

HAWKINS WORLDWIDE DNA Project

Newsletter 2007-10

31 October 2007



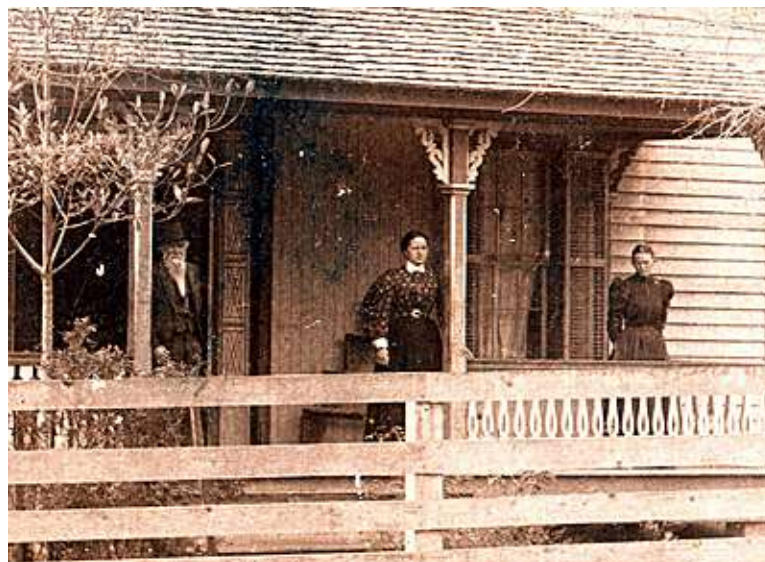
This Newsletter is addressed as a blind copy to protect individual identities.

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.... }.

Andrew Hardy Hawkins



This detail from a larger photo shows Andrew Hardy Hawkins of Monroe County, Mississippi, standing on the porch of his home with his two elder daughters.

In the center

is Susan Catherine (Sudie) and at right is Mary Fieldon (Phelie or Felie). AHH, born April 6, 1832, is the son of Jacob and Ede Hardy Hawkins. He died November 4, 1906. His wife Ede, probably deceased at the time of this undated photo, was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Hardy.

1849 Guardianship papers in the Monroe County courthouse show that AHH had a brother, Jonathan B., and that their uncle, John Hardy, acted as guardian for the boys in an attempt to receive money from their father's estate in South Carolina. John Hardy submitted to the Probate Court on April 1, 1850, that he "failed to obtain the Patrimony that was supposed to be coming to the heirs of

Jacob Hawkins Deceased." Not included in this photograph is Fannie Lou Hawkins, youngest daughter of AHH. Her birth 20 years after her sisters can be explained by the tragic loss of five children who were born between 1860 and 1872 but died between the ages of 2 and 7.

Andrew Hardy Hawkins married first Elizabeth Pirena Wilson, born May 8, 1835, daughter of John and Salina Wilson. Elizabeth, the mother of his children, died January 10, 1875, very near the birth date of her youngest daughter, Fannie Lou. AHH married second Annie Katherine ?, who is buried next to him at Center Hill Cemetery in Monroe County. The burial place of Elizabeth has not been located.

Sudie married H. Frank Kolb. It is believe they moved to Oklahoma and had at least one child, S. Irby Kolb. Felie married Sam Rees but was childless. Fannie Lou married Claudia Walton Milligan and had three children before her death during the flu epidemic of 1918. Children of Claude and Fannie Lou were Andrew Houston Milligan (1899-1925), Sam Rees Milligan (1900-1934), and Frances Louise Milligan (1913-1986), who married Thomas Ernest Chandler and lived all of her life in Monroe County.

Claudia Chandler Brocato, Daughter of Frances Louise Milligan Chandler, For Hawkins Newsletter
See tree for 3 Andrew Hardy at http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#71615

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.

Musings. Why am I putting together a newsletter each month? A primary reason is to try to keep our participants in the project up to date. But there are only 111 Y-participants, yet I am mailing to 210 interested in our Hawkins family histories, and to untold thousands that see it posted to the Hawkins list at RootsWeb.com. I guess the bottom line is that I am trying to interest more individuals in participating.

Assuming that there might be in excess of 10,000 individuals worldwide viewing our newsletter, it is more than a bit disappointing that maybe we gain a single member in the following month, and sometimes even two (three or more would rate a WOW). It is not unusual to experience a big none. Obviously, I am not accomplishing what I feel is possible with the project. We need everyone's help.

