



Add  
Your 's

Administrator: [phil\\_hawkins@sbcglobal.net](mailto:phil_hawkins@sbcglobal.net)

Newsletter – 29 February 2012

**Join the Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project!**

[www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Hawkins&Code=Z47192](http://www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Hawkins&Code=Z47192)

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 by the Hawkins Heritage editor.**

I am copying eight pages of *Bits and Pieces...* in this issue from the 28th & 29th editions of the *Hawkins Heritage*, August 1996 and December 1996.

**This concludes our continued excerpts from Millie's book that we started in the September 2010 issue.**

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

Articles	Page
Assistant Administrators	1
Benjamin & Sarah (Wright)	1
All about test results; Allele	2
Mail Merge	4
Kurt B. Witcher	4
Hawkins Family Group 02	6
Hawkins Family Group 04	6
Hawkins Family Group 09	7
Bits & Pieces (Final)	11

Please note the addition of the South African flag in our masthead, signifying the addition of a new participant born there.

Attention Hawkins Family Group-03, your attention is called to a Family Group-09 article by Judith Graves, part of which reads, “The second line that has claimed Benjamin and Sarah Wright Hawkins is that of William Eaton (~1750-1812) and Catherine Bolling Hawkins (1754 – 1829). The math is slightly better for William Eaton to have been Benjamin’s father and for Catherine to have been his mother. The Family Search site contains information that William may have had 18 children, of which our Benjamin was one. The.....” [see later in this newsletter]

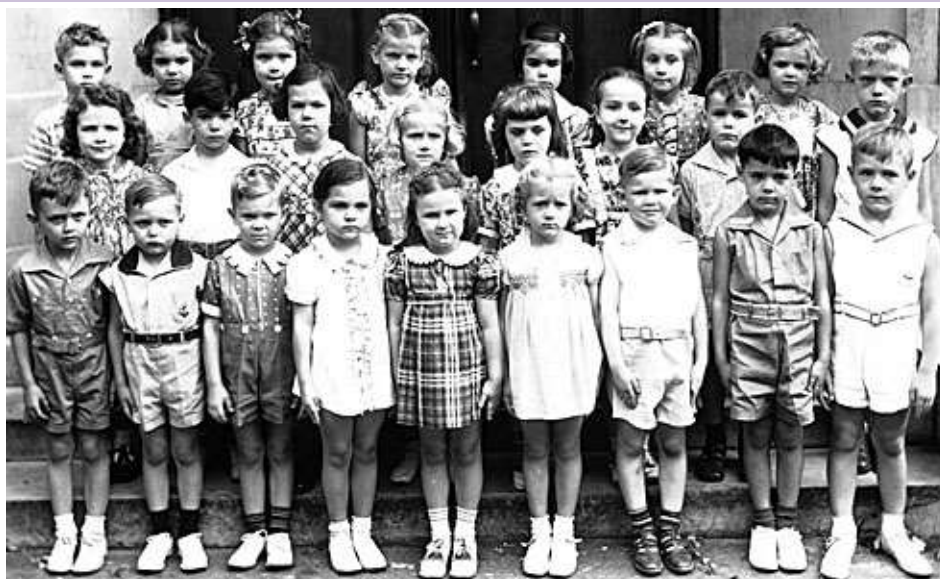
We need to have an Assistant Administrator for each of our Family groups. It is just no longer possible for me to provide the attention to the individual family groups as I have tried to in the past. It is not necessary that the Group Administrator be a testing participant, just a keen interest in advancing the knowledge within their family group. The family Groups that we have identified that do not have a leader are 03, 06, 09, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22. Your help is needed. Please contact me. Phil

Now who do you suppose we have here?

Yep! It’s me. That ole Phil, front and right.

The picture is of the Wittenberg College Kindergarten class of 1938 in Springfield, Ohio.

What has this got to do with things. Simple; I needed a filler to make pages 2 and 3 work out like I wanted them. It works.





Allele ( #74890's allele(repeats) at marker 24 is 16). The variation of the number of repeats of each marker (allele) enables discrimination between individuals.

An individual's test results have little meaning on their own. You **cannot** take these numbers, plug them into some formula and find out who your ancestors are. The value of the test results depends on how your results compare to other test results. And even when you match someone else, it will only indicate that you and the person you match share a common ancestor. Depending on the number of markers tested and the number of matches it will indicate with a certain degree of probability how long ago this common ancestor existed. It will **not** show exactly who this ancestor is.

As discussed above, the Y-Chromosome is passed from father to son. The vast majority of the time the he passes an exact copy of his Y-Chromosome to his son. This means that the markers of the son are identical to those of his father. However on rare occasion there is a **mutation** or change in one of the markers. The change is either an **insertion** or a **deletion**. An insertion is when an additional repeat is added to a marker. A deletion is when one of the repeats is deleted. In the example of 74890 he has had a mutation deletion at marker 24 from 17 to 16.

Mutations occur at random. This means it is possible for two distant cousins to match exactly on all markers while two brothers might not match exactly.

