



Add
Your's

Administrator: phil_hawkins@sbcglobal.net

Newsletter – 31 January 2013

Join the Hawkins Worldwide DNA Project!

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

All past newsletters are archived at
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/#Newsletters>.

I think that an email (Steve on SC-BushRiverQuakers email 06 Jan 2013) addresses a point to be considered with autosomal testing (23andMe, Family Finder, Ancestry, etc.).

“So far I have had little luck with my Family Finder test at FTDNA either. I have had a few connections but not much. I think it for the long haul. Very capable of solving riddles but the right person has to be tested to be of help. Also that right person has to have some decent knowledge of his/her ancestry. Over time it may work for you.”

Articles	Page
Autosomal Testing	1
Genes & Chromosomes	1
TechTip- PhtoshpLevelsTool	3
Hawkins Family Group 02.	4
Hawkins Family Group 04.	4
Unmatched Participant	6

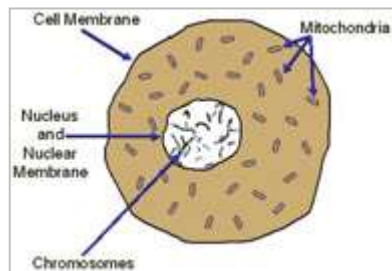
I have many matches, 900+ at 23andMe, 380+ with Family Finder, but few have very much history to compare with. Only a couple of the matching autosomal cousins that I have contacted relate to my Hawkins line. Certainly in particular cases a match might answer some very important questions. Do keep in mind that I have attempted contact with very few of my autosomal matches.

Genes and Chromosomes: THE GENOME

Produced by the Centre for Genetics Education. Internet: <http://www.genetics.edu.au>

Important points

- In their body cells, humans have 46 chromosomes, made up of 23 pairs. There are 44 chromosomes called autosomes that are numbered from 1 to 22 according to size from the smallest to the largest as well as the two sex chromosomes: X and Y
- Women's chromosomes are described as 46,XX; men's as 46,XY
- A mother passes 23 chromosomes to her child through her egg and a father passes 23 chromosomes through his sperm
- The chromosomes are made up of DNA
- Each chromosome consist of two very long thin strands of DNA chains twisted into the shape of a double helix and are located in the nucleus (the 'control centre') of our body cells
- The chromosomes can be thought of as long strings of genes
- Since the chromosomes in the cell's nucleus come in pairs, the genes in the nucleus also come in pairs



- Genes are also located in very small compartments called mitochondria that are randomly scattered in the cytoplasm of the cell outside the nucleus
- All of the DNA in the cell (in the nucleus and the mitochondria) make up the genome
 - Genes make up only about 1% of the genome

- Each of the approximate 20,000 genes in the cell contains a piece of genetic information which guides our growth, development and health. The genetic information contained in the DNA is in the form of a chemical code, called the genetic code
- The DNA's genetic code is virtually identical across all living organisms and is like a recipe book for the body to make proteins and control how the genes work
- The DNA code is made up of very long chains of four chemical 'letters': Adenine (A), Guanine (G), Thymine (T) and Cytosine (C)
 - In the DNA information, each 'word' is a combination of three of these four chemical 'letters' A, G, C and T
 - Each three-letter word (triplet) tells the cell to produce a particular amino acid, the building blocks of proteins
 - The sequence of three-letter words in the gene enables the cells to assemble the amino acids in the correct order to make up a protein
- We all have variations in the genetic code which is why we are all unique
- Most variations are harmless. However, variations to the genetic information can sometimes make the gene faulty which means that a particular protein is not produced properly, produced in the wrong amounts or not produced at all. Variations that make the gene faulty are called mutations.
 - Variations that make a gene faulty can result in a genetic condition, affecting our growth, development and how our bodies work
 - In other cases, the variation in the genetic code makes a person more susceptible to developing a genetic condition
- Different cell types, tissues and organs have specific roles and so produce specific proteins for that role. The genes that contain the information to make the necessary proteins are therefore 'switched on' in these cells while the remaining genes are 'switched off'
 - For example, the genes that are 'switched on' in liver cells are different to those that are 'switched on' in brain cells because the cells have different roles and make different proteins

Our (genetic) Book of Life

Our genetic information, sometimes described as the 'Book of Life', can be thought of as being made up of two volumes. Each volume of the book is contributed to a person by one of their parents.

For each of our '(genetic) Book of Life'

- One volume was inherited from your Mum and one from your Dad
- Both volumes contain 23 chapters each, equivalent to the 23 pairs of chromosomes present in your body cells that contain our genetic information
- The 23 chapters (i.e. chromosomes) are made up of a different number of pages (i.e. genes)
- Some of the chapters contain many pages; others only a few. In your cells, some chromosomes contain many thousands of genes; others perhaps only a few thousand
- Careful examination of the words on the pages shows that all the words are made up of only three of the four possible letters (triplets): A, T, C & G. In your cells, these letters are the chemical components of DNA

Just like we read the words on a page to understand what the author is telling us, the body reads the triplets of words in the DNA (our genetic information) to tell us to grow and develop and guide how our cells work in our bodies.

