Additions and Corrections

to

The Blevins Men of the Holston

Theoretical Structures of the First Blevins Families of Tennessee

Robert P. Blevins

December 2016
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Introduction

In February of 2010, I published "The Blevins Men of the Holston - Theoretical Structures of the First Blevins Families of Tennessee". This book, hereafter abbreviated BMH, documented the results of many years of research on the first Blevins families of Tennessee. The original printing of BMH was limited to 250 copies and copies are no longer available for distribution. Research, however, is a never-ending process and one of the benefits of publication is that it often stimulates discussion, invites challenges, and leads to new discoveries.

In the four years since the publication of BMH, several new document discoveries have been made, several pieces of new anecdotal or new circumstantial evidence have been offered, and several new Y-DNA test results have become available. This new information necessitated revisions to some of the discussions and to most of the theoretical family structures presented in BMH.

This "Additions and Corrections" paper presents this new information along with revisions that should be made to BMH. Some of these revisions are very minor in nature and simply represent clarifications to reported data, corrections to spellings, or adjustments of estimated dates. Some revisions are additive in nature and expand our knowledge base on the lives of the original Holston-area Blevins men or on their known or suspected children and grandchildren. Some revisions are corrective in nature and involve rearrangements of some family structures.

This paper is intended to serve as a supplement to BMH, and not as a stand-alone document. Readers are cautioned that much of the material presented herein will make little sense unless viewed in the context of the original book. Numerous page number referrals are made throughout this paper, all of which direct the reader to pages within the original book.

Additions or corrections are offered herein for the following sections of BMH: Colonel William Blevins, Dillon Blevins, Henry Blevins, Devil Will, Jack, and James Blevins, and The DNA Evidence.

No significant additions or corrections are offered for the following sections of BMH: Abraham Blevins, The Blevins Women of the Holston, The Holston-Pittsylvania Connection, The Blevins Longhunters, and Summary and Conclusions.

All six of the theoretical family structure tables found in BMH are presented herein in revised form. Some of these table revisions are very minor; others include major additions or modifications. Also presented herein is a revised and expanded version of the BMH table of Y-DNA results.
Colonel William Blevins Revisions

Land Grants and Transactions

Researcher W. Dale Carter identified an early Blevins land grant that was not included in BMH. On November 17, 1796, the State of North Carolina issued Land Grant #706 to William Blevins involving 92 acres on the south side of the Holston River. The original entry for this land was made on January 2, 1779 and the land was surveyed on March 8, 1796. According to Mr. Carter, this parcel was located about one mile downriver from Colonel William's 312-acre homestead (BMH, pages 6 and 55) and directly across the river from Devil Will's disputed 1120-acre homestead (BMH, pages 54 and 55). The reason this land grant was not included in BMH is that it was never officially recorded in the Sullivan County land records.

Although it could be argued that Devil Will Blevins - and not Colonel William Blevins - was the recipient of Grant #706, the circumstantial evidence suggests otherwise. Not only was the subject land located on the south side of the river (where the Colonel lived and owned other land) but the grant itself was issued on the exact same day as the Colonel's 200-acre Iron Mountain grant (BMH, page 5). The reported Land Entry date of January 2, 1779 also nicely coincides with the Colonel's estimated Holston-area arrival date (BMH, page 9).

It is unclear why Grant #706 was never officially recorded at the Sullivan County Courthouse, but on September 19, 1815, the land in question was sold by a man named William Blevins.

19 Sep 1815 - William Blevins to Jonathan Morrel, both of Sullivan Co., 92 acres in Sullivan County on the south side of Holston River. Begin at the mouth of a branch on the river at William Odels beginning, then S58 E116 poles to a corner of said Odels, N45 E99 poles, N20 W112 poles to the bank of said river, with the meanders of the same to the beginning. [Sullivan TN DB #7, page 70]

As this sale took place about 10 years after the death of Colonel William Blevins, it is reasonable to assume that the William mentioned in the above indenture, which was also not included in BMH, was the Colonel's oldest son, William R. Blevins.

Mythology of Colonel William's Death

We know that Colonel William Blevins died intestate prior to October 18, 1805. I failed to include in BMH, a Sullivan County family tradition that the Colonel and a man named Andrew McGarry had both been killed by an Indian on a Holston River sand bar. It must be noted that this story is based on tradition only and no supportive documentary evidence is known to exist. It should also be noted that researcher Wilma Smith, a
descendant of Colonel William and a McGarry by birth, questions the veracity of this tradition.

The Wife of Colonel William Blevins

Numerous deeds and court records prove that Colonel William was married to a woman named Ann. The conventional wisdom has, for many years, mistakenly held (BMH, page 10) that Ann's surname was Morrell. Thanks to information provided by researcher Ernie Perry, it appears almost certain that Ann's real family name has now been identified.

The May 20, 1800 Last Will and Testament of a man named Waters Dunn was recorded on April 12, 1803 in Columbia County, Georgia (Will Book A, page 170) and reads as follows:

Waters Dunn being weak in body but of Sound sencess [sic] do make this my last will disallowing all others heretofore made and first of all I will my soul to almighty God as he through his mercy gave it me if his graciousness will please to receive it and as for the worldly goods he was pleased to bestow on me I dispose of to (wit) ---

First of all – I lend my wife Ann three Negros (to wit, Jansey, Silvia & Winny and all moveable estate during her natural life and so that their be noe [sic] waste made in case their [sic] should appear of waste by marriage or any other way that then She Shall give Security for the above but to remain in posesion [sic] her life and after her desease [sic] to return to my Estate --

Secondly I give my daughter Ann Blevin [sic] twenty Shillings as a bane of any more.

Thirdly I give all the remainder of my estate lying in part whatsoever to be equally divided amongst my children (to wit) Milacent, Waters, Richard, Sarah, Elizabeth, Gatewood, Catey, Happy, William and Clary and lastly will is that their shall be noe debts paid by accts. by the single oath of the creditor other than my books will appear. I do hereby constitute and appoint my son Waters, Richard, Gatewood & William Dunn my Executors to this my last will & testament this 20th May 1800.