I have stated many times how critical to our success in structuring of the individual lines is driven by the number of participants in the project. We have 32 participants (Hawkins lines) that have not been matched yet, and all of our established family lines lack enough participants to outline its branches. Being able to establish the branches, using the mutations, assists the individual facing the blank wall, to concentrate on a certain branch, rather than being faced with the whole family line.

Truly, we need many more participants. How can I motivate some of you to act?

- The testing procedure is soooo easy - Receive a kit in the mail, gently brush the inside of your mouth, deposit the brush in a vial in the kit, and drop the pre-stamped return envelope in the mail. You did it.
- How about a charitable participation (you do not feel a need because you already have a lot of ancestral information)? You give to the church, a political party, disaster funds, etc. Why not spend (donate) \$100 or \$150 for testing yourself? How especially helpful it would be to an unknown cousin to find you as a match, and you with a computer full of his family history that he knows nothing about.
- Is pricing a problem? Certainly a common problem with some of our younger people (meaning anyone not yet drawing their social security). Don't be so proud (a common Hawkins trait). Tell us of your interest, and I am sure we can find moneys to bring you into the project (and hopefully you can repay the help by helping someone else at a future time when you are more financially secure.



I am very grateful to all of you that have taken an interest in our Hawkins project, and encourage you to do your best to interest other Hawkins in participating - Hawkins of your line, and Hawkins of other or unknown lines. Word of mouth is the very best way for us to grow.

Each of you have thoughts as you read through the newsletter, and I do appreciate the "at-a-boys" received. But, I never receive any critiques, any "have you thought about..." , any "your message was not explained well," etc. Talk to me.

How about sending me a picture with a short story like: "Jonas [my g-grandfather] always allowed the gypsies to camp in his barn lot (thus they would not steal from him). The front door had been removed for repair, and one evening there was only a screen door between Louisa (my g-grandmother) and an approaching gypsy. To scare him Louisa called out to her five year old, "Harry [my grandfather] bring me the gun from the kitchen." Harry responded with, Ma, you know that gun won't shoot." Berniece [a younger sister, not yet born] said that mamma would tell the story, and then laugh and laugh." Pictured are **Harry, Dolas, Nellie, Velma, & Mont, 1893-4**. Berniece, a younger sister, had not yet been born.

What thoughts do you have about holding a Hawkins reunion in 2008 for your whole Group, e.g. Group-01, Group-07, etc.? What about a Hawkins reunion that would include the entire DNA Project??

Reprints from the *Rootsweb Review*:

Label pictures with first AND last names. You might know these people, but your descendants in a couple generations will not. Think about your grandkids looking at them sixty years from now.

Do NOT label anyone just "Grandma" or "Uncle," or, worse yet, "Me." Again, a few generations later, no one will know who "Grandma" or "Uncle" is. Even with a first name, it can be confusing. My family has several "Uncle Bills," so a label like "Uncle Bill's first wife" is meaningless.

Record the location, including states. Families move around a lot and genealogically this will be good information.

Put the whole date on the photograph label if known.

Finally, do it now! Not tomorrow; not next week. Now.

Scanning Tips (Reprint from the *Rootsweb Review*)

Identify each photograph with its own unique identifying number. If you do not do this, the computer will sort them in all kinds of unsavory ways that do not relate to the order you found them in the albums.

The way I went about it was to assign a number to each album. Since there were twenty-four of them the number had to be two digits, as in 01, 02, etc. Then I numbered each page in the album in an upper corner near the spine or rings (one page included a front and back of the page). Again, if there were sixty pages in the album it had to start as a two-digit number.

Then I numbered each photo. If the page held six photos on one side and six photos on the other, I labeled them 01-12. For example, a photo from album five, page ten, photo seven would be labeled 051007. I included dates, names, and locations as follows: "120511 1923-02-05 Joe Smith, Jackson Hole, WY." This allowed the computer to sort the photographs neatly by the ID number.

For tidiness, while I was scanning I created a separate folder for each album. They are simply labeled, "Album 01 1923 to 1941," etc. Again, use two-digit numbers or they will not sort in proper order.