Also, we may read a book in different circumstances and similarly, our genetic information is 'read' by the cells in a background of our personal internal and external environments. This includes our diet, the chemicals that we are exposed to and the other genes in the cells.

Also, just as books get older and the pages become brittle or the words are harder to read, our genes are affected by the ageing process. It is important to remember however that our environment also plays a major role in how we develop and how our bodies work by interacting with the genetic information.

I take a lot of pictures and work with Photoshop all the time. This procedure can brighten up any picture you take and make it look even better – even the very good ones. And as a final touch try going to Filter>Sharpen>Unsharp Mask, and setting Amount to 100%, Radius to 1.0, and Threshold to 0 (sometimes, with not so good pictures you will need to play with the numbers a bit). You'll like it! Phil

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library, No. 107, January 31, 2013

Technology Tip of the Month—Using the Levels Tool to Correct Color in Adobe Photoshop/Elements by Kay Spears

As has been noted, in the Adobe products Photoshop and Elements, there is no single “click to fix” button, but a plethora of tools that can be used in different ways to fix a problem. One way to use the Levels tool is to correct a faded color photograph. The Levels tool can be accessed from either the Menu Bar or the Layers Palette. The technique is the same in both Adobe products from either access point.

First, open the photographic image that has the color fade problem. In the Photoshop Menu Bar, go to Image>Adjustments>Levels. Or on the Photoshop Layers palette: Create new adjustment layer>Levels. In Adobe Elements: Enhance Image>Adjust Lighting>Levels. Or on the Elements Layers palette: Create new adjustment layer>Levels.

Before going further, look at the Levels dialog box that has just opened. You should see a box in the middle which looks like a big, black, filled-in graph area. This is called a Histogram and it holds the photograph's information. Below the Histogram is a sliding bar with three points. One of the points is black, one gray and one white. Above the Histogram in Photoshop, should be a drop-down box that says, “Channel: RGB.” In Elements, you will see only “RGB.” To use the Levels tool, you will work with the graph, slide bar and channels.

Next, move your cursor to the RGB drop-down arrow and click on Red. The Histogram should have changed slightly. Move the Black slider over until it starts to touch the beginning of the Histogram information. Now repeat with the White slider. You should be moving the black and white slider toward each other. Sometimes the edge of the graph already touches the sliders. If this is the case, do not move the sliders. Next, go back to the drop-down box, choose the Green channel and manipulate the Black and White sliders as before. Finally, go back to the drop-down box, choose the Blue channel and repeat.

Note that during all three of these procedures, the middle – or Gray slider – was left alone. Well, we've been saving it. If the photograph requires lightening or darkening, go to the Channel/RGB drop-down box and click on RGB. Now move the middle or Gray slider slightly until the desired results are achieved.

This technique is available in both Photoshop and Elements.

Next: A look at Blending Modes

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

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 your Administrator 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!**

-----***-----

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

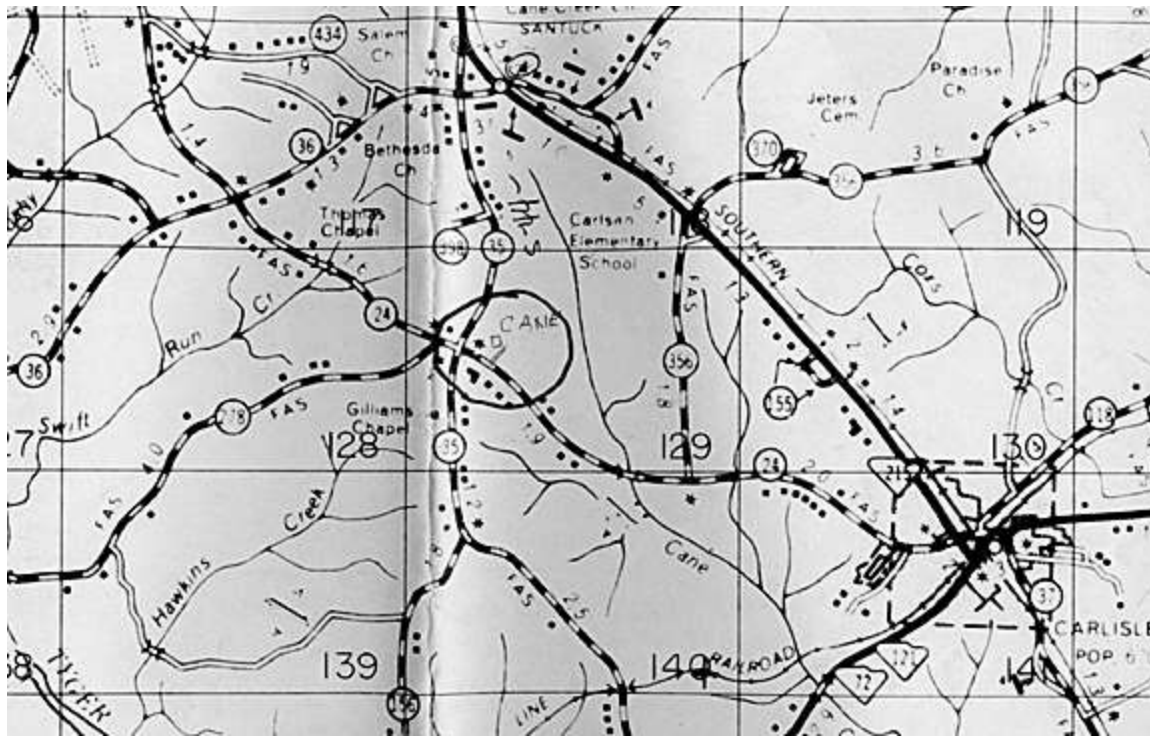
I would like to thank Phil for his decade of service publishing this newsletter. Its demise is disappointing for all of the Hawkins researchers out there that have holes in their lines. Group 2 is a small group with a gaping hole in it. At least one missing generation keeps us from linking this whole line. We have made great strides with DNA testing, but even with great sales going on we are not attracting Hawkins descendants for testing. I hope that the website will continue to offer info for Hawkins researchers for years to come. Group 2's earliest ancestor is William Hawkins of Orange Co., VA. There are other Hawkins lines in Orange and Spotsylvania Counties, but none match our line. The story of being descended from Sir John Hawkins goes back to the early part of the 1800's in our family and I submitted an article from that time period with a mention. There is no direct lineage at this time, but who knows what may transpire in the future. All of the holes in Group 2 could be from a son or brother of William, but again more descendants will need to come forward.

