Alabama Register
Property Information

1. Name

historic Hawkins' Quarters

2. Location

Township Range 13 NW 22-10-13 Greenville, AL

Rocky Creek - Community Pct. 16 B

Greenville vicinity of Forest Home

state Alabama county Butler

3. Classification

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4. Owner of Property

name Clyde B. Mosley / Annie Cadwell

Fort Deposit vicinity of state Ala. 36032

5. Please use space below to sketch floor plan/site plan.
This house was built in 1899 by Joe Hawkins and his oldest son, Hillary Hawkins. At the age of 21, Hillary and his young bride, Beatrice Boyd, moved into this house and started their family.

This house as shown had a large hall in the center; two bedrooms on the right side and a dining room and kitchen on the left. It had a chimney on both sides. The chimneys were made of red brick. This house had two wooden sash windows in the front of the house and two wooden sash windows on both sides. There was a window for each room. The house was built with 12 feet wide undressed planks. The interior has been remodeled with dressed panels.

Today, a bath and a brick porch have been added to the end of the hall. The front of the house is closed up with unpainted siding. The sides remains unclased. The front steps are made of iron. The wooden widows are now glass windows, and the roof is made of tin.
### 7. Significance

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Specific dates 1898

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

This structure was the second house built by Joseph (Joe) Hawkins in the Hawkins' Quarters. The Hawkins' Quarter story tells how a block family survived living in rural Alabama after Reconstruction from 1878-1911.

Joe moved his young family on this 740 acres of land and set up home there in the late 1870's. In the year of 1898, Joe's eldest son was married. Joe helped Hillamy to build this house for he and his family.

Reconstruction failed to solve the economic problems for black people in the South. After Reconstruction, little by little, blocks lost all the rights they had gained. Therefore, Joe reached out to his community and build a Survival town for them. The town consisted of houses for his two seventeen children from two marriages, and houses for the community people. In the quarters there were a wash center, cotton gin, two mills, and a blacksmith. The farm quarters include 18 miles, 30 acres, wagons and buggies. Cotton, corn and vegetables farms were their main focus.

The community people worked for Joe and threw his leadership they survived hard times.

Joe lived in the "Big House" and he was well respected in his Community as being a good business man. Joe died in 1905 at the age of 55.

Presently, this building is in fair condition and is used as a hunting lodge.
8. Major Bibliographical References

9. Geographical Data

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<td>(334) 288-6409</td>
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11. Please submit color slides of the property with this form.

12. Please return ALABAMA REGISTER form to:

ALABAMA REGISTER COORDINATOR
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
725 MONROE STREET
MONTGOMERY ALABAMA 36130
"REFERENCES"

Bogon, Bertha Saucer, 4413 Sunnybrook Drive, Montgomery, Alabama, May 1, 1980.

Carter, Crum, 1541 Frances Avenue, S.W., Birmingham, Alabama, November 26, 1980.

Cowait, Jimmie Lee, Greenville, Alabama, 1980.

Grace, Asberry, Route 4, Box 63, Greenville, Alabama, 1980.

Harper, Birdia Lee, 100 Short Street, Andalusia, Alabama, June, 1980.

Harvey, Tessie Lee, Post Office Box 285, Riverfall, Alabama, June, 1980.


Hawkins, Roman Jake, Route 5 Box 340, Greenville, Alabama, June 10, 1980.


McDave, Lottie, Montgomery, Alabama, November 26, 1980.


Thomas, Lula, Greenville, Alabama, June 1980.
Submitted by

Maxine Hawkins Ervin
3936 Rouse Ridge Ct.
Montgomery, Al. 36111
Phone No. 334-288-6409
Houses built by Joe Hawkins' family in the 1880's still standing...
HAWKINS' QUARTERS
Butler County Road 38, 0.5 mi. north of Alabama Highway 10
Rocky Creek, Butler County

