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Newsletter – 31 March 2012

Join the Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project!
www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Hawkins&Code=Z47192

Need

Is there an individual with a working knowledge of autosomal DNA that could advise on using this knowledge with our project?

Have you considered using the Family Finder test to help you with connecting to your Hawkins line? If every one in a Family Group were to also autosomal test with FTDNA's Family Finder then each could show a cousin relation with everyone in that Hawkins Group. The Family Finder results would indicate the relationship degree between any two of the tested individuals, for example "3rd - 5th cousin." This is applicable to both males and females that test.

Knowing the degree of separation would indicate, for example if you were 3rd cousins, that your connection is likely at the gg-grandparents level. A cousin listed as 5th to Remote is maybe a connection at you gggg- but likely sometime earlier in time.

Family Finder could help Y testing participants that do not have a connection to the Group tree, by indicating a likely connecting level (gg or ggg). It could help females confirm their Hawkins Group and branch. All Y participants should consider testing with Family Finder to provide a broad base for others to match to.

I, for Family Group-04, have done the Family Finder test to provide a base to compare to. A number of our Assistant Administrators have also tested.

If your Family Group does not have an Assistant Administrator, it is not being provided the assistance that is wanted. 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, 09, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22. Volunteers please!

Keeping a Diary

I keep a diary, do you? They have turned out to be a very important reminder of different events in my life. It has not been a daily thing – I wish it always had been. My first diary was given to me by my mother some time before my teens. It was an unused dated annual diary already 10 or so years old. If something seemed important it was recorded on the date in the book and I added the correct year. I am not going to take it from the safe, and I don't remember the first entry, but an example is, "Departed New York on the USS Patch...." Later I converted to recording in ledgers. They were a great assist in writing my 475 page HAWKINS book © in 2002 (Family Grp-04).

Where am I coming from here? I recently received a writing from a news service that I subscribe to that talked about what a diary should be. I thought that it was well done and want to pass it on. My point is – Everyone really should keep a diary. The following is my condensing of that writing.

Articles	Page
Family Finder	1
Keeping a Diary	1
Genealogy Gems 1940 Census	2
Hawkins Family Group 01	3
Hawkins Family Group 04	3
Hawkins Family Group 05	5
Hawkins Family Group 09	5
Hawkins Family Group 14	8

A diary shouldn't be just a list of daily happenings or of things done. Rather, "it should be a reflection of life through the prism of an event" that happened that day. It could be a search for the deeper meaning embedded in an event or even of a thought that results from the event.

Living is a daily challenge. The details of living can overwhelm and exhaust the mind. It can blur what is significant with the trivial. A diary is best written at the end of the day, when a peace has settled on the mind. The first question is to identify the significant event of the day, the second, to define why it was significant. It might be trivial to others, but on your reflection, it emerges as the most important thing. The most important happening might be as significant as promotion, or as seemingly insignificant as someone's hello.

Writing a diary requires discipline, and it must be done regularly. Ordinary days without significance, are perhaps the most precious. It allows the mind to wander, which can be more productive than having a singular focus.

Your diary is a dialogue with yourself, an ongoing conversation that chronicles not only the world, but also your place in it. It is a recording of your mind trying to grasp the meaning of the day. "In the end, a diary should drift between the obvious and the surprising, the clear and the esoteric." It should sometimes surprise you to find that you did not truly grasp what you had written until following a rereading – and finding that it is a real clarification of thoughts.

The value of your inputs will vary, but diaries should be judged on the whole. Sometimes a detour from the defined path altogether might be the best course. Diaries are meant to memorialize private thoughts.

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 97, March 31, 2012

At 9 a.m. on Monday morning, April 2, 2012, the entire 1940 Census will be available online at the following National Archives website: 1940census.archives.gov

As many already know, the 1940 census will be completely un-indexed upon release. Until the indexes are created, one will locate individuals of interest by conducting geographic-based searches through the census data. My colleague, Delia Bourne, has put together a search process, as well as a nice collection of links, to assist researchers in locating individuals on the census before those records are indexed. What is your search process? What can you add to the list below? There will be many neat discoveries and shared experiences as we explore this amazing collection of historical documents. (Delia is also the presenter of the two free 1940 Census programs we are offering this month, one on Census Day--April 2nd, and one on Saturday, April 7th.)

