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Administrator: phil_hawkins@sbcglobal.net

Newsletter – 31 August 2012

Join the Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project!

www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Hawkins&Code=Z47192

Hawkins participants #25399 & #N2244, please contact me..

I have modified all the Family Group Tables to display 111 markers. That involved a lot of rewrite. Please take a look at your family group and advise me on anything that does not look right.

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...Sharing...

Many of you share with your church from the bounty that God has allowed you. Many of you have or will donate to the political party of your choice this very important presidential election year. And, many of you will provided financial support to your university, and to favored charities like a cancer society, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, etc.

I would like to propose that DNA testing is a sharing. A sharing with your family, and with your loved ones. You have an interest in your ancestry or you would no be reading this monthly newsletter. With that interest possibly you have already established a history of your family lines, and in some cases a very extensive history.

And, you don't see any particular way that DNA will help you.

OK, I understand that. My Hawkins line, a Quaker line, is well documented, and finding participants is exceedingly frustrating. In my line, like all the lines, we have connections and problems that could be solved by a pure increase in the number of participants.

So, how about thinking along the line of sharing, of giving, of actively being a part of the solution to the problems and questions raised in each of our lines.

Truly, you are needed. You can check pricing and join our Hawkins DNA Project at www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Hawkins&Code=Z47192. I would like to see all participants at the Y-67 level. I have recently upgraded to the Y-111 level that is going to be quite important in defining and connecting the branches of our trees.

Think about it. Sharing is an attribute that we can and should take pride in.

QUESTIONS??? ANSWERS!!! +HELP+

That is why project administrators exist. I am here to assist you with questions and where appropriate offer counseling. How can I help you?

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 102, August 31, 2012

Technology Tip of the Month--Adobe Photoshop: Reducing a Moire Pattern (Part 1), by Kay Spears.

I would like to repeat something I've said before. Some photographs cannot be restored. It doesn't matter

how hard you try or how many steps you go through trying to correct the problem. The more experienced you become with image restoration, the easier it is to recognize photographs that should be set aside. Photoshop programs are not magic fixers in every situation.

One problem that can cause a lot of frustration is the Moire pattern. What is a Moire pattern? If you look closely at a photograph printed in a newspaper, magazine or brochure you may see a grid of little squares or dots. This pattern is created by the offset screen printing process and is a problem that often cannot be fixed. However, if a printed photograph is the only image of Uncle Mortie that you have, you may want try reducing the effect of the Moire pattern. Before you attempt to correct a Moire pattern with Photoshop, try to correct the image by rescanning it. Usually, I do not recommend correcting anything with a scanner, but most scanners come with a “descreening” option. If your scanner has this option, you need to figure out the number of lines per inch (LPI) used in screening the original image. Newspapers, magazines, and books generally use different LPI settings, with newspapers being the lowest, usually at 85LPI, then magazines at 133LPI or 150LPI, and some books at 200LPI. These LPI options should be available to you in your scanner settings. When you choose “descreening” on most scanners, a drop down box will allow you to change the LPI settings. Choose the LPI that matches the source you are scanning. When you rescan the image using “descreening,” the Moire pattern will disappear, but the resulting image will be slightly blurred. You will need to decide which you prefer, a photo that is slightly blurred or a photo with a visible Moire pattern.

What if using Photoshop is the only option you have in correcting the problem? Next month, we will review how to use Photoshop to reduce the effect of the Moire pattern.

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Quick-Tip of the Month - Preservation of Clothing by Delia Bourne

(Editors' Note: Earlier this year, we published a brief item on textile preservation highlighting the Minnesota History Center's website which contains information on the display and storage of clothing and textiles. The following article complements the previous piece by providing useful, specific details about preserving your family's heritage clothing.)

As you sort through a deceased relative's closet or cedar chest, you may discover items of clothing that you want to save--maybe an antique wedding dress, an heirloom baptismal gown, or a military uniform.

Many items start out in a closet or dresser. Although hangers are fine for day-to-day use, they will cause damage to the shoulders of items that hang for long periods of time, stretching the fabric as the garment's own weight pulls it down. In addition, metal hangers can rust (no more wire hangers, ever). Items in a dresser or trunk will be pressed down by other items stored on top of them.

To preserve a piece of clothing, first make sure it is as clean as possible. Check any instructions that came with the item. If the item is washable, use as mild a detergent as possible, perhaps one made for washing infants' clothing. If it cannot be washed, consult with a professional dry cleaner. Many dry cleaning shops are branches, so be sure to ask for the main store, and ask to speak to an expert. Some dry cleaners offer a service that will vacuum seal an item, but many experts feel that this process is unnecessary.