SUMMARY
The Hawkins' Quarters is a roughly 330-acre tract of land in rural Butler County which contains the remains of a post-Reconstruction black family farmstead. Developed between the 1878 and 1911, the Quarters once was a thriving, self-sufficient community. It was abruptly abandoned in 1911, when its residents were forcibly removed from their homes. Today, only one structure survives in good condition, with the ruins of two houses, a contributing barn, and a c.1960 barn also located on the property.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
The Hawkins' Quarters is eligible for listing on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage under Criteria A, C, and D (social history, architecture, and archeology). The Quarters depicts the ingenuity a black family exhibited to survive the post-Reconstruction era, juxtaposed with social and legal conditions which led to that family's removal from the property. Architecturally, the structure which remains is a good example of a late-19th century extended center hall house typical of early rural dwellings, but rapidly disappearing. Archeologically, the community site has much potential to yield evidence of a period which has been underrepresented on the state and federal registers. Particularly notable is the site of a 9-room house which formed the nucleus of the community.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY
The Hawkins' Quarters was a community which at one time supported around 100 members of the Hawkins family. The first of the family members recorded in the state was Ann (also spelled Anaka and Annaca in census records) Hawkins, a slave born around 1820, and her brother Silas, born in 1830. They possibly came to Alabama from North Carolina, but later census records show that they were born in Alabama. Ann's son, Joe Hawkins, was born in Butler County in 1850. Silas, Ann, and Joe were owned first by the Murphy family and later by the Hawkins family, both of Butler County. Upon emancipation, they adopted the name of their last owner. It was the descendants of these slaves who established the post-Reconstruction community known as the Hawkins' Quarters.

The Quarters had its beginnings on 165 acres of land purchased by Silas Hawkins and an additional 740 acres occupied by his nephew Joe. Together, the two of them were able create a community which provided for the needs of their large families (Silas' seven children and Joe's seventeen children) during a time when work and food were scarce, particularly for blacks. Joe emerged as the family business leader and manager, and he was able to provide work, shelter, and community for the many family members. The Quarters consisted of farms producing cotton, sugar cane, corn, and other vegetables, and included mules, oxen, wagons,
buggies, and as many as 12 horses. A grist mill, two cane mills, a blacksmith, a wash center, and as many as 23 houses were at one time located on the property. Joe Hawkins' house, known as the "Big House", was the center of much activity and formed the structural nucleus of the community. It was described as being a "nine room house with a huge hall in the center."

In 1905, Joe Hawkins died suddenly and was buried in the Hawkins Graveyard which is located on the Silas Hawkins land. His funeral was held at the nearby Salem Baptist Church, one of two churches which family members regularly attended (Sweet Home Methodist Church being the other). His death was a severe shock to the community.

Hillary Hawkins, born in 1878 and the oldest son of Joe and Bethenia Hawkins, emerged as the new community leader. His father had prepared him for a position of leadership by providing for his education and giving him the responsibility of managing the farm. Hillary first attended the Home Mission Log House School in Sweet Water and later completed two years (the highest available) at Selma University, as well as receiving theological training. When Hillary married around 1898, he and his wife moved into a new home, which was the second largest in the Quarters, surpassed only by the "Big House". Here they raised a large family of thirteen children. It is this house which remains as the only structure to survive in good condition.

In the Fall of 1911, just after the crops had been harvested, a group of law enforcement officers and other white men came into the Quarters, going house to house, ordering each family to leave the property. They confiscated the harvest and many of the mules, wagons, and carriages which the family owned. The family was given three days to leave. Hillary, though educated and respected among his people, was unable to find legal means to defend the family. For many years afterward, family members remained embittered toward him for his inadequacy. The family left the Quarters, going separately to various places, mostly to nearby communities where they worked as sharecroppers.

