-Shahmiri © 2010

We have been reading the serialization of "Bits & Pieces of the Hawkins Puzzle" by Millie Showalter Farmer. Ms. Farmer from the beginning informs us this is a hodgepodge. This pamphlet was the gathering of info through robin round letters over 20 years ago and bits and pieces Ms. Farmer collected over the years in her research. This is not unlike what we see now with the Internet with the tidbits we find on web sites published by various family members. What we as genealogical researchers should be doing is **writing down cites** for all notes, records, documents, etc. Every piece of information should be accounted for by writing down its source. We see evidence of that lacking in a lot of Ms. Farmer's work rendering it unusable for the most part and misleading in others. We need to think critically and we can begin with the following.

There are actually 3 types of sources, primary (original), secondary and tertiary.

- **Primary sources** are original materials, such as diaries, bibles, government/official records, maps, newspapers, contemporary accounts of event, journals, memoirs, speeches, letters, manuscripts, post cards, newspaper and magazine articles (as long as they are written soon after the fact), translations acceptable and customary to be on microfilm.

- **Secondary sources** interprets and analyzes primary sources, conjectures, assigns value to, draw conclusions about events reported in primary source, these include textbooks, magazine articles, encyclopedias at least one step removed from the event.

- **Tertiary sources** are compilations of primary and secondary sources, which includes some of the secondary sources such as encyclopedias, dictionaries, almanacs, bibliographies; work based on secondary sources.

When I am printing microfilm copies, I always note the source on each page, such as CCVAWB-D:100-101MF, which is Culpeper Co., VA Will Book D, p. 101-102 on microfilm, which happens to be Benjamin Hawkins' will. Now of course CCVA could stand for any county with a "C" name, so you may have to work out codes for the county for yourself, but since I am doing research in Culpeper and Orange Co., VA it works for me using CC and OC. I know some refer to Orange as OE and CR as Culpeper which works quite well. When I takes notes, I write the citation at the top of my paper with title, author, publisher, city, state, year and as I take notes I jot down page numbers. When I scan documents in, I use the code I use on microfilm copies as well as putting a short descriptor code such as BHWill1793. It helps me sort through my scans.

We need to be sure that all our morsels and nuggets of information are shared **with their citations** so that anyone can follow the path to see the facts in original documentation or see what the bias of the secondary account, i.e. what their interpretation is based on and also as a point of return if the need arises for you to check on the information again. Always ask for source on any material you receive, including from web sites. No source, then it has the probability of being inaccurate. There is nothing more frustrating than to base your family history on misinformation and have it all come undone because of its unreliability.

I have found mistakes in my family knowledge in "Bits and Pieces" as I am sure you might possibly find for your family and mostly it is not sourced, but I think if you want to note the information make sure you put it in the category as **not proved**, use it as a jumping off place, but remember original is the most accurate way to do your work, looking at that can give you the material at that time, but whatever else you do with information from uncited source, such as publish it on web site, book etc please make sure you state clearly this is *not proved data*, don't publish it as fact. **Better yet don't publish it or anything that you do not have a primary or secondary source (based on the original)**. Give the gift to your family and yourself by using original material, pull the chair up to the microfilm machine and start the winding. Nothing can beat seeing the original document, I love it. Happy hunting.

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Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 80, October 31, 2010

Technology Tip of the Month--Understanding the "Lock Anchor" by Kay Spears

Last month, when we discussed inserting photographs into Microsoft Word, we explored the "move object with text" option located in the Format Picture dialog box. This month, we are going to continue with one other option in that box. Any inserted objects (this includes pictures, clip art and text box) will be "inline" by default. They are converted to "floating" objects only when we wrap text around them. All floating objects are anchored to the paragraph that contains the initial insertion point. The tricky part is you can still move that object around on the page. However, if you ever delete the initial insertion point (regardless of where you have moved the object), that object will be deleted also. This is because the object's anchor was locked to the point you deleted.

To prevent such an accidental deletion, go back to the Format Picture dialog box> Layout>Advanced>Picture Position>Options and uncheck "lock anchor." Now, if you move the object elsewhere on the page, the anchor will move along with it and there should be no more accidental deletions. You can view the anchor if you have your Show/Hide symbol on. The Show/Hide symbol is located on the toolbar and looks a bit like a backward P.

Next month: Inserting Images into Shapes Using Microsoft Word.

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The Quaker's checked themselves to see if the two parties were clear to be married. Some of the things they checked for were: You had to wait a year after a spouses death, you could not be married already and you both were to be members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). The couple went before the Men's and Women's business meeting and said they wanted to be married. A committee was appointed by each respective business meeting to check to see if the bride and groom were clear to marry. This often took three months and if cleared to marry they stood at the end of a worship meeting and repeated their vows with all in attendance signing a handwritten document.

If a couple choose not to go through that process, they may have gone to a priest or a justice of the peace to be married. That was not acceptable to the Quakers and you would have been condemned for it. If you wrote a letter of apology for your actions and the meeting accepted that letter you stayed a member of the meeting and if you did not write the letter of apology, you no longer would be a member of the meeting. [Jan Leeper email of 23 Aug 2010]

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Hello All Hawkins Participants,

My name is Cheyenne Nelson, I was born Deborah Jane Hawkins. I have corresponded with many of you, some of you rather extensively, in the past, trying to find my missing Hawkins link and connect to one of your groups without the needed Y-DNA. My brick wall has been my 2nd Great Grandfather Henry Zachariah Hawkins, b. abt 1824 in TN. His father was from NC. He married Nancey Clarentine Jones in either KY or TN and finally settled in AR. His mother may have been a Hall, I have not proved it as of yet.

I have had an insatiable desire and dreamed of finding a male Hawkins cousin to be a Y-DNA participant. Well, I have good news. Not to long ago, I finally found after 4 years of searching, an unknown 2nd male cousin, through the internet! He is descended from my grandfather Hawkins' brother and also my grandmother's sister, so we are actually double 2nd cousins! He has submitted his DNA and we are anxiously waiting for his results. I am very excited to find what family group we connect with. His name is Kenneth David Hawkins and his results should be arriving soon!

I recently found some Hawkins people in the Sanger, Denton Co., TX cemetery where my grandmother's (who married Henry Zachariah Hawkins) sister is buried. This Grand Aunt and her husbands family (Peter/Peters) all removed from AR, either following or possibly going with some of her brother in law's, Hawkins clan. My Grand Aunt's went between the 1860 and 1870 census. There are also other Hawkins buried in Denton Co., TX that were all born in the 1800's. Does anyone have these Hawkins in their tree that immigrated to Denton County? I would love to know about them.