According to additional information provided by Dr. Perry, Waters Dunn was born about 1725 in Essex County, Virginia where he was married to a woman named Sarah Gatewood. Waters and his family moved to Halifax County, Virginia by about 1763 and eventually moved on to Georgia. Sarah Gatewood Dunn apparently died in Georgia and in 1786, Waters was remarried to a woman named Ann Ferguson.

The above Will provides compelling evidence that Colonel William's wife was named Ann Dunn. As shown, Waters Dunn had a daughter named Ann "Blevin". Additionally, and perhaps more significantly, the names of Dunn's children - Ann, "Milacent", Waters, Richard, Sarah, Elizabeth, Gatewood, Catey, Happy, William, and Clary - almost perfectly match the names used by Colonel William and Ann for their own children.

As the Colonel's wife Ann is believed to have been born in 1756 (BMH, page 10), Waters would have been about the right age, and certainly within the right generation, to have been her father.
Finally, Colonel William had a grandson named William D. Blevins (son of John R. and Ruth Morrell Blevins). There is a long-standing tradition among Sullivan County researchers that this middle-initial "D" stood for "Dunn". I have been unable to document the source of this tradition but it certainly predates the discovery of the Waters Dunn information.

Walter Blevins

Walter Blevins, a proven son of Colonel William Blevins, had disappeared from the area records after the 1830 Carter County, Tennessee Census. Thanks to researcher Owen Blevins, who discovered an important pension application, we now know Walter's fate and have gained more knowledge on his family.

On March 11, 1871, a Hawkins County woman named Elizabeth Blevins filed an affidavit for a War of 1812 Widow's Pension. At the time of her application (WO1531), Elizabeth was 86 years old (born about 1785). She stated that her family name was Hinkle and that she had been married to Walter Blevins by John Vance in Sullivan County in August of 1812. According to her application, Walter had served in Captain Benjamin H. King's Company in Colonel Lillard's Regiment of the Tennessee Militia from October 12, 1813 to February of 1814. She further stated that Walter had died on December 16, 1831 in Sullivan County.

On April 14, 1871, a deposition in support of Elizabeth's application was given by a Hawkins County woman named Martha Kite. Martha stated that she knew both Elizabeth and Walter and was present at Walter's death and at his burial, both of which occurred in Sullivan County. Although she stated Walter had died December 16, 1830, the official pension records reflect the 1831 date as reported by Elizabeth. Census records show that Martha was born about 1815 and that she was almost certainly a daughter of Elizabeth and Walter.

Elizabeth Hinkle Blevins did not receive a pension. Her application had been rejected pending her submittal of required marriage-date evidence. Unfortunately, she died about six months after her initial application, apparently without knowing that her application was deemed to be incomplete.

According to the 1830 Carter County Census, Walter and Elizabeth had as many as 9 children. The names of most of these children are unknown. This new information on Walter Blevins, coupled with other new findings (see The DNA Evidence Revisions) allow for the high-confidence identification of two children: Martha (born about 1815) and Alfred C. Blevins (born about 1824). This new information also reveals some BMH
errors in speculation regarding the theoretical family of Henry Blevins (see Henry Blevins Revisions).

**Clara Blevins**

We know from an 1828 Hawkins County Chancery Court case (BMH, page 7) that Clara Blevins (proven daughter of Colonel William Blevins) was married to Matthew Blevins (probable son of John "Jack" Blevins). Matthew and Clara are credited with a number of children, including some (based on the 1830 Carter County Census and according to tradition) who may have been born as early as 1801. Two early Sullivan County indentures, however, suggest serious incongruities relative to the Matthew and Clara Blevins marriage.

On October 18, 1805 "Clary" Blevins, along with several of her siblings, signed an indenture as a descendant and heir of Colonel William Blevins (BMH, page 3). Had Clara been married, the prevailing legal convention of the day *should* have required her husband, as heir by marriage, to sign this indenture, either with, or in place of Clara. Matthew did not sign this document, suggesting that either a legal error was made or that Clara was an unmarried woman of legal age at the time.

A similar situation is evident in the November 25, 1818 sale of Colonel William's Iron Mountain land (BMH, page 5). Clara's married sisters (Catherine, Elizabeth, "Happy", and Nancy) all signed or affirmed the deed along with their husbands while she and two of her unmarried sisters (Sarah and "Pattsey") signed the deed alone. This action again suggests that Clara was an unmarried woman as late as 1818.

It is possible that Matthew and Clara were indeed married as early as 1800 and that Matthew was inadvertently excluded from the 1805 and 1818 documents. It is also possible that Matthew and Clara were not legally married until sometime after the 1818 document but had produced a number of out-of-wedlock children prior to their formal marriage.

A third possibility is that Clara was widowed early in life and was left with several young children who Matthew later adopted. (This possibility is somewhat unlikely as Clara maintained the Blevins surname, suggesting she had either been widowed by some unknown Blevins man or had returned to her maiden name following widowhood.)

A final possibility is that Clara was unmarried prior to Matthew but had previously produced a number of illegitimate children who were later adopted by Matthew.
I take no strong position on any of these possibilities. It is interesting to note, however, that a proven descendant of Jeremiah Blevins (born 1832), a presumed grandson of Matthew and Clara Blevins, was found to exhibit a non-Blevins Y-DNA haplotype.

Because the genealogical links that tie this Jeremiah descendant to Matthew and Clara Blevins are unproven and because this descendant exhibited a non-Blevins haplotype, I do not intend to elaborate further on this subject.

**Gatewood Blevins**

Carter County, Tennessee records prove that Gatewood Blevins, a proven son of Colonel William Blevins, was married to a woman named Catherine Hughes in 1834. Gatewood's children are reasonably well documented and it is widely accepted that many of these children were the products of a prior marriage for Gatewood. On the table of the theoretical family of Colonel William Blevins (BMH, page 11), I inadvertently neglected this earlier marriage and erroneously attributed all of Gatewood's children to Catherine Hughes. The name of Gatewood's first wife is unknown.

