



Hawkins



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Newsletter - 31 October 2011

Material from *Bits and Pieces of the Hawkins Family Puzzle* by Millie Farmer is presented in this issue. 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 by the Hawkins Heritage editor.**

I am copying six pages of *Bits and Pieces...* in this issue from the 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> editions of the *Hawkins Heritage*, Dec. 1993 and Apr. 1994. I encourage you to submit a rejoinder to any error in fact that you see in these reproduced pages.

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We need to have an Assistant Administrator for each of our Family groups. It is just no longer possible for me to provide the attention to the individual family groups as I have tried to in the past. It is not necessary that the Group Administrator be a testing participant, just a keen interest in advancing the knowledge within their family group. The family Groups that we have identified that do not have a leader are 03, 06, 08, 09, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 21. Your help is needed. Please contact me. Phil

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 92, October 31, 2011  
Technology Tip of the Month--The Microsoft Word Ribbon: Page Layout Tab by Kay Spears

For those of you who are putting together a book, the Page Layout tab may be the most important one in Word. Page Layout is where the Margin setup is located.

Themes. The first command group on the Page Layout tab enables you to change the way that text, tables and special elements are formatted in your document. When you choose a theme, the settings are applied to styled elements in your document. There are also Theme Colors, Theme Fonts and Theme Effects to choose from in this group. Experiment with the different options and remember that positioning your cursor over a selection creates a preview of how the document will look.

Page Setup. The Margins drop down arrow in this group offers preset choices or the option to select custom margins. Please remember to leave enough space along the edges of your documents if you intend to have them bound into a book. I recommend a margin of at least one inch on all sides. Options for establishing page and section breaks in a document can be found under the Breaks drop down arrow. The Page Setup dialog box can be accessed by clicking on the arrow in the lower right corner of the group.

Page Background. The Watermark, Page Color and Page Borders tools are all located in this grouping.

Paragraph. This is the second tab on which you may access the Paragraph command group. It is also located on the Home Tab, but this time Indent and Spacing is what you see. However, clicking on the drop-down arrow in the lower right corner will take you to the same Paragraph dialog box available from the Home Tab.

**Join the Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project!**

[www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Hawkins&Code=Z47192](http://www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Hawkins&Code=Z47192)

Arrange. This group of tools can be used after you have inserted shapes, images, clip art, or WordArt into a document. Text Wrap, Bring Forward, and Send Backward also are located here. In order for the Bring Forward or Send Backward commands to work, the Text Wrap option for the inserted object must be changed from In Line With Text to one of the other options. Rotate and Selection Pane options are also available in this group. If you have ever worked with layers in Photoshop or another graphics program, you should be familiar with the Selection Pane. While the Selection Pane seems to be mimicking the way layers are presented in more advanced software, its use here is rather limited. Clicking on an eye on the right side of the Selection and Visibility pane will make an image invisible. You can change which object is on top of another by using the Re-order arrows at the bottom of the pane. Next month: The References Tab.

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 92, October 31, 2011  
Ideas for Organizing Your Materials in Advance of Donating Them by Dawne Slater-Putt

A recent query came to The Genealogy Center about organizing personal archives. The person wrote that he has letters, wills, and deeds on a couple of family lines from the turn of the last century up until the 1950s. He wanted to know how to sort and organize those materials as he is "the only person now alive to put all the pieces together." He went on to say, "Since you will probably end up getting it all, what format and what information do you want?"

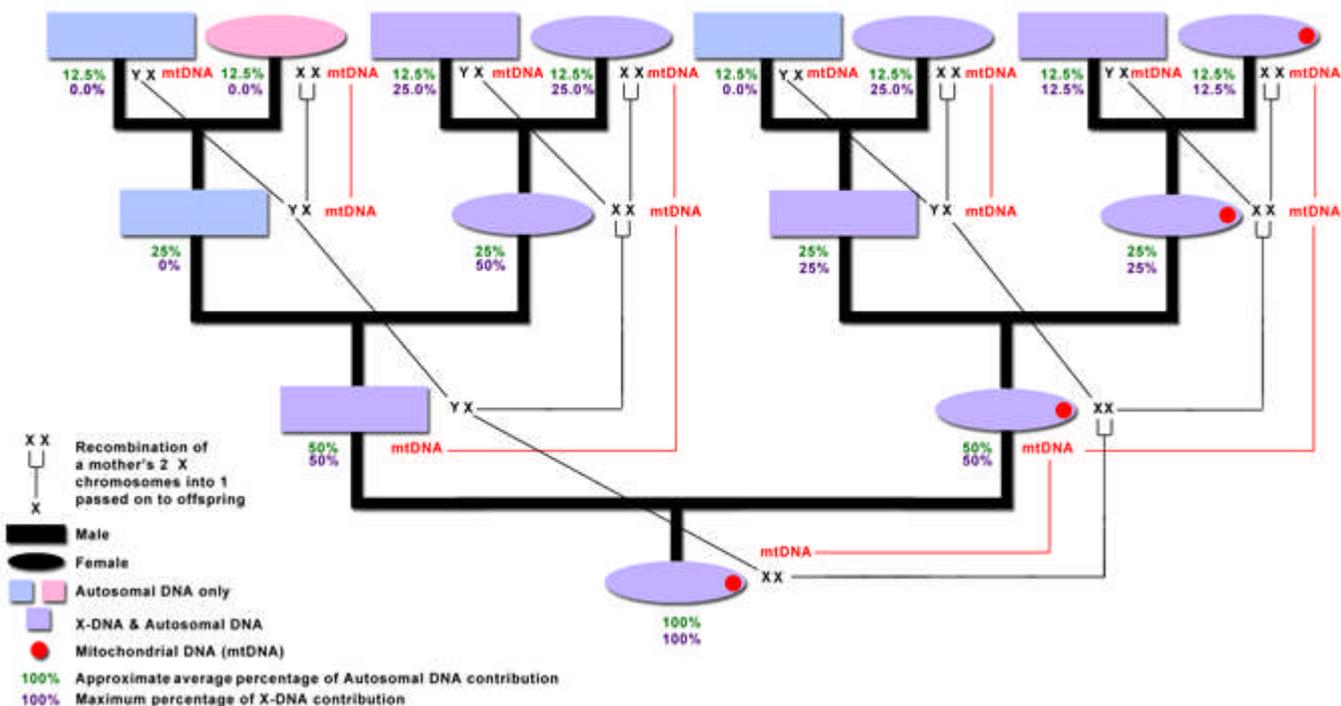
We are grateful the individual thought of The Genealogy Center as a future repository for his precious family documents. He was correct in thinking that the more organized the records are, the more useful they will be to people using them for family history research in the future. Here are some ideas for organization that you might consider.