Also on another note I would like to encourage any of you who haven't done the **Family Finder** DNA, which is for anyone, male and female alike to take this cousin finder test. I have recently received my results within the last couple of weeks and I now have 71 cousin matches, with 11 in the close and immediate range! This test confirms cousins up to at least the 5th cousin range and possibly 6th cousin. It is then up to you to sort them out at this time. My cousin match increased by 2 a few days ago and it will continue to grow overtime. You are given the email address of all your cousin matches and it is up to you to go from there. One cousin I am in communication with, his father was adopted out of Denton, TX, and he does not have the name of the birth mother of his father. He may descend from one of these mystery Hawkins that are buried there, because he is in my 2nd to 3rd close cousin range and I have no other ties to Texas in my tree and his other family names do not seem to connect. This test is exciting and should open many new doors for any one who participates.

I welcome any comments at mamacheyenne@gmail.com

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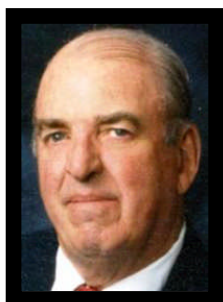
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Input from our Hawkins Family Groups. The family pages are found at http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnproject/tree_g-1.html.

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Hawkins Family Group-01 (Group Leader is Marsha Moses, mosesm@earthlink.net)
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-01

James Marshall Hawkins was the father of Marsha Hawkins Moses.



JAMES MARSHALL HAWKINS, 86, of Huntington, W.Va., died October 28, 2010, at his residence in Woodlands Retirement Home. He was born August 3, 1924, in Huntington, West Virginia, the son of the late Howard Burke and Mary Ann McGregor Hawkins. Marshall graduated from Huntington High School in 1942 and from the University of Tennessee after his service as a 2nd Lieutenant and navigator in the Air Force during World War II. Marshall first went to the University of Tennessee on a football scholarship and while there, played both basketball and tennis. After graduation from college he played for the Oshkosh All-stars and the Indianapolis Indiana Olympians professional basketball teams. The teams were in a league that was the forerunner of the NBA. He was an avid

golfer and was past club champion at Guyan Country Club. He was a life Master Bridge player and a longtime member of the BPO Elks 313. He was president and owner of Hawkins Tie and Lumber Company. In addition to his parents, Marshall was preceded in death by a brother, Howard Burke Hawkins. He is survived by his wife of 64 years, Sara Ann Sammons Hawkins of



Huntington; son James Marshall Hawkins Jr. and his wife Colleen Ray Hawkins of Marion, Virginia; son Greg Hawkins of Huntington; daughter Marsha Ann Moses of Huntington. He is also survived by eight grandchildren, Jason Moses, Mary Ann Moses, Sarah Moses, Katie Goldy, Elizabeth Hearn, Marshall Hawkins, Hannah Smith and Rachel Filer and eight great-grandchildren. Memorial services will be conducted on Sunday, October 31, 2010, at 5 p.m. at the **Enslow Park Presbyterian Church, Huntington**, by the Rev. Chris Perkins. Friends may call at the church preceding the service from 3 to 5 p.m. In lieu of flowers, expressions of sympathy may be made to Enslow Park Presbyterian Church or Hospice of Huntington. Family guest book at www.klingelcarpenter.com (Oct 30, 2010)



<http://news.herald-dispatch.com/obituaries/index.php?id=36886369>

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Hawkins Family Group-02 (Group Leader is Bob Hawkins, bobhawk507@sbcglobal.net)
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-02

Group 2 is unlinked by at least one generation. Our earliest ancestor is William Hawkins of Orange Co. VA. Unlinked names are: Jehu Dyer b. 1756 a possible son or nephew of William. Also unlinked are Burton b. 1788, Bluford b. 1797 and Joseph Ferguson b. 1828. Several wills from William down to Benjamin Franklin were

published over the last six months. I hope to get info from the other Group 2 participants with names published in the near future. We recently had a contact and possible new DNA participant, but it will take many more to unlock the missing pieces of this puzzle. Please encourage all Hawkins descendants that you meet to take a DNA test. It is beneficial to all groups!

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Hawkins Family Group-03 (Group Leader is David Travillion Bunton, travillion@hotmail.com) .
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-03

Debra Hawkins, what is your current email???

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

(http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-04)

You do not have to be a participant to send material for this family group. Old pictures, family stories, unanswered questions, brick walls, whatever would be of interest to our line, to your branch of the line, or information on a particular event that might have been an influencing factor in the history of an ancestor (s). If you send pictures please scan at 300 dpi, and furnish the who/when/where/why to the extent you can.



Gail Moore, what is your current email address?

Last months Group-04 data included a descendent chart on Jacob Hawkins, d 1833 in SC [Jacob is a descendent in our Jeffery line, but we do not know who his parents are]. In that chart it shows Annie Katherine as 3 Andrew Hardy Hawkins' first wife. Annie was Andrew's second wife following Elizabeth Wilson.

Pictured at home in Mississippi, c 1890s, is Andrew Hardy Hawkins, one of Jacob's sons, and his two elder daughters, Susan Catherine (Sudie), and at right is Mary Fieldon (Phelie or Felie),

The following is "transcribed from copies of court papers by Claudia Chandler Brocato. These court documents were copied probably around 1980 but never transcribed until now, February 20, 2007. In places where I was dubious about the handwriting, even if I thought I knew that it should be, I have indicated that with a ? after the initial or word."

Petition for Guardianship

The Petition of Jonathan B. Hawkins and Andrew H. Hawkins minor heirs of Jacob Hawkins dec^d. To the Hon. William? L. Morgan Judge of the Probate Court of Monroe County Mississippi, respectfully represents:

That they are minors over the age of 14 years, that they are informed and believe that they are entitled from the Estate of their Deceased Father, in South Carolina, to about the sum of about six hundred Dollars, that it will be necessary for them to have a Guardian by your Honor's appointment – that they are entitled by law to choose their Guardian, and that they have and hereby do Elect and Choose their Uncle John D? Hardy, and pray your Honor to appoint him their legal Guardian according to law. And they will even Pray so Oct 2, 1849.

Signed & acknowledged before
me in Open Court Oct. 2 1848

{
J. B. Hawkins (signature)

W? L. Morgan (signature)
Judge of Probate

{
{A. H. Hawkins (signature)
{

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Below is transcription of two court papers that are part printed form and partly completed by hand:

The State of Mississippi
Monroe County

To the Sheriff of said County Greeting

We command you to cite John D. Hardy Guardian of J. B. & A. H. Hawkins to be and appear before our Probate Court of Monroe County, at the Court-House thereof, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to Return an Inventory of the effects of his wards according to the Statute.

And further to do and suffer such things as shall be ordered by said Court in the premises, and have there then this Writ.

Witness Hon. W. A. Tucker
Presiding Judge of said court, the first Monday of
February 1850 Issued this 7 day of
February 1850
T. W. Williams Clerk

The State of Mississippi
Monroe County

To the Sheriff of said County Greeting

We command you to cite John L. Hardy Guardian of J. B. & A. H. Hawkins to be and appear before our Probate Court of Monroe county at the Court-house thereof at Aberdeen, on the first Monday of April next, then and there to Return an Inventory of the Estate of his wards, or in default there of to show cause why he should not be attached according to the Rule entered at the March Term 1850 of said County.