**Revised Theoretical Family of Colonel William Blevins**

The following is a revised version of the table presented on page 11 of BMH. This table includes a minor adjustment to the estimated birth dates for two of the Colonel's daughters; Catherine and Milly "Nelly" Blevins. In BMH, I had estimated a 1771 birth year for both women. I believe more reasonable birth year estimates are 1771 and 1772, respectively.
Revised Theoretical Family of Colonel William Blevins (About 1745 - 1805) and his wife Ann Dunn (About 1756 - After 1826)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Child’s Spouse</th>
<th>Grandchildren</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Blevins</td>
<td>1771</td>
<td>Henry Blevins</td>
<td>See discussion on Henry Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milly “Nelly” Blevins</td>
<td>1772</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William R. Blevins</td>
<td>1774</td>
<td>Mary “Polly” Cawood</td>
<td>Sarah (1795), John L. (1796), James L. (1801), Armistead (1802), Napoleon Bonaparte (1804), William C. (1806), Elizabeth (1810), &amp; Rebecca (1812) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abigail “Happy” Blevins</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>John Cawood</td>
<td>Allen Gatewood (1802) &amp; Alexander (1827) Cawood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah “Sally” Blevins</td>
<td>1777</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John R. Blevins</td>
<td>1778</td>
<td>Ruth Morrell</td>
<td>William Dunn (1799) &amp; John Morrell (1810) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth “Betsy” Blevins</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>John Blevins</td>
<td>See discussion on Devil Will, Jack, and James Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Blevins</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>Sally Blevins</td>
<td>See Discussion on Devil Will, Jack, and James Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara “Clary” Blevins</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Matthew Blevins</td>
<td>See discussion on Devil Will, Jack, and James Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Blevins</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hinkle</td>
<td>Martha (1815) &amp; Alfred C. (1824) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatewood Blevins</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Gatewood (1817), George Washington (1815), William (1822), James (1827), Eliza (1829), Patsey (1831), &amp; Peter (1832) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Catherine Hughes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Susan Sarah (1839), Elizabeth (1840), Lucinda (1841), John (1843), &amp; David (1846) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Blevins</td>
<td>1794</td>
<td>James Lovelace</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha D. “Patsy” Blevins</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>Caleb Morrell</td>
<td>John (1817), Daniel (1824), William R. (1825), Thomas (1826), Nathan (1828), James (1829), Jonathan (1831), George (1833), Caleb (1835), &amp; Elkanah (1838) Morrell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Blevins Men of the Holston - Additions and Corrections - Robert P. Blevins
Dillon Blevins Revisions

Spelling Conventions

In introductory paragraphs (BMH, page 13), I discussed how the relatively simple given name "Dillon" has been subjected to an amazing array of spellings and abbreviations in the historical records. I settled on the "Dillon" spelling throughout BMH, primarily because his later records tended to reflect, and because his descendants today seem to universally prefer, that spelling.

The name of Dillon's oldest son has also been subjected to different spellings, the most common being Armistead and Armstead. I used the spelling "Armistead" throughout BMH but in deference to the wishes of many of his descendants (and most other researchers), I will henceforth use the spelling "Armstead" for this man.

Wife of Armstead Blevins

On page 24 of BMH, I discussed a Surry County, North Carolina deed that - according to researcher Susan Story - proved that Armstead's wife was named Kiturah Armstrong and not Kiturah Carter.

Although Ms. Story provided me with a brief abstract of this deed, she was unable, at the time of publication, to provide the specifics (dates, deed book and page number, etc.) necessary to verify this information. Ms. Story has since provided a copy of the actual deed (abstract and source information follows):

6 Oct 1804 - Hugh Armstrong to Martin Armstrong - Deed of Trust.

Hugh Armstrong of Surry County North Carolina of the one part and Martin Armstrong of the same county and state of the other part, witnessed that for and in consideration of the natural love that said Hugh bears to his daughter Kiturah the wife of Armstead Blevins of Sullivan County, State of Tennessee and of the sum of one dollar paid by the said Martin...... [Surry County, NC Deed Book K, page 313]

The above deed provides irrefutable proof that Armstead's wife was an Armstrong, not a Carter. Kiturah's proven father, Hugh Armstrong, was almost certainly a brother to Ann Armstrong (Dillon's wife). As such, it is almost certain that Armstead married his first cousin.
Dillon Blevins Date of Birth

On page 18 of BMH I stated: "Family tradition holds that Dillon Blevins was born in March of 1750..." I failed to mention that the basis for this tradition is Dillon's own headstone, which is inscribed with the March 1750 date of birth. Although this date is literally "carved in stone", I maintain that the early documentary evidence (BMH, pages 18 and 19) strongly suggests that Dillon was actually born in 1745.

Theoretical Family of Dillon Blevins

Catherine Blevins, daughter of Dillon. On page 25 of BMH I stated, relative to Catherine Blevins: "She was first married to John Carter. On October 18, 1810, she married Cullen Arp in Washington County, TN." Researcher Irma Evans pointed out that, although Catherine and Cullen Arp were certainly a couple, there is no real proof that they ever married. Ms. Evans also provided documentation on an 1810 divorce suit filed by John Carter against Catherine in the Superior Court for Law and Equity in Madison County of the Mississippi Territory.

In his suit, John Carter claimed that he and Catherine Blevins had been married "sometime in the year 1794". Carter further stated that he and Catherine were married for about 10 years before she started a relationship with a man named Cullen Arp, with whom she eloped to the Mississippi Territory in March of 1810.

Although no children were named in the 1810 divorce complaint, a Carter-family researcher believes that John and Catherine had a son named Armstead. The name Armstead Carter does appear in the 1811-1819 minutes index of the above-mentioned Madison court, but I have not investigated this issue further.

Kiturah Blevins, daughter of Dillon. Researchers Irma Evans and Owen Blevins provided information on several children of Kiturah "Kitty" Blevins (see following table).

