



## Add Your Flag - Join the Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project!



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

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

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Newsletter 28 February 2011

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## Are you the last male in your Hawkins line? Test now!

Material from *Bits and Pieces of the Hawkins Family Puzzle* by Millie Farmer is presented in this issue. It is reprinted, with permission, from the former publication, *Hawkins Heritage*, edited by Olyve Hallmark Abbott, who published it with permission from Mrs. Farmer. **This information is printed as submitted to the Hawkins Heritage editor.**

I encourage you to submit a rejoinder to any error in fact that you see in these reproduced pages.

I am copying four pages of *Bits and Pieces...* in this issue from the sixth edition of *Hawkins Heritage*, April 1989.

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Our project is getting bigger, and I need some help. It is OK if you don't know nothing, that is, if you haven't given up on some learn'in.

- Webmaster (maybe just for your group). Not that difficult. I started with knowledge none.
- Autosomal. Using Family Finder and 23andMe to find your Hawkins line when there are no living males available to Y-test
- Group leaders/promoters. I can no longer continue to follow the individual family groups as I have tried to in the past.

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## ISOGG report from the WDYT YA

“.....there appear to be problems at DNA Heritage. \_\_\_\_ has not received any results for kits which were sent in well before Christmas. They have not been able to make any contact with the company and the phone lines no longer work. They are now in the fraught process of going through their credit card company to get the cost of the tests refunded.

“Although DNA Heritage has offices in the UK the company is not registered in the UK as there is no listing on the Companies House website:”

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Most of us donate time and treasure to areas that are of interest to us. Things that we think are important; our church, our youth, our charities, our government and way of life, etc. I am sure that you can think of others. Many that are not participating in our project feel no need to do so, as they know which Hawkins line they belong to, and/or have only a minor interest in their family history.

I would like to speak directly to those of you that are in this latter group. You don't need us (maybe), but we do need you. This is a project for the future, the future of my grand children and the future of your children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren (I like that word great - GREAT). Great is what we want for them.

How can you help us? Simple. Make a donation. Not a lot of money. But, some of your treasure. Something from you. A simple at home swabbing of your cheeks, and then mail it for their treasure chest. And, I promise that you will be helping not only us, but yourself and yours.

You can help all of us with your DNA sample. Mutations happen in each line. Not often, but they help define the line. There will be participants that belong to your line, but they do not know how they connect. Maybe they were adopted or an ancestor was taken in by neighbors when their parents were killed in an Indian raid. Maybe they are the result of a non-wedlock birth, and quite surprised to find that they are a Hawkins. If you were to show up as a match, your history might be the only clue that they have to their history.

Let's look at an example of one way that a (your) Y-cell donation could be an important contribution. We have a particular problem in my Hawkins Family Group-04. We need to find the point of connection (ancestor) for three of our participants. They have a paper trail to South Carolina in 1800, where they face a stone wall. There are numerous Hawkins in Union County, SC in 1800, but where is their connect? How can we narrow their hunt?

We have nine participants in our family group to date. Two of them are my grandsons that are an exact match with me on all tested markers, so let's eliminate them so that our values are not over weighted. That leaves seven us. Two participants with an unknown connection are also an exact match to me at 37 markers. They are the question mark in this example so certainly we shall not eliminate them. There is also one participant that we are counting (Williams) without a connection that is a 36/37 with all of us. Yes, he was surprised to find he was a Hawkins as well as being a Williams.

Four of us (not counting the three in question) are descendents of four different known sons of James, c1715-1793, our common ancestor (there were eight sons, but two died without known issue). All nine of our participants are an exact match on 36 of 37 markers. A single marker, #39, DYS 439, is where there are mutations delineating branches. I and two of the question marks test at 14 on the #39 marker, two other participants tests at 13, and two test at 12.

The problem we are trying to resolve here, is "what was the value of #39 for James the common ancestor in SC. Knowing this could help in possibly eliminating some of the search area. If that value were 12, or 13, we could be pretty certain that the two participants in question are connected to my branch of the line as they also have 14's at #39. They could then concentrate their research on my branch, John 1744-1816, and his two brothers that we do not yet have participants for, Isaac and Amos.

However, if the common ancestor's #39 marker was 14, then the problem for the two participants in question becomes quite a bit more difficult. They not only could be connected to my John or one of his two brothers, Isaac and Amos, that have no tested participants, but could also be descendents of one of four brothers of the common ancestor, James. We have nothing on the descendents of the brothers of James.

