

HAWKINS WORLDWIDE DNA Project

Newsletter 2009-09

30 September 2009



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.... }.



Fly Your Flag - Join the Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project!
Are you the end of the line, your Hawkins line? Test now!

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Fall, my favorite time of the year, has come again. Thunderstorms are thinning and winter is still distant. I am not a winter person, 98° is much better than 18°. It gets pretty warm here in Texas in the summer, but where I live, near Fort Worth, blizzards are few and far between. It may drop to 20° for a night or two, but tomorrow it will be in the 50°s. Not so up yonder in Yankee land where I grew up (Indiana).

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The following was written by Roberta Estes, a DNA consultant, and a member of the International Society of Genetic Genealogists (ISOGG). See her website at www.dnaexplain.com.

Do not bypass the “smgf” site mentioned in her 4th paragraph. There are seven different automations there on DNA (autosomal, Y, X, mitochondrial, etc. The automations are basic, easy, and last less than three minutes each.

I've been writing tidbits for my project and people have been asking to repost them to their projects. I'm posting them here, not because you folks necessarily need them, but so that if you are interested you can repost to your groups to encourage participation and help with the understanding of DNA. If nothing else, this has greatly encouraged interest and I've actually gotten several joins at FTDNA as well from the increased interest in DNA testing.

Here's the text of this one and the others will follow shortly.

Today's question was whether three sisters would test the same. That's a great question.

First, take a little internet journey and watch a short clip about how autosomal inheritance works. You can find it at <http://www.smgf.org/education/animations/autosomal.jsp> and it shows you clearly how you inherit from your parents and they from their parents. It's actually very easy to understand when you can see it graphically, much easier to understand than trying to understand it from a verbal description. They explain how autosomal DNA can help you understand both our deep ancestry and our recent genetic past.

You can see in the video how each child actually inherits a random combination of the DNA from their 4 grandparents. The key words here are random combination. In each of the parents, they have DNA from their parents and they can only pass on half of that to each child, so it's randomly combined to form just enough to pass on to a child. Each child gets a different random combination from their parents. Think of 3 different card decks being shuffled. None of the three will be in the exact same order, but they will indeed all have the same cards as members of the deck. If you were to deal only half of each deck, each set cards would include different cards from the original deck.

Let's talk for a minute about random recombination. We're learning that maybe random isn't quite as random as we had thought. It has been discovered that some DNA is passed in groups typically and blocks of DNA are often not broken up and are passed together. The closer you are related to someone, the more likely it will be that you will carry some of the same blocks of DNA that they do. The more distantly related, the fewer blocks you'll have in common and the smaller those blocks will be. This is one of the ways that 23andMe determines your genetic distance from someone and they classify you as "close relative", 3rd cousin, 4th, 5th, 6th, etc. So to answer the original question, three sisters (or siblings) would not test the same because they would inherit different genes from their parents, which are actually a recombination of the DNA of their 4 grandparents.

Some portions of the test results you would expect to be more similar than others.

Health Traits - some of these might be the same, but some might be completely different as well due to the inheritance patterns.

Haplogroup - mitochondrial haplogroup would be identical assuming the same mother, Y-line haplogroup would be identical for males assuming the same father

Ethnicity - this is the interesting area where sibling can actually differ depending on the genes they inherited. One sibling could indeed have somewhat different results for their percent ethnicity due to the genes they did, or did not, inherit from their parents/grandparents.

Relative Finder - this should be pretty much the same, but might differ on more distant relationships due to recombination

In a nutshell, you can't extrapolate the health information of your sibling to be your own because you inherit differently from your parents. You can extrapolate some of your ancestry information to be the same as your own, but not all of it. I think it would be very interesting to compare the results of a number of parent/child and sibling tests to see how well 23andMe does in their Relative Finder predictions.

Roberta Estes

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The Fort Wayne, Indiana Library is one of the premiere genealogy libraries in the land. You can subscribe to their monthly newsletter at www.GenealogyCenter.Info. Scroll down toward the bottom of the first screen where it says, "Enter Your Email Address to Subscribe to "Genealogy Gems."

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 67, September 30, 2009

Celebrating Continued Collection Growth by Curt B. Witcher

Regardless of what we hear from the Federal Reserve Chairman or on the evening news, to most of us it doesn't feel at all like the recession is coming to an end. Indeed, things seem to be as tight as ever, whether we're talking about our personal budgets, the budgets of the places where we work, or the budgets of our local and state governments. We have heard so much in the news about how all this is affecting libraries and archives. Most Ohio public libraries have suffered a 30% cut to their funding; the Michigan governor and that state's legislature are considering 20% to 30% funding cuts to their public libraries, as well as completely dismantling and disbanding the Library of Michigan; and the poor economy coupled with new tax laws in Indiana have conspired to take significant funds away from most every public library including the Allen County Public Library.