1. First, you might strive to get as many of the pieces of paper the same size as possible. For example, photocopy smaller certificates, letters and other pieces onto 8 1/2 by 11 pages. These days, most copier paper is acid free and will last many generations. If you can do so and retain legibility, reduce larger documents down to 8 1/2 by 11 size. Then if you want to keep the original certificates and letters, file them in file folders by surname, family branch, location or type of document (birth records, death records, correspondence, etc.).
2. Put the 8 1/2 by 11 sheets in sheet protectors and into 3-ring binders, organized by family, by location, or by type of record (whichever makes the most sense to you). If you donate these to The Genealogy Center in the future, we will take the pages out of the protectors and 3-ring binders and bind them into hardcover books; but until that time, the binders will help you organize the papers and find items when you need them.
3. Be sure when you make the copies that you keep any citation information. It is an excellent idea to write the citation information on the fronts of documents, rather than the back, so that if they are photocopied, that information is not lost. If you have documents that do not have citations, you might try to get that information and write it on the documents while you are organizing.
4. Consider making a preface, table of contents or some sort of information sheet describing how you have organized the documents in your binders, and/or listing them - an inventory of records. You can use dividers in the binders to separate families, surnames, generations, or record types.

This can seem like an overwhelming job, but it is easier if you break it down into small pieces. Tackle one file or stack of papers at a time. It is such a worthwhile task to preserve all of this material for the future and you are to be commended for being the keeper of the family's history.

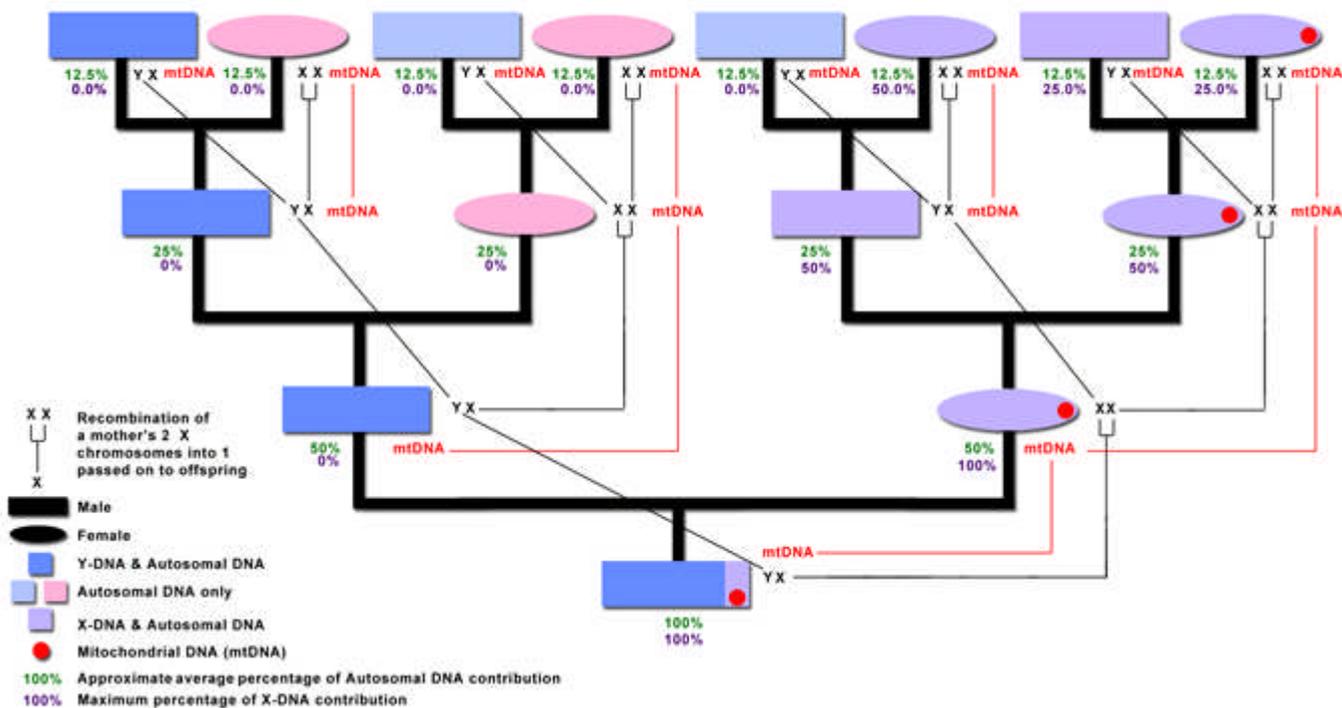
The following two charts were created by Jim Owston. They are “how it works” charts. You can see/copy them at the two links he lists in his email. They will be easier to read if you select his links. Following the two charts is a copy [condensed] of his email to the ISOGG.

## Female DNA Inheritance



©2011 James M. Owston

## Male DNA Inheritance



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For a study I am writing, I constructed a couple of inheritance charts that can be used by anyone for any purpose free of charge. I only ask that the copyright info be retained. They are 300 dpi jpgs.

[http://www.owston.com/dna/Male\\_DNA\\_Transmission.jpg](http://www.owston.com/dna/Male_DNA_Transmission.jpg)

[http://www.owston.com/dna/Female\\_DNA\\_Transmission.jpg](http://www.owston.com/dna/Female_DNA_Transmission.jpg)

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Input from our Hawkins 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).