And further to and suffer such things as shall be ordered by said Court in the premises, and have then there this writ.

Witness, the Honorable W. A. Tucker, presiding Judge
of said Court the 1st Monday of March 1850
Issued this 7 day of March 1850
T. W. Williams, Clerk

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Handwritten note from the Court files:

To the Hon. Probate Court of Monroe County and State of Miss.

This is to certify that I have made application upon the guardianship of J. B. & A. H. Hawkins in S. C. and failed to obtain the Patrimony that was supposed to be coming to the heirs of Jacob Hawkins Deceased

April 1st / 50

J? L? Hardy

P.S. Am pay (pray?) to be discharged from the Same.

J? L? Hardy

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Hawkins Family Group-07 (Group Leader is Sara Hawkins Powell, sara-powell@sbcglobal.net.) The Group-07 family pages at http://freepages.gencalogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-07

Francesca, please send us your new email.

AN ORATION

**Commemorative of Col. Philemon Hawkins, Senior, Deceased
Who Was Born on the 28th of September, 1717,
and Which Was Delivered on the 28th Day of September, 1829
At his late residence in the County of Warren, North Carolina,
By John D. Hawkins, Esq.**

Raleigh: Printed by Lawrence & Lemay, Printers to the State, 1829
(from the archives at The Library of Virginia)

(supplied via Microsoft Word document by Renate Y Sanders – Hawkins descendant)

Colonel Philemon Hawkins, of Pleasant Hill, Warren county, North Carolina, in the 77th year of his age, having for many years entertained the desire to call together his descendants and connexions, as well as those of his late father, Col. Philemon Hawkins, senior, deceased, at his late residence in Warren county, with the view thus assembled to make in whole family union, did, on the 28th day of September, 1829, thus assemble them, as well as health and circumstances permitted; and he invited many respectable friends to associate upon the occasion, having previously caused the old family Mansion House of the deceased to be fitted up. When thus assembled, he called upon his Grandson, Leonidus Polk, and Great Grandson of the deceased, to offer up to the throne of grace a prayer upon the occasion, who delivered an elegant and a very appropriate prayer. And he called upon his son, John D. Hawkins and Grandson of the deceased to deliver an oration commemorative of his history, and his virtues, when he delivered the following:

My relatives and respected hearers:

I am called upon by Col. Philemon Hawkins, now the elder, to fulfil a trust, which his great desire to greet his relatives and friends, influenced at the same time by the most profound filial veneration, has induced him to impose. It is for me to attempt on this day to do justice to the character and memory of Col. Philemon Hawkins, senior, deceased. The task is a novel one, and the theme requires abler efforts than, I fear, I can bring to the discharge of it. It is therefore with great distrust I attempt to approach it. An assemblage of this sort, and upon such an occasion, is not only new, but unprecedented in our section of country. But, notwithstanding its novelty, what can be more justifiable, or more interesting, than to witness a large assemblage of relatives and friends, called together by the venerable head of his family association, to pay homage to the great worth of a departed ancestor, who, when living, stood pre eminently at its head? It is an effort, although a feeble one, to arrest from oblivion the recollection of one, whose memory if fast fading away, and era long will be forgotten, because all who knew him will soon have passed by and be forgotten also.

To hold up to view the successful enterprise, the patriotism, and the virtues of the departed dead, is the province of biography, which acts as a mirror to reflect upon the living, examples of wisdom and of worth, from whence may be derived the most salutary lessons. If biography in general produces those conceded results, its benign influence will operate in an increased ratio upon relatives, when contemplating the enviable character of a departed and beloved ancestor.

Col. Philemon Hawkins, senior, deceased, was born on the 28th of September, 1717, on Chickahominy river, near Todd's bridge, in Charles City county, and State of Virginia, this day 112 years ago. He was the oldest child of his parents, Philemon and Ann, and his father died when he was of tender years, leaving three children, Philemon, John and Ann. Although Philemon the elder died, leaving his children a scanty patrimony, he seemed to have entertained particular notions of predilection in regard to them. He felt towards them an unusual confidence; for, by his will, he desired that they should come to the control of their patrimony at the age of 18 years; and this confidence, as regarded the subject of this memoir, was not misplaced.

The widowed mother Ann afterwards intermarried with a native of Ireland; and by the time her son Philemon had reached the appointed age of eighteen, his celebrity for industry and manly deportment excelled all his associates, even those of riper years, and was of extensive circulation, a sure prognostic that he would rise

above his then condition. Col. Lightfoot, of Williamsburg, a gentleman of great wealth and discernment, had three plantations in Charles City County, and the fame of our then youthful ancestor had reached him though he lived sixty miles distant, and had deeply impressed him with a desire to place these three estates under his youthful control. He sent for him to come to Williamsburg, and on getting there, they made a contract, the stipulations of which showed at once the confidence of the employer and the great reputation for good management and great ability in the employed. But his mother was unhappily married. It was her misfortune not to find in her husband that conjugal tenderness, affection and forbearance, which the wedded estate should assure to those who enter into it. The ill treatment of her husband had rendered the protection of her son Philemon necessary to her safety. And her husband's embarrassments and difficulties had fixed in him a determined resolution to remove to North Carolina. This was a trying time for the mother. To accompany her husband she was compelled to do, but to leave her son, would bereave her of that protection, which had but only stayed the iron of cruelty but was further necessary to aid her with the necessaries of life, and to dispel the sad gloom of a cheerless fireside. She entreated her son to accompany her, and he pleaded his engagement, and the necessity he was under honorably to fulfil it. Under these distressing and conflicting embarrassments, the unhappy mother repaired to Williamsburg to entreat Col. Lightfoot to let her son off, saying although he was but a boy, he had long desired his services and the pay he was to give him was ample, and that he should not only injure himself, but her son, by letting him off from the contract. With this mortifying and most distressing rebuff the distracted mother retired to a neighboring place to spend the night, having been unwilling to expose to Col. Lightfoot's views the secret motives which so much prompted her to desire the company of her son. There melancholy, with all its accompaniments of distress, harrowed up to her soul, and she resolved to try Col. Lightfoot once more, though mortifying to tell him the cause of her importunities. She gained his presence the next morning, and found upon his brow that particular look, which indicated unwillingness to hear any more from her upon the subject of her errand. But she entreated him to listen to her motives, and unfolded to him her situation; that although her son was but a boy, he was her gallant protector and defender. This changed the scene. Col. Lightfoot, as a man of chivalry, could not permit his interest to weigh against a woman's safety, and a mother's safety too, when that was to be served by the presence of her son. He instantly said, go madam, and take your son. His great worth has caused me to desire much his management of my business; but your need is entitled to the preference and those rare qualities and powers, which he possesses, and which had gained him my confidence and esteem, will insure your protection.

