



HAWKINS WORLDWIDE DNA Project  
Newsletter 2007-02  
28 February 2007



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

Family pages:  
[http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html)

Administrator: [phil\\_hawkins@sbcglobal.net](mailto:phil_hawkins@sbcglobal.net) {phil\_hawkins"at"sbc.... }.



The George Dallas Hawkins Family, in Texas, about 1893. Hawkins sons standing in back, left to right, are Allie Losen, James A. Nealy, Moses Butler, George Horace, and Marion Lawrence. The girls standing center are Lula Ophelia and Laura Maybelle. In front are Sarah Ann (Hendricks/Hendrix) holding Lorena, Lola Jane, and George Dallas holding Lotha Dallas. George Dallas was born in SC in 1846. His parents were Elisha, b 1799, and Elizabeth (Guthry). Who were Elisha's parents???

If you have a Hawkins picture that you think others would be interested in seeing, especially if it has a story to go with it, please email me a copy.

\*\*\*

In March we start on Year - 5.

February marks the fourth year of the Hawkins DNA Project. When we started out in March of 2003, I had hoped that we would have 100 participants within the first year. I

knew that it would be difficult, but anyway that was my goal. It didn't happen, and it didn't happen in the second year, the third year, or in this fourth year. Have I been disappointed? Of course, right along with those of you that has not yet been able to make a connection with one of the established groups. But, hope is eternal, and we shall pass the 100 mark in the fifth year, and more of you in the unmatched group are going to form new Hawkins family groups, and those within each group are going to break through some more of those brick walls.

It would seem appropriate to look at where we are now, and to consider ways to further our quest.

Let's first look at some of our statistics.

- The group has registered 98 members and 96 kits have been returned.
- Distinct Hawkins family groups = 45. There are 13 family groups with from 2 - 13 identified cousins, and 32 participants without any matches (yet).
- 5 individuals have stepped forward to act as Group coordinators, and 8 groups are without coordinators (groups 2, 6-9, and 11-13). We need help here.
- Four web sites, located at [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html), <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/index.html>, [http://www.familyreedna.com/public/HAWKINS/index.aspx?fixed\\_columns=on](http://www.familyreedna.com/public/HAWKINS/index.aspx?fixed_columns=on), and our join page [http://www.familyreedna.com/surname\\_join.asp?code=Z47192](http://www.familyreedna.com/surname_join.asp?code=Z47192).
- Participants by country are Australia - 1, Canada - 2, the U. S. - 89, and the U. K. - 4.

- There are ten participants, with other surnames, that are genetically matched into one of our thirteen established Hawkins Family Groups (Ferguson, French, Gamblin, Hankins, Haskins, Hawkings, Murray, and Otteson).

As we look to the future, it seems obvious that we must increase the participation in our project of the many Hawkins's everywhere. After all, we are the Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project. I look in particular at the UK where we have four participants. If you subscribe to the Hawkins-UK, you know that in the UK they also are searching for their family history. DNA can help them as well as it has helped us here in the US. They badly need more participants to begin establishing the separate Hawkins lines there, and when that happens there they will begin to see the results that we are seeing in our established family groups (13 to date).

In the U. S. we have established 32 Hawkins lines with participants that have no match (again - yet). To help them we must increase the participant base.

The success of our endeavor seems to come down to a simple and single task - #s. Yes, numbers in the participant ranks. Our answers to everything are in the numbers of our participants.

It will take everyone of us, pulling together, to make this project the success that we want it to be. I want to again thank each and everyone of you for your participation and assistance in getting us to our current position. I want to encourage all to participate in growing the future.

Some ways that you might help:

- Volunteer coordinators are needed for the groups lacking a leader.
- Talk it up! Tell everyone about your interest in the project. Encourage each Hawkins family that you come into contact with, to sponsor a participant.
- Collect e-mail addresses of individuals that would like to be on our newsletter list.
- Gather e-mail addresses in your local area and send them information on our project.
- Cold calling of Hawkins in your phone book can be of interest to some of the recipients.