In spite of all the not-so-bright news, our Genealogy Center collections have continued to grow at a very respectable pace. My colleagues and I are so very grateful for that. Part of

the sustained growth is due to extraordinarily prudent management of fiscal resources, part of it is the savvy and dedication of our bibliographers and selectors, and part of it is the generosity of our patrons. Many individuals contribute copies of their finished works to our collection. Others allow us to photocopy or digitize their unique documents such as the family record pages from Bibles, military discharge papers and pension files, and diaries and daybooks from yesteryear. Still others allow us to preserve and provide free online access to database files of genealogical and historical data that they have compiled as a part of their research or as a special project. Please keep us in mind as you complete your genealogical undertakings and when you happen upon unique family documents.

Just this month, our Genealogy Center received a bequest of a private library containing nearly five thousand historical works covering a time period from the mid nineteenth century to the mid twentieth century. A majority of these works are military histories and general Americana compilations. When cataloged and processed into our research collection, those items will provide researchers with much more detail on military figures and military engagements of the past. As we look to build our collections for both the researchers of today and those of tomorrow, the twentieth century works detailing military aircraft, battleships, troop movements and strategies, biographical accounts, and first-hand narratives will become increasingly important. Look for these new additions when you explore our online catalog.

This past Friday, September 25th, in two programs, we celebrated the fact that the research materials (two dimensional items) of the Lincoln Financial Collection, formerly part of Fort Wayne's Lincoln Museum, are now housed at the Allen County Public Library and are available for researchers to use. This research collection includes more than 20,000 books and pamphlets, thousands of 19th-century photographs, manuscript collections, maps, Civil War diaries and letters, newspapers, and Lincoln-related documents--including many written or signed by Lincoln. In addition, the extensive subject files of newspaper clippings, correspondence, and other materials comprise a treasure trove of information available nowhere else.

We are fortunate to have two grant-funded Lincoln librarians who transitioned from the museum to the library with this collection. Their expertise with the Lincoln Collection and their years of experience in working with Lincoln scholars, combined with the breadth and depth of the research materials, make this a truly incomparable collection, and its presence at the Allen County Public Library certainly a cause for celebration.

So indeed, amazing collections of significant historical works continue to grow here at the Allen County Public Library, and we are most grateful. I invite you to celebrate with us by making frequent use of the collections.

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With photo article after photo article, you are probably beginning to think that I am a nut on this. I guess that I am.

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 67, September 30, 2009

Technology Tip of the Month--Photo Restoration with Adobe Photoshop, Version 9.02:
Scanning by Kay Spears

Rule number one: Never, ever, under any circumstances try to fix the original

photograph! No cleansers, erasures or fingers should ever touch the face of the photograph!

For the purposes of restoring and archiving photographs, I recommend using a flatbed scanner. As I stated earlier, some people use a digital camera to copy family photos. The advantage is there won't be any reflection from the bright light of a scanner, especially with those photos that already have a silvery cast to them. However, the digital camera saves images in a JPEG format, while a TIFF is best for archiving and restoring a photo. JPEGs are compressed images and are often referred to as "lossy." Every time a JPEG is opened there is a loss of bits of the image. There is no loss with a TIFF. You can always change the TIFF image to a JPEG. Changing a JPEG to a TIFF will correct the "lossy" problem, but it will not improve the quality of the image. Anytime you want to print a photographic image, use a TIFF. However, if you want to populate your website with photos, those TIFFs should be changed to JPEGs. TIFFs are big memory users, so you'll want to store them somewhere besides on your internal hard drive.

Depending on the number of photos in your collection, you may decide to be selective. Do you want to scan all of them or just a few treasured images? You may be storing all of your scanned photos on a CD, a flash drive, or an external hard drive, but since technology is always changing, someday soon it will be necessary to copy them to something else. Remember Beta – VHS – DVD – and Blu-ray!

To scan, first make sure the glass is clean. For archiving, photo restoration and printing, photos should be scanned at no less than 300 DPI (dots per inch). For websites, anything more than 72 DPI is unnecessary, since computer monitors only display between 72-96 DPI. Photographic paper is only 400 DPI, so unless you are having an expensive publishing house print your book, anything larger than 300-400 DPI is a waste of drive space. There is one exception to that rule (isn't there always?): if you are going to enlarge a photo, the rule of thumb is to double the DPI with every doubling of size. So, to produce an 8.5 x 11 from a 4 x 6, scan at 600 DPI. Just be aware that extremely large files like this might lock up an underpowered computer.

Some scanners have XPA attachments or a negative film scanner. These are handy for copying old negatives when you no longer have the photos. If your photos have been ripped apart, scan them anyway, then put them together in Photoshop – do not tape them together. You may also want to scan old documents, diaries, journals and letters. The same rules apply. There is one trick I've discovered with old letters that have writing showing through – I put a piece of black, acid-free construction paper on top when I'm scanning and it prevents the other side from leaking through. Once you have scanned and saved your images, you are ready to restore them.