Once the item is clean, fold it with as few creases as possible. Pad the sleeves, shoulders and bodice with acid-free tissue paper, white cotton sheeting or muslin. Also pad each fold so that no sharp creases form. Place the item in an acid free box and place the box in a cool, dry place. You may place more than one item in a box, but remember not to pack the box too tightly or make it too heavy. The whole idea is to allow space around items so that they aren't crushed. Inspect the items you have preserved annually. Refold them in a different direction so that creases will not set, and replace any tissue or cloth that is discolored.

With just a little care, the clothing that is important to your family can be preserved for generations.

If your Family Group does not have an Assistant Administrator, it is not being provided the oversight that is needed. 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 or have more than basic DNA knowledge, 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, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

Volunteers please!

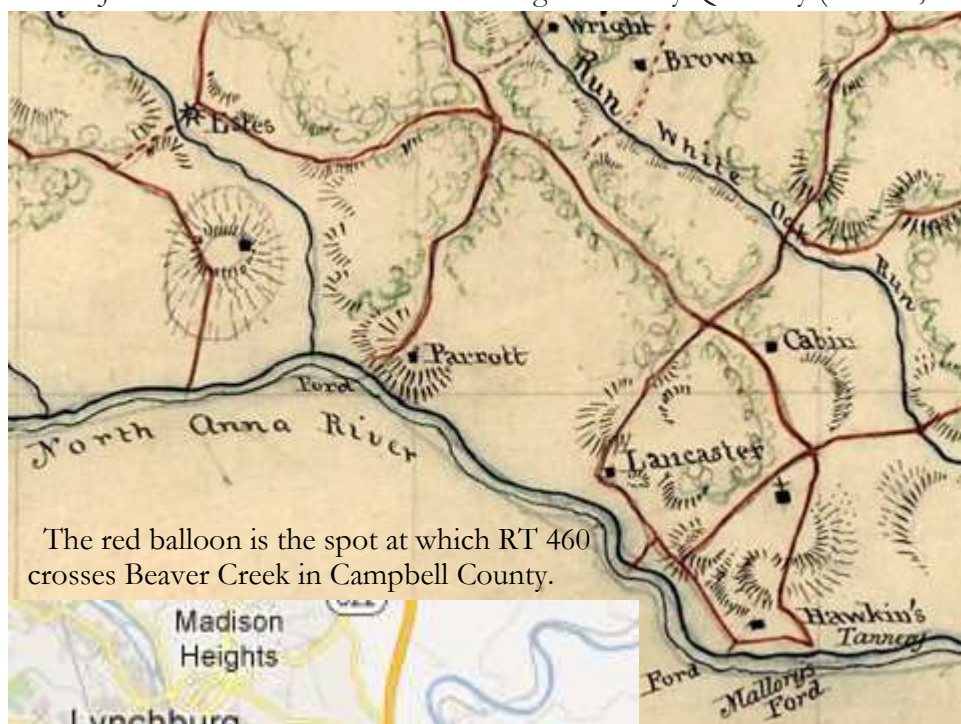
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Input from our Hawkins Family Groups. The family pages are found at
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html.

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

John #25399 - Please advise your latest email. Phil

The June issue of the National Genealogical Society Quarterly (vol 100, No 2, June 2012) includes an article



The red balloon is the spot at which RT 460 crosses Beaver Creek in Campbell County.



called Finding the Father of Henry Pratt of Southeastern Kentucky written by Warren C. Pratt, Ph.D. On page 95 is a paragraph about connections between the Hawkins family of Campbell County, Virginia and the Pratt family that was living in the same neighborhood. While no one seems to have proof, at least three of the participants in Hawkins DNA group #1 have reason to suspect that they have connections to this Hawkins family. I wrote something about this Hawkins line in the May 2011 Hawkins DNA Newsletter.

In a section labeled James Pratt is the following: Here is an explanation of the area in which these people were living in this time period. I believe that Beaver Creek flows into the James River very close to where the marker is on the map below. This map was found on the internet showing where a bridge is located for Rt 460 crossing Beaver Creek in

Campbell County. It is also helpful to know that this would have been in Bedford County until 1781 when Campbell County was formed from Bedford. Our Hawkins DNA group #1 now has some clues to look into. Were the Pratt family and the Hawkins family friends in Culpeper County? Were they intermarried? Did they move to the area of Beaver Creek together?