The reason for the breakup of the Quarters has never been documented. Census records show that Silas Hawkins owned farming property (his was not taken away) and that Joe Hawkins (in 1900) and Hillary Hawkins (in 1910) rented farming property. Records of rental payments have not been located. Interviews with family members reveal that a merchantile grocer (feed & seed store) claimed title to the property, a claim which Hillary refuted. Whatever the reasons, the breakup reflects the inequitable legal recourse for blacks in the early twentieth century. There is no evidence of any attempt to collect rent or to notify the family of the claim of title. Family members believe that the prosperity and popularity of the Hawkins was perceived as a threat by the white community.
DESCRIPTION
The property being nominated for Alabama Register comprises what remains of the agrage settled by Joe Hawkins. The Hillary Hawkins House, currently leased to a hunting club, is the only structure to survive in good condition. It is a two-room center hall house with a two-room rear shed extension.
CHURCH
SCENES FROM THE HAWKINS' QUARTERS

PICTURES TAKEN THE SUMMER OF 1983

Hillary's House
Houses built by Joe Hawkins' family in the 1880's still standing...
polished granite. It appeared that all graves belonged to white individuals, and the cemetery is well-maintained at the present time.

2. James Powell House, Rockford, Coosa County

Directions: Highway 231 South in Rockford

Contact: Earl Ogle: 205-377-2394

A two-story frame home covered with asbestos siding, this house is in fair condition at the present time. The full-width front porch is a replacement, and the present brick chimneys were probably built in the 1930s or 40s to replace native stone chimneys, which are the local custom. There is one early stone chimney serving the ell on the rear of the house. Windows were three over one with the exception of one four over four on the second floor. The second floor appears to have been added sometime in this century based on the arrangement of the windows, but I am not certain. There is a nice transom with sidelights, but the front doors have been replaced by metal imitations. The owner was not at home as promised, so unfortunately I was not able to view the interior.

3. Hawkins Quarter, near Greenville, Butler County

Directions: County Road 38, North of Alabama 10

Contact: Maxine Hawkins Ervin: 334-288-6409

As a historical and archaeological site, Hawkins Quarter is more than worthy of AR listing. In terms of standing structures, however, there are unfortunately only four remaining at the present time, and two of them are little more than shells well beyond preservation potential. The Hillary Hawkins House, built in the late 1890s, is in excellent condition and is used as a "hunting shack" by a group that has leased the land. It is a double pen typical tenant house of the type now rapidly disappearing from the landscape, and has a contributing barn on the southern edge of the homesite. I was accompanied by Hawkins' granddaughter Maxine Hawkins Ervin, who introduced me to her cousin Lee Hamilton. Hamilton recalled that there were still 23 houses on the property when he was a child some 70 years ago (It was 1911 when the families were removed from the land). There should be a high degree of archaeological potential around the house sites, and the property's association with a self-sufficient black agricultural community during the late 19th-early 20th century should be of substantial historical value to our state to warrant its inclusion on the Register.
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE HAWKINS FAMILY

ANN AND SILAS HAWKINS

According to the 1900 Census, the Hawkins family has been traced to the year of 1820—the birth year of Ann Hawkins. Silas was Ann's brother. As stated by Lula Thomas of Georgiana, Alabama, Ann and Silas were brought as slaves from North Carolina. They were sold as slaves to the Murphy family; the Hawkins family brought them from the Murphy family. The Hawkins name was given to them by their slave owner. Ann and Silas lived in Greenville, Alabama.

Research has not revealed the birthplace of Ann and Silas. However, during the period of their birth date, Alabama was in an era of expansion—growing rapidly in population, and the number of plantations was increasing. Slaves were being imported from older states in great numbers. "Even when the state of Alabama entered the Union in 1819, there was an aristocratic element based on the plantation slavery system. Many of these planters had moved with their slaves to the good lands of Alabama from the worn out or less fertile areas of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee. Between 1820 and 1830, the population of Alabama more than doubled; and between
1830 and 1840, the black population—in proportion to the white population—increased about 90 percent.

Ann was described as being about 5'5", medium in size, homely, broad faced, very very dark skinned with a hump back and crippled with a bad case of arthritis during her elderly years. At the age of 30 in 1850, she gave birth to Joe Hawkins. Ann lived much of her life in the house with her brother, Silas. Silas helped raise Joe and cared for him like a father. The 1900 Census indicated Ann was in the house with Joe and that she was 80 years old.