How can we determine what the #39 value of the common ancestor, born c. 1715, and d. 1793 was? We do not have any DNA from him. The answer is - that value that is continued by the majority of the descendents. We need first, a participant from Isaac's branch, and also a participant from Amos' branch. If both were to test at 14 that would give us a preponderance for 14, and point at that value for our common ancestor, James. (In this case, and to better confirm the 14 value, we would then want additional participants in each of the already tested branches to determine if/where the values of 12 and 13 mutated, maybe in a grandson or great-grandson of James, our common ancestor).

I hope that this presentation can highlight for each of you how very, very important you might be to one of our Hawkins Family Groups.

Please give some extra thought to making this donation. Something from you that might open the gate for a cousin that you do not now even know. That person is a cousin that needs your help. Please join our Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project. I volunteered. So have more than 150 other project members. Join with us at [www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Hawkins&Code=Z47192](http://www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Hawkins&Code=Z47192), where you will receive the project discount.

Our project testing is not limited to one company, but I do recommend [www.familytreedna.com](http://www.familytreedna.com), and the Y-37 test or higher. They have the largest (by far) database for matching use. I can use the results from other companies, but it is difficult at best, and there is no way to show matches to the large FTDNA database.

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Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 83, January 31, 2011

Technology Tip of the Month--Inserting Images into WordArt Using Microsoft Word 2007 or 2010.  
by Kay Spears

Anyone who has tried to insert an image into the text of Microsoft WordArt 2007 or 2010 will have noticed that option is missing. In fact, the whole look of WordArt has changed. In Word 97-2003 you have the ability to insert images/graphics into the text of WordArt either by using the Paint Bucket or by right clicking and choosing format WordArt. The four options available in older versions of Word were Gradient, Patterns, Textures, and Pictures.

Now, let's look at Word 2007-10. Go to Insert and click on WordArt. A drop down box appears displaying the capital letter "A" in multiple fonts and styles. These are your WordArt choices. When you click on one of these "A"s, a box opens saying "your text here." Once you have entered your text, click the Text Fill tool on the menu bar. A palette of color choices will display as well as three other options: No Fill, More Fill Colors and Gradient. Other interesting effects options in Word 2007-10 can be found through the Gradient and Format Shape dialogue boxes.

Textures and Pictures are missing from the options, but you can still insert them into your WordArt text using the following trick. Open a blank document (do not use the document that you've been working on).

In the blank document, insert WordArt and type in the text you want. Now, go to File>Save As. When the Save dialogue box opens, find "Word 97-2003 Document" among the "save as type" options. Choose that option and Save. Now, when you right click on your WordArt object, the old formatting options from Word 97-2003 will be available and you can insert a photograph. You can then copy and paste this WordArt object into your Word 2007-10 document. You will not be able to use any of the Word 2007-10 formatting options on this particular object. It will always have the older version formatting attached to it. Any other WordArt you create in the Word 2007-10 document will have the formatting that goes with the new version. So, it is possible to use two different versions of WordArt in one document.

Next: Adding Footnotes in Microsoft Word

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Preservation Tip of the Month--Mounting Documents and Facsimiles by Curt B. Witcher

When we find a keystone document in our research--a census record showing a multigenerational family, a christening record, a military photograph, a school graduation certificate--we sometimes want to find ways of displaying that document or a facsimile of the document. It is relatively easy to do this well.

Choosing good mounting-boards or paperboards is the first important step. The boards should be of archival quality, which means they are acid-free or pH neutral and lignin free. Being free of lignin, the boards won't change, break down, and become weaker when exposed to light and air over time. Typically you will have a back-board that is larger than the document to be mounted and a front-board equal in size



to the back-board that has a window through which the document can be viewed.

The document is affixed to the back-board. Many documents have been successfully affixed by hinges made with Japanese paper (pH neutral and very strong) and starch paste. Recently, acid-free photograph corners or edge strips have come into favor as you don't have to affix anything directly to the document itself. The less you actually attach to the document the better. While often not done, it is a really good idea to experiment with materials and techniques before you actually work with the document you want to mount and display.

Once the document is centered on, and affixed to the back-board, you are ready to hinge or attach the windowed front-board to the back-board. Attaching the two boards on just one side (e.g. a top hinge), or by means of mounting clips that are tied or banded together by rubber bands on opposite corners, are the best ways to affix the boards to each other. You want to be able to easily remove the document from the mounting if the need should arise.