For the sake of speed I took out and labeled each photo with pencil, putting the ID number in small letters on the back of the photo. Then I put about 100 or so pictures into Ziploc bags until the whole album was empty. At that point I scanned all the photos starting with the first bag. When all photos were scanned I sat down and put them back in the album at once. With the ID numbers on the back it was simple to place them in the right spot.

Sorry this was so long-winded, but it has been a long, hard process of trial and error for me and I thought it might save somebody some time.

Tips on Scanning Photos by Louise Power power_louise@hotmail.com (Reprint from the *Rootsweb Review*)

I would like to add some information to the article by Cathy Herrin, Wasilla, Alaska, on scanning family photos.

As a desktop publisher, I find that the most important thing is to scan photos at a high resolution. The preferred resolution for publications is 300 dpi (dots per inch). It will take up more room on your CDs, but it will make your photo much better in any publication. You may not be planning a publication at this point, but someone in your family may in the future. You can always reduce the size of a copy of the photo to 72 dpi for Web publication. If you understand the principle behind this, you'll see why it's important.

Photos are not made up of solid color or black and white masses. They're made up of thousands of pixels (short for picture element) or pieces of information. If you scan a photo of a certain size at 72 dpi, a common resolution for Web photos, it will look fine on a website even if you make it smaller. If you try to enlarge the picture for, say, publication, you end up enlarging each pixel giving the photo a fuzzy look. Just remember, you can always take information out of a photo by resaving it at a lower resolution, but once that's done, you can't put information back into the picture.

In 2001, Texas A&M University's Agricultural Communications Dept. published some guidelines for photos used in publications. They said, in part:

"Avoid saving images as JPEGs. JPEG is a compressed image format. Saving an image as a JPEG reduces the size of the file, which is convenient in terms of storage space. However, compressing also degrades the image. The more times you open a JPEG, make changes, and resave it as a JPEG, the more the image deteriorates. If you must use the JPEG file type, take photos at the highest possible resolution and then do not open your images or manipulate them in any way. Simply copy them to your computer (or a disk or CD) and then forward the files to the editor of your publication.

The preferred file type for publication is TIF. A TIF file can be edited without losing data. Uncompressed PICT files and EPS files also are acceptable.

"A 72 ppi image is fine for viewing on a computer monitor; 300 ppi is the resolution required if an image is headed for a printing press.

"Another way to understand resolution is in its relationship to image size. If a 72 ppi image is 17.7 x 14.2 inches on your monitor, it will be just 4.3 x 3.4 inches when sized for printing at 300 ppi. So, if you submit a 72 ppi image to use in a publication, the largest size at which it can be printed will be about one-fourth of its original size."

And I say, always assume that at some point your photos will be used in a publication, so make them the best that you can.

Another thing is never work on your original scan. When you open it up, immediately save it as a copy and work on the copy. Then, if you mess it up, you can always go back to the original. As I said above, you can always take information out of a photo by resaving it at a lower resolution, but once that's done, you can't put information back into a picture. If you work on a copy, however, you'll always have the original to go back to. On your CD, you may want to make two folders, one for the original, high-resolution photos and one for the lower resolution copies. You can name each one the same except use HR or LR to denote the different resolutions.

Lastly, for longevity, I recommend investigating gold CDs, which many institutions now use for archiving electronic media since gold does not deteriorate.

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Repeat of **Free** offer. I shall entertain paying for the Y-DNA-12 testing of a male Hawkins descendent of the following sons of James and Martha (Hollowell) Hawkins - Isaac (m. Margaret), Jonathon, and Amos (m. Ann Comer).

In my Hawkins Family Group-04, http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-04, we need to establish the DYS 439 value for our common ancestor James (above). Current participants, descended from James's sons John, Benjamin, and Nathan all match 11/12, each differing at the 9th marker, DYS 439.

If you are a male Hawkins descendent of Isaac, Jonathon, or Amos, **please** contact me.

You may make donations to the Hawkins DNA Project, a member of the General Fund, at <http://www.familytreeDNA.com/contribution.html>.

Often there are key males whose participation is needed, and they are not financially able to participate. Multiple small donations can quickly add up to subsidize or pay for a test. You may specify the contribution be used for a specific family group if you desire. Please advise me by email when you make a contribution.

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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.

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.

Questions? Contact me at phil_hawkins@sbcglobal.net.

Phil Hawkins 31Oct2007
Administrator [No remuneration received]