Your assistance is not limited to the above. Anything you can do will be appreciated. Again, THANK YOU!!!

\*\*\*

The new Allen County Public Library [Ft. Wayne, Indiana] is really something to see! Indeed, it is a must see for anyone interested in libraries and family history. From the new cafe to the expanded computer labs, from the building-wide wireless connectivity to the amazing amounts of printed materials on browsing shelves, the entire library is warm and inviting.

The new Genealogy Center complements the library-wide wireless access with thirty-nine Internet terminals and seven additional "catalog only" computers. An HP Digital Sender 9200C provides genealogists with the opportunity to email scanned page images to their personal accounts--or to other researchers with whom they are collaborating. An array of new ST-200 Digital Imaging Systems provide users of the Center's vast microtext collection with the ability to print images they have selected, save those images to a jump-drive or memory stick, or burn the images to a CD-ROM. And of course, all genealogy and local history materials are on open, browsing shelves for ready access by researchers. [Copied from their recent newsletter.]

\*\*\*

### DNA and Family History

DNA testing is used to help us relate people into genetic families. The Y-chromosome is the DNA tested for in males. Mitochondrial DNA, mtDNA, can be tested for in males and females. The mtDNA is inherited from the mother by all her children, sons and daughters, however only the daughters pass it on to their children. A man's sons have his Y-DNA and their mother's mtDNA. All of the remaining 19 chromosomes are passed on by both parents and will be mixed in the children.

From the preceding paragraph it would be apparent that testing the Y-DNA, which is passed only from a father to his sons, is the test for establishing your paternal ancestors. Likewise, the mtDNA test will establish your maternal line, which is from mother to her mother and so on.

Other chromosomes in the DNA chain can be tested to uniquely identify a specific individual. The tests for

these compare the copies of each that a child has received from the father and the mother. If they match, then the paternal and maternal is probable to a certain level of validity.

Currently available Y-DNA tests look at from 10 to 67 markers on the DNA chain. The more two individuals readings are the same at the same marker (e.g. 12 or 09 or...), the closer they are related to each other. If two individuals are tested on 67 markers, and they are an exact match on all markers (67/67), or even 65/67, they are cousins (whatever their surname). If they test at 12/12 on the 12-marker test, they are probably related as long as they have the same surname, but it could have been a very long time ago. The minimum recommended test is for 25 markers where a 23/25 match would indicate a 50% probability that they have a common male ancestor within the last 11 generations

In determining if certain women were sisters, or mother and daughters, mtDNA can be used.

The DNA tests used for genetic genealogy do not reveal medical conditions. There are other genetic tests that are used for medical analysis. They look at specific markers that have been determined to be useful for predicting medical conditions.

\*\*\*

There were no new project participants in February. We need a descendent of the Philemon Hawkins of NC line to establish that lines DNA.

To join our HAWKINS project go to [http://www.familytreedna.com/surname\\_join.asp?code=Z47192](http://www.familytreedna.com/surname_join.asp?code=Z47192) where you will receive the group discount price.

\*\*\*

All past newsletters with pictures have been added to our project web site at <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/#Newsletter>.

\*\*\*

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



-----Repeating-----

If you maintain a web site with Hawkins information, please add a link to our Hawkins DNA Project.

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).

<<< The way we were. My brother Don, sister Jaci, and me in 1945 Indiana.

Phil Hawkins 28 February 2007 Administrator [No remuneration received]

The following definition of "acid-free" is from Georgia Pacific, a leading manufacturer of paper: "Acid-Free refers to an alkaline-based manufacturing process for making paper. Acid-free paper has greater brightness and longevity than traditional papers. It is commonly used in framing materials or in creating documents of historic significance, as it resists deterioration. All GP papers are acid-free!"