Philemon, together with his brother John and his sister Ann, accompanied his mother and her husband to North Carolina, and they settled upon Six Pound Creek, then Edgecombe, now Warren County. Nearly the whole country was then a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and the wild beasts of the forest. This country was then called a frontier, where civilization had shed abroad but little its influence, and where the first settlers had to share, in a great degree, the privations which attended the first settlers of these United States. Persecution conduced to the first settlements of America, and this though of a different sort, fixed the destiny of this branch of the Hawkins family in this country.

There were other branches from the Charles City stock, which migrated to other parts of the Union: One went to the State of Kentucky, which produced Joseph Hawkins formerly a member of Congress from Kentucky, and who afterwards died in New Orleans. That gentleman traced his connexion with our family in a conversation with our distinguished fellow citizen, Nathaniel Macon, Esq. Who now contributes by his presence to commemorate this occasion, and this day.

This branch of the family came here headed by Philemon, who was but a youth a little toward eighteen years of age, poor in purse, but rich in spirit. By the sweat of his brow he sustained his mother, his sister and his brother with all the comforts their wants required. He cheered the drooping spirits of his mother, and, by every effort in his power, contributed to her wants and her wishes. His filial affection is remembered the more willingly, because it is a virtue he not only practiced, but because his course was such as to inspire his descendants with his kindred spirit; and it is that spirit which gave rise to this assemblage, and it is one of the manifold evisorages of its analogy to the parental stock which gave it birth. May its influence descend to the remotest family generation in parallel with this laudable example!

In the year 1748, he intermarried with Delia Martin, the daughter of Zachariah Martin, Esq. who lived in an upper county of Virginia. But she lived with her brother, Capt. John Martin, on Sandy creek, then Edgecomb, now Franklin County. They were married in Virginia, at a church in the county of Brunswick by Parson Besty. By her he had Fanny, who intermarried with Maj. Leonard Bullock, Col. John Hawkins, Col. Philemon

Hawkins, Col. Benjamin Hawkins, late superintendent of Indian affairs, Col. Joseph Hawkins of the Continental army, and Ann, who intermarried with Micajah Thomas, Esq. All of whom have long since passed to the tomb, except our venerable host Col. Philemon Hawkins, who is also the only survivor of the signers of the Constitution of North Carolina, ratified in the year 1776, and whose laudable desire to see altogether the descendants of his wealthy father, as well as his collateral kindred, has invited us here this day, that his history may be told over, to excite us to inculcate his virtues, and to profit by his examples, at the same time we attempt to do honor to his memory.

Our worthy ancestors lived at the mouth of Six Pound Creek, on Roanoke River, about ten years. They then moved to this tract of land, and not many years afterwards to this place, which was then in the county of Edgecomb. The province of North Carolina was divided at an early period of our history as suited the then Lord Proprietors, and their government, into eight precincts, as they were called, to wit: Beaufort, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Carrituck, Hyde, Perquimons and Pasquotank, to which Bertie precinct was afterwards added, by a division of Chowan. These precincts embraced the whole province, and were afterwards called counties, and were divided and subdivided and other counties erected as the population extended and the resources and necessities of the province developed themselves. The first settlements were made upon the sea shore, and they extended westwardly, as they increased. The metes and bounds of these counties or precincts were but little known, and, owing to the savage inhabitants of the country, their geography could not be better ascertained at that time. Legislative acts were frequently resorted to, to settle occurring disputes about boundary, and to form new counties, where the interests of the inhabitants required them. This section of the country as well as I can now ascertain it, was comprehended within Beaufort precinct, and Edgecomb county spread largely within its limits. From Edgecomb the county of Granville was taken in the year 1758, and the dividing line began at the mouth of Stone House creek, on Roanoke river. Thence to the mouth of Cypress swamp, on Tar river, and from thence across the river in a direct course to the middle ground between Tar river and Neuse river, being the dividing line between Edgecomb and Craven counties. The uncertainty of this latter line now forms the subject matter of an unsettled dispute as its boundary between the counties of Wake and Franklin. In 1764, the county of Bute was taken from the county of Granville; and in 1779 the county of Bute was divided into the counties of Warren and Franklin.

I have been thus circumstantial in the detail of the change and formation of counties, because our ancestor figured in many of them, living the greater part of the time at the same place. In the year 1757, he was elected high sheriff of Granville county, which then consisted of what Granville now is, added to all Franklin and all that part of Warren lying to the south of Roanoke river. In this extensive country, where civilization was far from being complete, and where the arm of the law was weakened by an habitual insubordination, great energy of mind as well as personal bravery was required to perform the duties of sheriff. These qualities he possessed in an eminent degree; and when his deputies were overpowered, as was sometimes the case, by those who threw off the restraints of the law, he repaired at once to the scene of agitation, and, even when threatened to be mobbed would personally attack the leader, having the address at the same time to win over his followers to a more correct course. This once occurred in the Little river settlement, now in the county of Franklin, where one Bud Kade headed a mob to avoid paying taxes. And in the year 1759, when Robin Jones was considered the most eminent lawyer in this country, many of the suiters in Granville Court, whose misfortune it was not to get him on their side, lost their cases, as they supposed, by his superior knowledge, and they fixed the determination to drive him by violence from the Court. A threat to this effect, it was hoped, would deter him from attending the Court; but Mr. Jones was not thus to be alarmed. He felt that he was shielded by his duty to his clients and the laws of the country; and that if the deputies could not enforce subordination, he relied upon the high sheriff. To that end, he privately advised the high sheriff of the machinations planning, and solicited his personal attention early at Court, prepared for events, and to keep order. Accordingly the high sheriff attended Court at an early hour, armed to meet any occurrence. Robin Jones informed the Court of the danger which threatened him, urging at the same time that he was an officer of the Court, and entitled to its protection. The Court ordered the sheriff to keep out of the Court-House all persons disposed to produce a riot. Thus protected by the constituted authorities, and firmly supported by his own inclination, he met at the court house door the ringleaders, and some of them were bold and conspicuous characters; for among them was Col. Benton, the grandfather of Col. Thomas H. Benton, the present Senator from Missouri, who felt himself aggrieved and justified in the course he took. The threatening rioters assembled at the court house door, armed, and made a show to enter; but were prevented by the determined spirit of the High Sheriff, whose look, with arms in his

hands, was too convincing that the entrance would be too costly; and, therefore, they desisted from their purpose, and dispersed.