Silas was over 6' in height, medium in size, and very very dark skinned. When the 1900 Census was taken, Silas was 70 years old. The Census indicated that Silas lived in Butler County, Rockey Creek Community pct. 16. Silas married twice. His first wife's name was Phoebe Norris and his second wife was Calley Duck Sims. Calley was the mother of six of Silas' children: Willie, Gussie, Mamie, Essie, Jerry and Zellie.

Silas had vision. While most blacks in the community were still living on the white man's plantation, living as sharecroppers or tenants, Silas managed to create an independent living for his family. His family had their own farms and farming tools. Silas owned 165 acres of land. He sectioned a portion of this land to
be used for a graveyard; it was called the Hawkins Graveyard. Also, many people of the community were buried in this graveyard. Silas was buried in the Hawkins Graveyard.

LEVI HAWKINS

Levi, Silas' oldest child, was born in 1863. He married Mary Bradley and they were the parents of eight children. Levi was 13 years younger than Joe (Ann's son). After Silas' death, Levi was responsible for holding the family farm together. He was a great manager. At the present time, in 1988, five generations of Hawkins have passed and 79 acres of Silas' farm still exist in the Hawkins family. Levi was buried in the Hawkins Graveyard.

JOE HAWKINS

AND

THE HAWKINS QUARTERS

Joe Hawkins, the son of Ann Hawkins, was born a slave in Butler County in 1850. He was about 6' tall, medium frame, average in size, and very dark complexion. No doubt Joe's mother and her brother were off springs of a strong family unit. Ann was 10 years older than Silas and she must have been credited for caring for Silas when he was younger. When Joe was a baby, it appears that Silas helped raised Joe; and Joe treated
Silas like a father. Silas apparently had some strong influence on Joe as a young man. It is obvious that Joe was proved to follow Silas's footsteps as far as providing for his family. Joe married twice. His first wife was Bethenia Johnson Hawkins. They were the parents of eight children. After the death of Bethenia, Joe married Lottie Minor and became the stepfather to nine children. Joe was blessed with a large family of 17 children. He had great responsibilities in providing for such a "Big" family.

THE HAWKINS QUARTERS

During the 1880s, Joe came in possession of 740 acres of land. This land was located next to Silas' land on the westside of Greenville, nine miles off Highway 10. During a period when time was hard for both whites and blacks, but worst for blacks, the land fell into Joe's possession. Slavery was abolished in 1865 as a result of the Civil War. The 1880's was after the reconstruction period, a period when whites were trying to regain from blacks as a result of the ending of slavery after the Civil War. It was the worst period for blacks since slavery. Blacks lost their voting rights, power, land and their leadership positions in the community. Tenant farming became popular as blacks and whites gradually adjusted to the ending of slavery.
In the rural, most blacks became sharecroppers. "Agriculture was in a deplorable state from 1865 to 1900. After the war, prices for agricultural produce started declining and reached rock bottom in the early 1890's. When hard times were at its worst, cotton sold for as little as four cents a pound in 1875; ten cents a pound in 1883; and four cents a pound in the panic of 1893. Many farmers lost their lands and homes to their creditors". But, it was during this period when Joe acquired his farm.

**Home Base**

Joe's land created a Home Base for Joe and his family. They worked hard in the fields to make a living; cotton, sugar cane, corn and other vegetable crops were profitable in the south where the climate and the soil favored growth.

Joe and his family built the house he raised his family in; when his children became older and married, Joe and the family built each of them a house on the farm. There were about 10 houses built on both sides of the dirt road. The housing development became known as "The Hawkins Quarters". Joe's house was called the "Big House" that was located in the center of the Quarters. The "Big House" was a nine room house with a huge hall in the center. At times, there were over 25 persons living in the "Big House".
The Wash Center