Search Process

1. Identify targets: names, ages/birth dates & places.
2. Acquire possible address: city directories (book or microtext), telephone books, city maps, atlases, fire insurance maps, family records, WWII draft records, naturalizations or declarations of intent.
3. Find person in 1930 census: note address and enumeration district (ED).
4. Use Steve Morse site to find 1940 ED from 1930 ED.
5. Use Google Maps, or other maps contemporary to the 1940s, to locate cross-streets.
6. Use cross-streets in the "Unified Census Finder" to narrow down to one or two EDs.
7. Examine 1940 ED maps and compare with Google maps to determine location and ED(s).
8. Search: Pay attention to street names and house numbers.

To subscribe to "*Genealogy Gems*," simply use your browser to go to the website: www.GenealogyCenter.org. Scroll to the bottom, click on E-zine, and fill out the form. You will be notified with a confirmation email.

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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.

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

I just received notice from FTDNA that a member of DNA group #1 has ordered an additional product: Family Finder. I ordered my own Family Finder test a year or two ago, so I am very excited to see if Gene and I show as matches when his results come back. While we are waiting for the day that his results are announced, Gene and I have been chatting a bit about what to expect.

Up until recently the only test that a female could order was mtDNA testing. I did that quite a while ago. It was interesting. And more interesting after I read Bryan Sykes' book: **The Seven Daughters of Eve**. However as a genealogical tool, it was not very exciting for me. I happen to carry the most ordinary mtDNA that is possible. It is a very strong mtDNA and I seem to be related to everyone in the world. I have received so many matches over the years that I have quit even looking at them.

When I began to read about Family Finder, I became very excited to be offered a DNA test that a female could take that would actually give me useful matches. I have quite a long list of matches. Unlike the Y-DNA where the participants are likely to join with a surname project and expect to match other males who carry the same surname, Family Finder gives one a list of participants who do NOT carry the same surname usually, **but they are your cousins**, and the trick is to find where and when one's connection occurred.

I do not yet have a Hawkins match via Family Finder. There may be someone among my matches, but we haven't found each other yet. The matches that I am working most with at this time are Salmons/Sammons. There are six researchers who have a family finder match who believe that this family line is our connection. Five of us believe that we descend from a man that we call John Salmons of Cumberland County. This man is my 5-gr-grandfather. One of us must have a connection that is a generation or two earlier as he does not connect to this man nor later men with Salmons surname. However, as we chat we are finding that the two lines share a connection with a Rowland family, so we expect to find a connection when we begin to break down brick walls.



So the big question is whether Gene and I will match when his new DNA results are released!

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

We really, really, really need more testing participants in our family group. There are so very many questions that can only be answered with numbers. Yes, we know that you know where you are in our master tree, but please, please, pretty please do test for us. We need your *contribution*.

The following, that I circulated in 2006, and with [2012] comments bears repeating.

? Jeffery or Roger Hawkins ?

Jeffery & Dorothy, m. 1662 at All Saints, Norton-Bavant in Wiltshire, England. Their children are listed in the parish register as 1663 Margaret, 1665 Daniel, 1668 Jane, 1670 Jeffery, 1672 Anne (d. 1681), 1674 John, 1678 Roger, and 1680 Sarah. The family arrived in PA in 1682 on the ship *Welcome* with Wm. Penn on his first visit to America.

The passenger list for the ship *Welcome* arriving PA in 1682 has never been found. Geo. E. McCracken in his *Welcome Claimants Proved, Disproved and Doubtful* published in 1970, lists in his analysis of "Proved" the Hawkins's Jeffrey, and family Dorothy, Roger, James, Daniel, Jeffrey, ? Susanna and ? Elizabeth. Those he considered as proved he had found letters, deeds, meeting minutes, court records, etc. on to confirm their existence. He lists also Hawkins's Roger and Sarah as "Possible" as there are records of their presence in PA in that immediate time frame.

The children in the parish records are not an exact match with the names on McCracken's lists of Proved, and Possible. We do find that Jeffery, Dorothy, Roger, Daniel, and Jeffrey from the Parish list are also considered proved by McCracken. But, what about Margaret, Jane, John, and Sarah? And who are James, Susanna, and Elizabeth?