**Hawkins Family Group-01** (Group Administrator is Marsha Moses, [mosesm@earthlink.net](mailto:mosesm@earthlink.net).)  
[http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-01](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-01)

My dad, James Marshall Hawkins, died one year ago on Trick or Treat night. Because he was the very first Hawkins male to participate in the Hawkins DNA project, I thought that I would send along a short tribute for the newsletter. Dad loved sports! And he excelled. I was too young to have known him as a basketball player or a football player. And while I do remember him as an excellent tennis player, most of my lifetime I knew him as a golfer. Golf runs in our Hawkins family. My grandchildren who are just starting to hit balls on the course are the sixth generation to have played golf on our Guyan Golf Course in Huntington, WV.

The first photo is of my dad as a very young child on the golf course with his father: Howard Burke Hawkins. The second, he is and my brother James Marshall Hawkins, Jr. They are probably playing in a father-son event in the early 1960's.





The photo left of dad is likely to have been taken one of the several times that he won our Club Championship.

And the tradition continues as Marsha is shown on the golf course with her granddaughter.

**Hawkins Family Group-02** (Group Administrator is Bob Hawkins, [bobhawk507@sbcglobal.net](mailto:bobhawk507@sbcglobal.net)) ([http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-02](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-02))

Our earliest ancestor William Hawkins was born about 1720 in Orange Co., VA. Most of the lines in Group 2 have gaps that make it impossible at this time to establish a common ancestor. It could be a direct link to William or a brother. Nothing else is known about William's parents or siblings at this time. There are other Hawkins living in Orange Co. at the time, but they match up with a different group. We also have two lines that have a name other than Hawkins. One line is named Ferguson in which we are pretty sure that the link with Hawkins has been established. A new line is Kirkpatrick in which no clear link has been established. We have some ideas about a Kirkpatrick ancestor born in 1810 with some questions. Both lines are 37/37 marker matches with others in the Hawkins Group 2 line. We continue to hope that new DNA participants will match our Group and allow us to establish clear lines towards that elusive Common Ancestor.

**Hawkins Family Group-04** (My, your editor's, family group, [phil\\_hawkins@sbcglobal.net](mailto: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](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-04))

JAMES and MARTHA HAWKINS first lived near Abington, Pa. - migrated to Loudoun County, Virginia - then to the "Back-Country" in South Carolina. At Fairfax one son of James & Martha, Jonathan, was dismissed 2/23/1765 by the Quakers - for quarreling and fighting with Nathan Potts in November 1764. Also at Fairfax another son, John, admitted that he paid the Sheriff 'Militia fines' which was contrary to Quaker direction 5/30/1767 - which gave him some problem in transferring to Waterloo Monthly Meeting when the family moved to South Carolina. It is said that James and family lived in Loudoun County, Va. long enough to find that it was a good place to starve, this was by the records about 12 years.

The James Hawkins family moved to South Carolina (perhaps in 1767) and settled on the Broad River- sometimes called the Tyger River - in what is now Union County not far from the forks forming the Santee River. James kept a toll bridge there. Wade Hampton (probably father or grand-father of Wade Hampton of the Civil War) who lived ten miles below was the closest neighbor - a neighbor named Harris lived down the river below Hampton's place. Soon after 1767

other Quakers from North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania soon came in and settled in this back-country - and the most, brought up large families. They all intermarried and the area was sort of a clan - all related to each other.

James' wife, Martha, and some of her children transferred from Fairfax MM 5/30/1767 to Waterloo MM, South Carolina (the records of the Waterloo meeting have never been located). Certainly Waterloo Meeting was a long distance from where they were to live but was no doubt the closest Quaker meeting then operating in that area. Eventually Martha and several of her children transferred to Bush River MM - then later to Cane Creek MM which was close by their home. It is likely that James attended services at both Bush River and Cane Croak - (and possibly at Wrightsboro, Ga.) - but there no records of him ever being reinstated (some of the Cane Creek records were lost). James' "Will" proven 4/1/1793 does show his faith in Quakers - When he directed 'four honest men chosen by the religious Meeting of People called Quakers' to settle any controversies concerning his estate.

We are told that James Hawkins had a comfortable home in S.C. and his 'Will' tells us he accumulated about 1730 acres of land, and indicates he had other wealth. It is said he worked continually - often from four o'clock in the morning until late at night - this (along with the help of his children) brought him financial success. In that day - furniture was crude and stoves were unknown. Outside the light of the fireplace there was no lights except occasionally a candle. Most traveling was to and from Church on horseback - with what little supplies needed brought in by water on boats, and of coarse a little produce was taken out on the same boats.

In every home was a spinning wheel on which the house-wife and her daughters did weaving of materials used for clothing - in the evenings around the open fireplace in winter they kept busy with knitting. We are told that 'nearly all the women in that day were good cooks and seamstresses'.

In this south-land much of the hard work was done with negro-slave-labor and it was difficult - in fact often impossible - for the Quakers who opposed slavery to get manual work help - since many people considered such work degrading. This forced Quakers who opposed slavery to do such work themselves and take a lower position in society. To these Quakers, living in such an uncongenial atmosphere - slavery of negroes soon became an issue of the church. For a time a few Quakers owned negro-slaves and could not see the harm in an established institution - then in 1774 the North Carolina Yearly Meeting directed that all members' slaves.

*Hawkins Family Wilts Co., England To Tipton Co., IN and Related Families, by Harold T. Hawkins*

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Source: James & Martha Hawkins, Hawkins Files, IN State Library

...-...

be freed - some arrangement was made whereby some payment was made by the said Yearly Meeting, and the slaves belonged to them, It was necessary for the Yearly Meeting to transport the slaves that came into their custody to Canada - because if left, especially in the South, the law would allow some white man to claim them as his slaves. Soon after all Quakers had freed their negro-slaves - many Quakers began to help their neighbor's slaves escape.

Actually these early Quakers (and to some extent until several years after the Civil War) had a type of free-labor (which today the younger generation might call slave-labor) of their own - they nearly all raised lame families and kept their children busy long hours, with all kinds of chores and work, until they became of age or married (marriage was with the consent of the parents and the Church), However, it seems all these hardships of the Quakers were bore cheerfully - the best was made of what they had, and the whole family toiled patiently to get something better -- they often did, in order to conserve, limit their tastes and pleasures. Call it what you may - their type of society produced industrious people and was therefore good for our Country.

The Bush River Quaker meeting was established in 1770 and was located in Net/berry County, It soon became a thriving Quaker meeting.