Hawkins Family Group-03 (Group Administrator is needed).
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#Group-03

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)

Participants in our Family Group-04 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.

Following are pictures relating to the old Cane Creek Quaker Cemetery in Union County, SC. The Google pictures indicate that it has been cleaned up. Does anyone have any information on whether this cemetery is being cared for, and if so, by whom? Assuming no responses, is there someone that can check into it?



Google maps shows three Cane Creek cemeteries near Carlisle and Santuck in Union County, South Carolina. Dad, Harold T. Hawkins, had two maps from a South Carolina trip, probably in the 1970s, showing the



Cane Creek cemetery located about 4 miles to the northwest of Carlisle, just off State



Road 24. On page 34 of his history, *The Hawkins Family, Wilts*

County, England to Tipton County, Indiana, copyrighted 1989, he makes the following statement concerning the trip. "Several years ago my Brother, Lloyd, and I, and our wives located and visited the Cemetery. We obtained a map and aerial photo of the area, and with the help of local people were able to locate it. It is near the intersection of state roads 24 and 35,



..... 3 John HAWKINS b: 1765 in Yateley, Hampshire d: 1836 in Yateley, Hampshire
 +Elizabeth WATTS b: 1773 in Yateley, Hampshire m: 26 Mar 1791 in St Peter, Yateley, Hampshire
 4 Richard HAWKINS b: 17 Dec 1798 in Hawley, Hampshire d: 03 Jan 1843 in West Hill, Henley, Oxon.
 +Catharine BURRIDGE b: 31 Jul 1801 in Medmenham, Bucks m: 26 Oct 1823 in St James, Piccadilly, Westminster d: 06 Mar 1846 in West Street, Great Marlow, Bucks



..... 5 John HAWKINS b: 28 Mar 1827 in Medmenham, Bucks d: 05 Apr 1908 in Prahran, Melbourne
 +Eliza BARNARD b: 01 Jul 1832 in Southwark, Surrey m: 11 Oct 1854 in Prahran, Melbourne d: 22 Apr 1887 in Clunes Hospital, Victoria, Australia



..... 6 Henry HAWKINS b: 19 Mar 1869 in Coghills Creek, Victoria d: 25 Oct 1920 in Prahran, Melbourne
 +Ann Stevenson ROSS b: 11 Oct 1862 in Melbourne m: 19 Jul 1891 in Glenferrie, Melbourne d: 04 Sep 1931 in Melbourne



..... 7 Henry Rupert HAWKINS b: 16 May 1893 in Melbourne d: 16 Aug 1972 in Mount Gambier, South Australia
 +Margery Salmon b: 19 Apr 1896 in Stainton, West Riding, Yorks. m: 17 Oct 1923 in Doncaster, West Riding, Yorks. d: 12 Apr 1977 in Mt Gambier, Sth Australia



..... 8 Participant 105078 b: in Mount Gambier, South Australia

..... 3 Richard HAWKINS b: 1768 d: 1788
 3 Elizabeth HAWKINS b: 1770
 3 Sarah HAWKINS b: 1771
 3 Sophia HAWKINS b: 1773
 3 Harriot Ann HAWKINS b: 25 Jul 1775 d: 06 Oct 1783
 3 George HAWKINS b: 1777
 3 Mary HAWKINS b: Abt. 1778
 2 Ann HAWKINS b: 1735 d: 27 Jan 1788
 2 Hannah HAWKINS b: 1736
 2 Rebecca HAWKINS b: Abt. 1737

The participant's full tree may be viewed at
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hawkinsdnaproject/tree_g-1.html#105078.

*** **

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.

*****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* 2013-01_31Jan2013.



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

received]

Hawkins DNA Newsletter 2013-01_31Jan2013.