Revised Theoretical Family of Dillon Blevins

The following is a revised version of the table presented on page 27 of BMH.
Revised Theoretical Family of
Dillon Blevins (1745 - 1836)
and his wife Ann Armstrong (1750 - 1844)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Child’s Spouse</th>
<th>Grandchildren</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Blevins</td>
<td>1772</td>
<td>William Bean II</td>
<td>Armstead (1799), Martha (1801), Catherine (1802), Anderson (1804), Munford (1805), Dillon (1807), Rufus (1810), William (1812), and John (1814) Bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstead Blevins</td>
<td>1775</td>
<td>Kiturah Armstrong</td>
<td>Hugh Armstrong (1796), Carter (1798), Dillon (1801), John B. (1803), &amp; Kiturah (1804) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amarilla Blevins</td>
<td>1778</td>
<td>Thomas Moore</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Blevins</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>John Carter</td>
<td>Armstead?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cullen Arp</td>
<td>Unknown - May not have married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Blevins</td>
<td>1792</td>
<td>Matilda E. Phillips</td>
<td>Parolee P. (1817), George P. (1823), Matilda Ann (1825), William A. (1827), Llewellyn P. (1830), Robert E., &amp; John C. Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillon Blevins, Jr.?</td>
<td>1794</td>
<td>None?</td>
<td>None?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blevins</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>John L. Blevins (1817) Mary Jane (1826), John Falkner (1828), Ann (1829), William Armstrong (1831), Katherine Louise (1833), Parolee Pope (1834), Lucien Moore (1836), George Byron (1838), James Camp (1840), Charles Lewis (1842), Margaret Ellis (1844), &amp; Anderson Bean (1849) Blevins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Henry Blevins Revisions

Henry Blevins Obituary

On page 33 of BMH, I presented the text of an obituary for Henry Blevins and cited the September 29, 1847 edition of the Knoxville Tennessee Register as the source. Researcher Owen Blevins correctly pointed out that no actual copy of that newspaper edition is known to exist and that the reported obituary (and its source) was based on a transcription of the original obituary made by some unknown individual. That transcription was found in the McClung Collection in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Although I believe Henry's obituary probably did appear in the missing issue of the Knoxville Tennessee Register, we know that the text of the obituary as presented in BMH is correct. Researcher Wilma Smith was able to locate and provide an electronic copy of the original October 9, 1847 issue of the Raleigh Register, which carried the exact same obituary under the heading: Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.

James Blevins

On page 41 of BMH, I discussed an early Hawkins County man named James Blevins (or Bleavins or Blevens). I theorized that this James Blevins was a son of Henry Blevins and that this James had died sometime between 1821 and 1830. I believe that this speculation remains credible. I further speculated, however, that this James was the husband of a woman named Elizabeth and the father of eight named children. I believe that this family-structure speculation has now been disproved (see below) and the table showing the theoretical family of Henry Blevins (BMH, page 42) should be revised to show "Unknown" for both the wife and children of this James Blevins.

Elizabeth Blevins

On page 35 of BMH, I discussed a woman named Elizabeth Blevins who was listed in the 1850 Hawkins County Census. On the same page, I speculated that this woman was a widowed daughter-in-law of Henry Blevins (see James Blevins above). Her 1871 application for a widow's pension proves this speculation to have been completely wrong. This Elizabeth Blevins was, instead, the widow of Walter Blevins (proven son of Colonel William Blevins), her maiden name was Elizabeth Hinkle, and she was born about 1785 (see Colonel William Blevins Revisions).
On pages 35 and 36 of BMH, I discussed the circumstantial evidence that tied this Elizabeth Blevins to a woman named Martha Kite (who lived with Elizabeth) and to a man named Alfred C. Blevins (who also appeared in the 1850 Hawkins Census) (see below). The above-mentioned pension application, coupled with other new findings (see The DNA Evidence Revisions), reinforce my firm belief that Martha and Alfred were Elizabeth’s (and Walter’s) children.

On page 38 of BMH, I speculated that this Elizabeth was also the mother of a man named John D. Blevins (see below) and his siblings. Y-DNA results have shown this speculation to be incorrect (see The DNA Evidence Revisions). Although I believe the mother of John D. Blevins was also named Elizabeth, she was not THIS Elizabeth Blevins.

**Alfred C. Blevins**

Since the publication of BMH, I have had numerous contacts with two proven descendants of the Alfred C. Blevins discussed above. Both descendants had previously speculated that Alfred was a son of Gatewood Blevins (a proven son of Colonel William Blevins) and Gatewood’s unnamed first wife (see Colonel William Blevins Revisions). This speculation was based largely on the fact that Alfred C. Blevins named his youngest son William Gatewood Blevins (born 1868).

Based on the evidence presented in BMH, the newly uncovered Elizabeth Blevins pension application, and recent Y-DNA test results (see The DNA Evidence Revisions), both descendants now accept that Alfred C. Blevins, born about 1824, was the son of Gatewood's brother, Walter Blevins and Elizabeth Hinkle. The fact that Alfred named a son "William Gatewood" is not surprising. As Alfred was only about 6 years old when Walter Blevins died, he really wouldn't have known his father. But he was likely close to two of his uncles: William and Gatewood Blevins.

**John D. Blevins**

Beginning on page 37 of BMH, I presented a detailed discussion of a man named John D. Blevins and his five siblings: Dillion, William, Frances, Elkanah/Elcania, and Eliza. John D. Blevins appeared on various Hawkins County, Tennessee records beginning in 1836 but by 1850, the entire group had moved to Izard County, Arkansas.

On page 38 of BMH, I speculated that this group of siblings had lost their father prior to 1830. I believe that this speculation remains credible. I also speculated, on the same
that this group of siblings were the children of the Elizabeth Blevins and were siblings of the Alfred C. Blevins and Martha Kite discussed above. This speculation was incorrect.

The new information on the above Elizabeth Blevins, coupled with new Y-DNA test results, have convinced me that John D. Blevins (born about 1811) and his five assumed siblings were almost certainly the children of John Blevins (proven son of Jack Blevins) and Elizabeth Blevins (proven daughter of Colonel William Blevins). (See sections on Devil Will, Jack, and James Blevins Revisions and on The DNA Evidence Revisions.)

**John Blevins, possible son of Henry**

Researcher Owen Blevins provided expanded information on the children of this man, including documented dates of birth for many. This expanded information is provided on the following table.