The State of Georgia granted 40,000 acres to the Quakers about 1772 and Wrightsboro Meeting was soon established - not a great distance from Bush River.

Cane Creek, South Carolina, Quaker meeting House was located "on the waters of the Tyger River a bit east and about 20 miles south of Union, South Carolina - this is very near where the Hawkins family had settled.

James Hawkins, while in S. C., raised tobacco and cotton, he owned a grist mill and a sawmill, cracked oats and rice, made his own barrel's, cut the poles etc. - and always kept good horses - his son William was their blacksmith and could make anything they wanted.

The Hawkins-Mills were operated by water power - and on the old maps of that area another name appears with Hawkins - perhaps this was a partner (at least part of the time). Some place we did see mentioned that one of James' sons went to see Eli Whitney and did get permission to make and operate a Cotton-Gin (this was probably William).

The family lived here on the Tyger river in the days of the Revolutionary War, but being Quakers their principles were respected and they were not molested much by war parties, James' children settled on land close-by – a few of his grand-children left the Quaker faith - and are said to have had slaves when they came to Ohio.

Heretofore (Vol.II, No.8) we have printed a copy of James' "Will" proven in S.C. 4/1/1793. Some records indicate that James' wife, Martha, died on the plantation in Union County, S.C.- however, one old record states that Martha died inroute to Ohio about 1805 – it does seem doubtful that at the age of 84 she would be taken on such a perilous journey - especially since one of her sons and some of her grandchildren remained in Union County, S.C. Neither James' or Martha's grave have been located - we would guess both were buried in the 'Tyger Burial Grounds' near their plantation. Rural cemeteries in South Carolina are often not kept very well and perhaps there were no markers. In the early years it was a Quaker custom not to mark graves (markers being a show of vanity) - this custom, after a time, was broken - the first Quaker markers being limited to never over 18 inches high.

Gene Comer (John L. - George W. - Eliza Hawkins - Nathan - John - John - James Hawkins of S.C.), 404 Westwood, Drive, Winchester, Ind. 47394 - did visit Union County, South Carolina early in 1971. He was told at the town of Union 'that nothing remained of the old church(Cane Creek) and the cemeteries were not kept - so there was no use of looking them up'.

*Hawkins Family Wilts Co., England To Tipton Co., IN and Related Families, by Harold T. Hawkins*

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Source: James & Martha Hawkins, Hawkins Files, IN State Library

**Hawkins Family Group-05** (Group Administrator is Jeanne Bornefeld, [jeanne.bornefeld@yahoo.com](mailto:jeanne.bornefeld@yahoo.com).)  
([http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-05](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-05))

I have been wondering if John Hawkins, Mariner of New England, was in Maryland prior to his mention in Gus Skordas work. From 1651 on, he is a very busy man in the Provincial Records of Maryland. He had to have been a very busy man prior to his mention in these records. (So, where was he?) In just six short years, he is in Indonesia. His wording of his counsel to Elizabeth Frame about being set free in the Winter time, tells us he is an intelligent, kind man of some life experience. In 1662, when he took the deposition of the dying Richard Grimes off Manhattan, again he showed depth of character.

Has anyone found any mention of his perambulations before he started doing business out of Maryland. We should be able to find legal issues referencing him prior to 1651. Obviously, his "base of operations" was in New England, prior to Maryland. Wonder why he left New England? He was very adamant with his identification as a "Mariner of New England". He thoroughly identified himself as such - which has helped us quite a bit with identification issues.

Why was John Hawkins in Indonesia and what was he doing there? A possible explanation: The United Provinces of the Netherlands was the world's first modern state. It was formed by middle class burghers not royalty. Netherlands was a major seafaring power. A four-ship Dutch fleet entered Indonesian waters in 1596, returning with a profitable load of spices. Several Dutch companies merged to form the United East India Company (VOC) in 1602 under a charter issued by the Dutch Parliament.

This trading company, motivated by profit, built fortresses, waged war, concluded treaties with local rulers, and administer justice. By 1610, the post of Governor General of the VOC was created to run the operations. This was Jan Pieterszoon Coen. He seized the port of (what is now known as) Jakarta, and established a trading post. Coen was determined to go to almost any lengths to establish and reserve a VOC monopoly of the spice trade. He accomplished his goal by controlling output and keeping out non-VOC traders from the islands. Coen's way of doing things was continued by his successors.

However, the English East India Company proved to be a strong competitor. When the people of a small archipelago continued to sell nutmeg and mace to English merchants, the Dutch killed or deported the entire

population and brought into the island VOC indentured servants and slaves who worked the nutmeg groves. (Is this how Adam Stavelay found himself at Manado? Was he there to work the Nutmeg plantations? before being brought to Rappahannock by John Hawkins? Was John Hawkins working for or with the English East India Company?)

The Dutch built fortresses, one at Manado in northern Sulawesi and threw out all foreign merchants. (John Hawkins was there in 1657, the fort was built in 1658 by the Dutch.)

Remember: Proprietary Records of Maryland. In December of 1657, Adam Stavelay, age 30, deposed on 29 December 1657, that he went from Manadoes to Rapahanock with John Hawkins to the house of Rice Jones. Said Hawkins had a manservant with 1.5 years of service in exchange for Elizabeth Frame.

**Hawkins Family Group-07** (Group Administrator is Sara Hawkins Powell, [sara-powell@sbcglobal.net](mailto:sara-powell@sbcglobal.net).) The Group-07 family pages at [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-07](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-07)

### **Benjamin Hawkins 1726-1777      Last Will and Testament**

Benjamin Hawkins of the County of Prince Edward, Blacksmith who departed this life on Fryday the Second Day of May, Instant having been suddenly seized with a certain disorder of which he died and being desirous of making a Disposition of his Estate called for pen and ink and paper for the purpose, but finding his *latter end daw* (draw) near he *expressed* Testified and Declared his last will in the presence of Henry Anderson, Edward Boram and Joel Mundley all of the county of Amelia Planters to be as *heirafter* follows.