At the entrance of the Hawkins' Quarters--about one-half block from the main highway, the wash center and a branch of water was located on the left. The center included benches, ten tubs, scrub boards, black pots and clothes lines. Each family had their own washing facilities. Also, the Wash Center was known to be the family recreation center. Thursday was the special day for washing. As a rule, the women of the family would work four days per week in the fields, and they would have one day for washing and house cleaning. In most cases, it took a full day to wash. A fire had to be made under the black pots to boil the clothes. After the clothes were boiled, many times the dirty clothes were beaten with a stick to make the dirt in the clothes soft. After the clothes were beaten, they were scrubbed on a scrub board. Then, the clothes were washed and wrenched in two to three different tubs of water. Water was squeezed from the clothes, and the clothes were hung on a line to dry when the clothes had dried, they were taken from the line for ironing. A fire was made in the fire place to heat the black irons, so the clothes could be ironed.
The children played as the older family members washed, and the men continued to work in the fields. The Hawkins' Quarters was much a part of their daily livelihood. They sang and shouted as they worked or travelled from house to house.

A Business Man

Joe Hawkins was known for his outstanding business management skills. He ran a horse farm with 12 horses. His favorite horse was named Jim Crack Corn who he rode while supervising his farm. Joe was well respected in the community, and he was considered to be "well off". Blacks in the community desired to work for Joe rather than to work for the whites.

Joe's and Levi's farms were connected. They worked hard together to maintain their farms. Levi had a big family also. At some point, Joe and Levi were in charge of 80 or more family members.

Church Life

Joe and his family attended the Sweet Home Methodist Church and the Salem Baptist Church in Greenville, Alabama. Sundays were very special to the Hawkins; everyone in the Quarters looked forward to Sundays. Sunday was a day of fellowshipping, socializing, and celebrating while worshipping God.
The family would dress up in their best suits, dresses, and wide brim hats. They had updated buggies, carriages and wagons that were kept shined. On Sundays when the church hour arrived, all the families in the Quarters would line up in their buggies and head for church. The Hawkins had long lines of horses and buggies; "It was a sight to see", said Lula Thomas. Joe did some preaching; and he attempted to build a church on the Quarters but he died before the church was completed.

Joe died a sudden death in 1905. His death took a toll on the Hawkins' Quarters. People came on mules, wagons, and buggies from all areas of Greenville to attend his funeral. People addressed Joe as "Ole Joe Hawkins", but they loved and respected him for being a hard worker, a business man, a good person and leader in the community. Joe was 55 years of age when he died. His funeral was held at Selem Baptist Church, and he was buried in the Hawkins Graveyard.

HILLARY HAWKINS
AND THE
FALL OF THE HAWKINS QUARTERS

Hillary was the oldest child of Joe and Bethenia Hawkins. Hillary was about 5'8" tall, broad frame—on the chubby side, heavy lips and very very dark complexion. His features were very much similar to his grandmother's,
Ann Hawkins. Hillary was easy going, but jolly. He had a sense of humour; he mixed well with people; he was warm, "sweet" and was loved by all people.

Hillary had a big hand in the development of the Quarters. He helped his father supervise the farm. Cotton and corn were mostly on the farm; however, cotton was more popular. Also, there were plenty of vegetables; the vegetables were harvested in the fall and preserved so the family would have food to eat in the winter.

Hillary was one of the family leaders and he was in charge of caring for the mules, horses, cattle, pigs, plowing the soil, gathering the harvest; such as picking cotton and pulling corn. At times, the cotton farm had more than 100 workers. Hillary's other responsibilities were to provide water to the workers, weighing cotton and computing the number of pounds each person picked. There was always much work to be done on the farm and Hillary did much to help maintain the farm.

Joe saw a need for formal education in the family. He enrolled Hillary into the Home Mission Log House School in Sweet Water, Alabama. After Hillary completed grade school, he was sent to Selma University in Selma, Alabama for two years. He received the highest training the school had to offer. Also, Hillary received training in Theology.
After Hillary returned from school, he was able to read, work math and he became a great asset to the family farm. He was respected by the family and community. Joe bought Hillary a new buggy and he kept it shining. He was about 20 years of age. Joe was grooming Hillary to be in leadership of the farm. Hillary drove his new buggy around the farm while helping to keep the farm workers happy. He was on the quiet side but on the jolly side and well liked by all. Hillary became attracted to the young ladies too. All the young girls became interested in Hillary. He was back in town from college and felt good getting all the attention.