Along the bottom line of the table are the probable alleles (number of repeats) of the most recent common ancestor to all of the shown participants, in this case, James Hawkins that married Martha Hollowell in 1740. You'll note in the column under marker 09, that there is a "?". That column indicates a number of mutations, and we lack a preponderance to establish James' probable Allele. In all of the other marker columns we are very consistent. Note that some of the DYS numbers at the top are color coded red to indicate that they are more prone to mutation, than the others that are more stable.

In our online table, there are more markers shown to the right of the earliest known ancestor, which are not shown here (currently to 67 as we have not had a test in this group to 111). Other than the differences or mutations shown in column 09, there is only a single mutation, the 16 that shows up in column 24 for participant number 74890. Mutations are rare, but can be beneficial.

Since none of the other participants show this mutation to 16 it is peculiar to 74890's branch from James and Martha. The column on the right tells us that this branch is from James's son Nathan. That mutation to 16 occurred somewhere between Nathan and 74890, and will continue to the descendants from that point on. Was it 74890's, his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, or whom was it? To determine this we need more participants that are descendants of this Nathan (so far., 74890 is the only participant from this branch). New participants with the mutation will help to define where the mutation occurred, by where they connect to 74890's branch, be it with his great-grandfather, or possibly even as far up the branch as Nathan himself. All of Nathan's descendants from the occurrence of the mutation will show that mutation; those before the happening will not.

The above paragraph emphasizes the need for wide participation within each line to establish where these branches began.

In comparing this table from Family Group-04 to your Hawkins family group, you can see how different the markers can be between the groups, but how very same they are for the participants within the group.

Now, I hope that you can join in our sing along, " I think I've got it, I think I've got it.." [Did this help??]

Mail Merge is a powerful tool commonly used for labels, envelopes and letters. The first step in using it is to establish a “source.” The source is often in Microsoft Access or Excel and most likely contains addresses. I usually create an address database in Microsoft Access with name, address, city, state and zip code fields. These are all separate fields, because I want the ability to manipulate my finished mail merge. There are a number of ways to do mail merges, but I have always created mine using Microsoft Word.

Now, open Microsoft Word, select the Mailings tab, and then click on the “Start Mail Merge” drop down box. Select one of the options; for this lesson, select Labels. The Labels dialogue box will open. Select the type of label you have by clicking on the appropriate label vendor and product number. Most standard labels have numbers assigned to them, and Microsoft has quite a lengthy list of those choices. After you have selected the correct label, click OK. You will see a document with blank labels on it. Now we are ready to add the names and addresses.

Click on Select Recipients>Use Existing List. A Select Data Source dialogue box will open. Locate the file with your address list in it. Select that list. You will see a page that says “next record” (except for the very first label). Now find the Insert Merge Field tool, located in the Write & Insert Fields group. Click on the Insert Merge Field drop down arrow. Every field that is in your data source will be listed. Pick the fields that you will be using for your labels. In the first label, the one that is blank, insert the first field. If it is the first name, enter a space and then insert the last name. Hit the enter key. You will be on the line below the names. Now insert the first address field and repeat until you have all address fields on the label. When you have everything in the first label arranged to your satisfaction, locate the Update Labels tool in the Write and Insert Fields group, and click on it. Now all of your labels will have the empty fields inserted in them. Any changes you make to your label document, such as changing font size, etc., you will make on the first label, then use the update tool.

Before the actual merge, you may want to sort your labels – by last name or zip code, for example. This option is located in the Start Mail Merge group under Edit Recipient List. You may sort by using the drop down boxes for each field or by using the advanced tool, depending on the desired results. For instance, if you want your labels to be in order by zip code, go to the zip code field and sort by using the “a to z ascending” tool. You can uncheck addresses you don’t want to print or use the advanced option to do more complex sorting. There are many options available in the Edit Recipient List; I suggest you experiment.

Once you have everything in order, the next step is to merge your source document with your label document. To do that, use the “Finish and Merge” tool in the Finish group. Because I do a significant number of mail merges, I put this tool in my Quick Access Toolbar. Click on Finish and Merge>Edit Individual Documents, and a dialogue box will open. Choose “All.” Voila, now you should have labels. After your labels appear, quickly review each sheet. If you find that a name or address is too long, adjust that particular label by compressing or changing the font size. Now, you are ready to print. Envelopes and letters that are merged go through most of the same steps. Just be sure to connect to your source document.

Next: The Microsoft Word 2010 Ribbon: The File Tab

The Leap Year--Using That Extra Day by Curt B. Witcher [excerpt]  
.....” we cannot depend on civil or church records to be around for our children’s children”.....

I hope the extra day we had this month was put to good use discovering, recording, and sharing family histories. Never have we had so many records to explore at our fingertips, and so many examples of research

strategies to employ depicted in periodicals, on webpages and on television programs. Genealogical society meetings and webinars are rich with ideas, and online classes and the FamilySearch wiki provide an abundance of guidance and possible new pathways to investigate.

The benefits of engaging in family history research are so significant. As has been stated numerous times in this ezine, the personal satisfaction of getting to know one's ancestors, with all their warts and wrinkles, challenges and triumphs, is enlightening and inspiring. Family history is a great way--arguably the best way--to learn history. It truly makes history come alive and take on a relevance unmatched by any other approach. In discovering the uniqueness of our individual ancestors, interestingly enough we also learn how similar we are. Like the variegated colored threads in a fine tapestry, the many threads of a family are wonderfully unique but together they make an amazing tapestry. So it is with our immediate families, extended families and community families.