That is to say he the said Benjamin Hawkins expressed his Will to be that all his land and Estate should be divided Equally between his Dear wife, Amey and His Children share and share alike and also *expressed* and Declared his will to be that His son in law Owen Smith should have his the said Hawkins Land that layover the road at the same time desising that the said Owen Smith should preserve the Shop for the use of his the said Hawkins's Sons.

We the Subscribers the Persons above named do Declare that we were Present at the time above mentioned with the said Hawkins when he in our Presence Declared his Last Will to be of this purport intent and Meaning above *specified* and say they Believe the said Hawkins was at that time of sound and Disposing mind memory and understanding and would have the said will reduced into writing if time had Permitted and also say he did not after wards revoke the said will or any part thereof all which we Declare this. Nineteenth Day of May 1777-seven

Henry Anderson  
Edmund Borum  
Joel Hundley

At a Court held for Prince Edward Count, May 19<sup>th</sup>. 1777. This (?) writing said to be the *Nuncupative* Will of Benjamin Hawkins, dec. was presented in court and proved by Henry Anderson, Edmund Borum, and Joel Hundley witnesses as *thereto*, who were (?) sworn. Depose that this writing contains the words of (?) Hawkins as near as they can recollect and that the *Deceased* was in his perfect sense of Memory and directed that the said Nuncupative will should be his last will and testament ordered that the *same* be recorded and at another Court held for (?) Count June 1777 Amey Hawkins widow (??) of (?) Benjamin Hawkins dec. came in Court and Admitted this Nuncupative will to be proved according to law so far as it (?) to her being summoned to content its validity on the motion of the said Amey Hawkins who gave bond and took the oath required by law certificate for obtaining letters of administrative of her dec. husband's Estate with the will annexed is granted her.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS (1705 – 1771)

This Benj. died before Nov 1771. In the Prince Edward Court Order Book 5 p. 83; On petition of Mary Hawkins, admx of the estate of Benj. Hawkins, decd, is granted her, thereupon she gave bond and took the oath required by law.

Jesse Owen had given bond – PE Order Book 5 p. 7

Sep 1771 – Guardian Acct 1764-1797 p. 34; Accounting of Benj. Hawkins' estate

NOTE: AT THIS TIME IN MY RESEARCH (2005), IT IS MY CONCLUSION THAT THIS BENJ. HAWKINS WAS THE FATHER OF THE BENJ. HAWKINS THAT DIED IN 1777. THIS IS BASED ON THE DATES AS SHOWN ON THE PAGES LISTING THE ACTIVITIES BY YEAR IN THIS NOTEBOOK. AS WELL AS THE NAMES OF THE WIVES AND THE WILL LEFT BY BENJAMIN (1740).

**Hawkins Family Group-14** (Group Administrator is Dolores Hawkins Whitaker, [ddecwhit@comcast.net](mailto:ddecwhit@comcast.net).)  
([http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-14](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-14).)

By the time we get to Peter Watson Hawkins dob 18 May 1797, we have a bit more information. I feel fairly sure that Watson will turn out to be a surname of some grandmother or great grandmother. (There is a George E Gunter dob 1786 whose parents were William Gunter and Rachel Nancy Ann Williams, from Ponter District, SC. George E Gunter's wife was Sidney Watson. Peter Watson Hawkins' mother was Jane Gunter Hawkins. Perhaps the Watson comes from the Gunter/Gunter side.) Peter Watson Hawkins' grandson, John Hawkins (1861 to 1909), son of Jacob and Mary Wingard Hawkins, says in his diary dated September 29, 1882:

“My grandfather, Peter Watson Hawkins, was a Baptist preacher. He lived near Uncle Luke Nichols' where my father was born. About 1831 he moved to Stony Battery, which place he owned. In 1844 he moved to West Tennessee-Crockett Co. At first he rented a place, then leased one for ten years, and then bought one all close together. He had ten children, of whom my father was fourth. Six are now living (1882), He was a Lutheran preacher in SC but became a Baptist minister in Tenn. He was a very effective preacher (since corroborated by Uncle Mark Boyd) and had much influence in the lower part of Newberry County. My father has heard him (I assume Mark Boyd) relate that once at a Synod or Assn. in Tenn, he (Peter Watson Hawkins) was preaching, and had two preachers in the pulpit and the whole congregation in tears. In his youth he was very wild-fighting, drinking, dancing, etc.-but reformed before his marriage. He had blue eyes, was tall and thin, had a large foot, was popular with all classes of people. His brother, George moved to Tennessee before him. His father and mother, as well as Grandfather and Grandmother Duval, are buried in the Chapman graveyard, near Sam Paysinger's in the corner towards the house.”

He married Mary Duval, daughter of Caesar Duval, a French mason who had been a French soldier at Yorktown and later repatriated to France. He immigrated to South Carolina in 1796. During that boat voyage he married a red headed English woman by the name of Mary or in some records she is called Jeriot. I am assuming Mary Duval Hawkins is likely to have been named for her mother.

Peter Watson Hawkins and Mary Duval Hawkins had the following known children: I seem to have 11. So this information needs to be tweaked. It could be that Polly, Dolly and Molly are all the same person.

Jacob dob 4 Sep 1828 is John Jacob Hawkins' father. John Jacob Hawkins is the one who wrote the above diary.

=====

Simeon Peter Hawkins dob 27 Dec 1822 married Isabella Taylor, daughter of William W. Taylor and Elizabeth Dominick. Her parents predecease her and then she died before her grandmother. There is some confusion over her grandmother's will. Her grandmother was Margaret Fellers Dominick. According to my understanding there was an attempt to split Margaret's estate among her living children. That would effectively disinherit Isabella's children, who sued to be included in the distribution of their grandmother's estate. They won their case and left for West Tennessee, whether because their relatives were no longer talking to them or because what they inherited would go further in West Tennessee I do not know. I do know that Peter Watson

Hawkins and Mary Duval Hawkins took their married and single children with them. Their son, Jacob, returns to Newberry and completes his studies to become a rather well known Lutheran divine. In addition, Noah and Israel Taylor, Isabella Taylor Hawkins' younger brothers, also come with the family and later marry two of Peter Watson Hawkins and Mary Duval Hawkins' daughters, Nancy and Frances.

Dolly or Polly 14 Nov 1824

Mary or Margaret 1826 seems to have married MJ Brown and then someone with surname Bruce.



