

MARRIAGE: By 1632 Anne _____. (Savage stated that "Perhaps his widow died at Roxbury 1662" [Savage 2:380], but this record was for "widow Homes" [RCHR 177].)

CHILDREN:

- i ANNE HAWES, bp. Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, 17 December 1632 [NEHGR 84]; sailed to New England in 1635 with rest of family; no further record.
- ii OBADIAH HAWES, bp. Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, 25 March 1635 [NEHGR 84]; m. (1) by 1663 Mary Humphrey (eldest known child b. Dorchester 20 August 1663 [DVR 9]), daughter of James Humphrey [Hawes Gen 26]; m. (2) by 7 October 1678 Sarah (_____) Holmes, widow of John Holmes [Hawes Gen 26-27].
- iii BETHIA HAWES, b. Dorchester 27 July 1637 [NEHGR 5:243]; bp. there [blank] [blank] 1637 [DChR 150]; m. Milford 31 October 1660 Obed Seward [MilfordVR Barbour 81, citing "1:4"]. (Another source, probably copied from the first, given the year of this marriage as 1661 [MilfordVR Barbour 81, citing "OL:13"], but since this record is a copy, and the birth of their eldest child is given as 1 November 1661 [MilfordVR Barbour 81, citing "1:5" and "OL:14"], the earlier date is almost certainly the correct one.)
- iv DELIVERANCE HAWES, b. Dorchester 11 June 1640 [NEHGR 5:243], bp. there 14 June 1640 [DChR 152]; m. (1) Windsor 18 August 1662 John Rockwell [Grant 63 (gives bride's surname incorrectly as "Hayes"); NYGBR 2:99, 102], son of WILLIAM ROCKWELL {1630, Dorchester} [GMB 3:1596]; m. (2) Windsor 2 February 1674/[5] Robert Warner [CTVR 13], son of ANDREW WARNER {1633, Cambridge} [GMB 3:1930-31].
- v CONSTANT HAWES, b. Dorchester 17 July 1642 [NEHGR 5:243], bp. there 22 November 1642 [DChR 155]; m. Dorchester 1 June 1663 Thomas Dewey [DVR 21], son of THOMAS DEWEY {1633, Dorchester} [GMB 1:537-39].
- vi ELEAZER HAWES, bp. Dorchester 9 March 1644/5 [DChR 157]; m. Dorchester 23 February 1669/70 Ruth Haynes [DVR 22].
- vii JEREMIAH HAWES (probably), b. say 1647; on 19 February 1659/60, "was Jeremi Haaws the servant of Mr. Patten and Thomas Lake the servant & kinsman of our brother Tho[mas] Lake called forth publicly & reproved for his

misbehaving in the assembly in the former part of this day it being the Sabbath before the day of humiliation for England" [DChR 32]; on 19 October 1664, "Jeremiah Hawes" signed a petition to the General Court [NEHGR 5:395]; in 1673 "Jeremiah Haws" owed the town of Dorchester 1s. 8d. [DTR 237]; no further record.

COMMENTS: In his will of 9 September 1665, "Richard Hawes of Missenden Magna, co. Bucks., husbandman," included bequests to "my grandchild Obadias Hawes in New England twenty pounds," to "my grandchild Hana Annis Hawes in New England twenty pounds," and to "the rest of my grandchildren in New England ten pounds to be equally divided amongst them" [Archdeaconry of Buckinghamshire Original wills, 1665, #60, NEHGR 83:328-29].

On 2 March 1651/2, "Thomas Lucas complaineth against Richard Hawes, in an action of the case, to the damage of three pounds twelve shillings" [PCR 7:57].

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: In 1929 and 1930 Frank Mortimer Hawes published a two-part article in which he set forth many English wills and parish register entries which established the English origin of this immigrant [NEHGR 83:312-29, 84:335-39]. In 1932 the same author republished this article, along with additional material, in book form [*Richard Hawes of Dorchester, Massachusetts[,] and Some of His Descendants* (Hartford 1932)] (cited above as Hawes Gen).

ADAM HAWKES

ORIGIN: Hingham, Norfolk.

MIGRATION: 1634 (based on date of wife's admission to Charlestown church).

FIRST RESIDENCE: Charlestown.

REMOVES: Lynn 1636.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: On 21 November 1634, "Anne Hawkes" was admitted to Charlestown church [ChChr 8].

OFFICES: Essex petit jury, 27 November 1655, 28 June 1659 (as "Mr. Adam Hawkes") [EQC 1:408, 2:157]. Grand jury, 27 November 1660, 25 June 1661 [EQC 2:250, 265, 282].

His inventory included "two muskets and two small fowling pieces, two rest heads," valued at £3 15s. and "three swords, one watch bill, one old belt and one pistol and one drum" valued at £2 13s. [EPR 2:254].