The urgency to engage in family history research has never been greater. First, there is so much living memory that is in jeopardy as our family members age. I remain so convinced of our duty to take active steps to record, preserve and share that living memory. We all have heard too many "if only I had . . ." stories. Add to that the sober truth that we cannot depend on civil or church records to be around for our children's children to use. We at least need to document our lives and the lives of our parents and grandparents to ensure that our descendants have an opportunity to know us and those close to us.

Record groups that you and I have used for years to assist us in our research are increasingly at risk of being restricted, or completely closed, by bureaucrats, or simply lost by well-intentioned but uninformed record custodians who are simply "getting rid of all this old stuff 'cause we're out of room." Yes, we should continue our efforts to engage government officials and record custodians about the importance of preserving and making accessible the records that document our rich history. That process is truly never ending and typically nets only modestly satisfactory results. One of the surest ways of seeing that documents and oral histories important to our genealogies are preserved is do the research, make the recordings, capture the images, and publish the data in some fashion. E-publishing opportunities abound. The Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center continues to welcome electronic publications to host on our website. Increasing numbers of information aggregators in the genealogy space are doing the same. History, our family history, is truly in our hands. What remains for those who come after us is increasingly our responsibility.

The RootsTech 2012 conference at the beginning of this month offered so many amazing learning and networking experiences. There was much talk about digital storage, with all its costs and implications for access. While sobering, it was still quite instructive to hear "between the spoken words" that very few governmental, educational, or organizational entities have a meaningful digital archiving plan, elements of which would include storage, retrieval, redundancy, and data recovery. This writer believes that only the FamilySearch engineers really "get it," and are truly doing it. The point? Even in a digitized form, our family histories are our responsibility. Share the stories, share the work, share the copies.

Also from Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 96, February 29, 2012 Genealogy

-----\*\*\*\_\*\*\*-----  
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 Administrator 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))

The news this month out of Group 2 is that the lines of Bluford and Noah Hawkins have been merged. A definite connection has been made and we can now move on with our attempts at finding the “Most Recent Common Ancestor”. Our earliest line is of William Hawkins of Spotsylvania & Orange Counties in Virginia. Bluford & Noah could be grandsons or nephews of William. More needs to be done in research and DNA testing for us to succeed in this endeavor. We also are working on where our new match fits in. Their family is named Kirkpatrick, but match most of us in Group 2 at 37/37 markers. We can see a possible gap around 1810, but again more research needs to be done.

**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))

The following was in this month’s *Genealogy Gems*. Jeffrey and probably his brother Roger were passengers.

#### Passengers on the Welcome: Identifying Penn’s Colonists by John D. Beatty

The territory that became known as Pennsylvania was settled initially in the early seventeenth century by the Dutch, who established a scattering of trading posts in the wake of Henry Hudson’s explorations. The Swedes followed, founding New Sweden in 1638, but they lost control to the Dutch in 1655 when New Sweden became part of the colony of New Netherland. After decades of war, England gained firm control of the region by 1680, and the following year, Charles II granted a charter to William Penn, who formally established the colony of Pennsylvania and became both its proprietor and first governor. Penn arrived in the colony aboard the “Welcome” in 1682, together with a group that consisted mainly of other English Quakers but also included a few Scots, Welsh, and Irish.



For this group of early English settlers and adventurers, the “Welcome” is to Pennsylvania what the “Mayflower” and “Arabella” are to New England. Generations of genealogists have taken great interest in determining precisely who arrived with Penn, since no complete passenger list survives for the vessel. The task has involved examining London port books listing those who put merchandise on the “Welcome,” as well as wills of four men who died on board, and several other memoirs and depositions.

Enter the Welcome Society of Pennsylvania, a hereditary organization open to descendants of passengers on the “Welcome” and other ships arriving in Pennsylvania between July and November 1682. In an attempt to promote sound scholarship on these early arrivals, the society sponsored the publication of two books in 1970: “Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684,” under the editorship of Walter Lee Sheppard Jr. (GC 974.8 W44p no. 1), and “The Welcome Claimants Proved, Disproved, and Doubtful, with an Account of Some of Their Descendants,” by George E. McCracken (GC 974.8 W44p no. 2; reprint GC 974.8 M134w). In his volume, Sheppard gathers articles by Marion Balderston and others on subjects ranging from early shipping on the Delaware River to those about some of the twenty-one other ships known to have arrived in 1682 and

1683. He provides annotations and a full name index, but the book reads as a collection of assorted material instead of as a cohesive work.[The sketch (from my files) is what the Welcome would have looked like. PAH]

McCracken's book is more ambitious, focusing exclusively on the "Welcome," gathering genealogical and historical information, and then arranging it alphabetically by surname. For each of these family sketches, McCracken offers an assessment of whether "proved," "highly probable," "improbable," or "disproved." He provides genealogical data on spouses and children when known, and he transcribes a number of key historical documents, such as first-hand accounts, that further illustrate the "Welcome" connection. He also includes notes, mostly to other published sources. In the front, the reader will find a list of both published and manuscript works about the "Welcome," which McCracken designates by letter throughout the text. His scholarship does not reach the level of Robert Charles Anderson's Great Migration series for New England, and modern researchers would have liked many more citations to original English and Pennsylvania sources. Still, four decades after its publication, this volume remains the standard work on the "Welcome" and is well worth a look for researchers who believe they have ancestors who arrived with Penn.