Remember these sound preservation practices: never do something you cannot easily undo and practice with materials and techniques before actually working on an original document.

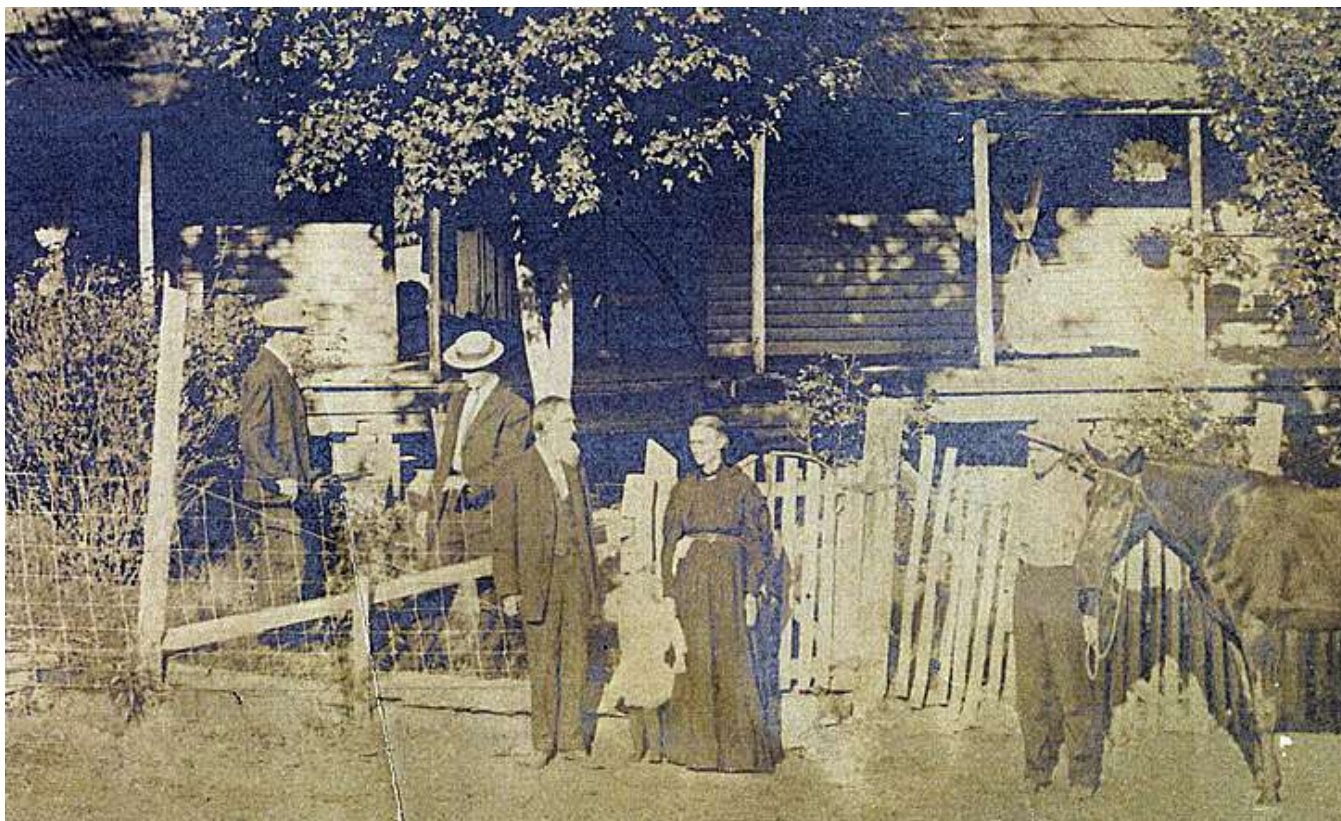
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To subscribe to "Genealogy Gems," simply use your browser to go to the website: [www.GenealogyCenter.org](http://www.GenealogyCenter.org). Scroll to the bottom, click on E-zine, and fill out the form. You will be notified with a confirmation email.

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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](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html).

