

HAWKINS WORLDWIDE DNA Project

Newsletter 2008-05

31 May 2008



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.... }.

If you have a new address please advise me. Mail is being returned "Due to extended inactivity new mail is not currently being accepted for these mailboxes: 1stcav70@earthlink.net, ph52@earthlink.net, Berkfield2@aol.com, baxllo@aim.com, jeanbryant@cox-internet.com, tom1g1lowe@earthlink.net, and big.richard@prodigy.net.

It is my intention to run an article from each of the family groups in the future. For this letter we have input from three of the family groups. We still need coordinators for Family Groups 02, 04, 09, 11, 12, 14, and 15. Anyone - Do you have something that you would like to submit (with pictures maybe)? Please be brief.

A new Hawkins Family Group-16 has been created with the results in from a new Brit participant that match up with one of our previously "unmatched" Canadian born participants. Family Group-01 have participant cousins in the UK & US, Family Groups 15 & 16 has UK and Canadian participants, and three participants from the UK, one from Australia, and one from Canada are still looking for a match. Come on you over-yonders - give us a hand, I mean - join up now (please :):).

If you are a Hawkins male and have not yet joined our project, please - give it some serious consideration. The donation of your DNA for the benefit of your descendents might very well turn out to be one of the most generous things that you have ever done. Think 2099 A.D.

Input from our Family Groups. The family pages are found at
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html.



Hawkins Family Group-01 (Coordinator Marsha Hawkins Moses):
Our Hawkins surname DNA Group #1 has several participants that trace their ancestors to Kentucky just after the Revolutionary War. When I found that my dad's closest DNA match is Gene who finds his Hawkins line in Anderson County, KY, I suddenly found myself VERY interested in the Hawkins lines in general in Kentucky, something that had been of very little interest to me before.

Gene's line runs through Anderson County, KY, near Lawrenceburg. His earliest

known Kentucky ancestor is Captain James Hawkins (ca 1744 - 1819) who married Jane Bourne (ca 1780). He believes they came to Kentucky and settled in Woodford County, which is adjacent to Anderson County (which was formed from Washington, Franklin and Mercer counties). Their son, James Morton Hawkins (1793 - 1864) died in Anderson County. The next generation includes Benjamin Sherman Hawkins 1 (1830 - ?) who had a son, Benjamin Sherman Hawkins 2 (1880 - 1960), who then named his son Benjamin Sherman Hawkins 3 (1907 - 1985). The final Benjamin Sherman Hawkins third is Gene's dad.



A lady found my queries on the internet and told me about a farm that is for sale in Woodford County that is called the Hawkins-Elmore farm. I was in Frankfort for the May event at the Kentucky History Center on land research. After the event I drove by to see the farm. To the photos I add the following information that was received via the internet from the lady who first told me about the farm. Here is what this lady wrote to me that includes information that she was told by the realtor:

I came across a post you made back in 2006 about William Hawkins of Kentucky when I was doing some research on the Hawkins farm. His property is now for sale, and I thought you might be interested in this information, if you don't have it already, which I received from the realtor in Woodford County, KY:

William Wall Hawkins was born in Virginia on 19 Feb 1787. He came to KY with his parents, Jehu Dier Hawkins and Mary George Gains Hawkins. He was known as the "Green River Billy." He married Nancy R. Taylor on 22 Sept 1813. Nancy was the daughter of Richard Taylor. William and Nancy had their first child, Mirium, in 1814 and moved to the Woodford Farm in 1817. They had at least one other child, who died in 1821. Both Nancy and Mirium died in August 1831. William then married Azubah Scandland in May 1832 (apparently he waited less than a year to find a new wife, but then again, he was 45 years old and childless, and by that time must have been quite wealthy) and they had five children. One son was a confederate soldier and killed in the battle of Chickamauga. Most of the family is buried on the property.

William Hawkins raised racehorses and sold Mint River Whiskey in Woodford County. He died in 1862 (just before the war), followed by his wife in 1882.

I hope this information is of some interest to you. I found it fascinating, and I am sure the family story is very interesting -- the widow lived with her family through the war and beyond. The original house he built is still standing, and his last heir was living there until her death in 1966.

I sat with a lady from Woodford County at the Frankfort History Center event. She told me that there is a cemetery in the back of the house on this property. She has personally transcribed the cemetery and there are many Hawkins's buried there. She believes that the transcription has also been done by another woman who published a book and included the transcription in the book. Hopefully I'll have a chance to look at the cemetery book the next time I get to Frankfort.

Hawkins Family Group-03

(Coordinator Carol Phillips): The picture far right is Edward A. Hawkins, the grandfather of participant 37319. Edward A. was born 26 Feb. 1885 in Blount County, AL. the son of William J. & Delia (Allred) Hawkins. Edward passed away July 17, 1970 in Lawrence Co., AL.

The first picture is William J. Hawkins and Delia (Allred), the parents of Edward A. Hawkins, and the great-grandparents of participant 37319. William J. Hawkins (1858-abt.1904) was the son of Edward W. Hawkins and Nancy Margaret Fortner



and the grandson of Dennis Hawkins (1794-1884) and Elizabeth Campbell.