### Hawkins Family Group-09 (Group Administrator needed.)

([http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-09](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-09).)

Volunteer needed to promote and lead this family line. Anyone, can you provide an item of interest for this Hawkins Family Group?

#### Mary Ellephan Hawkins Reeves: Daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Wright Hawkins; Granddaughter of ??



On Farm-to-Market Road 3371, in Lost Prairie Baptist Church Cemetery, Limestone County, Texas, you'll find Texas State Historical Marker TX3515 dedicated to Mary Ellephan Hawkins Reeves (Oct.28, 1828 – Jan. 7, 1917). The citation reads:

*Born in Georgia, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hawkins, Mary Ellephan Hawkins was married in 1847 in Alabama to William Jay Reeves. The couple and their young children moved to Texas about 1855. While her husband served in Company F, 15<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry, Sweet's Regiment during the Civil War, Mary E. Reeves cared for the family at home. Descendants include physicians, lawyers, bankers, and citizens in many other walks of life. Recorded in the State of Texas, 1978.<sup>1</sup>*

Mary and William were married in Macon County, AL in 1847<sup>2</sup> and had ten children:<sup>3</sup> Frances J. (Fannie), b. ~1848, Alabama; Sarah E., b. 1850, Alabama; Henry J., b. ~1854, Mississippi; L.E. (female), b ~1856, Texas; William Benson, b. ~1857, Texas; Theodocia A., b. ~1858, Texas; Jno P. (male), b. ~ 1860, Texas; Joseph, b. ~ 1862, Texas; Josep E. (male), b. ~1865, Texas; and Robert, b. ~1867, Texas.

<sup>1</sup> Texas Historical Commission Atlas County Search: <http://atlas.thc.state.tx.us/shell-county.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Marriage performed on 12 Nov 1847 by Rev. Hugh Carmichael, source: Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969, Ancestry.com

<sup>3</sup> Compiled from Federal and Limestone County, TX census data. Birthdates are approximate and based on calculations made with census data.

One of their children, William, became a doctor and the father of my grandmother and his youngest child, Flora Kate Reeves. William died a month before Kate's third birthday; his wife and Kate's mother, Mary Holland Reeves, died two months before Kate's twelfth birthday. Kate lived with her older siblings until she finished normal school in secretarial science and married Edgar Louis Belsom of New Orleans, LA. The early deaths of her parents, coupled with two world wars which scattered William's siblings across Texas and beyond, resulted in all memory of Mary Ellephan Hawkins and William Reeves' extended family and heritage being lost to Kate's descendants. It wasn't until the early 1980s that Kate's son, Edgar Louis Belsom, Jr., traveled to Lost Prairie, TX and found the Texas historical marker above.

What had Mary done to deserve a historical marker? What family history had given her a name as distinctive as 'Ellephan'? Why was her father's name on the marker and who was he? These questions remain largely unanswered, but connections can be made between our Mary Ellephan Hawkins and the Ellafara Hawkins listed as the daughter of Benjamin (1800-1837) and Sarah Wright Hawkins. Connections with existing family trees for Benjamin are as yet unclear. I hope that by publishing Mary Ellephan's story in the DNA project newsletter, members of the Hawkins community will enable Kate's descendants to regain this portion of our family's story.

Mary listed her name on the federal census as either Mary A. or Mary E., never Ellfa, Ellafara, or Ellaphan, yet she must have used a variant of that name with family because it is reported on her historical marker and in three separate histories of Limestone County: two biographies of Pinkney H. Hawkins, her brother, and one of John Germany, her grandson.

1) From *A Memorial and Biographical History of Navarro, Henderson, Anderson, Limestone, Freestone and Leon Counties*, 1893, p.35<sup>4</sup>:

*P. Hawkins, a progressive and highly respected farmer of Limestone county, was born in Macon county, Georgia, in 1833, a son of Benjamin Hawkins, a native of South Carolina, born in 1800. In early life he moved to Georgia, where he married Miss Sarah Wright, and they had four children: J.L., the eldest in order of birth; **Ellfa**, wife of J. Reeves, of Leon County; Isabel, deceased; and the subject of this sketch. The father died in 1837 and the mother in 1865.*

2) From the same publication, the biography of John Germany, son of Frances (Fannie) Reeves Germany and grandson of Mary Ellephan Hawkins Reeves, p. 804:

*The mother of our subject, nee Fannie Reeves, was born in Mississippi, a daughter of J. and **Ellephan** (Hawkins) Reeves.*

3) From *A Family History of Limestone County*, Vol. 1, p, 124<sup>5</sup>, by Mrs. F.E.(Lillian) Hawkins, wife of Pinkney Hawkins' grandson Francis Eugene Hawkins:

*Pinkney . . . lived two miles north of Personville at a place called Hawkins Spring or Chambers Creek before moving near Prairie Grove. [Ed. Note. The 1860 census of Limestone County lists P.H. Hawkens and wife Mary A. in Precinct #5, Personville P.O., number 268 237. In the same district are W.J. Reeves and wife M.A. and children.]*

---

<sup>4</sup> Lewis Publishing Company. *A Memorial and Biographical History of Navarro, Henderson, Anderson, Limestone, Freestone and Leon Counties*, Texas, Book, 1893; digital images, (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapth46827/> : accessed February 20, 2012), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <http://texashistory.unt.edu>; crediting Palestine Public Library, Palestine, Texas.