The construction of the government which existed at this period of our history, was one of such discordance between the governors and the governed, that the moral force which is essential to its well being, and to the cementing together of all its parts, did not exist. The idea of subjection to a foreign yoke, of a tributary obligation even of the mildest form, is repugnant to the choice; and although the idea might not at that time have been entertained to throw it off, yet a restlessness and a dissatisfaction prevailed, and a slight matter was calculated to produce a popular ferment. We can trace this jealous, discontented spirit through our history for a long time before it broke out in the Revolution, which cured us of that grievous disquietude. It was that disquietude, but more systematically kept up, which had increased to an unprecedented height, and caused the Regulators to assemble in the year 1771, and which ended in the battle of the Alemance, on the 16th day of May in that year. Governor Tryon, the then Governor of the colony of North Carolina, resided at Newbery and finding that the Regulators were trampling down every thing like government, and, if not resisted, would throw the whole country into anarchy and misrule, and being by education a military man, and of great personal bravery, he resolved to march against them, and called to his assistance a considerable military force. He at the same time called to his assistance as many of the most respectable citizens of the colony, and it had, as was expected, the calculated imposing effect. The number of the side of the Regulators was the largest; but they lacked discipline or unity of action. Upon this occasion his Excellency selected our venerated ancestor as his chief Aid de-Camp and assigned him to the hazardous duty to read to the Regulators his proclamation, which he did promptly. And after the battle commenced, he was the bearer of the Governor's commands throughout the whole action. This so exposed him to the fire of the enemy, that his hat was pierced by two balls, various balls passed through his clothes, and one bullet and two buckshot locked in the breach of his gun, which he carried and used during the action. But he had the good fortune not to be wounded. After the battle was over, he was complimented by the Governor for the very efficient aid he gave him, and for the bravery and ability he displayed during the engagement.

This spirit of dissatisfaction, which had so often manifested itself, although apparently quieted for the time, continued to increase until it burst in open opposition to the British Government, about four years after the battle of Alemance, and terminated in the establishment of the independence of the United States. It is little remarkable, that during this arduous struggle for our independence, those who had been found, during minor conflicts, arrayed against the government and laws, were never found acting conspicuously in support of it. On the contrary, many of them were tories; and those who fought bravely under the banners of George the III against the Regulators, were, during that great struggle, the true whigs of the country. The reason for this difference seems to have arisen from the circumstance that many of the Regulators were enemies to good order and to government generally, and for those causes were unwilling to unite in any systematic efforts to shake off the British yoke.

During this great struggle for American liberty, our ancestor being three score years old, did not render himself conspicuous in a military point of view, except by pushing forward his sons in aid of the good cause by supplying them with all the money and other means which they required for that purpose. But he was offered the command of a Brigadier General, which he declined, preferring to act in a civil capacity. Although he was thus old, he had the industry, activity and enterprise of a younger man, and preferred that his sons should go forth in personal defence of the country, while he stayed at home and made and supplied them with the necessary funds; and this he did largely, as occasions required them, feeling and acting for the good cause more efficiently than he could have done in the field. But after the adoption of the Constitution of 1776, and upon the election of Richard Caswell, who was the first Governor of the State of North Carolina, he was elected by the General Assembly one of the Counsel of State; which station he filled for some time, not only with Governor Caswell, but subsequently with Governor Alexander Martin.

Col. Philemon Hawkins, our ancestor, was a man about five feet nine inches high, very compactly built, and, when in vigorous health, weight about one hundred and fifty eight pounds. He possessed uncommon muscular powers and bodily activity, and a strength of constitution, which enabled him to bear fatigue, and fitted him for hardships. His early education had been scanty, owing to his poverty and the loss of his father; but his natural mind was vigorous and comprehensive, well fitting and qualifying him for correct judgment, for which he was conspicuous. This made him seem to be correct by intuition; although he would make very logical deductions, showing at the same time the possession of strong reasoning powers. His buoyant and enterprising spirit always

kept him one of the first men of his time. This, added to his extensive business, gave him the great knowledge of men and things, which he so eminently possessed, and were the great sources of his general intelligence. Not having had the benefit of a more early and a liberal education, and feeling great need of it, an particularly for its concomitants, good language and the free use of words, he resolved at a very early period to acquire the means, and to give his sons good educations. His sons obtained by his assiduity the money, but the patrons of literature were so few, and seminaries of learning so scarce, that there was not a classical school in all this country, to which he could send his two first sons, Col. John and Col. Philemon Hawkins. Under such circumstances, he concluded to send them to Scotland, under the protection of a friend; but Col. John Hawkins was so nearly grown, and unwilling to go, that the idea was abandoned. When Col. Benjamin and Col. Joseph Hawkins arrived at the proper ages, he sent them to Princeton College, which seminary was at that time, owing to the great want of intercourse, much as is now in use, by stages and steamboats, almost as difficult of access as many of the European Colleges. They continued at Princeton, progressing regularly in their collegiate course, and were only prevented from receiving the honors of the College by the war of the Revolution, which waxed warm at Princeton, and in the Jerseys, and suspended the business of that institution.

From the end of the Revolutionary war to the time of his death, our venerated ancestor gave his attention mainly to the pursuits of private life. He was a Justice of the Peace from an early period, as long as he lived, and was a valuable member of the Court of his county. His favorite pursuits from early life, were raising stock, cropping, and the pursuit of some regular profitable business; and, by a steady application to them all, he acquired great wealth. At the opening of the land office under the present government, having the ability, he became largely interested in taking up and acquiring lands, as well as all other property; he became entangled in many legal difficulties growing out of the state of the country and the speculations consequent upon a change of its policy. This new business, calling into action his superior judgment, showed him to possession adaptation for it, for he uniformly prevailed. This latter business, and his often seeking distant markets for what he had to sell, added to his previous very extensive acquaintance, rendered his ear of the most noted men in this country; and, what was calculated to keep up his notoriety, his was a house of unbounded hospitality. It was always open to administer to the comforts of all. And here I may be permitted to say, that no man ever had a helpmate, whose general good sense, good management, and superior domestic economy, exceeded that of Mrs. Delia Hawkins, the wife of Col. Philemon Hawkins, sen'r. deceased. They were both poor originally, and had to resort to all the drudgery of labor attending that condition of life. But, by their good conduct and superior good sense, the scene was soon changed, and as they traveled on through life, increasing in wealth, they also increased in respectability and refinement, till at length their house - this house - was the resort of the fashionable and the gay, the man of business and the literati of the country. All found here a plentiful, an elegant, and a sumptuous repast. Although Col. Philemon Hawkins was not himself a man of science, his sons Benjamin and Joseph were, and they lived here with their parents, and added a zest to all that was agreeable. The style and fashion of the place was noted and exemplary, and the resort to it from many parts of our world considerable. During the French revolution in 1792, there were many men of note from France, who resorted here to enjoy the great pleasure of conversing in their own language, which Col. Benjamin Hawkins, from his classical knowledge of it, was enabled to afford them.