**Hawkins Family Group-02** (Group Leader is Bob Hawkins, [bobhawk507@sbcglobal.net](mailto:bobhawk507@sbcglobal.net))  
([http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-02](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-02))



In the above picture are Benjamin Franklin Hawkins & Mary Taylor (Blanton) Hawkins with granddaughter Cleora Hawkins. Cleora was a daughter of Jesse Nelson (Dock) Hawkins. Others in the photo are Charles Blanton Hawkins with horse and Dock and Bob Hawkins in back. The picture was taken at the family home in Troy, TN which is in Obion Co. Benjamin was a Union Soldier in the Civil War. I will submit his story next month. Bob Hawkins

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**Hawkins Family Group-04** (My, your editor's, family group, [phil\\_hawkins@sbcglobal.net](mailto: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](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-04))

Descendents of Isaac and Amos, sons of James & Martha. Gosh Darnit, donate! Help us. We need your spit.

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The following was copied at Google Books , *The Santa Fe Magazine*, Vol IX, March 1915 #4. Isaac Hawkins could be the son of Jesse & Mary (Knox) Hawkins, or maybe the son of James & Mary (Ellot).

### AN ANCIENT INDENTURE

The indenture reproduced on the opposite [below] page was executed in Pennsylvania in 1808, over a century ago. It doubtless will prove of much interest not only to the old mechanics on the Santa Fe but also to the young men now serving their apprenticeships. The latter have heard much about the apprenticeships of a generation or more ago.

From this indenture they will see that the apprentice mentioned was bound out to serve thirteen years and six months, that in return for his services he was to receive his board and lodging and everyday wearing apparel, and upon the completion of his apprenticeship he was to be presented with one new suit of clothes together with the everyday clothes in which he had been working. Quite a contrast when compared with the many advantages offered a Santa Fe apprentice of today.

The indenture, aside from the interest due to its antiquity and the information contained therein as to the conditions under which our forefathers learned their trades, has an added interest to Santa Fe employees in that the young man, Francis Rain, therein bound out to learn the trade of blacksmith by his father, Thomas Rain, is the direct ancestor of the well known Rain family, who undoubtedly hold the record for long time service with the Santa Fe.

He was the father of Lewis Rain, the first car foreman employed by the Santa Fe. ....

This indenture witnesseth that Thomas Rain of Philadelphia City and commonwealth of Pennsylvania (chair maker) hath put Francis Rain, his son, apprentice to **Isaac Hawkins** [my bolding], of **Moreland** Township in Montgomery County and commonwealth aforesaid (blacksmith) and after the manner of an apprentice to serve the said **Isaac Hawkins** from the day of the date hereof for and during and until the full end and term of thirteen years and six months. thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended, if the said **Isaac Hawkins** follows his trade. But if he does not follow his trade the said apprentice is to be free when he arrives at seventeen years of age. During all which term the said apprentice his said master faithfully shall serve and that honestly and obediently in all things as a dutiful apprentice ought to do. And the said **Isaac Hawkins** if he follows his trade shall endeavor to teach or cause to be taught and instructed the said apprentice in the art and mystery of the blacksmith's trades and shall send him to school to learn to read, write and cypher. If he stays till he is twenty-one the said apprentice is to cypher to the single rule of three; and shall and will find and provide for the said apprentice sufficient meat. drink, washing, lodging and everyday wearing apparel fitting for an apprentice during the said term, and at the expiration thereof shall and will give his said apprentice one new suit of customary apparel together with his everyday clothes.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals this seventh day of ninth month in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight 1808.

Sealed and delivered  
in presence of

ISAAC HAWKINS [seal]

Witnesses: Edward Potts & Joshua Ward.

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-3 784 3-1 m1 Isaac Hawkins son? James Hawkins who sold land to David Marple May 1720 [M of Moreland] My source for this was Google Books - **Source:** [Chapter 10. Marple Ancestry of the Jansen Daughters](#). They did not list their source.

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

Here is some information I have found and put together. The data appears to show a relationship between Benjamin and Zachariah in Amelia Co. VA.

Take a look and see if you agree or disagree with my findings. Some of the data came from other researchers with verification on their material. They are not part of the DNA project and have either passed away or have no male relatives to be tested. I have not heard from them in several years, but at the time we were really sharing our findings. One was descended from my Robert Hawkins II and his children and one was in the Joseph Hawkins line.

Sara

Zachariah Hawkins	b. ca 1739, Amelia Co. VA d. after 1765 –( possibility in Halifax VA) m. 5 Mar 1763 Elizabeth Wilkerson in Amelia Co. VA {William & Mary College Quarterly Vol. 19, No 3 p203}
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27 Aug 1755 – Zachariah Hawkins witness deed for Benjamin Hawkins (brother?)  
Deed Book 5 p. 46 Amelia Co.