JACOB HAWKINS, D.D.

Harriet 20 Oct 1826 married Luke Robertson or Roberson. He is the one who converts the Tennessee Hawkins family from Lutheran to Missionary Baptist. See Jacob's letter at end.

Jacob A, a Lutheran minister and church scholar, 4 September 1828 married Mary Louisa Wingard. See his letter regarding change of his father from Lutheran to Baptist. From the History of the Lutheran Church in SC, p, 326 states: The only native South Carolinian to rise to prominence in the Synod during the post war era was Jacob Hawkins. Hawkins, although born in a Newberry parsonage, moved with his parents to West Tennessee when he was sixteen. There he 'grew to manhood with scarcely the ability to read'. His formal education began at twenty, when he walked eighty miles to be near a good school. In 1850, when he was twenty two, he rode horseback the six hundred miles to Lexington, South Carolina, to attend seminary. His early ministry in Savannah was interrupted by the war, and he spent a few years in parishes in West Virginia and Maryland. From 1874 he served as editor of the Lutheran Visitor. This post gave him wide influence but no salary. He held parishes in Newberry County for many years, and was elected to two terms as Synod president. For two decades he served on the Board of Newberry College, and for many of those years acted as President of the Board. This record indicates how fully he entered into the life of the Synod, but it can but inadequately convey the quality of his leadership. He always pressed for a full time clergy, a distinctively Lutheran form of worship and an educated laity. To the latter end he wrote and published a series of catechisms for use in the Sunday School." Jacob Hawkins has a distinctive bone structure. I am including a picture of him shown in the article and then one of my father, George Robert Hawkins, dob 19 Nov 1919. Although they do not share a direct line as second great grandfather/grandson, I believe they share a similar bone structure. Furthermore, it is a shape face that continues through the line.



\*\*\* \*\*

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* 2011-10\_31Oct2011

Bits and Pieces of the Hawkins Family Puzzle

(This material taken from the book by Millie Showalter Farmer)

Continued on the next page.

## BITS AND PIECES OF THE FIAWKINS FAMILY PUZZLE

This is a continued article taken from the book by Millie Showalter Farmer. (3614 Harbel Drive, Bremerton, WA 98310)

Edgar T. Hawkins b. Nov.15,1851 was the grandson of Robt. Hawkins and Nancy Fourqueron. His parents were John Fourqueran Hawkins and Lucinda Ann Campbell. They lived it is thought, in Campbell CO.,VA. Edgar mar. Lizzie Moorman and Mrs. Margie E. Singleton.

Edgar B. Hawkins was 19 in the 1850 Bath CO.,KY census. His parents were Henry G. Hawkins and Nancy---

Edward Hawkins was b. ca 1660 in York Co.,Va. He d. ca 1720 in Prince Ed. ward CO. His father was John and his wife was Elinor - -. Their children were: Edward Jr., Michael, William, Solomon, Richard and Amy.

Edward Hawkins mar. Minerva Todd in 1830. Madison CO.,KY Marriage Bonds.

Eleanor Hawkins mar. Young Pitts. She was the dau. of Elijah Hawkins and Sophia Bradford of Hannibal, MO.

Elezer Hawkins was listed in the Nelson Co., KY census of 1800. Emily

Hawkins mar. George W. Hurst in Mercer CO.,KY Oct. 8,1829.

Elijah Hawkins of Scott CO.,KY was the son of Jameson Hawkins who was b. in Crawford Co., VA. Elijah moved to Rolls CO.,MO. His wife was Sophia Bradford and their children were: Eleanor, Jameson F., Lt.Col. Benjamin, of the Confederate Army, Elijah, Catherine (Mrs. James Marnett,) Lt. George, William and Anna Laura, wife of Dr. James Frazier. Elijah was b. on Jan.26, 1812 . His mother was Sarah Ann Smith. He served in the Confederate Army in the company commanded by his uncle Lt. Col. Benjamin. He mar. Mrs. Isabel J. Coffin on Jan. 5, 1885. His children were Sarah A. b. 1887 and Joseph Mc Alpin, b. Feb. 11,1889. H. worked for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Maine but worked in the western states and lived in San Francisco. He returned to Missouri after his father's death.

Elijah Hawkins mar. Elizabeth Scott on Jan.8,1807 in Orange CO.,VA. Bondsman was George Scott.

Elijah mar. Ann Hill in Orange County VA on Jan. 20, 1787.

Elijah mar. Polly Kelly or Kelley on Apr. 26,1805 in Culpeper, CO.,VA. Elijah mar. Jane Todd in 1827 in Madison CO.,KY.

Eliza Jane Hawkins b. June 14, 1834 in Harrison CO.,VA wqs the dau. of Joshua Hawkins and Sarah Sandy.

Elizabeth Hawkins was the dau. of Thomas Haskins and Elizabeth'--. His will was dated Oct. 8, 1730 in N.C.

Elizabeth Hawkins mar. John Hubble. Her mother was Sarah who d. in. 1722 in NC.

Elizabeth Hawkins dau of Thomas Hawkins Sr. who d. April 20.1791 in N.C. She married ---Hardy.

Elizabeth Hawkins was the granddaughter of Alice Wade who died in NC, 1701.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Hawkins and Elizabeth who mar 2nd time Robt. Collins of Spotsylvania CO.,VA mar. William Gosney. They moved from Frederick CO. to Bourbon CO.,KY. Their children were: John, Sally and seven others.

Elizabeth was the dau. of John 1732-1786 and Mary Waller of Hillsboro NC. She mar. John Dick.

Elizabeth dau of Thomas mar. William P. Hardy of Bertie CO.,NC.

Elizabeth Hawkins mar. John Cook in 1834. She was the dau. of Moses • and Georgia Quisinberry.

Elizabeth Hawkins mar. Spencer Faulconer on Jan.25,1805 in Amherst CO.,VA. She was b. in 1790 in Amherst, the dau. of Thomas Hawkins and Elizabeth Powell

Elizabeth Hawkins mar. Matthew Burkes, Mercer CO.,KY on May 18,1816.

Elizabeth Hawkins mar. Wh. Evans in Mercer CO. ,KY.