Col. Philemon Hawkins, sen'r, deceased, lived up to the maxim that extended hospitality, properly conducted, did not conflict hurtfully with the true rule of domestic economy; that the additional supply to be laid in for that object, only required an additional effort to procure it, which the company of friends always doubly paid him for. So that he set down these few additional efforts as better and more agreeably required than those bestowed for the sake of money alone. And as the human character seems generally to be better satisfied, and more regaled by variety, it might be permitted to weigh this maxim and use if its analysis proves its correctness. He pursued the role of being generally employed by some useful business, or to some useful purpose, and by way of innovating upon its monotony, he would put forth his additional efforts to the cause of hospitality, by way of change, and agreeable relaxation is the same pursuit. By this means, though the pursuit be the same, the subject aimed at was different, and that constituted the pleasurable variety. For the variety sought for, is to the sense, and if the same pursuit produces it, which in every other respect is useful, it is more than safe to rely upon this maxim. If this, then, is a logical deduction, in a money making sense, and so it may be, by keeping off worse pursuits, it surely should not be departed from. And to the pleasure and reciprocal advantage afforded by the practice of hospitality, is to be added the sum of advantage to those upon whom it is bestowed.

This house, once animated by the presence of our venerated ancestors, and once the seat of pleasure, of

grandeur and of science, has undergone by the work of time a great change; and what is there upon which time will not leave its stamp? For many years it has been almost deserted, and for a long time in a state of dilapidation; and could the spirit of the dead look back upon that earthly tabernacle which was occupied in life. Surely the spectacle to our ancestors must have presented a sad contrast. But the day of resurrection for this spacious old mansion is at hand. Our venerable host has decreed it to be so. Ere long the extensive repairs already begun, and which are far advanced, will be completed, when it will present again its ancient appearance, somewhat modified, and somewhat improved. And one great incentive to this work arises from the holy feeling of reverential regard for its ancient owners; and that appearances should be received here as a tribute to their memory. The example thus set of reverence to parents, if followed, will never fail to rekindle and to keep alive those finer feelings of the soul, which enable our character and our nature, and have been valued in all ages as virtuous testimony of grateful benevolence. History records it as great virtue in Epammonondas, and at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, where he gained nonfading laurels as a General, upon being felicitated for the renown he had won, he showed his greatest pleasure consisted in the pleasure his parents would enjoy at his victory.

This day one hundred and twelve years ago, Col. Philemon Hawkins, sen. Deceased, was born, and he died on the 10th day of September, 1801, having lived nearly eighty four years. He has now been dead upwards of twenty-eight years, and notwithstanding the long time which has railed on since his death, his appearance is still fresh in the recollection of many of us; and his manly perseverance, his steady habits of useful industry, his systematic arrangement of his business and his time, his contempt for idleness and dissipation, will, it is earnestly hoped, never be forgotten by us. He was a great friend to schools. Not having had himself the benefits of a liberal scientific education, but possessing in an imminent degree all the practical good sense which could estimate the worth of it, he was their liberal patron. He was a strong advocate for internal improvements. His comprehensive mind pioneered him through the ways which are now followed, though slowly, to advance the best interests of the country in the way of its improvement. He had himself struggled through the wilderness, had seen the face of the country gradually improve, and he regretted much that all his influence could achieve was to open new roads, from whence great benefit was derived.

When we take a review of his rise and progress in life, and contrast them with the idleness and dissipation of the present day, we are ready to exclaim, that degeneracy is surely among us. He lived within his income, and caused it continually to increase; by which he was not only increasing his ability to live, but to increase his fortune, and to add to his power to be useful. Accustomed to labor in early life, laudable industry was viewed by him as a great virtue, and as the road to honor and usefulness; and he who practiced it, was much exalted in his estimation. He always looked back to the days of his early life with pleasing reminiscences, and the most grateful

feelings to the giver of all good for having inspired him with the resolution, and given him the ability and the aptitude for labour and industrious enterprise, by which he had been able to throw off the shackles of poverty, and to acquire an ample fortune; to raise and to sustain his family and himself in his old age. If a similar course was now pursued, much happier indeed would be the condition of this country. Let us then emulate his virtues, and inculcate his habits, and instill into the minds of our children the examples of his prosperous and useful life; and when each rolling year shall bring around the day of his birth, let us hail it as his natal day, and endeavour to imprint it deeper and deeper in their hearts.

Renate Sanders: I thought this oration, though lengthy, would be a valuable read for many of the Hawkins descendants, particularly those in our family group. The oration was given at the home of my 4th g-grandfather, Col. Philemon Hawkins about his father (my 5th g-grandfather) the first Col. Philemon Hawkins.

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Hawkins Family Group-16 (Group Leader is Carol Jefferies,

Group 16 leader, Carol Jefferies, sends this picture of her ancestors James Edwards Hawkins, 1838-1916, Biggins Fenton York, and sp.



Sophia Bentley, 1841-1912, Scholes Cleckheaton York, who came to Erindale, Ontario, Canada before 1871.

carol.jefferies@century21.ca)(http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-16.)

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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 a link for it on our site.

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.

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).

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



Phil Hawkins - 2010

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Phillip A. Hawkins, Administrator, Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project
[No compensation received]

Hawkins DNA Newsletter 2010-11_30Nov10

Bits and Pieces of the Hawkins Family Puzzle by Mildred Showalter Farmer
Continued from the last issue [#2, Apr 1987].

Joanna Burns Neilson has been interested in genealogy for many years and contributed information on the Hawkins families to both THE EDWARDS FAMILY and to this book.

Roddy Hawkins, son of Reuben and Rebecca Edwards was born ca 1785 in Virginia. He married the first time, Alice Chamberlain in Orange, CO., VA, with his grandmother Elizabeth Wall signing the marriage license. They had children: Francis, Susan M. and Edwin E. b. Oct. 10, 1821. Roddy was an early settler of Franklin CO., KY. He is mentioned in THE HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY KENTUCKY by L.F. Johnson as being one of "the prominent men in Franklin CO prior to 1800," pg. 19. On pg. 28 of the same book, "In the year 1775, the Cherokee Indians sold to the Transylvania Company all of that part of Franklin County which lies south or west of the Kentucky River: purchased by the company through Daniel Boone as agent. There were no settlements made on that side of river until about 1784, the first being by James Arnold who built a double log house opposite the mouth of Glenn's Creek. His land extended from the mouth of the Little Benson, down the river to the mouth of Cedar Run. About the year 1790, John Cardwell settled on a tract of land located near Carlisle and Roddy Hawkins located in the same neighborhood."

Roddy returned to Virginia and married his second wife, Elizabeth Jones on Feb. 28, 1817. Her father was Francis Jones. They had children: Dudley M. b. Oct. 10, 1821, William W., Roddy Hutson, b. ca 1824 and Reuben Arculus, b. ca 1828. Roddy died June 15, 1841 in Franklin, CO., KY.

Roddy's dau. Susan married Norman Green on Mar. 16, 1841 in Franklin CO., KY and they had children: Jane, William, Daniel, James, Reuben, Norman, Dudley, Sarah B. and Susanna. They lived in Grant Co. KY.

Francis J., son of Roddy and Alice Chamberlain. He died before Sept. 1848 in Franklin Co. He was never married and in his will stated his desire to be buried beside his parents in the Hawkins Family Cemetery in Franklin County.