EDUCATION: His inventory included "a Bible and other books" valued at £1 [EPR 2:254].

ESTATE: Granted four acres of planting ground in Charlestown, [blank] January 1634/[5] [ChTR 15]. On 6 March 1636/7, five acres in the first division Mystic Side were held by "Mr. Eason of Adam Hawks" [ChTR 27].

In the 1638 division of Lynn land, "Adam Hawks" received 100 acres of upland [EQC 2:271].

The inventory of the estate of "Mr. Adam Hawks," taken 18 March 1671/2, totalled £817 11s., of which £672 was real estate: "the dwelling house and barn," £120; "five hundred and fifty acres of land and meadow," £550; and "four acres of upland," £2 [EPR 2:254; EQC 5:29-30].

In an agreement "touching the estate of Adam Hawks of Lynn," dated 27 March 1672, "John Hawks" was to pay to "his mother, Mrs. Sarah Hawkes, a parcel of upland containing nine score acres ... and eight acres of meadow ... and one-third part of all the moveable things"; to "Sarah Hawks, daughter unto the said widow," £90; to "Moses Hawks, his son, which he had by Rebeckah Hawks, daughter of Mr. Moses Mavericke, ... one-half part of that farm which the said Hawks lived and died upon, both upland and meadow and housing being in Lynn"; to "Mr. William Cogswell for the use of his wife," £90; to "Frances Huchisson," £20; to "Samwell Huchisson," £5; to "Thomas Huchisson," £5; to "Edward Huchisson," £5; to "Elizabeth Hart," £5; residue to "John Hawks" [Adam Hawks Gen 24-26; EPR 2:254-55; EQC 5:29].

On 24 November 1674, "Edw[ard] Richards, assignee of Moses Maverick, being the assignee of Frances Huchenson, being the assignee of John Hawkes, administrator of the estate of Adam Hawkes, deceased, and Sara Hawkes, the widow, and William Cogswell and Susana Cogswell" successfully sued Mr. John Gifford for debt [EQC 5:424].

BIRTH: Baptized Hingham, Norfolk, 26 January 1604/[5], son of John Hawke [Adam Hawkes Gen 1] (deposed on 30 March 1658 "aged about fifty years" [EQC 2:65, 129]).

DEATH: Lynn 13 March 1671/[2].

MARRIAGE: (1) By about 1631 Anne () Hutchinson. She died at Lynn on 4 December 1669.

(2) Lynn [blank] June 1670 Sarah Hooper, daughter of William Hooper. She married (2) at Andover on 9 January 1672/[3] Samuel Wardwell [EQC 5:126]. Twenty years later, Samuel Wardwell and his wife were accused and convicted of witchcraft, and he was executed [Devil's Snare 260-1, 275-76, 291-92].

CHILDREN:

With first wife

i JOHN HAWKES, b. say 1631; m. (1) Lynn 3 June 1658

Rebecca Maverick, daughter of Moses Maverick [MF Allerton 9] and granddaughter of Rev. JOHN MAVERICK {1630, Dorchester} [GMB 2:1241-43] and of ISAAC ALLERTON {1620, Plymouth} [GMB 1:35-39]; m. (2) Lynn 11 April 1661 Sarah Cushman, daughter of Thomas Cushman [MF Allerton 15] and granddaughter of ROBERT CUSHMAN {1621, Plymouth} [GMB 1:502-4] and of ISAAC ALLERTON {1620, Plymouth} [GMB 1:35-39].

ii SUSANNA HAWKES, b. say 1633; m. by 1654 William Cogswell, son of JOHN COGSWELL {1635, Ipswich} [GM 2:2:138-39].

With second wife

iii SARAH HAWKES, b. Lynn 2 June 1671; m. Andover 1 February 1693/[4?] Francis Johnson.

ASSOCIATIONS: In 1658 John Hawkes had a running battle with Mr. Joseph Cooke over a horse, and this court contest produced a number of illuminating depositions. On 30 March 1658, "Thomas Hutcheson testified that his father-in-law, Adam Hakes, gave to his son, John Hakes, such a colt, and he put it to Isaac Hearte to keep" [EQC 2:65, 111-12, 128-30]. (Samuel Hutchinson, Francis Hutchinson, Elizabeth [Hutchinson] Hart and Isaac Hart also deposed in this matter, but no relationships were stated in their depositions.)

These depositions and the details of the settlement of the estate of Adam Hawkes make it clear that he married a widow Hutchinson, with five children: Francis, Samuel, Thomas, Edward and Elizabeth. The marriage to Ann () Hutchinson must have taken place in England, but no record of this has been found.