Elizabeth Hawkins mar. Luke Lillard in Mercer CO.,KY on July 27, 1825.

Elizabeth Hawkins mar. Thomas Read and had a son Hawkins Read. Her father was Richard Hawkins who d. 1737 in Elizabeth City, CO., VA. Elizabeth dau. of Richard mar. Col. Humphrey Pope who d. 1734 in Westmoreland CO.,VA.

Elizabeth Hawkins was importated to Orange CO., VA from Ireland July,1740.

Elizabeth Hawkins dau. of Thomas of Charle Par. York 00.,Va was b. Nov.1734

Eugene Alston Hawkins was married,21,1850 in Oconee CO.,GA.to Mary Ann---. His parents were Willis Alston and Ttrinda Franklin Smith Hawkins.

#### F.

Farinoe Hawkins was deeded land on Flat Creek, Mont. CO.,KY on Feb.25,1803 from John Six.

Famer D. Hawkins was b. in Fleming CO.,KY. He was the son of John R. and Sarah Hawkins.

Flavinus W. Hawkins was the son of Henry G. Hawkins and Nancy--. He was b. ca 1838 and was listed in the 1850 Bath CO.,KY census.

Florella E. Hawkins mar. Thomas J. Dawkins on Feb. 7,1850 in Anderson CO.,KY.

Fielding Hawkins was a private in the Mexican War under Capt. Ben C. Milam.

Frances Hawkins was the wife of James Wood Hawkins. They lived in Franklin CO.,KY and purchased a lot in Georgetown, KY in 1821.

Frances Hawkins mar. Samuel Bloomfield. she was the sister of Thomas Hawkins of Old Rappahannock CO.,VA.

Frances Hawkins dau. of John Hawkins and Mary Bateman had recorded by her father the marks she used for her animals. They were an underkeel on the rt. ear and a poplar leaf on the left ear.

Francis Hawkins was the son of Benjamin Hawkins (Will 1738) and Ann Bourne was b. in Virginia.

Frederick Hawkins of Dinwiddie CO.,VA owned 1 horse in 1800.

#### G.

Gardner Hawkins was on the Dinwiddie VA tax list in 1800. He owned 16 Horses. Gardner of Dinwiddie CO. mar Sarah Roberts July 10,1833.

George Hawkins mar. Fanny Sebree on Jan. 10,1872 in Franklin CO.,KY.

George Hawkins lived in Shelby CO.,KY. He was a soldier in the Revolution.

George Alexander Hawkins of Jones CO.,NC mar. Barbara Thigpen. He was the son of John Littleton Hawkins b. 1857, and Laura Virginia Tilghman b. 1858, They lived in Jones CO.NC.

George Whitfield Hawkins mar. Elizabeth Van Fleet. He was the son of Issac Wright and Pricilla Wallace Hawkins. Their children were WM. T. who mar. Evelyn Edwards, Dora, Nancy, Jess, Emma and George Thomason Hawkins.

George Thomason Hawkins son of George Whitfield Hawkins and Elizabeth Van Fleet was b. 1872 in Indiana or Illinois and d. in 1959. He mar. Hattie Ruark.

George P. Hawkins b. Saline CO.,MO on Nov. 18,1833 was the son of Reuben Hawkins of Virginia.

George Hawkins lived in York CO.,VA ire the 17th Century. His wife was Dorcas who later mar. Edward Hughes. In the York CO.,VA Record Book pg. 209 his estate was appraised by Mr. Arthur Sewell, Thomas Hawood, Richard Vauson and John Smithy. Page 210 of the same book shows that he owed Capt. Richard Townshend Esq. 700 lbs. of tobacco. Dorcas was ordered to pay.

George Hawkins was a topographical engineer for the U.S. Government. He was one of 12 children of Hon. Jameson F. Hawkins and his wife Sarah Ann Smith of Hanibal, MO.

George Hawkins was the son of Giles Hawkins of Botetourte CO.,VA.

Gideon Hawkins' will was recorded in 1729 in Northampton CO., VA.

## BITS AND PIECES OF THE HAWKINS FAMILY PUZZLE

This is a continued article taken from the book by Millie Showalter Farmer  
(3614 Harbel Drive, Bremerton, WA 98310) "G" cont'd.

VA. Susanna his sister, and Giddeon were each left 50 acres by their father. One year later, he purchased his brother John's 50 acre inheritance.

Giles Hawkins was related to Joseph and Nancy Giles who were mar. Mar.25, 1799 in Bedford CO.,VA. He was possibly their son.

Giles is listed in Jessamine Co. KY in the 1810 census. He was a Revolutionary War soldier. A Giles Hawkins died in 1840 in Jessamine CO.,KY.

Gilliam Hawkins owned 16 horses in Dinwiddie CO.,VA tax list of 1800.

Grandison G. Hawkins mar. Kitty Bryzendine on Aug. 18, 1828 in Kentucky.

Grace Hawkins widow of John Hawkins mar. John Morgan in 1728. Her first husband was Samuel Slallard. She mar. John Hawkins in 1721.

Granville Hawkins of Bourbon CO., KY mar. Mary Agnes Wilhoit on Jan. 7, 1855 in Woodford CO.,KY.

Gregory R. Hawkins of Fleming CO., KY sold a tract on the Licking River to Sylvanus W. Moss on June 5, 1826. Sylvanus Moss was from Montgomery CO.

Grief B. Hawkins mar. Tabitha Coleman on Sept. 14, 1805 in Amelia CO.,VA. Witness to the license was Grief Powell and Sam Lignon. In 1820, Grief B. Hawkins mar. Martha Tamer in Amelia CO., VA. His first wife Tabitha Coleman was the dau. of Daniel Coleman of Amelia CO.

## H.

Hannah Hawkins dau. of Aquilla Standford lived in Mason CO.,KY. Samuel Hawkins witnessed Mrs. Standford's will.

Hardin Hawkins mar. Letitia VanMeter Chenoweth on Jan. 20,1814 in Nelson CO.,KY

Hardin F. Hawkins mar. Elizabeth J. Cleft on July 7, 1871 in Mason CO.,KY.

Harry T. Hawkins and J.L.Gibbons were indicted for treason in the U.S. District Court on Nov. 6, 1861 and was released on Nov. 28, 1861.