Edwin F. Hawkins, son of Roddy and Alice Chamberlain died on Aug. 4, 1849 in Anderson CO., KY. He married Jane Brown on Oct 24, 1824 in Shelby CO., KY and his second wife was Sally Ann Bailey. They were married on June 7. 1820. His third wife was Mrs. Eliza McGuire. Edwin and Sally Ann Bailey had a daughter, Sarah Jane. She died Aug. 12, 1852 in Anderson, CO. at the age of five.

Dudley M. , son of Roddy and Elizabeth Jones was b. on Oct. 10, 1821 in Franklin Co., and died on Oct. 23, 1867 in Anderson CO., KY. He married on Dec. 16, 1844, Susan Jane Thacker, b. Aug. 21, 1824 in Franklin, CO. She died on May 29, 1902 in Anderson CO. They had children: Elizabeth Jane, John William b. July 24, 1848. Elizabeth was b. Dec. 11, 1845. Mary Ann was b. Feb. 21, 1850, An infant b. July 25, 1852, Samuel Hutson, b. Oct. 21, 1853, Dudley James , b. Mar. 12, 1856, Jefferson Davis b. Aug 19, 1861 and Alvin Hines, b. Nov. 22, 1863. All were born in Anderson CO.

William W. Hawkins, son of Roddy and Elizabeth Jones died prior to May 13, 1848. He was married and a son William was mentioned in his will .

Roddy Hutson , son of Roddy and Elizabeth Jones was b. ca 1824. He married his cousin Agnes Ann Hawkins. She was the dau. of Moses and Elizabeth Hawkins. They had children: Belle Zora b. June 8, 1846, Eller Norah, b. May 3, 1849, A boy, b. July 20, 1854 and Susan Hallie b. ca 1861 in Franklin County. Belle Zora died Jan, 19, 1867. She was Mrs. William Saunders. Eller Norah died June 4, 1872 in Franklin, CO., . Her husband was J. Tyler Redden. They were married on April 21, 1849. Susan Hallie married R.L. Reddin and had a son Gilbert. She was the last living member of their family.

On pg. 797, KENTUCKY A HISTORY OF THE STATE by Perrin, Battle and Kniffin, we find that after Agnes Ann died, Roddy married Ellen Chalk of Mercer CO. on Mar. 4, 1877. She died on Aug. 5, 1880. She was a Roman Catholic and Roddy and his daughters were Baptists. Roddy is buried at the Frankfort Cemetery.

Reuben Arculus , son of Roddy and Elizabeth Jones was b. ca 1828. He married Eliza Jane Hawkins, b. ca 1827. Their children were : James B. b. ca 1848, Benjamin, b. Aug. 12, 1852, Roddy, b. Aug. 12, 1852, Roddy, b. Aug. 10, 1855 and Susan M. b. ca 1869. All were born in Franklin, County. Eliza Jane Hawkins was the dau. of Benjamin Hawkins and Eliza Beth Church of Thorn Hill in Frankfort. Benjamin was the youngest son of Reuben and Rebecca.

Reuben A. was in the Mexican War 1846-1848. He walked back to Texas to show men who met him at New Orleans, where the bodies of fallen comrades from Kentucky were buried. They escorted the bodies back to Frankfort where they were buried with honors at the Frankfort Cemetery. The HISTORY OF WOODFORD COUNTY, KENTUCKY by Railey goes into detail about the ceremony.

Roddy Hawkins, son of Reuben and Eliza Jane Hawkins was b. on Aug. 10, 1855. He married his kinswoman, Ruth Elizabeth Wright who was the dau. of William Winfield Wright and Julia Ann Hawkins.

Arculus Hawkins, son of Reuben Hawkins and Rebecca Edwards was born in Virginia. He married Lucinda Hawkins on Dec. 19, 1808 in Franklin CO.,KY. Their son Reuben L. b. 1811 mar. Jane Bartlett on Sept. 23, 1837. They had children: Thaddeus, b. 1809, Ann M.E. b. 1842, William, b. 1844 and John O. Reuben Lewis Hawkins died of lung hemmorage on Mar. 23, 1852.

Reuben Hawkins Jr. was the son of Rueben Hawkins and Rebecca Edwards. He married Elizabeth Quigley of Mercer CO.,KY on Aug. 27, 1812. They had a daughter Emeline who married Rowen Hurst. Their child was Elizabeth Jane Hurst.

Lucy Hawkins, dau. of Rueben Hawkins and Rebecca Edwards married William Anderson of Orange CO. VA on May 25, 1809. Her second marriage was in Franklyn CO.,KY to Squire Jenkins.

^ Hawkins Heritage Newsletter #03 p08 1988.04 ^

Moses Hawkins son of Reuben Hawkins and Rebecca Edwards was married on Oct. 27, 1819 to Permelia Alsop. Her parents were George Alsop and Ann Bartlett.

Uriah E. was the son of Reuben Hawkins and Rebecca Edwards. He lived in Mercer CO, KY and married Nancy Dean on Aug. 14, 1826.

Milly Hawkins, dau. of Reuben Hawkins and Rebecca Edwards married William McKendrick on Aug. -, 1820 in Franklin CO. Her second marriage was to --- Phillips.

Elizabeth Jane Hawkins, dau. of Dudley M. Hawkins, (son of Roddy) and Sarah Jane Thacker, married James S. Long in Anderson CO.,KY. Their children were: Bessie J. Long b. Apr. 5, 1867 in Anderson, CO.,. KY, William, b. July 18, 1870, Susan Mary, b. Dec. 15, 1876, Hallie, b. ca 1884 and Hattie, b.ca 1887/88. All were born in Anderson, CO.

Mary Ann Hawkins, dau. of Dudley M. and Susan Jane died on May 3, 1929 in Anderson CO.,KY. Her husband was Solomon M. Hedded. They were married on Oct. 13, 1874 in Anderson CO. Her second husband was James S. Coke. Her third marriage on Sept. 17, 1916 was to Henry Clay Melear.

Samuel Huston, son of Dudley and Susan Jane was married on Nov. 15, 1877 in Anderson CO. to Mary L.

Mothershead. He died on June 13, 1927. Their children were Clara Hutson b. Feb. 23, 1880 and Clarence, b. March 15, 1882. Both were born in Anderson County. Clara mar. Allie Gudgel and their son Samuel was b. June 10, 1899. Her second husband was Clarence Young. They had Lucy Eloise and Thomas C. Samuel Gudgel died Sept. 20, 1940. He mar. Verna Hutchison.

Dudley James Hawkins, son of Dudley M. and Susan Jane died on Jan. 26, 1923 in Anderson CO. He married Mary A. Ansdan on Oct. 30, 1863 in Anderson CO. Their children were: Amos B. b. Dec. 12, 1883, Helen Wright b. July 28, 1885, Clarence Lester, b. Jan. 5, 1887, Estelle H. b. Feb. 14, 1891, Nancy Belle, b. Nov. 30, 1897 and Alton Davis, b. Nov. 29, 1904. All were born in Anderson CO.