Warrants indicate that six (6) of Jeffery's children were with him on the voyage in 1682. Anne had died in 1681, and if Margaret, age 19 had married and stayed in England, there were the five remaining children from the Parish list that were aboard. The sixth would be James (not listed in the Parish records) who was "proved" by McCracken, and whom we have positive records on. James must have been born in 1681 after the family became Quakers (or possibly at sea). [Keep in mind the "if" concerning Margaret marrying in England. Another "if" is if she didn't marry and did board the *Welcome* with her family, she could also have died at sea. The last "if" is a strong indication that our proven line through James, a Yoeman of Moreland, to Jeffery & Dorothy could be in error. He just might have been the son of Roger & Sarah, Jeffery's brother. (added 30 Mar 2012 PAH)].

Margaret, John, and Sarah are not mentioned in any known records in America. Margaret would have been about 19 in 1682; maybe she married and stayed in England (no known record of this). John and Sarah could have perished at sea ("one passenger had come aboard at Deal with incipient small pox...burial at sea was an every day occurrence, until 31, or approximately one-third of the passengers died and went to a watery grave...") [source: An address to the Welcome Society, 25 Oct 1957, by George P. Orr].

Jane, though not listed by McCracken, must have been one of the six children. Later Jane, with her husband Thomas Coverdale, as stated in the probate record were the administrators of her brother Daniel Hawkins' estate.

Falls MM reported that Roger (son) married out of unity in 1684. He was administrator of father Jeffery's estate 16 Jan 1711/12. A Roger m. Elizabeth Holman at St. Mary's, Burlington in 1712. I know of no known descendents of Roger.

Who were the Elizabeth and Susanna that McCracken "Proved," that were not listed in the Parish register? McCracken states that a "?" is placed before their names to express doubt as to whether this Elizabeth [and Susanna] was a child of Jeffery... My belief is that Elizabeth and Susanna were children of Jeffery's brother Roger. [And maybe James.]

Records indicate that Roger (a brother to Jeffery), and his wife Sarah were classified by McCracken as "Possible" on the *Welcome*. His death and relationship is recorded in Fall Quaker minutes of 1689. This Roger

had named Wm. Darby (Elizabeth's husband) heir to the land that Roger had purchased from his brother Jeffery.

Susanna had married John Collins. A widow, she sold property in 1690 purchased from Jeffery in 1686. "As is the case with Elizabeth, the doubt is as to whether we have correctly identified Susanna as a child of Jeffrey Hawkins." Welcome Society

It seems that almost everyone that has records on Jeffery & Dorothy have bought into the fallacy that Susanna was "baptized" as Margaret, that Elizabeth was "baptized" as Jane, that James was "baptized" as John, and that Sarah was "baptized" as Anne. Peter R. G. Horton, O.B.E., a very respected Wiltshire researcher, in a reply to this information being included in a letter from Ralph Hawkins Bower stated in 1998, "...the theory is an ingenious one, but it can only be met by complete incredulity. I fear there is or was no English custom of differing baptismal and given names such as he suggests. In fact it was probably about 100 years after the baptisms of the Hawkins children that children were given more than one Christian name...."

Concerning Jeffery's sons, Daniel died in probably 1711, Jeffery, the son, in 1706 signed a quit claim on land Jeffery the elder had willed to Jane's husband and no more is know on him, John is not mentioned in American records (maybe died at sea), and Roger the son is recorded as marrying out of unity, and is the probable Roger mentioned as an early New Jersey settler (no known offspring). I have been contacted by possible descendents of Jeffery's and brother Roger's daughters, but nothing on any descendents of the sons other than James. Is anyone aware of any descendents of Jeffery's sons or issue of his brother Roger?

Phillip A. Hawkins, 30 Mar 2012

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

The pictures are Maleta (Whitworth,) & John Hawkins , 1823-1893

John & Maleta traveled from Missouri to Idaho by wagon with their children, along with John's brothers, about 1890.

Both are buried in Marsh Valley Cemetery, Bannock Co, Idaho.



Hawkins Family Group-09 (Group Administrator needed.)
(http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-09.)

Volunteer needed to promote and lead this family line. Anyone, can you provide an item of interest for this Hawkins Family Group?

The following article was submitted by Judith Graves, 6511 Raftelis Road, Burke, VA 22015, jfgraves@verizon.net.

Mary Ellephan Hawkins Reeves:
Daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Wright Hawkins; Granddaughter of ??