1 Dennis Hawkins b: 10 Aug 1794 in Georgia d: 18 May 1884 in Blount County, Alabama
.. +Elizabeth Campbell m: 04 Jan 1830 in Jefferson County, Alabama
..... 2 Edward W. Hawkins b: Abt. 1831 in Alabama d: Bef. 16 Aug 1900 in Blount County, Alabama
..... +Nancy Margaret Fortner b: Abt. 1838 in Blount County, Alabama m: 1854 in Blount County, Alabama d: Bef. 16
..... 3 William J. Hawkins b: Feb 1858 in Blount County, Alabama d: Abt. 1904 in Waterloo, Lauderdale County, Alabama
..... +Delia Allred b: 17 May 1854 in Alabama m: 17 Nov 1881 in Blount Co., Ala d: 04 Oct 1952 in Lawrence, Alabama
..... 4 Edward A. Hawkins b: 26 Feb 1885 in Blount County, Alabama d: 17 Jul 1970 in Caddo, Lawrence, Alabama
..... +Caldonia Bell b: 08 Nov 1884 d: 06 Mar 1956
..... 5 Wilburn Edward Hawkins b: 19 Aug 1911 in Alabama d: 08 Jul 1989 in Hayden, Blount, Alabama
..... +Ethel _____ b: 14 Jan 1914 m: 08 Aug 1930 d: 03 Jul 1997 in Blountsville, Blount, Alabama
..... 6 **Participant 37319** b: in AL

Hawkins Family Group-04 (My, your editor's, family group): Our American immigrant came to Philadelphia from Wiltshire in England. According to George E. McCracken, in his book *The Welcome Claimants Proved, Disproved And Doubtful*, our Jeffery and his wife Dorothy (Mattock) are listed as "proved" passengers of the ship *Welcome*, that arrived in the Fall (October, I think) 1682. Also listed as "proved" are sons Roger, Daniel, Jeffrey, and James. Listed also are Elizabeth Hawkins and Susanna Hawkins.



The register of All Saints Parish, Norton Bavant, Wilts (England) record the wedding of Jeffery & Dorothy in 1662. The children recorded are Margaret 1663, Daniel 1665, Jane 1668, Jeffery 1670, Anne 1672, John 1674, Roger 1678, and Sarah 1679. Anne died in 1681. Neither Margaret, Jane, nor Sarah, is listed as passengers on the *Welcome*. Margaret, at 19 was very probably married. Jane must have been on board, though not listed, as Quaker records show her husband Thomas Coverdale as "executor of the estate of his brother-in-law Daniel Hawkins)." There is no information on the youngest daughter Sarah. Did she die at sea? It is recorded that one of the passengers boarded in "The Downs" had contacted small pox, and that of the approximately 100 souls on board, some 2/3 died in route.

Unaccounted for from the All Saints list is John, born 1674, who would have been eight years old. Was he also on board and a small pox victim? And, who are the listed "proven" Elizabeth and Susanna Hawkins?

The late Carl Hawkins of Richmond, Indiana is responsible for much of the gathered historical information on this Hawkins line. I believe that he was probably the source of the idea that Susanna was baptized as Margaret," that Jane was baptized as Elizabeth, and that James was baptized as John. Baptism with a name other than the recorded name is just not correct. It would not have been customary at the time to have any name other than the one given at baptism (any legal action would require use of the baptismal name). Giving more than one Christian name to an individual did not come into use for another one hundred years.

James is the only son (to my knowledge) that all our American branches are attached to. James was probably born about August 1681 (18 months after Sarah's birth) or later, after the family was joined to the Quaker faith. James, of the Manor of Moreland, a Yeoman, died between 18 Feb 1755 and 22 Mar 1755.

We know that James had a brother, Roger (..... identified as a brother of Jeffrey Hawkins the elder by a record of Falls Monthly Meeting dated 6, 9th mo., 1689, shortly after the death of Roger). McCracken lists Roger and his wife Sarah, as "possible" passengers on the *Welcome*. It is my contention that the unaccounted for Elizabeth and Susanna are daughters of Roger and Sarah, and that Roger and Sarah were passengers on the *Welcome*.

I need some input from you Hawkins in the UK that has ties to Wilts. The research that has been done there does not provide any positive links to Jeffery or Dorothy's ancestors. There was a Geoffrey (d. abt 27 Jan 1603/04) in Bishopstrow, a clothier. He may have been a cousin or Uncle, but I think not a grand-parent of Jeffery. I have just learned of a christening of a Dorythe Mattock, a daughter of Stephen Mattock on 02 Jan 1641 at St John the Evangelist in Sutton Veny, a mile south of Norton Bavant. Could this be our Dorothy?

I would appreciate any help that you in the UK can provide. Your insight into English country customs of the time could be invaluable to me at this time. If you have ties to any Wiltshire Hawkins please drop me a line on them. One of you will provide a clue (probably unknowably to you) that could set me on a positive path of discovery. Also, would each of you that have an opportunity, look into parish records for the marriage of Roger & Sarah and children Elizabeth & Susanna in the 1655 to 1675 time frame - any Parish in England.