<sup>5</sup> Limestone County Historical Museum Members. *A Family History of Limestone County*, Vol 1. 1984. Taylor Publishing Co., Dallas, TX. <http://lccn.loc.gov/84051438> .

*Pinkney was the son of Benjamin Hawkins, born 1800, and Sarah Wright, both of South Carolina. Their children were J.L. Hawkins, **Ellafara**, Isabell, Fanny and Pinkney H. Hawkins who married Mary Ann Turner, daughter of Aaron Turner, a Methodist minister, and Nancy King of Leon County.*

Given that the biographies were written by others over time and that census takers abbreviated names or frequently misspelled them, especially a name as unique as ‘Ellephan’ or ‘Ellafara’, there are enough coincidences in the historical record to conclude that Mary Ellephan Hawkins, daughter of Ben Hawkins, is Ellefara Hawkins, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Wright Hawkins. While Ellephan/ Ellefara is unique and allows us to establish the identity of Mary Ellephan’s parents, the opposite is true for her father Benjamin Hawkins. The Hawkins family contains many Benjamins, two lines of which claim Ben and Sarah Wright Hawkins.

One line is that listed under the Hawkins DNA project, Group 09: John Hawkins (1744 – 1803) and Sally Macon<sup>6</sup>. According to the web site, “Philemon Hawkins of Chickahominy” by Mark Freeman<sup>7</sup>, John and Sarah ‘Sally’ Macon Hawkins had ten children, one of which was our Benjamin (1800-1837). Doing the math, John would have been 55 when Benjamin was born; Sarah would have been between 49-55 yrs old. While that’s possible, it doesn’t seem likely. Could there have been another John Hawkins and wife with a more likely age range at the time of Benjamin’s birth? Would Pinkney Hawkins’ researchers in DNA Group 09 or elsewhere be able to shed some light on this?

The second line that has claimed Benjamin and Sarah Wright Hawkins is that of William Eaton (~1750-1812) and Catherine Bolling Hawkins (1754 – 1829). The math is slightly better for William Eaton to have been Benjamin’s father and for Catherine to have been his mother. The Family Search site contains information that William may have had 18 children, of which our Benjamin was one<sup>8</sup>. The Hawkins DNA project Group 03 includes a Benjamin (1800-1837)<sup>9</sup>. In other family trees for William Eaton Hawkins, Benjamin’s name is not mentioned. Nor is his name mentioned in William’s will in South Carolina<sup>10</sup>. Would members of the Hawkins DNA Project Group 03 have documentation for their Benjamin, son of William Eaton Hawkins that would help us establish our Benjamin’s ancestry?

While I have just as many unanswered questions about Mary Ellephan Hawkins and Benjamin now as when my uncle found the Texas historical marker thirty years ago, one thing is abundantly clear. Over the centuries, the Hawkins family has produced many wonderful people who have lived full lives, undertaken great challenges, traveled into unknown territory, contributed to their communities, and shared themselves with distant cousins whom they would probably never meet. It’s an honor and a privilege to join you.

---

<sup>6</sup> Hawkins DNA Project, Group 09, John and Sally Macon Hawkins:

[http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-09](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-09)

<sup>7</sup> Freeman, Mark. Philemon Hawkins of Chickahominy. Last updated 10 Jan 2010.:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~markfreeman/hawkinva.html>

<sup>8</sup> FamilySearch Pedigree Resource File for William Eaton Hawkins, <https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.2.1/94L9-TNN>

<sup>9</sup> Hawkins DNA Project, Group 03: [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree\\_g-1.html#Group-03](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-03)

<sup>10</sup> Will of William Eaton Hawkins, 25 Jan 1812, Greenville County, SC:

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kmparker/gen/Document%20Transcriptions/hwkew.htm>

\*\*\* \*\*

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.



Phil Hawkins - 2010

\*\*\***Reprints:** Permission to reprint articles from the *Hawkins DNA Newsletter* is granted unless specifically stated otherwise, provided the reprint is used for non-commercial, educational purposes; and the following notice appears at the end of the article:  
Previously published in the *Hawkins DNA Newsletter* 2012-02\_29 Feb 2012.

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

*Hawkins DNA Newsletter* 2012-02\_29 Feb 2012

## **BITS AND PIECES OF THE HAWKINS FAMILY PUZZLE**

(This material taken from the book by Millie Showalter Farmer)

Following is the final installment.