On Farm-to-Market Road 3371, in Lost Prairie Baptist Church Cemetery, Limestone County, Texas, you'll find Texas State Historical Marker TX3515 dedicated to Mary Ellephan Hawkins Reeves (Oct.28, 1828 – Jan. 7, 1917). The citation reads:

Born in Georgia, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hawkins, Mary Ellephan Hawkins was married in 1847 in Alabama to William Jay Reeves. The couple and their young children moved to Texas about 1855. While her husband served in Company F, 15th Texas Cavalry, Sweet's Regiment during the Civil War, Mary E. Reeves cared for the family at home. Descendants include physicians, lawyers, bankers, and citizens in many other walks of life. Recorded in the State of Texas, 1978.¹

Mary and William were married in Macon County, AL in 1847² and had ten children:³ Frances J. (Fannie), b. ~1848, Alabama; Sarah E., b. 1850, Alabama; Henry J., b. ~1854, Mississippi; L.E. (female), b ~1856, Texas; William Benson, b. ~1857, Texas; Theodocia A., b. ~1858, Texas; Jno P. (male), b. ~ 1860, Texas; Joseph, b. ~ 1862, Texas; Josep E. (male), b. ~1865, Texas; and Robert, b. ~1867, Texas.

One of their children, William, became a doctor and the father of my grandmother and his youngest child, Flora Kate Reeves. William died a month before Kate's third birthday; his wife and Kate's mother, Mary Holland Reeves, died two months before Kate's twelfth birthday. Kate lived with her older siblings until she finished normal school in secretarial science and married Edgar Louis Belsom of New Orleans, LA. The early deaths of her parents, coupled with two world wars which scattered William's siblings across Texas and beyond, resulted in all memory of Mary Ellephan Hawkins and William Reeves' extended family and heritage being lost to Kate's descendants. It wasn't until the early 1980s that Kate's son, Edgar Louis Belsom, Jr., traveled to Lost Prairie, TX and found the Texas historical marker above.

What had Mary done to deserve a historical marker? What family history had given her a name as distinctive as 'Ellephan'? Why was her father's name on the marker and who was he? These questions remain largely unanswered, but connections can be made between our Mary Ellephan Hawkins and the Ellafara Hawkins listed as the daughter of Benjamin (1800-1837) and Sarah Wright Hawkins. Connections with existing family trees for Benjamin are as yet unclear. I hope that by publishing Mary Ellephan's story in the DNA project newsletter, members of the Hawkins community will enable Kate's descendants to regain this portion of our family's story.

Mary listed her name on the federal census as either Mary A. or Mary E., never Ellfa, Ellafara, or Ellaphan, yet she must have used a variant of that name with family because it is reported on her historical marker

¹ Texas Historical Commission Atlas County Search: <http://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/shell-county.htm>

² Marriage performed on 12 Nov 1847 by Rev. Hugh Carmichael, source: Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969, Ancestry.com

³ Compiled from Federal and Limestone County, TX census data. Birthdates are approximate and based on calculations made with census data.

and in three separate histories of Limestone County: two biographies of Pinkney H. Hawkins, her brother, and one of John Germany, her grandson.

1) From *A Memorial and Biographical History of Navarro, Henderson, Anderson, Limestone, Freestone and Leon Counties*, 1893, p.35⁴:

*P. Hawkins, a progressive and highly respected farmer of Limestone county, was born in Macon county, Georgia, in 1833, a son of Benjamin Hawkins, a native of South Carolina, born in 1800. In early life he moved to Georgia, where he married Miss Sarah Wright, and they had four children: J.L., the eldest in order of birth; **Ellfa**, wife of J. Reaves, of Leon County; Isabel, deceased; and the subject of this sketch. The father died in 1837 and the mother in 1865.*

2) From the same publication, the biography of John Germany, son of Frances (Fannie) Reeves Germany and grandson of Mary Ellephan Hawkins Reeves, p. 804:

*The mother of our subject, nee Fannie Reeves, was born in Mississippi, a daughter of J. and **Ellephan** (Hawkins) Reeves.*

3) From *A Family History of Limestone County*, Vol. 1, p, 124⁵, by Mrs. F.E.(Lillian) Hawkins, wife of Pinkney Hawkins' grandson Francis Eugene Hawkins:

Pinkney . . . lived two miles north of Personville at a place called Hawkins Spring or Chambers Creek before moving near Prairie Grove. [Ed. Note. The 1860 census of Limestone County lists P.H. Hawkins and wife Mary A. in Precinct #5, Personville P.O., number 268 237. In the same district are W.J. Reeves and wife M.A. and children.]