On 30 June 1668, "Mary Browne, aged about thirty-one years," deposed about "her cousin John Hawkes" [EQC 4:32]. On the same day, "Thomas Browne of Lynn, aged about forty years," deposed about "his cousin John Hawkes" [EQC 4:32].

These two deponents were Thomas Browne of Lynn and his wife, Mary (Newhall) Browne, daughter of THOMAS NEWHALL {1638,

Lynn} [Eva Belle Kempton Anc 4:506, 508]. This Thomas Browne first appeared in Lynn in the mid-1650s, without apparent antecedents [EQC 2:157; Eva Belle Kempton Anc 508]. (The claim has been made that he was son of NICHOLAS BROWNE {1638, Lynn} [Adam Hawkes Gen 12, 16], but Savage doubted this [Savage 2:276], and the will of Nicholas Browne, dated 9 March 1672/3, did not include a son Thomas [MPR Case #3154].)

The further claim has been made that the surname of the wife of Adam Hawkes was Browne [Adam Hawkes Gen 12, 16]. This is certainly possible, but, in the absence of further evidence, there are many other conceivable explanations for the stated relation between the Hawkes and Browne families.

COMMENTS: The claim that Adam Hawkes came to New England in 1630 with the Winthrop Fleet [Adam Hawkes Gen 1, 6-12] is highly unlikely, given the lack of records for him and his family prior to 1634. The list of names from 1630 put forth in support of this claim is insufficient evidence, since most of the entries on that list are only surnames, and there are many which do not appear in New England.

"Adam Hawcks" was admitted an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1634 [ChTR 11], and was then included in the list of inhabitants of that town in January 1634/5 [ChTR 15; GMN 6:29-30, 36].

There is no record of the two births supposed to have taken place in Charlestown in 1633 and no evidence for the supposed first son John [Adam Hawkes Gen 28-29].

Adam Hawkes arrived in Charlestown in 1634 as part of a group of immigrants from Hingham, Norfolk. Most of the members of this group left Charlestown in 1635 to settle the town of Hingham. Adam Hawkes left Charlestown at this same time, but there is no evidence that he settled, even briefly, in Hingham. What caused him to move to Lynn? His kinsman Thomas Browne was apparently not yet in Lynn, and would not be for another twenty years. The reason for this move by Adam Hawkes remains unexplained.

Most of the recorded activities of Adam Hawkes took place in two short periods, from 1634 to 1639, and then from 1650 to 1661. This may be largely a consequence of the loss of early Lynn town records, but many of his appearances in the 1650s are in county offices, and these came to an end in 1661. Whatever the explanation for these apparent surges of activity and inactivity, Adam Hawkes had sufficient vigor at the age of sixty-five to marry a woman forty-five years his junior and beget another child.

On 31 December 1639, "Adam Hauke" sued "Mr. Bridges" [EQC 1:14]. On 25 June 1650, "Adam Hawkes" sued Margery Collins for defamation, but the suit was withdrawn [EQC 1:193].

On 29 December 1646, a warrant was issued to the constable of Lynn "to summon Hannah Knight for uncleanness with Isaack Hawkes" [EQC 1:107]. No other record has been found for a man of this name. The likely explanation is that Elizabeth Hutchinson, stepdaughter of Adam Hawkes, married at about the time of this summons Isaac Hart, and that the clerk's pen slipped in the record cited above.

Adam Hawkes interacted on occasion with the Saugus Iron Works. On 27 September 1653, "Adam Haukes" was paid 12s. for "his share bringing the said furnace beam to the works" [EQC 1:290]. On 26 June 1660, "Mr. Adam Hawkes" successfully sued "Mr. William Paine and company of undertakers of the iron works at Lynn and Oliver Purchass, their agent, ... for damming their waters so high, which was the cause of floating his lands, well and bridge, to his great damage for several years" [EQC 2:210-12].

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: In 1980 Ethel Farrington Smith compiled a genealogy of the early generations of descent from this immigrant [*Adam Hawkes of Saugus, Mass., 1605-1672*]. *The First Six Generations in America* (cited above as Adam Hawkes Gen).

JOHN HAWKES

ORIGIN: Unknown.

MIGRATION: 1634 (based on date of freemanship).

FIRST RESIDENCE: Dorchester.

REMOVES: Windsor 1635, Hadley by 1660.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: Admission to Dorchester church prior to 3 September 1634 implied by freemanship.

John Hawkes or his wife (and probably both) had apparently been admitted to Windsor church by 13 August 1643, if that be the date of baptism of their son John. On 18 January 1659/60, "John Hakes" was listed among those who had been placed in the long seats in Windsor meetinghouse [Windsor Hist 1:178, citing "Book of Rates"].

FREEMAN: 3 September 1634 (third in a sequence of three Dorchester men) [MBCR 1:369].