HAWKINS WORLDWIDE DNA Project
Newsletter 2007-03
31 March 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
Administrator: phil_hawkins@sbcglobal.net {phil_hawkins"at"sbc.... }.

The file is not available?

HUH! [A special note just for me, from Microsoft Word.] **GONE!** Now how did that happen? Of course the file was the March newsletter that I was winding up to send earlier. I normally add thoughts for the newsletter throughout the month as they occur to me. The thought that occurs to me at the moment is, I wonder what thoughts I recorded during March that I was going to send in this letter? **Agh!**

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The senior trip. I and my father are 7 & 8 standing. My wife is sitting far right.

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.

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I ran across this site and it appears to have a lot of potential concerning census information: http://usa.ipums.org/usa/index.shtml. It is a census micro data site with the goal of::

IPUMS-USA is a project dedicated to collecting and distributing United States census data. Its goals are to:

- Collect and preserve data and documentation
- Harmonize data
- Disseminate the data absolutely free!

I think that you will want to check it out.

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One of the things that I have been working on in my Hawkins Family Group-04, has to do with establishing the marker (allele) values of our different Hawkins ancestors. That is, where specifically did mutations occur that help define a specific branch in the tree. As you follow my presentation, apply it to your family and line, it is useful in every family group (in our Group-04, in all of our Hawkins groups, in every surname - Smith, Pumphrey, etc). Of course the solution is in numbers, in attracting participants from every branch of that line.

In my group, a specific problem is bedeviling us - a question of the value of one marker, #9, of an ancestor (James). We have participants that descend from three of his eight sons born in the 1700s. If there are no mutations, then all the descendants would have the same values at all tested markers. But, the participating descendants of each of the three brothers have a different value (number of repeats, or alleles) at marker #9 (DYS 439). I have a marker #9 value of 14. Is it a mutation? Or, is my 14 the same as the father passed on to all or most of the sons, and the mutation is somewhere in the other two lines, one with a 12 value and the other with a 13 value?

Generation								
1			Jeffery					
2				James I				
3	Brothers of	James II	<<	<<	James II			
4	John	Isaac	Benjam	Jonath	Nathan	James	Amos	Wm.
5								No
6								known
7								issue.
8								
9			#16539 b. IN #9=12		#74890 b. OH #9=13			
10		Fred b. AR #9=??						
11	#0876 b. IN #9=14							
12								
13	#49973 b. TX #9=14							

Chart is colored as if James II had a 14 value at marker #9 that was passed to his sons. A current participant with a 14 could be a descendant of any limb or generation shown in green.

The yellow shading indicates a mutation to 12 or 13 as if it mutated where the color changes to yellow.

If James II was a 12 or a 13, then a participant with a 14 would be a descendant from, in this case, the son John's line.

^ ?? #65090, b. CA, #9=14 & #71615, b. TX, #9=14. ??^

The importance of resolving the ancestor's marker value is applicable to two participants in the project that also have a 14 at #9 (they are a 37/37 exact match with me). They can trace their line (one from CA, the other from TX) to Union County, SC in the late 1700s when the eight brothers were there, but cannot find a connecting point. First analysis might indicate that the solution is an easy one; that they connect to my line from the son John that has the 14 value. Well, maybe. But it depends on whether our ancestor James had a #9 value of 14, 12, or 13. If the ancestral value is 12 or 13, then the mutation is probably in the line of his son John (my line). But, if it is 14, then the possible points of connecting become vastly more difficult.

To establish the value of the ancestor James we need a broad survey of the descendents. If most of the descendents have a 14, then his was probably a 14. If most of the descendants have a value of 13, then his was probably a 13. To determine the probable value, we must find descendants of the other five brothers and convince them to participate in the project.

Again, if it turns out that the value is 13, or 12, our task is simplified. It would be indicated that the two unconnected participants definitely connect somewhere in the brother John's line of descent (the value 14 line), and probably directly to John or one of his son's (due to the time frame involved). At this time it seems rather unlikely (with the extensive documentation that we have).

If the value does turn out to be 14, then zeroing on a connecting point is going to be much, much more difficult (Green shaded area in the table above). As a side point, the value of 14 for this marker, DYS 439, is very rare, with a very small portion (like .0004) of the tested world population, and only the four in our family group-04 out of the entire Hawkins project having it.

If the value truly is 14 then the field of possible connecting points becomes vastly larger. We would have to determine with what generation in the lines of seven of the brothers the mutation to 12, and to 13, occurred. Any male in all the eight lines of brothers above the mutating occurrence would have had a 14 and be a possible connecting point.

And, the father (James) had four brothers, William, John, Joseph, and Isaac. We do not have any information on any Hawkins lines from these brothers of our ancestor James, but based on the issue from James, there must be

hundreds of descendents of his brothers (of course they would have all been named William, James, John, etc.). These descendents are also going to predominantly carry that 14 value.

The uses of DNA in this example to narrow the search is typical of how DNA may be a help in every families historical research. I hope that this has helped a bit. If you have a specific question about one of the applications here, please email me about it.

We need participants from all the lines to establish the mutations and the when of their occurrence, especially those of you who are sure of your connection. And besides, are you really sure of your descent, and that one of your ancestors wasn't really a Smith or Pumphrey taken in from another surname family (adopted or whatever)? DNA is the positive answer to that question.

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Stalking Strangers' DNA to Fill in the Family Tree, an article in the NY Times. It is available free for only a short time. Most of it is pretty interesting. Of course the newspaper had to jazz it up (stalking, etc.).

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We had two new participants come aboard in March. Almost certainly, well probably, ~~maybe~~, hopefully, we shall pass the 100 mark in April.

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

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If you know someone that would like to be on the Hawkins project information mailing list, please send me their name and email and I'll add them. Anyone that desires not to be on the list should request removal.

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

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Please advise us of any planned Hawkins reunions. We would like to list them indicating the patriarch, place, dates, and any other special information. Consider collecting donations to have some of the cousins in your group tested. Maybe you have the perfect paper records, but the mutations that occur in the separate lines need to be identified now for succeeding generations (and just maybe your paper records are not as solid as you assume).

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

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Questions? Contact me at phil_hawkins@sbcglobal.net.

Do you remember clamp on skates with the key around your neck? Me in 1940.

Phil Hawkins 31 Mar 2007 Administrator [No remuneration received]