*Pinkney was the son of Benjamin Hawkins, born 1800, and Sarah Wright, both of South Carolina. Their children were J.L. Hawkins, **Ellafara**, Isabell, Fanny and Pinkney H. Hawkins who married Mary Ann Turner, daughter of Aaron Turner, a Methodist minister, and Nancy King of Leon County.*

Given that the biographies were written by others over time and that census takers abbreviated names or frequently misspelled them, especially a name as unique as 'Ellephan' or 'Ellafara', there are enough coincidences in the historical record to conclude that Mary Ellephan Hawkins, daughter of Ben Hawkins, is Ellefara Hawkins, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Wright Hawkins. While Ellephan/Ellefara is unique and allows us to establish the identity of Mary Ellephan's parents, the opposite is true for her father Benjamin Hawkins. The Hawkins family contains many Benjamins, two lines of which claim Ben and Sarah Wright Hawkins.

One line is that listed under the Hawkins DNA project, Group 09: John Hawkins (1744 – 1803) and Sally Macon⁶. According to the web site, "Philemon Hawkins of Chickahominy" by Mark Freeman⁷, John and Sarah 'Sally' Macon Hawkins had ten children, one of which was our Benjamin (1800-1837). Doing the math, John would have been 55 when Benjamin was born; Sarah would have been between 49-55 yrs old. While that's possible, it doesn't seem likely. Could there have been another John Hawkins and wife with a more likely age range at the time of Benjamin's birth? Would Pinkney Hawkins' researchers in DNA Group 09 or elsewhere be able to shed some light on this?

⁴ Lewis Publishing Company. *A Memorial and Biographical History of Navarro, Henderson, Anderson, Limestone, Freestone and Leon Counties*, Texas, Book, 1893; digital images, (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph46827/> : accessed February 20, 2012), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <http://texashistory.unt.edu>; crediting Palestine Public Library, Palestine, Texas.

⁵ Limestone County Historical Museum Members. *A Family History of Limestone County*, Vol 1. 1984. Taylor Publishing Co., Dallas, TX. <http://lccn.loc.gov/84051438> .

⁶ Hawkins DNA Project, Group 09, John and Sally Macon Hawkins:
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdna/project/tree_g-1.html#Group-09

⁷ Freeman, Mark. Philemon Hawkins of Chickahominy. Last updated 10 Jan 2010.:
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~markfreeman/hawkinva.html>

The second line that has claimed Benjamin and Sarah Wright Hawkins is that of William Eaton (~1750-1812) and Catherine Bolling Hawkins (1754 – 1829). The math is slightly better for William Eaton to have been Benjamin's father and for Catherine to have been his mother. The Family Search site contains information that William may have had 18 children, of which our Benjamin was one⁸. The Hawkins DNA project Group 03 includes a Benjamin (1800-1837)⁹. In other family trees for William Eaton Hawkins, Benjamin's name is not mentioned. Nor is his name mentioned in William's will in South Carolina¹⁰. Would members of the Hawkins DNA Project Group 03 have documentation for their Benjamin, son of William Eaton Hawkins that would help us establish our Benjamin's ancestry?

While I have just as many unanswered questions about Mary Ellephan Hawkins and Benjamin now as when my uncle found the Texas historical marker thirty years ago, one thing is abundantly clear. Over the centuries, the Hawkins family has produced many wonderful people who have lived full lives, undertaken great challenges, traveled into unknown territory, contributed to their communities, and shared themselves with distant cousins whom they would probably never meet. It's an honor and a privilege to join you. Judith Graves, 6511 Raftelis Road, Burke, VA 22015, jfgraves@verizon.net.

Hawkins Family Group-14 (Group Administrator is Dolores Hawkins Whitaker, ddecwhit@comcast.net) (http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-14.)

Curry Meldrow Hawkins or Charles Curry Hawkins, 21 June 1818-after 19 November 1920.

Curry is a difficult person for me (Dolores Hawkins Whitaker) to cover. He was my great grandfather, but I never met him. Most of what I know I've heard from my grandfather and father. It is not flattering information. Let's start with, I have no way of knowing if it is true.