James lived in the same Campbell County community as Mary Pratt, his uncle's widow. In 1793 she and Bartlett Wiley witnessed the will of William Hawkins, whose son was Joseph Hawkins. The preceding year William Hawkins Sr., Joseph Hawkins, Bartlett Wiley, and James Pratt lived near each other on Beaver Creek.

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¹ For the uncle's wife, Mary, see Bedford Co. Deed Book 6:248, Pratt to Overstreet, 26 July 1779, FHL microfilm 1,940779. For his relationship to Elizabeth's grandfather, see Culpeper Deed Book D:545, Pratt to Pratt, 20 September 1764, FHL microfilm 30,944

² Campbell Co. Will Book I:252-53, William Hawkins

³ Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts, Personal Property Tax Lists, Campbell Co. 1792, Talbot's district, pp16, William Hawkins Sr. and Joseph Hawkins, 27, James Pratt, and 38 Bartlett Wiley; FHL microfilm 2,204,501. For Beaver Creek, see Campbell Co. Deed Book 4:491, Hawkins to Ross, 5 December 1798, FHL microfilm 31,023

Hawkins Family Group-02 (Group Administrator is Bob Hawkins, bobhawk507@sbcglobal.net) (http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-02)

I read in some earlier issues of the Hawkins Family Newsletter that we'd try and determine the lineage of Sir John Hawkins. I have heard this link mentioned in my Group 2 line many times and by many generations. The earliest writing of being a descendant was published by Goodspeed in the 1800's about Rueben Walker Hawkins of Louisville, KY. Reuben was a son of Moses Bartlett Hawkins who was the son of Reuben Hawkins who was the son of William Hawkins of Orange Co., VA. As far as I have ever heard is that there is no sure decacy from Sir John not even a paper trail and everything is pure speculation. Many Hawkins' families claim to be, but no one has yet proven a direct link. I once heard a woman in a grocery store tell her children that they were descendants of Sir John. She was not related to me so who knows what is fact and fiction.

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)

We need more participants in our Family Group-04. Please reconsider your "not to" decision. If you do not have a relative to participate please consider donating \$'s for group testing. Please contact me with your thoughts on this and if you would like to make a donation, please advise me what amount you can give (we are not a tax deduction). Please give this thought some *serious* consideration.

Participants in this Family Group are requested to test, if funds allow, at the Y-67 level as a minimum, and **if possible at the Y-111 level**. It is appropriate for cousins in the same generation to contribute to testing one of the males that **will** be representative of all.

What is the location of the Hawkins cemetery in Union County, South Carolina? *Union County Cemetery Records*, compiled by a Mrs. D. L. Stoddard states that it is located on the highway to Columbia with the earliest dated tombstone year of birth as 1810 and the latest dated tombstone year of death as 1934. Hawkins burials listed are Cassie (wife of Nathan), D. J., Hayes F., Herbert, J. F., J.H., Martha M., Mary E., N. R., Nathan, S. J., T. Hampton, and T. E. Also listed, Mary M. (Gregory) Fowler and J. F. Gregory, and four Hyder - Charlie L., Clarence Ellis, Mary Rosa, and Rosa T. Please contact me with a map location of the cemetery.

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Benjamin, the second son of James & Martha (Hollowell), m. Martha (Hollingsworth) (d. SC in 1797). Benjamin, and his second wife Olive (Smith), migrated from Union Co., SC to Butler Co., OH, where he died

in 1815. Three of their sons, Joseph, Levi, and James eventually settle in Benton County, Indiana. Benton County is on the western Indiana border just north of the centerline of the state. The following concerns the three sons here mentioned. It is copied from ***HISTORY OF BENTON COUNTY*** by Barce & Swan (1930), CHAPTER IV, 1841-1845, THE HAWKINS FAMILY.

We come now to the relation of the story of the Hawkins family of Benton and Tippecanoe counties—a family that has been closely identified with the history of this community since the early 40's and that has contributed to its citizenship some of its most useful and worthy members. For a considerable length of time, and owing to a repetition of certain family names throughout succeeding generations, we were unable to present a proper genealogy. That difficulty has in great measure been overcome by the recent discovery of a writing dictated by Nancy *Sheetz* Hawkins of West LaFayette, wife of the late Esquire William Hawkins, and being the most estimable woman who on the last day of June, 1891, dedicated lots twenty and twenty-one of the original plat of Kingston (now West LaFayette) to the use of the Methodist congregation. The splendid church edifice now *erected* on this site is a worthy monument to her memory.