**Revised Theoretical Family of Henry Blevins**

The following is a revised version of the table presented on page 42 of BMH.
Revised Theoretical Family
of
Henry Blevins (1752 - 1847)
and his wife Catherine Blevins (about 1771 - after 1850)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Child's Spouse</th>
<th>Grandchildren</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Blevins</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Blevins</td>
<td>1788</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blevins</td>
<td>1789</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Pleasant J. (1815), Lemode, Charles Elmo (1816), Henry P. (1825), Catherine Jane (1826), Betsey (Theresa?) (1827), &amp; Minerva (Amanda?) (1830) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston Blevins</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1 unknown daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Blevins</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Winston Elkins</td>
<td>Katherine (1829), Mary (1832), Sarah (1834), Albert (1838), Ralph (1840), Nancy (1842), &amp; Henry (1844) Elkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Blevins</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Nancy Williams</td>
<td>Lucinda (1840), Nancy (1845), Jesse (1847), Robert (1850), Henry (1850), Milton (1851), &amp; unknown (1857) Blevins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Devil Will, Jack, and James Blevins Revisions

Land Transactions

On page 77 of BMH, I discussed, but did not include a deed abstract for the following land transaction executed by Devil Will Blevins and his son John:

15 Feb 1817 - William Blevins Sr and John Blevins his son to Ireson Longacre, all of Sullivan Co, for $110 dollars, 50 acres in Sullivan County on the Holston River. Begin on a corner to the land on which Ireson Longacre now lives on, then S107 poles to the river, up the meanders of the river to a white oak on a bluff near a spring in the margin of the river, then N6 W72 poles, then to the beginning. [Sullivan TN DB #7, pages 314, 315]

I neglected to discuss or include a deed abstract for a separate land transaction that had been executed by Jack's sons John and James just one day prior to the above:

14 Feb 1817 - John Blevins and James Blevins, sons of John Blevins, to Ireson Longacre, for $40, 50 acres, joins the land on which the said Ireson Longacre lives on. Begin on a corner of said Longacre, with his line S107 poles to the river, up the meanders of the river to a marked white oak on the bluff near a spring in the margin of the river, N6 W72 poles, then to the beginning. [Sullivan TN DB #7, pages 251, 252]

The metes and bounds descriptions show that both of these land transactions involved the exact same 50-acre parcel of land. This double conveyance took place about six months after the August 10, 1816 death of John "Jack" Blevins and would suggest that both the Devil Will and Jack Blevins families claimed, or were perceived to hold ownership claims on, the same land. Apparently, Ireson Longacre sought to solidify his own ownership by separately buying the same parcel from both families. It is interesting to note that Longacre paid Devil Will and his son nearly triple the amount he paid to Jack's sons. This could suggest that Devil Will had a stronger claim to the land or it could simply mean that Devil Will was a tougher negotiator than were his nephews.

The February 14, 1817 deed also provides further proof that Jack Blevins had sons named John and James.

Theoretical Family of William "Devil Will" Blevins

Elizabeth, proven daughter of Devil Will. We know from his Last Will and Testament (BMH, page 76) and an August 24, 1828 land transaction (BMH, page 84) that Devil Will had a daughter named Elizabeth (Betsey) and that she had a son named William Blevins. On page 84 of BMH, I stated: "It is unknown if Betsey Blevins was an unmarried mother or if she had married another man named Blevins."
Recent Y-DNA results on a *probable* direct descendant of William Blevins, son of Elizabeth and grandson of Devil Will, has revealed a haplotype that is highly consistent with the Bolling/Bowling surname. I use the *probable* qualifier because the case connecting this descendant to William, although strong, contains several circumstantial elements. This finding, however, *suggests* that Elizabeth was an unmarried (not widowed) woman and that her child William *may have been* sired by a Bowling man.

Because the genealogical links that tie this descendant to this Elizabeth Blevins are circumstantially based and because this descendant exhibited a non-Blevins haplotype, I do not intend to elaborate further on this subject.

**Mary, proven daughter of Devil Will.** We know from court documents that Devil Will had a daughter named Mary who was married to a man named Thomas Bealer (BMH, page 85). Thanks to additional court documents discovered in Virginia by Researcher Julie Beeler Schmees, we now know more about this couple and their family.

In 1808 and 1809, activity at the Sullivan County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions included several actions, affidavits, and depositions relative to the marriage and children of Thomas and Mary Bealer. Although the original documents were lost along with most other early Sullivan Court records, the county clerk made copies on January 10, 1810 for use in a Virginia lawsuit (Beeler v. Herndon) that was finally adjudicated in 1812 by the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District.

The background to this lawsuit is interesting in that Thomas Bealer attempted (fraudulently, it would seem) to obtain an inheritance for his children from the estate of a Spotsylvania, Virginia man named Thomas Colson. Colson's 1804 Last Will and Testament named, among others, "*the children of Fredrick Bealler [sic]*" as heirs. Although Devil Will's son-in-law was probably just named Thomas, the names "Thomas Frederick Bealer" and "Frederick Bealer" were both used in the above-mentioned Sullivan County court documents.

Although Thomas and Mary Bealer were unsuccessful in their attempts to obtain an inheritance for their children (he was not the Frederick Bealler named in the Colson will), the associated court documents provide interesting family details:

> On November 22, 1808, Mary Bealer testified that her nine children, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy, Franky, Sally, Charles, Thomas, and Lucy, were "*the lawful children of the said Frederick Bealer, an heir mentioned in the last will and testament of Thomas Colson, late of the County of Spotsylvania and State of Virginia, deceased, and that the aforesaid George, Elizabeth, and Mary Bealer are arrived at mature age.*" The County Clerk added a transmittal note relative to the name Frederick Bealer: "*The name Thomas was omitted from this deposition*."

*The Blevins Men of the Holston - Additions and Corrections* - Robert P. Blevins
On November 20, 1809, the Court appointed Thomas Frederick Bealer legal guardian of his minor children Nancy, Franky, Sally, Charles, Thomas, and Lucy. At the same session, Thomas Frederick Bealer, William Blevins, and John Blevins, Sr. pledged a $4000 bond for the care and tuition of the named minor children. At the same session, Mary Bealer testified that George, Elizabeth, Mary, and the six named minor children were the only children she and Thomas Frederick Bealer had.

On November 21, 1809, Joseph Wallace, testified that he, as a Sullivan County Justice of the Peace, had joined Thomas Frederick Bealer and Mary Blevins together in marriage (no date given). Thomas Morrell testified that he had witnessed the marriage.

In addition to the names of the children, the above court documents suggest that two minor corrections are in order. On the table of Devil Will's theoretical family (BMH, page 85), I had used the spelling "Beelar" for Mary's husband's name. For consistency's sake, this name should be spelled "Bealer". More importantly, I estimated Mary had been born about 1788. Given that she had 3 children at, or over, the age of 21 in 1808, it is obvious she was married by about 1785. Her date of birth, therefore, was probably before 1770.