20 Jan 1761 – Zachariah Hawkins bought land on Branch of Sandy Creek, Amelia Co. VA  
from Joseph Hawkins (brother?)  
Deed Book 7 p. 428

July Court 1762 – Zachariah Hawkins, security for Defendant Benjamin Hawkins (no show)

Sept Court 1762 – Benjamin Hawkins, defendant – did not appear at Court – Zachariah Hawkins ordered to pay cost

1765 (no mo. or day- Zachariah & Elizabeth Hawkins of Amelia Co. VA sold land on branches of Sandy  
Creek  
Deed Book 8 p. 644

Tithables:

Zachariah was on these tax list for years 1742, 1743, 1744, 1753, 1754, 1756, 1764 along with Benjamin, John, Joseph in Amelia and Nottoway Cos.

1800 – Qualified Voters, Halifax Co. VA:

Listed-Philip Hawkins, John Hawkins, Zachariah Hawkins, SR. (p.110)  
 {Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly; Vol. 27 #2



Page 106 states "The qualified voters for the presidential election of 1800 presented below have been transcribed from the original lists recorded in Halifax Co., VA Deed Book 18 pp. 461-468. Prevailing laws at the time restricted suffrage to white male property owner possessed of 100 acres, unsettled, or twenty-five acres, improved.}

This seems to connect the Hawkins', at least to me. It appears that since son of Zachariah, John, moved to KY from Halifax Co. VA that possibly Zachariah & family may have moved after he & Elizabeth sold their land on Sandy Creek in 1765

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**Hawkins Family Group-17** (Group Leader is Robert Scott Hawkins, [rshawkins@kumango.net](mailto:rshawkins@kumango.net))  
([http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-17](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-17).)

Following is the story of how I found the mother's Maiden name of Abby Elizabeth Patten (who married Everett Hawkins). Everett & Abby Elizabeth are in the tree of participant AN 4101 at  
[http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-17](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-17).

#### Lizzie Patten's Mother – SOLVED

Sometimes the smallest of hints can lead to major breakthroughs, and that is what happened yesterday that finally solved the story of Lizzie Patten's mother Elizabeth.

Elizabeth married George Patten probably shortly before the 1850 Census. No marriage certificate has ever been found. In 1851 they have a son who dies within days. On his birth certificate she states she is from Sandwich Massachusetts, but gives her last name only as Patten. On the birth certificates of all her other children, including Lizzie, she is Elizabeth Patten of Cranston.

In 1860, George dies at work in a well collapse. In 1860/61 Elizabeth sells all their land, mostly to collection agencies. Lizzie goes and lives with George's brother Nathan (Lizzie manually writes on her marriage certificate her birth parents as George/Elizabeth Patten) Elizabeth disappears with her other daughter Sarah.

In 1880, an Elizabeth Patten with daughter Sarah both born in Rhode Island, appear in Jamestown, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth remarries Robert Skinner in 1885, where she says her previous husband abandoned her in 1874 in Illinois but does give her birth as Feb 11, 1928. Elizabeth and Robert are not listed in any record after 1885.

Sarah is not listed in any records of Jamestown Pennsylvania or any Pennsylvania records. But Jamestown is a very small town on the Ohio boarder. So looking at Ohio marriage records find a Sadie Patten born Rhode Island marrying a George Houghkirk in 1884 in Plainsville, Ohio near the Pennsylvania boarder, and remarries John Waters in 1902. When Sadie dies in 1941 her death certificate lists George Patten and Elizabeth Rae as her parents. Alas Rae proves to be a dead end.

Yesterday, familysearch.org listed details of the marriage of Sadie Hougkirk and John Waters, and Sadies parents are listed as Henry Patten and Elizabeth Ryder. Despite Henry being incorrect this proves to be the breakthrough

Search on NewEnglandAncestors shows that an Elizabeth Ryder was born in Sandwich Massachusetts on Feb 11, 1828, daughter of Nehemiah and Abby. Nehemiah dies in 1840. But Abby with two children

Abby and Nehemiah jr are living in Providence Rhode Island in 1850 the same town as Elizabeth and George Patten. Close but not proof.....

Back to Sadie, she dies in 1941 in Plainsville, Ohio, and the local newspaper writes up an obituary (attached) which says she is survived by a sister Elizabeth Hawkins in Providence but more important a cousin Pearl Gibbs of Plainsville. Wow we found an unknown cousin...