The Hawkins name and history is purely English, the first known progenitor, the grandfather of the first known Levi Hawkins, emigrating to America before the Revolution and settling on the James river in Virginia. Here he is said to have embraced the Quaker religion, later settling in South Carolina, where he died. His son, (Christian name unknown) [Benjamin m. Martha Hollingsworth], being opposed to the institution of human slavery, moved in the year 1805 to Butler county, Ohio, then a part of the old Northwest Territory and dedicated by the Ordinance of 1787 to perpetual freedom. Here this pioneer and his three sons, Joseph, Levi and James, passed through the eventful era leading up to the War of 1812. A kinsman, Nathan Hawkins, erected a log fort to protect himself and his neighbors from Indian outbreak, and a cut of this structure was recently in the possession of Alice Earl Stuart of LaFayette [La Fayette, Tippicanoe Co., IN].

In the year 1825 the Wea was one of the most beautiful and attractive spots in the whole Wabash valley. The traveler who mounted to the pass of High Gap glimpsed on the northern horizon the blue haze of the Indian Hills, the long fringe of woodlands bordering upon the southern bank of the river, the flower strewn [end page 24]

meadows stretching in majestic silence to the plains of Granville and the forests of Wea Creek. On the morning of June 1st 1791, seven hundred fifty armed horsemen had entered this pass and under the command of General Charles Scott of Kentucky had burned and destroyed the villages of the Ouiatenons. Now all had changed. While the wolf and the rattler still survived, and occasionally a straggling band of tribesmen, in the quiet groves to the south the cabins of the Quakers had been erected and peace and plenty reigned in place of war. Thither Joseph Hawkins [son of Benjamin & Martha (Hollingsworth)] rode to plant a field of corn, and to go and return again in the autumn with his flocks and herds. William, his son, was thirteen years of age. The first log houses of William Digby's new town of LaFayette were set in the hazel and the plum. With Hawkins came his son-in-law, Baker Guest.

We are recounting now the history of a man who invaded the wilderness of the west thirteen years before the Potawatomi emigration—who built campfires along the way to protect his sheep and cattle from the prowling wolves—who entered upon the Wea at a time when intermittent fevers, ague and small-pox prevailed—when cholera infantum and dysentery swept away children by the scores, and when the services of a physician were wholly unprocurable. Despite these difficulties Hawkins raised his cabin, planted his fields of corn, and in the same year that the Society of Friends built the first primitive church at Farmer's Institute, (1827), erected the first grist and saw mill in Tippecanoe county [touching Benton County on the SE] near the mouth of the Wea, at the same spot marked in later years by Bayle's mill. He was assisted in these operations by his two sons, William and Thomas, both of whom were later land owners in Benton county.

Of his after life not many details are known, save that he was a man of tireless industry and energy, a friend of public education, and of strict integrity. His sons and sons-in-law were deeply indebted to him for many a dollar of aid and many a word of encouragement. He died in Tippecanoe county in the month of May, 1851, and, as we are informed, is buried at Greenbush.

Joseph Hawkins was married to Jane Smith and their seven children were as follows: Charity, Martha, Lavina, Sally, Elisa, or Elizabeth Ann, Thomas and William. Charity remained unmarried; Martha married Baker Guest; Lavina married George Jackson; Sally married James Travis; Eliza or Elizabeth Ann married Thomas Jones; Thomas married Jane McDill and William married Nancy Sheetz, a daughter of *Judge* John Sheetz. Of Thomas Hawkins not much is known, save that at one time he owned lands in section 31-25-7 formerly occupied by the Terwilleger family. The sketch of William Hawkins is an interesting one.
[end page 25]

William Hawkins, the son of Joseph and Jane Smith Hawkins, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 31st day of January, 1812, and died at West LaFayette in the year 1890. He and his good wife Nancy sleep at Greenbush. At the age of thirteen he came to the Wea with his father and mother. He was old enough **to** assist his father in the building of the first cabin, in clearing the fields for corn, and in the building of the first mill. The old over-shot wheel, fed by the clear and sparkling water, of the Wea, ground out the corn meal and the flour without competition for a period of three years.

William Hawkins early turned his attention to the acquisition of knowledge. The primitive school established by his uncle James near Shadeland afforded but poor facilities, but by constant application during leisure hours, a careful reading of such books as he was able to obtain, and the occasional newspapers that reached the settlement, he laid the foundation for that fund of information which afterwards elevated him to the state legislature, and led himself and his wife Nancy to the establishment of the first high school in Benton county.