Curry was born 21 June 1880, the second son of George Taylor Hawkins and Fannie Hickman Hawkins. He had auburn hair and blue eyes and looked like his Mom. He was a good looking man with regular features. He did not swear or drink, but according to my grandfather, Curry had a hair trigger temper and was the terror of the county. Again, according to his son, my grandfather, he robbed trains. When I was young, I thought that was romantic and had visions of the James' brothers. My father recalled meeting Frank James when he, my father, was pretty young. That must have been sometime in the mid 1920's. Curry had already met Frank James when he (Curry) was a young boy at church. When I started doing research, I contacted Llano, Curry's youngest son sometimes known as Tag. Llano was quite old by then. He told me that his parents met in Church when they were around 15 or so. They went to church on horseback. One thing led to another and Audie Horner got pregnant. She went to New Orleans to have the baby. She had a sister or cousin who worked there. She was according to Llano a working woman. Llano told me he visited her establishment when he was in the Navy during WWII. The sister/cousin by then was the madam. He also confirmed to me that he and his mother were taken care of by the Masons after Curry disappeared. They were living in North Little Rock, Arkansas, by then. The last confirmed time that Curry was seen by my grandfather was the day my father first walked. I think that was around the end of 1920. Curry wouldn't allow his son to leave the house but did allow my grandmother to go to the store and buy ice cream to celebrate my father's big day. He later wrote to my grandfather that his (Curry's) only friends were his horse, his dog and his rifle.



⁸ FamilySearch Pedigree Resource File for William Eaton Hawkins, <https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.2.1/94L9-TNN>

⁹ Hawkins DNA Project, Group 03: http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-03

¹⁰ Will of William Eaton Hawkins, 25 Jan 1812, Greenville County, SC: <http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kmparker/gen/Document%20Transcriptions/hwkew.htm>

Curry disappeared after he went back to Arkansas. I heard several theories. One was that he left and went to Mexico. Another theory was he went to Cuba. He spoke fluent Spanish. The third theory, and I believe, the most likely, was that he returned to Friendship, Tn. He walked into his parents' old home through the low windows. He had lunch with his remaining Tennessee family and demanded his deceased father's saddle. After lunch Curry and the males of the family left for a walk. He was never seen again. I went to a Taylor reunion in Friendship maybe a decade ago, and an older woman named Demeter was giggling with her friend about whether she should tell me about Curry.

She was relieved that I knew Curry had been a hellion. Demeter told me she was around 5 years old when there was a rumor about Curry and his death. Whatever happened to Curry, my grandfather did not blame anyone. As far as he was concerned Curry had been a wife and child beater and what he felt was relief that Curry wouldn't be bothering him again. Again, I have no proof of any of this. It is what I was told by his eldest grandson, George Robert Hawkins. He had been the baby who got the ice cream to celebrate his first walking. He got the story from his father.

I need to cover the train robber theory now. Curry listed his occupations as train conductor/locomotive engineer and brakeman on various census. The story I got from Uncle Llano was that there was a hidden sliding door in their house on Pike Street, North Little Rock. It backed up to the trains in some way. They lived quite close to the train tracks. There was no romantic train robbery with masks and daring do. It was far more prosaic and efficient. According to the story, at some time before the depression, Curry was caught robbing a train and killed a train man. So he had to leave. I cannot find any criminal records on file. I cannot find newspaper records about such an incident. I have contacted some Hickman descendants who also indicate that there was a "Hickman gang" and that Curry was involved with them. Again, I have googled Hickman gang, etc. and cannot find it substantiated. Now DD Hickman, Curry's maternal grandfather, married a woman named Frances Cole. She is his second wife so a step grandmother to Curry Hawkins. I can find a Cole gang, but I am not sure that is the right family.



Uncle Jim Hickman

Curry had an uncle, James Hickman, who is listed as a ranger in Arapahoe twp. in Custer County, Oklahoma in 1902. I have a picture of Curry with his uncle Jim Hickman showing the two men in Clinton, Oklahoma. If Jim Hickman is a ranger and a lawman for the Oklahoma territory, it seems odd that Curry, the outlaw, is having his picture taken with him. It is taken in Custer, Oklahoma with no date given. Curry looks a bit slimmer than in the 1917 picture so I'd say it is an earlier picture. In 1902 Jim Hickman is listed as a ranger for the Choctaw Nation in Oklahoma. I don't know if that means he might be Choctaw Indian himself or whether it was common for rangers of whatever ethnicity to police the tribe.