Photocopied from *Bits and Pieces of the Hawkins Family Puzzle*, by Millie Showalter Farmer, 3614 Harbel Drive, Bremerton, WA 98310.

by Reuben Hawkins Exec. with Thos. Hawkins his security. State of

Kentucky , Franklin Co.

On the 21st day of December 1838 personally appeared before John McKee esqr. a justice of the peace for the county and state aforesaid Rebecca Hawkins a resident of the said county and state aged seventy six years, who being first- duly sworn according to law; doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions made by Act of Congress passed July 4, 1836. That she is the widow of Reuben Hawkins deceased who was a soldier in the war of the revolution and as such enlisted for a term of two years in the County of Orange and state of Virginia. Under Capt. Francis Taylor and in the regiment of Colonel John Spotswood. She cannot state precisely at what time her husband enlisted, but she knows it was 'on the same day that Elisha Hawkins did enlist and for the same term, and that they belonged to the same company and regiment. Said Elisha was a pensioner of the United States till his death, which took place in November 1822, and resided in Franklin County and drew his pension at the agency in Lexington, Kentucky; by reference to whose declaration the day of her deceased husband's enlistment will accurately appear. She knows that her husband was a an officer during his revolutionary service, and that while he belonged to the army, he did occasionally engage in the County of Orange and the surround:- ing counties as a recruiting officer , dressed in his regimentals; and that twice, if not oftener, he took his recruits up to the army and again returned upon that business. She stated that her husband was either an Ensign or Lieutenant for the whole time of his service, or at least from a day or two after his enlistment till he left the American Army. She states that her said husband served faithfully from the time. of his enlistment until sometime in the winter after his marriage, but what time precisely she cannot now recall. She further states that her said husband was in the County of Orange engaged as a recruiting officer at the time he courted her, and that they were married by Parson Mary of the Church of England in August seventeen hundred and seventy eight, but on what day of the month she cannot now certainly recollect. She states that her said husband Reuben Hawkins died in the month of August 1812 that she has no family record of her marriage, and knows of no record witness of the said marriage anywhere. She further states that she well recollecth that in the fall after her said marriage with the said Reuben Hawkins deceased, that he took his recruits to the army. That she went with him upon that occasion, as far as Fredericksburg, Virginia and that during the remaining Winter he resigned and came home to Orange County where they resided. She does not know what has become of her said husband's discharge. She thinks it was lost by him during his life. She has remained a widow ever since the death of her said husband, as will now fully appear by reference to the proof herto annexed.

Sworn to and subscribed on the day and year above written.

Rebecca Hawkins her X mark

Hawkins Heritage Newsletter #28 p03 1996.08

The deposition of Jehu Hawkins aged eighty two years taken at the house of William Hawkins in the County of Woodford on the 29th day of October 1838, who being first duly sworn, upon oath states, that he recollecth distinctly that Reuben Hawkins, deceased, whose widow, Rebecca Hawkins, now resides in Franklin Co, Ky, enlisted in the war of the revolution for two years, in the company of Capt. Francis Taylor of Orange County, VA. He does not now recollecth at what time said Hawkins enlisted but he knows that it was at the early stage of the revolutionary war, and he is certain that it was .in the first company of regulars that was raised in Orange County, but he does not know whither he was in the continental service, or the service of the state of Virginia. According to the best of deponent's recollection said Reuben Hawkins was a sergeant from the commencement of his service; but he knows that some short time after he left Orange County with his company, that he returned to said county, dressed in regimentals, as a recruiting officer but whether he held the office of Lieutenant or Ensign when he returned to Orange, deponent cannot now recollect. Though he is certain it was one or the other. He knows that said Hawkins was engaged as a recruiting officer, in the countie of Orange, Culpeper, Louisa and other counties in that part of Virginia for some time and he recollecth that he took his first recruits on to the army, and again returned, and was engaged for sometime in enlisting soldiers, and whilst thus engaged in collecting these sworn parcels for recruits, he courted his wife, the said Rebecca Hawkins, and was married to in the County of Spotsylvania, Virginia, at the house of the Parson, near old Mr. Edwards, her father's. Deponent was present and witnessed their marriage, and knows it was during the war of the revolution, but at what time he cannot now recollect. He knows however that said Reuben Hawkins, deceased, was married in his regimentals, and whilst he was engaged as an officer in the recruiting service of the county; but how long after his marriage it was before said R. Hawkins left the army he cannot recollect. He recollecth that Elisha Hawkins, deceased - the brother of Reuben, enlisted at the armetime and in the same company with Reuben, for two years that he served out his term, and was a pensioner of the government till his death, which took place four or five years ago, and he is strongly impressed with the belief, that when Elisha left the army and returned home, that Reuben was still in the army holding the commission of Ensign or Lieutenant. Fe doo..s not know whither Reuben continued all the time he was in the army in the company of Capt. Taylor, or ot; for after he first left home in the service (when deponent saw him during his service) he was in Orange and the surrounding counties, engaged as a recruiting officer enlisting men, and taking them on to the army. His recollection is now too frail to speak positively as to time or dates, but he thinks he is not mistaken in saying that said Reuben Hawkins was engaged more than twelve months as a recruiting officer as aforesaid.