Pearl Gibbs, turns out to be Pearl Ryder, daughter of Mary S Ryder, and granddaughter of Nehemiah Ryder of Sandwich Mass. Mary and her husband Charles Fowler, leave Massachusetts in 1860 for of all places Jamestown Pennsylvania (a town of only a few hundred people). So when Elizabeth's husband dies, she joins her sister and moves to the Midwest. Pearl is also the proof connecting Elizabeth Patten to Elizabeth Ryder, and now we have a new surname to add to our growing collection.

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Many of you that are descendents of this Hawkins line have stories and pictures that others do not. How about contributing?

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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.

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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.

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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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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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Phil Hawkins - 2010

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Phillip A. Hawkins, Administrator, Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project  
[No compensation received]

*Hawkins DNA Newsletter* 2011-021\_28eb11

#### Bits and Pieces of the Hawkins Family Puzzle by Mildred Showalter Farmer Continued from the last issue.

Mr. J.W. Singer of Stamping Ground, KY has written a book on his Hawkins ancestors. They were: Giles Hawkins, Sr. b. March 15, 1755, Maryland, died March 1841, Jessamine CO. KY. He was a veteran of the American Revolution and had three sons: John, Thomas and George.

Thomas Hawkins married Annie Wilmore and had seven children: James, Giles, John, Jacob, Thomas, Jane and Kittie.



Giles Hawkins, Jr. b.1810, d. 1873 married Martha Jesse and they had nine children: Martha, Mary, Elizabeth, James , William, Lucretia, Sudie, Jesse Nolan, Clara, Jeanetta, Sudie.

James William b. 1845 d. 1921, married Alice Jesse. They had six children Pearl, Ernest, Robert, Linnie, Louis, Bowmar. Linnie was Mr. Singer's mother.

From a part of a letter with no signature to a Mrs. Walker in Frankfort, KY we find "John Dier Hawkins is the same as John Dyer Hawkins. Mrs. Allie Hawkins Elmore had two Bibles with worlds of information in them"continues the letter. " She wrote me once that in it the name is John Dier Hawkins and all the years she had thought it was Jehu Dier Hawkins".

From another unknown source, this bit of information: Allie Hawkins Elmore was the granddaughter of Jehu. He lived with them in his old age. She was the daughter of William Wall Hawkins and Azuba Scandlund.

Jehu Dier Hawkins, son of William Hawkins Sr. and his first wife Mary - - - married Mrs. Mary Gaines on Oct. 28, 1780. He was b. on Aug. 15, 1756 in Cul eper, CO., VA. Their children, born in Orange CO. were: Elizabeth, b. Aug. 24, 1780, Mary Hawkins, b. Nov. 6. 1784, Jehu b. Dec. 27, 1785 and married Betsy O"Bannon in 1808 and Mary George Crundy. They had children: Henry George,who married Nancy James in 1811 in Barren CO. KY, Sally G. mar. her cousin Smith Hawkins, s. of Red Head Billy in Barren CO., KY and Mary who mar. S.S. Graham. Elizabeth mar. Thomas Parker in Virginia.

William Wall Hawkins son of Jehu and Mary Gaines mar. Azubah Scandland in Frankfort, KY. They moved to Woodford CO. and bought William Wbod's place on The Frankfort- Versailles Road. Azuba Scandland's father was Edmund Scandland who mar. Anna Hawkins.

When Rebecca Edwards Hawkins was applying for a pension in her old age, Jehu was living in Woodford CO. and signed a statement that verified the fact that Rebecca was the wife of Reuben Hawkins. He was present at their wedding..

Another family that claims to be descendants of the Hawkins Family of Plymouth, England is the John Hawkins Family of Hanover CO. VA. Most of the information on this John Hawkins was taken from a copy of an old letter written by D. J. Russell of Franklin County, KY. This is his story: John Hawkins was born in England and came to Virginia in 1742. He married Mary Langford, dau. of Col. Langford of the Royal Navy. John and Mary had Children: Thomas, b. 1745. Martin b. 1747 and mar. 1. Elizabeth Thompson and 2. Margaret McNair. James b. in 1750 mar. Lucy - - -. John b.1752 mar. Mary Garland Duke. Edmund b. 1754 mar. Mary Mosely. Lucy b. 1757, Jane b. 1760 mar. Capt. John Todd who was killed by Indians in 1782. Later, she mar. Thomas Irvine. Mildred b. 1763 mar. Percival Butlar and lived in Carroll CO.,KY.