From FamilyTreeDNA newsletter:

On May 5th, Family Tree DNA implemented in our database the updated Y chromosome haplogroup tree. Your Y-DNA test marker test results have not changed. What has changed for some persons is their placement in the Y chromosome haplogroup tree. All Family Tree DNA web pages that provide haplogroup information have been updated to reflect the updated Y-DNA tree. These web pages include the Haplogroup tab on your Personal Page, the Family Tree DNA Project web site pages, YSearch pages, and all Group Administrator pages that show haplogroup.

Your Y-DNA test result and interpretation remains the same. Your position in the Y-DNA haplogroup tree may change, and therefore the name of your haplogroup. The position of your haplogroup on the Y-DNA tree and the corresponding haplogroup name could also be subject to further changes in the future as new discoveries update the Y-DNA tree.

The Genographic Project will continue to use the old Y-DNA tree until their update later this year.

Genetic Genealogy: Y-DNA Haplogroups

When you take a Y-DNA test for 12, 25, 37, or 67 markers, your test result is called a haplotype. In addition, you are provided with information on your haplogroup, or major population group. All members of a haplogroup descend from a common distant ancestor.

Family Tree DNA predicts your haplogroup based on the first 12 markers of your test result. Our proprietary prediction algorithm takes advantage of our database of SNP-tested haplotypes, the most extensive in the world of its kind. In addition, our SNP Assurance Program guarantees a prediction with 100% certainty, or we will provide a SNP test at no charge to determine your haplogroup.

Examples of a haplogroup are the following: R1b, I1a, J2a2b, E1b1c, and R1a.

Haplogroups represent the branches of the tree of Y-DNA. Every male in the world is on one of the branches of the tree. The branch of the tree is identified by SNPs, which is pronounced as "snips" (single nucleotide polymorphism). SNP testing determines your placement on the tree.

A haplogroup is defined as all the male descendants of the single person who first showed a particular mutation, called a SNP. These special mutations are extremely rare, and identify a group of people over a period of tens of thousands of years. Your haplogroup assignment indicates which part of the phylogenetic tree of male Homo Sapiens you descend from.

The major branches of the Y-DNA tree are labeled A through T. These branches then have sub-branches, which may in turn have sub-branches. The scientists created a naming system in 2002 to identify a position on the Y-DNA tree. These names alternate letters and numbers, such as E1b1c. With this name, you can see exactly where a Y-DNA result resides on the Y-DNA tree.

Some haplogroups have more branches and twigs than other haplogroups. This is based on the SNPs that have been discovered and published.

If you have taken a Y-DNA test, there is a tab on your Personal Page called "Haplogroup." When you click on this tab, the proprietary system at Family Tree DNA will predict your haplogroup, based on your 12 marker haplotype. This prediction algorithm compares your 12 marker Y-DNA result with our database of Y-DNA 12 marker results and their corresponding haplogroups.

On your haplogroup page, your 12 marker matches found in the haplogroup database are shown, along with your prediction. At the bottom of the page is a description of your haplogroup.

The area of SNP discovery took off in 1997, when 19 SNPs were identified. The YCC (Y Chromosome Consortium) was created and the first official YCC haplogroup tree was issued in 2002. That tree identified 153 tree branches, or haplogroups, defined by 245 SNPs. There were 18 major haplogroups, A-R.

Between 2004 and 2007 more than 500 new SNPs have been discovered.

Recently a scientific paper was published regarding the research discoveries from a team lead by Dr Hammer of the University of Arizona. The discoveries covered in the paper resulted in a revised Y-DNA tree. This revision, also known as new nomenclature, is now reflected on all the appropriate Family Tree DNA web pages and in Y-Search.

Your Y-DNA test marker test results have not changed. What has changed for some persons is their placement in the Y chromosome haplogroup tree.

To see if your position in the Y-DNA haplogroup tree changed, and therefore the name of your haplogroup changed, log into your Personal Page and click on the Haplogroup tab.

The position of your haplogroup on the Y-DNA tree and the corresponding haplogroup name could be subject to further changes in the future as new discoveries update the Y-DNA tree.

The Genographic Project will continue to use the old Y-DNA tree until their update later this year to the 2008 Y-DNA tree.

A graphic representation of the 2008 Y-DNA Phylogenetic Tree can be found at
http://www.familytreedna.com/PDF/2008-HaploChart_GR_lores.pdf

UPDATE: Over 275,000 people have joined the Genographic Project to date.

On your Family Tree DNA Personal Page, you have an opportunity to participate in the Genographic Project, a real-time scientific study. Click Genographic Project on your Personal Page.

The Genographic Project is a real time effort to map how humankind populated the earth. It is a five-year research partnership between National Geographic and IBM with support from the Waitt Family Foundation, and public participation through Family Tree DNA.

As a Family Tree DNA customer, you can join the Genographic Project without having to order a new kit and perform a new test. You will be asked to agree to the Project's consent terms, and contribute a nominal fee of \$15 USD. Proceeds from this fee will be directed to the Legacy Project, which will support local education and cultural preservation efforts to benefit the participating indigenous populations.

** *** **

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 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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