Revised Theoretical Family of William "Devil Will" Blevins

The following is a revised version of the table presented on page 85 of BMH.
Revised Theoretical Family
of
William “Devil Will” Blevins (about 1740 - 1819)
and his unknown wife (about 1745 - about 1828)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Child’s Spouse</th>
<th>Grandchildren</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Blevins, Jr.</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>Lydia Dunbar (common law?)</td>
<td>William, Fetney (1802), Mary (Polly) (1804), Sally, Kitty, &amp; Lucy Dunbar and Rosanna Hughes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucinda “Lucy” Blevins</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>Peter Hughes</td>
<td>David, Nancy (1794), George, Starling, and William Hughes (all born before 1800)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Blevins, Jr.</td>
<td>1767</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>James, Russell (1790), and George (1795) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Blevins</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>Thomas Bealer</td>
<td>George, Elizabeth, &amp; Mary (all born before 1788) Bealer Nancy, Franky, Sally, Charles, Thomas, &amp; Lucy (all born after 1787 and before 1808) Bealer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Blevins</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Bowling?</td>
<td>William (1804) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Blevins</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>James Blevins</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Theoretical Family of John "Jack" Blevins

John, proven son of Jack. John and his proven wife Elizabeth Blevins (proven daughter of Colonel William Blevins) both seem to have disappeared from the area records after 1828. On page 89 of BMH, I speculated that a man named Daniel Blevins (born about 1800) was the son of this couple. This speculation may, or may not, be credible.

On page 38 of BMH, I attributed a group of siblings including Eliza (1805), Frances (1807), John D. (1811), Elcania/Elkanah (1816), William (1818), and Dillion (1821) Blevins to James, an unproven son of Henry Blevins (see Henry Blevins Revisions). But I also suggested the "outside possibility" (BMH, page 130) that John D. Blevins (and hence, his assumed siblings) was a grandson (were grandchildren) of Jack Blevins. Recent Y-DNA results have convinced me that this group of siblings were indeed the children of Jack's son John (see The DNA Evidence Revisions).

Dillon, probable son of Jack. On pages 86 and 87 of BMH, I presented the evidence supporting my identification of this man as a son of Jack Blevins. In spite of all evidence to the contrary (BMH, page 25), a few researchers insist that this Dillon Blevins (born about 1773) was a son of Dillon and Ann Armstrong Blevins, and not a son of Jack Blevins (and a nephew of Dillon and Ann). I believe that recent Y-DNA test results (see The DNA Evidence Revisions) fully confirm my original position on this man.

Researcher Stephen Alfred Blevins, a proven descendant of this Dillon's almost certain son Looney Blevins (born 1820) has twice publicly challenged the inclusion of Mary Jane Blevins (born 1828) as a sibling to Looney and daughter of Dillon (BMH, page 89). I find these challenges curious as Stephen Blevins was my original source for the makeup of this family. I take no position either way on this matter.

Matthew, probable son of Jack. Although it is proven that Matthew Blevins was married to Clara Blevins, it is possible that some or all of Clara's children, shown on page 89 of BMH and in the following revised table, were adopted by Matthew and were not his natural children (see Colonel William Blevins Revisions).

Revised Theoretical Family of John "Jack" Blevins

The following is a revised version of the table presented on page 89 of BMH.
Revised Theoretical Family
of
John “Jack” Blevins (about 1743 – 1816)
and his wife Agatha (about 1750 – 1811)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Child’s Spouse</th>
<th>Grandchildren</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Blevins</td>
<td>1770</td>
<td>Elizabeth Blevins</td>
<td>Daniel (1800)?, Eliza (1805), Frances (1807), John D. (1811), Elkanah (1816), William (1818), &amp; Dillion (1821) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Blevins</td>
<td>1772</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>James (1795) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillon Blevins</td>
<td>1773</td>
<td>Nancy Williams?</td>
<td>Clark B. (1817), Looney (1820), Allen B. (1824), &amp; Mary Jane (1828)? Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Blevins</td>
<td>1778</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>William (1815), John (1823), Lucy (1825), Mary (1827), Alfred (1828), Hiram (1829), General (1830), &amp; John (1831) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph (Josiah) Blevins</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>James (1800) Blevins&lt;br&gt;Rebecca, Agnes, Armistead (1812), Catherine (1818), William (1818), Josiah Jr. (1821), &amp; Lillian (1824) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Blevins</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>Clara Blevins</td>
<td>Joseph (1801), Matthew Jr. (1803), John (1805), William M. (1812), Mary (1816), James (1818), &amp; Phoebe (1823) Blevins&lt;br&gt;(Some or all may have been Clara's children adopted by Matthew)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Theoretical Family of James Blevins

Beginning on page 91 of BMH, I discussed a number of men I described as possible sons of this James Blevins. On page 94 of BMH, I presented a table on the theoretical family of this James Blevins and cautioned that the information was "highly speculative in nature".

On page 132 of BMH, I suggested that an alternate father for this group of sons was the James Blevins of Grayson County, Virginia who was the proven father of "Orator" John Blevins. Recent Y-DNA test results (see The DNA Evidence Revisions) have eliminated this Grayson County James Blevins as a father to this group of sons and have greatly increased the probability that my original speculation was, in fact, correct.

Revised Theoretical Family of James Blevins

The following is an revised version of the table presented on page 94 of BMH. The only change made to this table is the refinement of the estimated date-of-birth for David Blevins. Another change relative to this table is that the children (particularly David and Hardin) should be viewed as being probable sons of James instead of possible sons of James.
Revised Theoretical Family
of
James Blevins (about 1747 – 1802)
and his unknown wife