Martin Hawkins and Elizabeth Thompson had children: Thomas Langford, John Thompson, Perry, Overton, Sallie who mar. Thmas S. Butler. Polly mar. Garland Bullick of Carroll CO., KY and Eliza who mar. - - -Robinson.

Martin and Margaret Mc Nair had Christianna and Sallie. Dr. J. Russell

Hawkins writes " In the month of May 1820, he with his daughter Christianna visited my father, who lived in the County of Spotsylvania, VA and after spending some time, two or three weeks, he with his daughter visited an old and intimate friend of his youth, Daniel Burton who lived three miles west of Richmond, VA. After being there about two or three weeks he was taken with a severe attack of Pneumonia and on the 10th day of July died and was interred in the family graveyard by his request."

"John Hawkins' son who mar. Mary Garland Duke, dau. of Cosby Duke of Louisa CO. VA had only two sons. They were Walker who settled in Fayette CO., KY, six miles east of Lexington. He died leaving a large family. John Cosby Hawkins lived and died in his father's old residence, leaving a wife but no children. ---- mar. a Presbyterian Minister who lived in Fayette CO., KY."

Joseph Langford Hawkins was the father of Dr. James Russell. He made a will in Spotsylvania CO. and mentioned his wife Nancy Jane but not the names of his 14 children.

Mrs. Hattie Morton King, a descendant of John Hawkins of Hanover stated that he was descended in the 3rd or 4th generation from William Hawkins, the father of Sir John Hawkins the British Navigator. The slave trading genes must have been inherited too for John Hawkins of Hanover CO. was well known as a slave trader. He was often referred to as "The Slave Trader."

John's sister came to America and married William Quisenberry. They had one child, Elijah. He mar. --- and had James, Charles, Jane, Lucy and Mariana. John's other sister, mar. Elijah Morton in 1745.

A lady who has been searching the Hawkins Family Tree for many years, feels that John Hawkins of Hanover CO. is the son of Joseph Hawkins. This Joseph Hawkins was the son of John Hawkins and Mary Long. He was living in Hanover County at the time and she has discovered many things about the two families to have led her to this conclusion.

A will of John Hawkins, Jan. 16, 1715 of Hanover Parish, Richmond CO., VA which was part of old King George CO VA lists wife Elizabeth. Freeman was John Little, Jr. He mentions son, William, son John, son Benjamin and son James. Richard Butler and James

Butler to take care of six children. WM. to go to Henry Wood to be taught a trade. Richard Butler to take care of Sarah and Elizabeth. John to live with Butler until age 20. James Butler to care for Benj. and James until they are 20. Wit: Isaac Arnold, Rebecca Butler and John Little.

Another Joseph Hawkins in early Virginia was in Frederick CO. ca 1712 and married Sarah Marlin, dau. of Richard Marlin. His father was John Hawkins

b. in 1660 in England and came to Essex CO. VA in 1705. His will mentions wife Sarah and children: Sarah b. 1746, mar. General John Sevier, a hero of the American Revolution and a Governor of Tennessee. Rebecca married Lt. Col. Richard Todd and after his death she married James Pugh. Joseph mar. Rebecca ---- and Lydia, widow of Reuben Allen. Benjamin mar. Magdalena Byrd, Samuel mar. Catherine----, Mary mar. Daniel Wendle and a daughter Elizabeth. Another daughter Rachel who married Peter Wingle was not mentioned in her father's will.

Joseph II b. ca 1754 was the son of Joseph and Sarah. He mar. Rebecca Funk and they had a son Samuel Walton in 1784 at Hawkinstown, VA.

Samuel mar. Anna Allen and had a son Samuel W. b. in 1822 in Shenandoah CO. He died on Jan. 17, 1892. Samuel W. II mar. Eliza Slonaker who was the

daughter of George. Slonaker. She was Samuel's 2nd wife. They moved to

Ohio and then to Illinois after the Civil War. All their Children went to Illinois except Anna, who was a dau. of Samuel W. and his 1st wife, Elizabeth Meyers. Other children of Samuel and Elizabeth were: John E., James G. and LeMuel. Eliza Slonaker and Samuel had Issac N. Rhesa O., Samuel T. and William B. Samuel W.II 's son William B. was b. on Dec. 20, 1866 in Highland CO., OH and died in Taylorsville, IL on July 26, 1945.