Hillary finally met the special girl--a tall 5'8" indian looking girl. She had very fair skin; her hair length almost touched the center of her back; she had a small frame, slender, good posture in her walk, shurking eyes and a beautiful smile. Hillary couldn't resist her. Her name was Beatrice Williams. Of course, Beatrice was overwhelmed by Hillary's kindness, smartness, "well to do" environment in which he lived. She enjoyed riding in his shiny buggy and she loved his position on the farm. It was not long before they realized they were meant for each other. Hillary and Beatrice were married within a year after they met.

When the 1900 Census was taken, Hillary was 20 years old and Beatrice was 19. They were expecting their first child, Asberry Hawkins.
Soon after Hillary and Beatrice were married, Joe immediately provided a home for them to live in. Hillary and Joe build a large size house for Hillary's family. Their house was the first house in the Quarters located on the right side of the road. Hillary was a devoted husband and they were the parents of 13 children. Most of their children were born in this house, and it still stands today.

As time passed by, the Hawkins' families increased. The farm grew and Hillary's responsibilities became greater on the farm and as a young father. Joe felt good about his investment in Hillary. Hillary was considered to be the academic brains behind the family farm. His sisters and brothers had also build their houses on the farm, but Hillary's house was the second largest house on the Quarters. Joe lived in the "Big House".

In 1905, sadness swept across The Hawkins Quarters. News was out that Joe Hawkins died. Joe had not been ill; therefore, no one expected his death. At the time of Joe's death, Hillary was 27 years old. He knew he was the oldest and the farm leadership responsibility would fall on him. The farm had its up and downs, but as a whole, Hillary managed the farm well.
THE FALL OF THE HAWKINS QUARTERS

When all of the harvest had been gathered—six years after Joe's death—in the fall of the year of 1911, the cops went to the Quarters. They went up and down the Quarters—house by house—and asked the Hawkins to leave. The Hawkins had three days to leave. The cops came back the second day and boarded up the farm house to keep the family from taking the harvest with them they had grown, such as: corn, peanuts, white potatoes, Irish potatoes, and other vegetables.

According to Hillary, a mercantile grocery—feed and seed store—said they had a mortgage on the farm. However, Hillary said this was false. A large number of white men and the cop took their harvest, food, mules, wagons and buggies (the family had over 12 mules). The family had to sneak their food away by putting peanuts in clothes pockets and sneaking can goods between coats so they would have food to eat. They stayed up all night shelling corn to take with them. The corn was put between mattresses. Rev. H.J. Hawkins, Hillary's son, said he was only six years of age at that time; and to this day, he can remember the break up of the Quarters. He was standing and looking and remembered a man named Tom Mills helping to board up the farm house.

The family was sad. None of them had any place to go. Some left walking; some on mules and wagons;
however, most of their mules and wagons were taken away from them. They had small children and babies to care for, but they did not know how they would survive. The family split up and went into different directions.

All of the sisters and brothers became angry with Hillary because they had lost their homes and farms, since he was the oldest and in charge. Hillary felt it was nothing he could do; the law ran them off of the property. He could not speak up or defend himself by obtaining a lawyer. Justice was not for blacks during this period. However, Hillary's brothers and sisters did not view it the way he did. They were angry and said, "We do not want to see you or speak to you again".

Hillary was very hurt. Not only had he lost his home and farm, but he had lost his sisters and brothers as well. There was a total loss in communication for years. However, Hillary stayed in touch with Lewis. Since 1911, the family never came together again.

WHERE DID THEY GO?

Lewis. Lived in Greenville, Alabama on Williams Place (a black man's place) for 14 years. He moved to John White's Place (a white man's farm) for 13 years working as a sharecropper. Later, he moved to Mobile, Alabama until his death in 1957.
Joe W. Jr. (Little Joe). Lived in Greenville, Alabama for a long time after the fall of Hawkins Quarters. Later, he moved to Milwaukee, Detroit and Chicago. Unknowingly, Little Joe and Sonny were looking for jobs in the unemployment office in Chicago. One heard the other's names called and there they found each other for the first time in 18 years. They were so happy to see each other; people could hardly pull them apart. Little Joe and Sonny learned that both were living on the south side of Chicago. Also, they discovered they had lived in the same apartment in Detroit for three years without knowing each other was there. Little Joe died with the flu in Michigan.