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Child’s Spouse</th>
<th>Grandchildren</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Blevins</td>
<td>1776</td>
<td>Sarah Torbett</td>
<td>Hugh T. (1800), James (1802), Mary F. (1807), Susan (1809), John T. (1811), and Lucretia (1813) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin Blevins</td>
<td>1777</td>
<td>Elizabeth Vance</td>
<td>John Wilson (1806), Margaret (1807), Moses (1809), Samuel Elbert (1812), Ruth (1813), Phillip M. (1815), Thomas Vance (1817), Catherine (1819), and Elizabeth J. (1822) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen Blevins</td>
<td>1786 or 1804</td>
<td>Clarissa Owens</td>
<td>Allen Bill (1824), William (1827), Lorinda (1828), John W. (1831), Malinda (1833), Mariah (1838), Gideon Thompson (1844), Mary (1847), and Catherine Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Blevins</td>
<td>1789</td>
<td>Christina Mottern</td>
<td>Isaac M. (1822), James Nicholas (1825), Rachel Ronan (1835), and Mary Catherine (1841) Blevins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Blevins</td>
<td>1797</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William A. Blevins</td>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Celia Bolen</td>
<td>Ellender (1824), Mahala (1825), Nancy (1829), John A. (1830), James H. (1831), Elizabeth (1833), Mary C. (1833), July (1836), Henninger (1839), Franklin C. (1841), William S. (1843), Susan (1845), Russell E. (1846), Melissa (1848), and Andrew J. (1851) Blevins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The DNA Evidence Revisions

Y-DNA Terminology

A Y-DNA haplotype is simply an ordered series of allele values (frequencies) for a number of different Y-STR markers (Y-STR refers to Short Tandem Repeats on the Y chromosome). In BMH, I repeatedly referred to marker numbers (marker #10, marker #52, etc.). It is important to understand that these cited marker numbers simply refer to the ordering protocol used by Family Tree DNA (FTDNA). Other testing laboratories generally employ their own numbering schemes, so the use of marker numbers alone can cause confusion. As an example, the tenth marker in a FTDNA haplotype may not be the same as the tenth marker in an Ancestry.com haplotype. For the sake of clarification, all marker numbers cited in BMH should be prefixed with "FTDNA" (example, marker #10 should read FTDNA marker #10).

I also used the DYS marker designation scheme throughout BMH whenever I mentioned a marker number (example: marker #5, DYS#385a). DYS (DNA Y-chromosome Segment) is a more precise, and near-universal marker identification system. Throughout BMH, however, I mistakenly included a number sign (#) within each DYS designation. For the sake of accuracy, all DYS marker identifications cited in BMH should exclude the "#" sign (example: DYS#385a should read DYS385a).

Although I continue to use both the DYS and FTDNA marker-number identifiers in the following discussions, DYS information is presented as the primary, and FTDNA marker number is presented as the secondary, identifier.

There is very little diversity in the Y-DNA haplotypes of Blevins men and analyses of Y-DNA results focus on the identification of small mutations within individual haplotypes. A mutation is simply the difference in a test-determined allele value relative to its expected allele value. To find these differences, it is necessary to compare an individual's haplotype to what is termed a "Modal Haplotype". A Blevins Y-DNA Modal Haplotype was developed very early on in the Blevins DNA Project. The following discussions present new, relevant Blevins Y-DNA test results and propose two new sub-modalis to the Blevins Modal Haplotype.
New Y-DNA Results

Since the 2010 publication of BMH, 67-marker Y-DNA test results have been obtained on two additional Blevins men with proven Holston-area roots and on one Blevins man with possible connections to the Holston groups. The results from these three men are, in my opinion, groundbreaking.

Descendant of Alfred C. Blevins. This man is a proven descendant of Alfred C. Blevins (born about 1824) who first appeared on the Hawkins County 1850 census schedule. On page 36 of BMH, I erroneously identified this man as a grandson of Henry Blevins. New pension information (see Colonel William Blevins Revisions) coupled with other evidence (BMH, page 36) provide an extremely strong circumstantial case that Alfred was, instead, a son of Walter Blevins (born about 1785 and a proven son of Colonel William Blevins). The Y-DNA results for Alfred's descendant provide an almost certain connection between Alfred C. Blevins and Colonel William Blevins.

On page 127 of BMH, I discussed the 67-marker Y-DNA results for a proven descendant of William R. Blevins (born about 1777 and a proven son of Colonel William Blevins). This descendant of William R. Blevins differed from all other known Blevins men with deep Holston roots in that his haplotype was an almost perfect match to the Blevins Modal Haplotype. He did not exhibit the characteristic mutations found in other Holston-area Blevins descendants. He did, however, exhibit a unique (at the time), +1 mutation at DYS557 (FTDNA marker #51).

The descendant of Alfred C. Blevins also carries a haplotype that is an almost perfect match to the Blevins Modal Haplotype and he also does not exhibit the characteristic mutations found in other Holston-area Blevins descendants. He also exhibits the exact same +1 mutation at DYS557 (FTDNA marker #51) as did the descendant of William R. Blevins (see above). He also exhibits +1 mutations at DYS576 (FTDNA marker #32) and DYSCDYb (FTDNA marker #35).

The absence of the other characteristic mutations would disqualify Alfred C. Blevins from membership in the North-of-Holston Blevins clan. The matching (and no longer unique) mutation at DYS557 (FTDNA marker #51) strongly suggests that both Alfred C.’s and William R.’s descendants inherited this mutation from their most recent common ancestor: Colonel William Blevins.

It should be noted that another Blevins man was found to carry the same +1 mutations at DYS576 (FTDNA marker #32) and at DYSCDYb (FTDNA marker #35) as does the
descendant of Alfred C. Blevins. Because this man only has 37-marker results available, it is unknown if he carries the +1 mutation at DYS557 (FTDNA marker #51) carried by the descendants of Alfred C. Blevins and William R. Blevins. Because this man's reported paternal line only reaches back to 1848, it is not possible to determine if he has deep Holston-area roots. These findings do suggest, however, that this man could be another direct descendant of Colonel William Blevins.

It should also be noted that a non-Blevins man (with a 67-marker, Blevins-consistent haplotype) was found to carry the same +1 mutation at DYSCDYb (FTDNA marker #35) as does the descendant of Alfred C. Blevins. He also carries the same +1 mutation at DYS557 (FTDNA marker #51) as do the descendants of Alfred C. Blevins and William R. Blevins. We have no information available on this man's proven or suspected paternal line but his results suggest that this man could be another direct descendant of Colonel William Blevins.

I believe that the Y-DNA results from the proven descendant of Alfred C. Blevins, when compared to the earlier Y-DNA results from a proven descendant of William R. Blevins, prove that Alfred was a grandson of Colonel William Blevins and almost certainly a son of Walter Blevins. It is also very probable that the +1 mutation (allele value of 19) at DYS557 (FTDNA marker #51) represents a key identifier for Colonel William Blevins and his descendants.