William B. Married 1st, Rebecca Johnson, b. Oct. 1, 1872 in Christian CO. IL. They had a son Walter A. b. Jan. 25, 1891 in Christian CO. IL and d. Dec. 13, 1979 in Springfield IL. Walter

mar. Ona Hazel Shover, b. Aug. 15, 1892 in Indianapolis, Indiana and died Jan. 1976 in Pava, IL. Walter A. Hawkins and Ona Hazel Shover Hawkins had a dau. Wanita Arlone Hawkins, b. June 8, 1918 at Taylorsville, IL. She mar. Monroe Lucas on Sept. 11, 1939.

Wanita and Monroe Lucas had three children. Sandra K. mar. Derrell White. They had sons Stephen A. and Benjamin L White. Sandra died in 1981. Vivian, dau. of Wanita and Monroe Lucas mar. Ronald Heedbreder and they have one child, Angela Heedbreder. Jeffrey A. son of Wanita and Monroe has no children.

Wanita Hawkins Lucas has a brother William E. (Bill) who never married.

The information on Samuel W. Hawkins and his family is from Mrs. Lucas. The information on Joseph Hawkins is from a book on the Sevier Family.

There was a family named Hawkins who came from Virginia to Green CO. Ohio around 1812 who may have some connection with Benjamin Hawkins and Magdelene Bryd. The following information was given by Mrs. Martha Volsted of Wisconsin

Philip Hawkins was born in Virginia on Feb. 14, 1801 and died Sept. 24, 1863. His family immigrated to Ohio in 1812 to Green County. He had brothers Reuben, Samuel, Moses and two sisters. Philip married Elizabeth

Martin, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth Martin on May 18, 1826. They moved to Indiana in the fall of 1847. There were Seven sons: Ephriam, William, Martin, Samuel, Thomas Jefferson, Frank and Moses who died in infancy. The two daughters were Mary Ann and Rebecca.

Ephriam mar. Mary Bates and had children named Dora and Elza. Samuel mar. Teressa Hatfield and they had children: Clinton A, who married Lora Hawkins the widow of Otto, Ella b. Cleo, Rolland A.-. Ollie E., Ora A., Sarah E., Estella and Reason E.

Ollie Hawkins was convicted of murdering Richard Hass through jealousy and was defended by Senator D.W. Voorhees. He received a seven year sentence, but was pardoned.

Thomas Jefferson, son of Philip and Elizabeth Martin married Virginia Ann Allen. He was born June 1, 1841 in Green CO, OH. They were married in Kokomo Indiana on Mar. 12, 1868. He died in 1918. Their children were Otto, b. Dec. 23, 1868, d. Dec. 19, 1898. He mar. Lora E. Huskins.

Zelia Jane mar. Arthur Mc Kenney. She was b. on Mar. 22, 1872 to Thomas Jefferson and Virginia Allen.

Roland Van who was b. Sept. 4, 1875, d. Dec. 21, 1949. He married Minnie Humbarger on Nov. 5, 1898.

Bryant b. Oct. 29, 1878 d. April 2, 1940 married Leotha Della Holland on Oct. 9, 1901.

Lida Ethel b. Oct. 15, 1881 married Don G. Baird and she died in 1942 in Mounds Oklahoma.

Gloria Elsie b. May 16, 1884, d. Aug. 6, 1970 was married to William G. Schoolcraft on Aug. 31, 1904.



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George Orval b. Sept 2, 1888 married Pearl Hollowell. He died in Jan. 1928 in Miami, FL.

James Frank son of Philip Hawkins and Elizabeth Martin was b. in July 1843 and d. Mar. 2, 1875. He mar. Mar. 12, ca 1866 Vertillebus J. Brown. Their children were: Willard E. who died Oct. 10, 1872 and Lawrence E. who d. Dec. 24, 1873. Both died in Jerome, Indiana.

Thomas Jefferson married Mary Margaret Brown on April 9, 1865. They had a son Warner b. Mar. 30, 1866. He mar. Jennie Anderson on April 27, 1893.

Bryant, son of Thomas Jefferson married Leotha Holland and had children: Virginia Maude, who mar. John Henry Mitchell. William Holland mar. Lucile Weiman. Martha Helena married Otto Wilhelm Volstad. Thomas Bryant died in infancy. Robert Bryan mar. Jean C. Weber. Leona Della mar. Sylvester John Rickert.

Theodore Hawkins the son of William Hawkins who married Rachel Allen on Dec. 4, 1881 died on Oct. 4, 1910. Their daughter was Myrtle Zuma who mar . William Curless. She was born on Jan. 30, 1885.

(Continued next issue)

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