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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.

If your line is one of our coordinated groups (01, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, or 12) please forward anything that you think would be of interest for our readers to your Group Leader, marking it *For the Newsletter*. If you fall into one of the groups that we still need a Group Leader for, then mail your print and pictures directly to me. This is your newsletter and we need your input. Try to keep it to a page, or a little more, each month (less is OK). If it is longer, consider breaking it into parts to run over two newsletters.

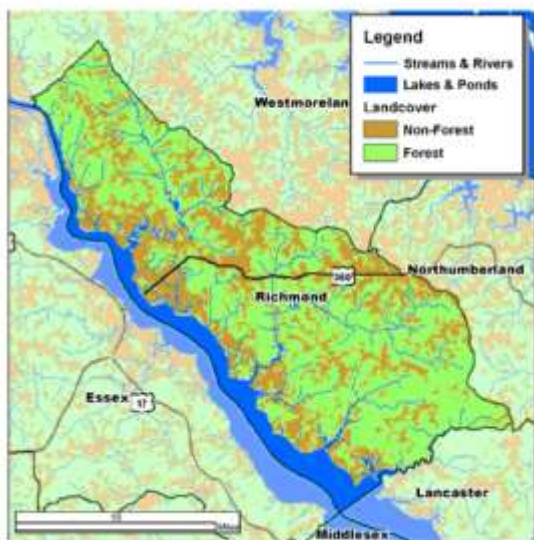
Hawkins Family Group-01 (Group Leader is Marsha Moses, mosesm@earthlink.net.)
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-01

Several participants in Hawkins DNA group #1 believe that they descend from Benjamin and Sarah Willis Hawkins. It is also their belief that Benjamin is the son of John and Elizabeth (possibly Butler) Hawkins. Here is a map that helps clarify where these people were living in the very early 1700's.

Richmond County, VA

Benjamin was the son of John and (perhaps) Elizabeth Hawkins of Hanover Parish, Richmond County, Va. (this parish was later located in King George Co. when it was formed) John Hawkins will in Richmond County Wills and Inventories 1709-1717 p. 235 names now wife Elizabeth Hawkins, sons William, John and Benjamin. Asks Richard Butler and James Butler to take 6 children. If Henry Wood (husband of Sarah Willis Wood Hudson Tuberville) will take William and teach him trade of plasterer. Asks Richard Butler to take son John, daughter Sarah, and daughter Elizabeth. Asks James Butler to take son Benjamin and son James and that they live with him until they reach 20 years. Asks John Suttle, his freedman, to complet crop. Will proved 7 March 1715. He names friend Isaac Arnold executor and the will was witnessed by Isaac Arnold, Rebecca Butler, and John Suttle. Richmond County Court Minutes 1711-1715 p. 485 at a court of May 1715 John Davis has suit against Isaac Arnold ex. of John Hawkins for 700 lbs of tobacco to be paid out of the estate of the deceased.

Benjamin and Sarah (Willis) Hawkins
about 1717-1788
Gene Hawkins DNA group #1
rustic39@gmail.com



In 1692, Rappahannock county disappeared. The part of the County that was north of the Rappahannock River became Richmond County. The part that was south of the river became Essex County.



Hawkins Family Group-02 (Group Leader is Bob Hawkins, bohawk507@sbcglobal.net)
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-02

Our earliest ancestors are William b.1721 in Spotsylvania Co., VA, Jehu Dyer b. 1756 in VA, Burton b. 1788 in VA, Bluford b. 1797 in VA, & Joseph Ferguson b. 1828 in Franklin, VA. Our common denominator is that all were born in VA. We are still short participants and documents that will connect this group. There are a number of probables, but nothing concrete at this time.

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

You do not have to be a participant to send material for this family group. Old pictures, family stories, unanswered questions, brick walls, whatever would be of interest to our line, to your branch of the line, or

information on a particular event that might have been an influencing factor in the history of an ancestor (s). If you send pictures please scan at 300 dpi, and furnish the who/when/where/why to the extent you can.

Concerning James Hawkins of the Manor of Moreland in the County of Philadelphia - a Yeoman.

1682. A warrant was granted by William Penn to Dr. Nicholas Moore for 9,815 acres, called the Manor of Moreland, within Philadelphia County, and later known as Moreland Township. In 1687 Moore died and to settle his estate, his heirs had to sell most of the property over the next 15 years.

Yeoman (pronounced *Yo-man*) refers to a farmer who cultivates his own land, historically a minor land owner.

What do we know about James Hawkins, the supposed son of Jeffery & Dorothy (Mattock) Hawkins?