Jefferson Davis Hawkins, son of Dudley M. and Susan Jane died ca 1925. His wife was his cousin, Mary Frances Hawkins, dau. of Jephtha D. Hawkins and Catherine Watts. They were married on Feb. 5, 1885 in Franklin, CO. Their children were: Kate and Lester, b. Jan. 10, 1892 in Anderson, CO.

Alvin Hines Hawkins son of Dudley M. Hawkins and Susan Jane Thacker, died Feb. 24, 1938 in Anderson CO., KY. His first wife was Maggie L. Cole, died Oct. 1, 1890. Their son was Paul, b. Dec. 2, 1889.

Alvin Hines married June 28, 1893, Sarah Frances Barnes. They had children: Sadie Flora, b. Jan. 9, 1895 in Anderson CO., an Infant b. Aug. 1, 1896 and Ollie A. b. Feb. 8, 1898. Ollie died on Feb. 14, 1966.

Alvin Hines Hawkins, son of Dudley M. Hawkins and Susan Jane Thatcher, married Stella Sherwood on Dec. 28, 1910. She was b. Jan. 22, 1883 in Anderson, CO. They have two sons: Hugh Hines b. Oct. 3, 1911 and Ralph Catlett, B. May 6, 1915. Both were born in Anderson, CO. Alvin raised tobacco on his farm which has been declared a historical landmark. Stella lived on the farm with her sons until her death. She lived to be in her nineties. Hugh and Ralph are tobacco farmers and live in the home which Dudley built.

Hugh has been a genealogist for many years and contributed much information on this branch of the family to THE EDWARDS FAMILY and to this book.

^ Hawkins Heritage Newsletter #03 p09 1988.04 ^

Sally Hawkins, dau. of Rebecca Edwards and Reuben Hawkins was born after 1800. She died between July 27, 1840 and Mar. 5, 1841 in Mercer CO. KY.

Benjamin S. Hawkins, son of Reuben Hawkins and Rebecca Edwards was b. in 1800 in Orange, CO., VA. He lived with his mother in Franklin CO. in 1820 and was married to Elizabeth Church on Feb. 19, 1822, in Franklin CO. Her parents were Thomas Church and Mary White. They lived in a log house, built in 1792 which is still standing. It is covered with wooden siding and had two high fireplaces. One of the stone fireplaces was removed and reassembled in the Museum belonging to Mr. Richard Luscher, the present owner of the property. The house is located in Thorn Hill, Frankfort, Franklin, CO.

Benjamin and Elizabeth had the following children: Rebecca, who married ---Hirsch. Laura, who married M. Forbes, Eliza Jane married her cousin, Reubin Arculus, Mary m. b. in 1823, Susan, Thomas, b. 1832, Malvina, Almira, Charles William, Lavinia, (Aunt Puss) b. 1842 and some say, a daughter Katherine.

Malvina, Almira and Livinia were three " old maids" who lived with their brother Thomas in the family home after the death of their parents. Thomas was in the Civil War serving with Gen. John Hunt Morgan. There is a family story that he and his friend were crossing a river on horseback with the Yankees in pursuit when the friend's horse was shot. The man was unable to swim. Thomas Hawkins grabbed him by the hair and pulled him to safety. "Thomas came home from the Civil War riding a stolen horse and playing a violin." He was never married and is buried in the family grave yard. The property belongs to a family named Temple now.

Benjamin was a prosperous farmer before the Civil War and owned many slaves. Each of his children had his own personal servant. His home was large and comfortable. The children were provided with a good education including music lessons. There was a large square grand piano in the house that was a delight to the great grandchildren who liked to visit there.

Malvina and Almira became senile in their old age and one wandered away and died . The other drowned in a pond on the property.

Lavinia, a cantankarous, selfish, old lady spent her last years visiting among her relatives. There is a family story that she was very demanding and called her great nieces and nephews "Niggah". One day she threw her laundry at Mary Martha, her great niece, and Bessie, her great nephew's wife and said " Heah, Niggah, wash my clothes." Mary Martha("Mattie") and Bessie did her laundry for her including the starching and ironing. "Her drawers were starched so stiff that they stood up."

Aunt Puss spent her days tatting and when one finger became infected, she had to have her hand amputated. Lavinia died in the "Poor House" in Frankfort.

Charles, the younger son of Benjamin and Elizabeth served in the Civil War with Morgan's Raiders. He married Martha Ann Easley, daughter of Woodson Gale Easley and Martha Ann West Foster. Their wedding was on May 31, 1864 in Franklin CO., KY and they lived on land adjoining his father's property in Thorn Hill. Charles William was a musician and played the fiddle at dances and social gatherings in Frankfort. He and Martha had four children: John, b. in 1865, Mary Louise, b. ca 1867, "Little Weel" and Elizabeth, known as

"Betsy". Little Weel (William) and Mary Louise died in early childhood. Charles d. on Oct. 29, 1913 and Martha in 19 .

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Betsy married Fred Craig and had twin daughters, Laura and Lou. One had dark hair and eyes and the other was blond with blue eyes. Betsy decided that she didn't want but one daughter and gave Laura to her mother to raise. Because she had dark hair, Aunt Puss always called her "Niggah." Fred Craig and Betsy had a son .ALbert, whom she raised.

Betsy seemed to have inherited Aunt Puss's personality and while she probably didn't call people "Niggah", it is said that she was so mean that she "growled in her highchair." She and Fred moved back into her mother's home after Martha became a widow. They lived next to her brother John's farm where his widow Kate was struggling to raise her large family. Betsy didn't like Kate, so she shot her chickens and poisoned Kate's cow and calf.

Betsy died of cancer in the 1930's and is buried in the Hawkins Family Cemetery just outside of the stone wall surrounding the older members' graves. Long suffering Fred Craig, a very soft spoken man and his son, Albert died of cancer within a short time of each other, in the early 1950's. Their graves are next to Betsy's and are the last of the family to be buried there.

John William Hawkins, the older son of Charles and Martha was born in Frankfort on March 17, 1865. He married Mary Catherine ("Kate") Peffer in The Good Shepherd Catholic Church in Frankfort. Mary Catherine was born in Thorn Hill on Jan.1, 1870, the dau. of Coonrad Peffer and Mildred McDonald.

John and Kate lived on a farm adjoining his father's farm in Thorn Hill and also owned a house in Thorn Hill Heights where the family lived part of the time. John was a farmer, worked at a distillery and sometimes played the violin with his father at social functions and dances.

John and Kate had ten children. One died in infancy and the other children were: Frances Belle, b. Aug. 26, 1891, William Paul, b. Dec. 22, 1892, Anna Emmerine was b. Feb. 24, 1895, Mary Martha b. Dec. 13, 1896, Mary Elizabeth, b. Mar. 7, 1898, Joseph Goebel, b. Feb. 26, 1900, Duarte Thomas, b. Dec. 12, 1902, Mildred Catherine, b. Apr. 3, 1904 and John Chester, b. Dec. 3, 1907.

To Be Continued

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