I checked with my aunts about this information. Some was quite new. Others they could validate. One aunt said that I needed to remember that this was a time when the South was quite happy with some "outlaws". They still had mixed feelings about federal authority, especially in rural areas. Both remembered the aunt in New Orleans who was a working woman. Both remembered Uncle Jim Hickman whom they remembered was talked about fondly.

Timeline for Curry Hawkins:

21 June 1880 birth in Friendship, Tn. He was the second son of George Taylor Hawkins and Rachel Frances (Fanny) Hickman, daughter of William D Hickman and Rachel Browder.

29 May 1899 Curry Hawkins married SA Horner in Crockett County. My father thought she might have been named Audrey. But she was always called Audie. What the "S" stood for was a mystery. It could be Susan or

Susannah or even Samantha.

21 August 1899/1900 first child, a son named George M Hawkins, is born in Friendship, Tn or New Orleans, La.

20 June 19001900 census:

Curg Hawkins

[Curry Hawkins]

[Curry Hauck]; 19; Jun 1880; Tenn; [Tennessee]; Civil District 2, Dyer, Tennessee; [Dyer, Tennessee]; White; Male; Head; Married; Audie Hawkins; 1899; 1; Tenn; Tenn [Curg Hawkins](#), 19; [Audie Hawkins](#), 17.

15 April 1910....1910 census, Hill twp, Argenta City, Pulaski County, Arkansas; Pike Avenue

M Hawkins

[Curry Meldrow Hawkins]; 29; 1881; Tennessee; Argenta Ward 5, Pulaski, Arkansas; White; Male; Head; Married; Audie Hawkins; Tennessee; Tennessee; Hawkins, 29.

[Audie Hawkins](#) 28; [George M Hawkins](#) 10; [Emma Hawkins](#) 8 9 (Think this is Eunice, also called Juanita. When she was a baby, she would say ÖWanna biscuit?); [Haskel Hawkins](#) 7; [Ross Hawkins](#) 4 (I think this was Peter Don, usually called Don. When Curry was in trouble, he tended to change his and his children's names.); [Thelma S Hawkins](#) 1 4/12.

10 September 1918 WWI registration form.

REGISTRATION CARD 1464
SERIAL NUMBER 5301 ORDER NUMBER 1463
1 Curry Meldrow Hawkins
2 207 Pike Argenta Pulaski Ark
3 38 4 June 21 1880
RACE: White (X), Negro, Oriental, Indian, Chinese, Japanese
U.S. CITIZEN: U.S. Citizen (X), Alien
PRESENT OCCUPATION: Conductor (P.R.R.), EMPLOYER'S NAME: M.P.R.R.
18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: City
NEAREST RELATIVE: Name: Audie Hawkins, Address: 207 Pike Argenta Pulaski Ark
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.
P. M. G. O. (X) G M Hawkins

REGISTRAR'S REPORT
DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT
HEIGHT: Tall (X), Medium, Short
BUILD: Slender (X), Medium, Stout
COLOR OF EYES: Blue (X), Brown
COLOR OF HAIR: Auburn (X)
29 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disqualified? (Specify): No
30 I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or initials; and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows.
Date of Registration: 9/10/1918
Geo N Armstrong, City Clerk
Local Board for Div. No. 2, Pulaski Co.
4th & Main St., North Little Rock, Ark.
STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD

13 January 1920 census Pulaski county, North Little Rock, Arkansas

Curry Hawkins; 39; abt 1881; Tennessee; North Little Rock Ward 5, Pulaski, Arkansas; White; Male; Head; Married; Ander Hawkins; Tennessee; Tennessee; Own; Yes; Yes.

[Curry Hawkins](#) 39; [Ander Hawkins](#) (Audie) 38; [Georges Hawkins](#) 19 (George is also listed in Mt Penn, Pa as

22 years old with wife and child.); [Eunice Hawkins](#) 17; [Haskell Hawkins](#) 15; [Peat Hawkins](#) (Pete) 13; [Thelma Hawkins](#) 11; [Willie Hawkins](#) 8; [Buster Hawkins](#) 6; [Gail Gordon Hawkins](#) 4.

By 1930 census Audie is listed as a widow still living on Pike Ave, North Little Rock.

*** **

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.

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

Hawkins DNA Newsletter 2012-03_31Mar2012

Phil Hawkins - 2010

BITS AND PIECES OF THE HAWKINS FAMILY PUZZLE

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

The final installment of this series ran last month (see the newsletter archives for complete series).

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/#Newsletters>