- Probably born after 27 May 1681 (supposed sister Ann is buried All Saints, Norton Bavant that date.) No previous listing of the baptism of James.
- Listed in, *The Welcome Claimants Proved, Disproved and Doubtful*, by George McCracken, copyrighted 1970, James Hawkins, proved, arrived Pennsylvania October 1682 on the ship *Welcome*.
- 1704, 5, 4. James ltm [letter to marry] Mary Elliot, Abington MM [Montgomery County]
- James and Mary continue as members of Abington, MM. Two trips to Falls are listed in Quaker minutes; one near the date when James's stepmother Ellen dies [1708], the other near the time of his father, Jeffrey's death [1712]. [Per The Families Hawkins, Mills, Confer, and Gillett by the Patricia C. Spencer, 1975]
- 1710, 7, 6. James & w, Mary, rocf Abington MM, Pa. dtd 1709, 11, 30. [returned to Falls MM]
- 1711, 1, 7. Mary, w James, gc [granted certificate: permitted to move the membership] [Philadelphia MM?]
- In 1734 James was among the landholders of Moreland Manor, with 50 acres of land. [PGSP 1:176]
- Made and signed his will "this eighteenth day of the second month in the year our Lord "one-thousand-seven-hundred-fifty-five" [18 May 1755]. Died that year in Philadelphia County PA.
- I have a photocopy of his will, and of the inventory of his estate (valued at £ 270 3s 10d).
- In his will he names seven children in the order of James, William, John, Joseph, Isaac, Mary and Hannah Hilton. [The children were to receive £170 between them plus an equal division of any remainder. A significant sum it would seem.]

Was James the son of Jeffery & Dorothy (Mattock) Hawkins? It would seem that if he were, that there should be some fairly substantial evidence somewhere to that effect. I know of none. I can't help but feel that the case for him being a son of Jeffery's brother Roger is every bit as strong.

From the will (reading from a true copy) of Mary's father William Elliot:I do give (after the Decease of my Wife) unto my son in law James Downey his heirs & Assique my plantation with the of improvements, on the condition, following (that is to say) he shall pay unto my Daughter Ann Shallcross the sum of ten pounds, & unto my Daughter Elisabeth Dowdney the sum of ten pounds, & unto my Daughter Mary Hawkings the sum of tenn pounds, and [Phillip A. Hawkins, 01 Oct 2009]

This is basically everything that I have on this James. If you have additional or contradictory information, please share, along with your source (No, James was not baptized John. If you do not have this correction advise).

James's son, James (m. Martha Hollowell), is the continuation of all the known descendents of Jeffery, and Dorothy (Mattock) Hawkins. What has happened to the descendents of James's other sons, William, John, Joseph, and Isaac? Surely all of those other lines have not died out or daughtered out.

I hope that enough information from readers will come in that we can run a follow up in October letter.

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Hawkins Family Group-07 (Group Leader is Sara Hawkins Powell, sara-powell@sbcglobal.net. The Group-07 family pages at http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-07

Abner Burke Hawkins b. 23 Mar 1795 in Prince Edward Co. VA. d. 8 Aug 1828 in Nashville, Davidson Co. TN. Abner was a brother of my Great Great Great Grandfather, Robert Hawkins I. Abner married Julia Hoggart Dabbs on 24 Feb 1819 in Virginia, possibly Charlotte Co. Julia's father was Rev. Richard Dabbs.

Rev. Dabbs was called to be the first official minister for the First Baptist Church in Nashville, TN. Most of his family moved to Nashville with him including Abner and Julia. Abner was a Stone Mason and owned his own company. I believe my 3G Grandfather worked for him since he too was a Stone Mason and moved to Nashville at the same time as Abner and the Rev. Dabbs.

Rev. Dabbs was originally buried on the grounds of the First Baptist Church in 1825. Much later in 1957, Rev. Dabbs remains were moved to the Old City Cemetery. It was written of him by a R. B. C. Howell; "No man was ever more devotedly loved and trusted by his people, and no man ever more richly deserved respect and confidence."

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Hawkins Participants that have not yet been matched. (33 distinct future Hawkins Groups.)
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#participants

If you are a participant in this group and would like to submit a story, picture, or questions please do so.

J. W. Hawkins, M.D., d. bef 1880
.....+ ?_?
..... Maggie Hawkins
.....+ Mary Elizabeth Spring m. 1872 Seguin,
Texas
..... Will Hawkins b. 1872
.....+ Cynthia Scott
..... Wyatt Henry Hawkins
.....+ Lila Talley, of Gonzales,
TX
..... Jesse James Hawkins
..... **Participant #43552**
..... Mary bears another daughter to a J. W.,
Lizzie.



WYATT HENRY HAWKINS



Participant in the blue shirt with his father, brother, and sister in 2000. His grandfather on the horse.

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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 09-09_30Sep09



Phil Hawkins - 2008

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