Reba. Lived in Evergreen and McKenzie, Alabama.

Mary. Lived in Greenville, Alabama.

William (Sonny). Lived in Greenville, Alabama; Chicago Illinois; and Philadelphia.
Hillary. Moved from place to place working has a share-cropper. He moved about 15 times. Some of the places he moved to were: the Jay Farm in Butler County; South Side in Butler County; Huggins Farm (Eastside); McKenzie, Alabama; Huggins Farm (Westside); Evergreen, Alabama Highway 84; Hampton Ridge Community, Highway 31; Connecuh County; Fairview Community, Evergreen, Alabama; Owassa, Alabama; Bennefield Farm, westside of Evergreen, Alabama; Limehill Community, Evergreen, Alabama; and his son's farm, Rev. H.J. Hawkins. Hillary stayed there until his death.

Hillary was a minister, also. In 1910, he pastored for a short period at the Log Creek Baptist Church and a church in Garland, Alabama. In 1927, he pastored Ocia Field Baptist Church in Beleville, Alabama. In 1920, Hillary had an accident while digging a well. He was hit in the head by a piece of 2 x 6 wood. This accident had a great impact on Hillary's health; he suffered from it most of his life. Therefore, his activities became limited and he stopped pastoring.

Hillary was teased often because he slept a lot. In his elderly years, it was common to see him asleep on the porch or sitting on a stump in the field. His children called him "Papa" and his grandchildren were his biggest teasing fans. They loved him so much; he was so colorful, warm and friendly.
In April 1949, Hillary died with heart trouble in the Andalusia Hospital, Andalusia, Alabama. Funeral services were held at the Union Baptist Church in Evergreen, Alabama. Hillary was buried in the Long Corner Cemetery off Highway 84 in Evergreen, Alabama.
Please note the following:

JOE HAWKINS' AND ANN HAWKINS' NAMES

- The 1870 Census indicated that Ann's name and the spelling of her name was Anaka.
- The 1880 Census indicated that Ann's name and the spelling of her name was Annaca.
- The 1900 Census listed Joe's mother's name as Ann (short for Annaca).
- Jimmie Lee Hawkins Cowart said the family called Joe's mother Annaca.
- The Butler County, Alabama, Marriage License Index 1875-1878 listed Joe's name as Joseph.

OWNER OF THE PROPERTY

- The 1900 Census indicated that Silas Hawkins owned farming property.
- The 1900 Census indicated that Joe Hawkins rented farming property.
- The 1910 Census indicated that Hillary Hawkins rented farming property.

OCCUPATION

- The 1880 Census indicated that Ann Hawkins' occupation was a cook.
MARRIAGE STATUS

- The 1900 Census indicated that Ann was a widow, and she had two children, only one was living when this census was taken.

BIRTH PLACE

- The 1870, 1880, 1900 and 1910 Census indicated Ann and Silas Hawkins were born in Alabama.

DEATH CERTIFICATE

- Silas Hawkins' death certificate indicated that he was 96 years of age when he died.
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY


"REFERENCES"

Bogan, Bertha Saucer, 4413 Sunnybrook Drive, Montgomery, Alabama, May 1, 1980.

Carter, Crum, 1541 Frances Avenue, S.W., Birmingham, Alabama, November 26, 1980.

Cowait, Jimmie Lee, Greenville, Alabama, 1980.

Grace, Asberry, Route 4, Box 63, Greenville, Alabama, 1980.

Harper, Birdia Lee, 100 Short Street, Andalusia, Alabama, June, 1980.

Harvey, Tessie Lee, Post Office Box 285, Riverfall, Alabama, June 1980.


Hawkins, Roman Jake, Route 5 Box 340, Greenville, Alabama, June 10, 1980.


McDave, Lottie, Montgomery, Alabama, November 26, 1980.


Thomas, Lula, Greenville, Alabama, June 1980.