Sworn and subscribed before Bernard Gaines Esquire, a justice of the peace for the County of Woodford and State of Kentucky this day and year first above written.

Signed x his mark Jehu Hawkins

Hawkins Heritage Newsletter #28 p04 1996.08
---

REUBIN HAWKINS this 15th of September 1848 at Home in Mercer County, Kentucky. This is my last will and testament for the act of my last will I bequeath or give to my daughter, Emeline Hurst, one negro boy name, Andy, her life time and at her death ho is to go to Harmon Hurst and his children after him. I bequeath or give to my granddaughter, Elizabeth Jane Hurst, two negro boys, John and Dick and one negro girl name, Margret, to her and her children forever and if she dies without a living child they go to her brothers and sisters and their children forever, and I give her one bed, bedsted and bed clothing, one beauro and my small clock in my room and one big spinning wheel, and her rone Mare, bridle and saddle and one milch cow. I likewise give to Elizabeth. Jane Hurst my Chaplin farm containing one hundred and thirty one or two acres, my Tom Rite farm to be hers forever and her children after her and if she dins• without a living child it is to go to her living brothers and sisters and. their children of the theirs forever. I give and bequeath to my grandson, Reubin Rowon Hurst, after my death my home farm where I now live on Salt River, containing one hundred and thirty two acres of land and I leave R. R. Hurst the balance of my negroes, eight in number, and after paying off my just debts the balance of the negroes left, is to be said R. Hurst's forever and his children after him and if he R. R. Hurst dies without a living child the land, negroes goes to his living brothers and sisters and their children of the theirs forever and ever. I also leave to R. R. Hurst all my moveable property of every description, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and every thing else that is on the farm to sell to pay off my Just debts. What ever my wife and R. R. Hurst \_\_\_\_\_ of the farm and in the house to sell and apply to paying the debts the said R. R. Hurst is to pay all my debts out of the property I leave him and my wife is to live on the farm she now lives on as long as she lives and she is to keep what house and kitchen furniture she wants. All I leave to Rowen Hurst is to be subject to my wife's maintenance and she is to be maintained plentiful as long as she lives on the farm I leave to said R. R. Hurst and to have a negro to wait on her when she wants one and R. R. Hurst is to pay my grandson, James Hurst, one hundred dollars in five years after said Rowen gets the property in his hands and I leave my grand daughter, Nancy Hurst, one hundred dollars in the Harrodsburg turn-pike road to be hers at my death. Now I don't want no court nor Jury to \_\_\_\_\_ this my last will and testament. Everything I own I got myself with my own labor I therefore had a right to write this my present will, wholly written with my own hand, is signed and sealed with my own arms.

Testator - REUBIN HAWKINS

As the boy Dick is deceased I leave my girl, Harmer, to Elizabeth Jane Hurst, my granddaughter also I leave R. R. Hurst and my wife, Elizabeth Hawkins and Merrel Williams my administrators to my last will and testament, June 7 day 1851.

R. HAWKINS

Witnesses: Isaac Gray  
E. Magoffin

Mercer County Sct., July Court 1851.

The foregoing last will and testament of Reuben Hawkins, deceased, was this day produced into Court and proved by Isaac Gray and L. Magoffin, two subscribing witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Attest - Tho. Allin, c.c.

Hawkins Heritage Newsletter #28 p05 1996.08
---

In the name of God, Amen, I, MOSES HAWKINS of the County of Franklin in State of Kentucky, being of sound and perfect mind do make this my last will and testament in the manner following:

That all my just debts and funeral expenses be first paid and satisfied.

I give my tract of land lying on the East side of Cedar Run Branch to my son, Burns M. Hawkins, and all on the West side, except the lot adjoining my son, Jephtha, and one fourth of an acre, including the graveyard which I give to my relatives as a burial ground.

I giie one yoke of oxen and wagon to my son Burns, above named, by his paying my estate one hundred dollars.

I give those things to him to enable him to support and take care of my daughter, Elizabeth M. Hawkins, while she remains single or unmarried.

The lot of land adjoining my son, Jephtha, I give to him. The balance of my estate, I leave to my four daughters:

Susanna E., wife of Cornelius Brown, Agnes Ann, wife of R. H. Hawkins, Sara Rebecca, wife of Jesse Brown, Elizabeth M. Hawkins, to be equally divided between them.

I request of or require, my son, Burns, to keep and take care of two head of cattle, for my daughter, Elizabeth M. Hawkins.

And lastly, I appoint my son, Burns M. Hawkins, my executor, to this my last will and testament. In testimony whereof I hare hereunto set my hand and seal.

I do not require my son to give security for the performances of his executor duties.

This 17th day of July, 1867 MOSES  
HAWKINS

Witnesses -  
John S. Hawkins William  
W. Wright

Monday, July 1st, 1872

A writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Moses Hawkins, deceased, was produced in court and was proven by the oaths of J. S. Hawkins and William W. Wright, the subscribing witnesses thereto, whereupon it was ordered that the same will be recorded, which is done.

James G. Crockett, c.f.c.c.