In 1850 Mr. Hawkins was married to the brilliant and accomplished daughter of Judge John Sheetz, and in the year 1852 he moved to Benton county. Four years later, without his seeking, and while he was on a business trip to New York City, he was nominated by the Whigs of Benton and White counties as a candidate for the state legislature and was later elected.

On the southeast quarter of section 18-25-6 in Pine township, on the lands now owned by Cynthia Runner of Oxford, there is a large oblong enclosure almost surrounded by a high hedge and bounded on the north by an ancient apple orchard. Within this enclosure was situated the baronial mansion of William Hawkins, for around and about the commanding eminence on which this building was located, extended eleven or twelve hundred acres of blue-stem and rich meadow lands on which his herds roamed at will. This mansion was built on the colonial style with two large porches to the west and south, and these porches were adorned with large square pillars that extended to the top of the second story. The roof was flat and one who emerged on this roof had a magnificent view of the surrounding plains and the far away groves. Within and on each floor were some four or five spacious rooms, while in an annex at the rear were located the kitchen and washrooms. All in all it was one of the most extensive and widely renowned estates prior to the Civil War. [end of page 26] [?]establishing the first school of advanced study, public or private, in this county. In the winter of 1862 or 1863, conceiving the idea that the older children of the community were entitled to a higher course of mental training, they converted some of the larger apartments of their home into class-rooms, secured the services of Mary D. Naylor, a daughter of Judge Isaac Naylor of Crawfordsville, as teacher, and opened a term of three months. No details concerning the curriculum are available—no information concerning those in attendance, save that certain members of the Sheetz, Stevenson and Hawkins families were enrolled—but the indelible fact remains that this was the first high school and Mary D. Naylor the first and last teacher. Not long ago William Hawkins of Brookston, a son of Esquire William Hawkins, presented us with a photograph of this lady bearing a cancelled revenue stamp of what appears to be the month of April, 1861. It was taken at the art gallery of D. R. Clark of LaFayette, Indiana, and we shall take pleasure in reproducing the same in this volume.

Esquire Hawkins remained a resident of Benton county until the year 1865 when he returned to Tippecanoe, and at the time of his death he was an inhabitant of West

LaFayette. In his later days he suffered some financial reverses on account of his having

to pay some large surety debts, but he still retained his interest in matters pertaining to the advancement of his community and the betterment of his fellow man. There was no "decanter of wine" on his table—he cursed no man nor did he receive any man's curses—throughout the years, he remained sincere, earnest and devout. The lands that he owned afterwards passed to the possession of Robert M. and Cephas Atkinson. They are today some of the best and most picturesque acres in the whole country. A few rods to the southwest of this first school is the modern, commissioned high school of Pine township.

The exact date of the marriage of William Hawkins and Nancy Sheetz is September 25, 1850. "To this union were born eight children: Horace Greeley Hawkins, born July 24, 1851, died in March, 1907; Charles Edgar Hawkins; born March 1st, 1854, and died when seven years old; David Lycurgus, born March 14th, 1856 and died in infancy; Frederick, born June 24, 1860 and died August 2, 1862; Marcus Jerome, born Feb. 9, 1858 and died Sept. 16, 1862; Mary Jane, born Feb. 9, 1858 and died April 21st, 1872; Hattie B., born Jan. 15, 1863 and died Jan. 12th 1873; William Hawkins born Feb. 9th 1867 and living on a farm near Brookston Indiana."

Nancy Sheetz Hawkins widow of Esquire William Hawkins [end of page27] expired at West LaFayette in the year 1918, and is buried by the side of her husband.

Shortly after the coming of Joseph Hawkins to the Wea, he was followed by Levi Hawkins, his brother, the father of Benjamin, Robert and John Hawkins of Benton county. Levi Hawkins was born in the state of South Carolina about the year 1784 and died in Tippecanoe county on July 25, 1834. He is buried at Farmers; Institute, the old Friends' cemetery, and a small and ancient head-I stone marks the place of his interment.

Levi Hawkins married Mary Evans of the State of Georgia, a lady of Welsh descent. To this union eight children were born as follows: Joseph, Benjamin, Robert, William, Hannah, Esther, Sally and John. Benjamin's first wife was Elizabeth Lett; Robert Hawkins married Sarah Carter, William Hawkins married Hannah Hollingsworth; John Hawkins married Margaret Sheetz, a daughter of Judge John Sheetz; Hannah married William Ivers; Esther married Joseph Hefner; Sally married "Haze" Baugh.

[comments enclosed in brackets are mine, P. A. Hawkins] To be continued in the September issue of this newsletter.

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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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Phil Hawkins - 2010

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

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