Harvey Hawkins son of Squire and Rebecca Hawkins of Madison CO.,KY was 6 months old in the census of 1850.

Henry Hawkins lived in Lower Norfolk CO.,VA in 1640-41. He was a juror in 1642.

Henry S. Hawkins witnessed wills in May and June 1815 in Bourbon CO.,KY.

Henry G. Hawkins b. 1791 in VA mar. Nancy---. Their sons were Samuel, Edgar and Flavius. They lived in Bath CO.,KY in 1850.

Henryetta Hawkins was the dau. of Harry  
Hawkins and his wife Josephine Lemley of Van Buren and Oak Grove,  
Arkansas.

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Herbert Hawkins son of John (d.ca 1804) and Jane--- lived in Lunenberg, VA.

Hester A. Hawkins b. in KY in 1859 moved to Rowan CO., NC. She was the dau. of M.N. Hawkins and Mary J.---

Herndon (Capt.) Hawkins commanded Companies in Orange CO., VA in 1782.

Holly Hawkins mar. Isham Foster. Her parents were John Hawkins who d. ca 1804 and Jane-- of Lunenberg, VA.

Hugh Lawrence Hawkins mar. Nannie Jane Price. They were parents of a Hawkins family in Petersville, VA.

#### I.

I.T. Hawkins was an elector from Kentucky who voted for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Idney Jackson Hawkins was the son of Joshua and Cassa Tracy. He was b. in Harrison CO., VA and later moved to Monroe, CO., OH.

Idney Hawkins son of Rev. William Hawkins who d. 1855 and probably Mary Amos. He lived in W. Virginia.

Innes Hawkins mar. Sarah Bartlett on Oct. 18, 1819 in Franklin CO.,KY.

Isaac Hawkins of Union CO., SC was the father of Elisha Hawkins who mar. Elizabeth Gurtery.

Isaac Hawkins came to Virginia on the ship Kent in 1677.

Isaac Hawkins was the son of William Hawkins b. 1740-50. They moved to Harrison CO.,VA. by 1800. His mother was Elizabeth but not Elizabeth Bourne.

Isaac mar. Charity Runyon in 1837 in Madison CO. ?

Isadora Hawkins b. 1857 in KY. moved to Rowan CO.,NC. Her parents were Richard Hawkins and Sarah A.---

Isham Smith Hawkins son of Eaton Hawkins moved to Barren CO.,KY. His wife was Sally G. Hawkins , his cousin.

Isreal Hawkins widower of Jane Reynoir lived in Great Baddow England in 1665. He was listed as a yeoman.

#### J.

J.S. Hawkins was a County surveyor in Franklin CO.,KY in Feb. 1866.

J.W. Hawkins wants those who are indebted to him to bring in their hemp and would like to purchase 12 or 15 thousands of gallons of whiskey. From a notice in Georgetown, KY. History of Scott CO.,KY.

Jacob Hawkins was 20 in the 1850 Jessamine CO.,KY census. James Hawkins lived in Westmoreland CO., VA before 1680.

James Hawkins was one of thirteen children of Rev. William Hawkins of Harrison CO.,VA. Rev. William Hawkins was married three times.

James Hawkins son of Elizabeth Bourne and William Hawkins was in Jessamine CO.,KY when he was mentioned in Deed Bk B, pg. 38. "John, Benj,' and James Hawkins, Polly Barnett, John Barnett, Willis Hawkins and Sally Hawkins, chdn. of Elizabeth Hawkins dau. of Andrew Bourne of Culpeper CO., Va to our brother Moses Hawkins Power of Attorney to recover slaves left us by our grandfather, Andrew Bourne: 27, Feb. 1808. signed and acknowledged by John Barnett and Willis and Sally Hawkins only and rec. same."

James Hawkins mentioned in Fayette CO.,KY Court Deed Bk C pg. 37. Sept. 1807: Martin Hawkins of Franklin CO to Jacob Walder of Logan CO., in trust: Martin owes the heirs of his late brother, James : to pay debts sells his own property; conveys 1/2 the military tract of 1000 Acres. The only military claim on waters of Drake's Creek in Warren CO. claimed by Martin and James Hawkins' heirs; wit. Sam'l Redd, Simon Laughlin, John Hicks; signed by witnesses and recorded Nov. 19, 1807.

James Hawkins in Scott CO.,KY Deed [BK. pg. 320](#). James Wood Hawkins and Frances R. Hawkins of Franklin CO and Thomas and Anne Elinor Hawkins to Benj. B. Hawkins : sd Thomas sold to James W. Hawkins his ropewalk and warehouse and James W. sold to Fors (and Warren) his deed and quitclaim. Recorded June 28, 1826. James and Frances sold a lot in Georgetown to John C. Buckner.

James Hawkins given Power of Attorney to collect on Jan. 6, 1801 for Thomas, Irwin, Martin Hawkins as Edmund Hawkins Administrator, John Hawkins, Percival Butler, John P. Thomas and Robt. Stewart all heirs of John Hawkins of Hanover, VA. James was an attorney in Hanover CO.

James Hawkins received land in KY where the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers join, and slaves and other property from Martin and Margaret Hawkins. Franklin CO. Dist. Court Deed Book A, 1794/80 pg. 102 Aug. 1797. James was attorney for Martin in Franklin CO.

James was called "Friend" when he was given Power of Attorney to collect and divide estate of John Hawkins on August 14, 1797...Fayette, CO.,KY. (Note- word Friend was sometimes used for a brother or a sister.)

James Hawkins was the grandson of Alice Wade whose will dated April 25, 1701 in North Carolina.

James Hawkins Sr. deeded land to his brother, Thomas. James Hooper was the previous land owner who sold it on Nov. 1, 1717 in N.C. James Hawkins was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in AUG. 1777. In Oct. he became a 1st Lieutenant. In March of 1778 he became a Captain. He was still listed as a soldier in July, 1787 and held the rank of Captain. He was from Orange, CO.,VA. His son James lived in Woodford CO.,KY. James of Orange CO. mar. Betsy Coleman on Sept. 3, 1799. James mar. Elizabeth Rector in Orange CO. VA. Bondsman was J.K. Richards.