Hawkins Heritage Newsletter #28 p06 1996.08
---

The deposition of William B. Hawkins of Franklin County, Kentucky taken on the 21st day of December 1838 who being sworn upon oath states that he is the second child of Rebecca Hawkins, who has made the declaration and Rueben Hawkins, deceased. That he will be fifty eight years old on the 26th day of February next as he has always understood from his deceased father and mother, and of which he had no doubt- his father, Reuben Hawkins died in August eighteen hundred and twelve, and his mother, the said Rebecca Hawkins, has remained a widow single and unmarried ever since said period. Sworn to and subscribed this day and year above written.

Signed WM B Hawkins

[There was a drawing of a ship here that did not reproduce]

The Hawkins Family Motto    "Nil Desparandum?    To be despaired of nothing.

Hawkins Heritage Newsletter #28 p07 1996.08
---

Sources for *Bits and Pieces of the Hawkins Family Puzzle* by Millie Showalter Farmer (3614 Harbel Drive, Bremerton, WA 98310)

This concludes our continued excerpts from Millie's book.

Plymouth Armada Heroes by Mary W.S. Hawkins Available from LDS Library  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mayes and Related Families by Edward Mayes History of  
Scott County, KY

Historical Families of Kentucky by Green Kegley's  
Virginia Frontier

Spotsylvania CO. Records 1721-1800 by Crozier

Hawkins Families of Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina by Dorothy Ford Wulfeck

Hawkins Family by Annie Hawkins Miles

Culpeper CO Court Records microfilm LDS Lib. Salt Lake City, Utah

Patriots of the Upcountry by WM. H.B. Thomas available from Orange CO,VA Historical  
Society, Orange, VA

American Rev. Soldiers Records on microfilm at Salt Lake City, Utah

The Edwards Family by James Eldon Edwards Some copies still available  
Permission granted to use material on Hawkins families from Miss Glenda  
Edwards , sister of the late James Eldon Edwards.

Miss Glenda Edwards  
2037 North Tyler  
Topeka, KS 66608

History Of Franklin County Kentucky by L.F. Johnson available from Historic  
Frankfort, Inc.  
PO Box 775  
Frankfort, KY 40602

History of Woodford County Kentucky by W.E. Railey available from Pathfinders  
1601 Bunker Hill, Pueblo, CO  
81001

Kentucky A History Of The State by Perrin, Battle and Kniffin

Franklin CO KY Marriages by Ellesburg Census  
Records Franklin CO.,KY

Hawkins Heritage Newsletter #29 p03 1996.12

Family **Bibles**

Property Tax Lists of Orange and Culpeper Counties, VA

Forks of Elkhorn Church by Erma Jett Darnell

Records at Franklin CO.,KY

Records at Orange Co, Lunenberg CO., Spotsylvania CO VA

Records at the Virginia State Archives at Richmond, VA and Virginia State Lib.

History of Orange CO by Scott

Orange CO. VA Deed Bks 3&4 by John Frederick Dorman

Essex CO. VA by Dorman

DAR Records

Mr. J.W. Singer's book on his Hawkins Family Singer's  
Gardens  
Stamping Ground, KY

The Sanders Family of Grass Hills Our Kin

by Ackerly-Parker

Mr. Reginald Smith's book on his Hawkins ancestors some copies still avail,. 1805  
Fifth Avenue  
Canyon, Texas 79015

Information in file folders at Kentucky State Historical Society History  
of The Crockett Family

The Sevier Family  
Virginia Hist. Magazines

Historical Southern Families by John Boddie

Old William and Mary Quarterlies Series 1&2  
Mercer CO.,KY Will Book

Amherst CO VA Records  
Index of Old Marriages of Old Rapahannock & Essex CO., VA

The Diary Of Robert Rose

Hawkin57 Family Bibles

Hawkins Heritage Newsletter #29 p04 1996.12
---

Lunenburg CO. VA Records Bk 4

Gen. John Hawkins Reminiscences

Mrs. Willie Shearers Hawkins Family History copies available from the  
Spotsylvania CO. Historical Society, Spotsylvania, VA

Morman Microfiesch

Parly Virginia Settlers compiled by the late Dr. Ransom True

North.liamPtQn cakRent.Polls

LDS Library microfilm # 855035

Marriages Amelia CO. VA 1735-1815 by Kathleen Booth Williams

Old Rappahannock CO Records 1664-1673

Louisa CO, VA Will Book

York CO, VA Records

Hawkins Family Marriages, Orange CO., VA

Tylers Quarterly Historical & Genealogical Mag. by Lyon G. Tyler

Dictionary of American Biography

St.Mark Parish Vestry Book & Levies 1720-1785 Spotsylvania & Culpeper COS. by  
Rosalie Edith Davis avail. from

Heritage Trails

923 La Cherie Dr.

Manchester, MO 63011

A History of Spotsylvania by John Roger Mansfield avail. at Spotsylvania CO  
Historical Society

Culpeper County Marriages by Dorothy Ford Wulfeck

Information from descendants of Hawkins Families

< < [This concludes our continued excerpts from Millie's book.](#) > > >

Hawkins Heritage Newsletter #29 p05 1996.12
---