Descendant of "Orator" John Blevins. This man is a proven descendant of the Grayson County, Virginia man named John (also known as "Orator" John) Blevins. This John Blevins was born about 1760, was married to a woman named Catherine Cox, and was a proven son of a man named James Blevins. The Y-DNA haplotype of a descendant of "Orator" John Blevins has long been of particular interest to both me and to researcher Ronald L. Blevins.

Ron's interest stems from his own roots within the Blevins groups of what are now Grayson County, Virginia and Ashe County, North Carolina. Ron has sponsored a number of Blevins men from that area into the Blevins DNA Project but the line of "Orator" John Blevins (and John's father James) was previously unrepresented.

My interest in this line has been more selfish and personal. On page 91 of BMH, I presented evidence that the father of my 4th great-grandfather, David Blevins (born about 1776), was almost certainly named James Blevins. David Blevins had proven Holston-area roots and his descendants exhibit Y-DNA mutations that are very similar to (but not exactly like) the mutations exhibited by the other North-of-Holston Blevins descendants who had been tested at the time of BMH publication (BMH, page 126).
Because of these factors, I identified the James Blevins who was associated with Devil Will and Jack Blevins as a possible father of David (BMH, pages 91 and 129).

I did not identify this James as a probable father of David because other evidence seemed to connect David Blevins to "Orator" John Blevins. As discussed above, both David and "Orator" John Blevins were sons of a man (or men) named James Blevins. Additionally, the naming conventions used within David’s line were very similar to those used within the "Orator" John line. Finally, an unproven tradition within the family of Hardin Blevins (David's almost certain brother) held that Hardin had come from a Loyalist family (not discussed in BMH). "Orator" John was a proven Loyalist who served in the British Army during the Revolution. Because of these circumstantial connections, I identified "Orator" John's proven father James as a possible father of David Blevins (BMH, page 132).

After several years of investigation and searching, a proven descendant of "Orator" John Blevins was identified, recruited, and sponsored (37-marker test) by researcher Ronald L. Blevins. I subsequently sponsored an upgrade of his results to 67 markers. His results show that he exhibits a nearly perfect match to the Blevins Modal Haplotype, with only a single, unique, +1 mutation at DYS594 (FTDNA marker #52). He lacks all of the characteristic North-of-Holston mutations.

I believe that the absence of these characteristic mutations in the haplotype of the proven descendant of "Orator" John Blevins proves that David Blevins and "Orator" John Blevins were from completely different family lines.

As mentioned above, proven descendants of David Blevins exhibit Y-DNA mutations that are very similar to (but not exactly like) the mutations exhibited by other North-of-Holston Blevins descendants. As will be discussed below, the mutations associated with the David Blevins line are even more similar to the North-of-Holston mutations than previously thought.

Descendant of Dillon Blevins. This man is a proven descendant of Dillon Blevins, one of the original Blevins Men of the Holston. His proven lineage stems from Carter Blevins (born about 1798) who was the proven son of Armstead Blevins (born about 1775) who was the proven son of Dillon and Ann Armstrong Blevins. Dillon (born about 1745 or 1750) was a proven brother of Devil Will and Jack Blevins and a very likely brother of the James Blevins associated with Devil Will and Jack.

This man had previously tested his Y-DNA at another laboratory but, due to laboratory-to-laboratory conflicts, only 34 of his 46-marker test results were usable for comparisons
with the Blevins DNA Project database at FTDNA. I eventually recruited this man into the Blevins DNA Project and, along with researcher Joan Crittenden, sponsored him for a full 67-marker Y-DNA test at FTDNA.

This man was found to exhibit a fully Blevins-consistent haplotype that includes a +1 mutation at DYS389-1 (FTDNA marker #10) and a +1 mutation at DYS481 (FTDNA marker #58). These two mutations are perfect matches for most of the other Blevins North-of-Holston Blevins haplotypes. This man lacks the -1 mutation at DYS534 (FTDNA marker #55) exhibited by most of the other Blevins North-of-Holston Blevins haplotypes.

This man also exhibits a unique +1 mutation at DYS447 (FTDNA marker #18). As no other Blevins man is known to carry this mutation, it is assumed to be a relatively recent, random development.

**South-of-Holston Modal Haplotype**

The original South-of-Holston group includes only Colonel William Blevins. All proven, probable, and possible descendants of Colonel William Blevins carry haplotypes that are generally consistent with the Blevins Modal Haplotype. A defining characteristic of this group appears to be a mutation at DYS557 (FTDNA marker #51). The Blevins Modal allele value for this marker is "18". It appears that the South-of-Holston Modal Haplotype allele value for this marker is "19" (+1 mutation).

**North-of-Holston Modal Haplotype**

The new Y-DNA results from the proven descendant of Dillon (and Ann Armstrong) Blevins are significant and must be examined in the context of Y-DNA results from other men with North-of-Holston roots. The original North-of-Holston group includes Dillon, Henry, Abraham, William ("Devil Will"), John ("Jack"), and James Blevins. These men may have all been brothers but we only have proof of kinship for three of them: Dillon, Devil Will, and Jack.

Abraham Blevins had no family (BMH, page 44) and we have no Y-DNA results for the Devil Will Blevins direct line. As such, these two men will be excluded from subsequent discussions. I now believe that we have no Y-DNA results for the Henry Blevins direct line. As such, Henry Blevins will also be excluded from subsequent discussions.
There are three specific markers that need to be examined relative to the North-of-Holston haplotypes: DYS3891-1 (FTDNA marker #10), DYS534 (FTDNA marker #55), and DYS481 (FTDNA marker #58).

**DYS3891-1 (FTDNA marker #10).** The Blevins Modal Haplotype allele value for this marker is "13".

Every single Blevins man with proven or probable North-of-Holston roots exhibits an allele value of "14" for this marker (+1 mutation). Every single non-Blevins man (with a Blevins-consistent haplotype) and with proven or probable North-of-Holston roots also exhibits an allele value of "14" for this marker (+1 mutation). It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that a mutation at this marker is a defining characteristic of a North-of-Holston Modal Haplotype.

Three additional Blevins men have been found to exhibit an allele value of "14" for this marker (+1 mutation). One of these men is a proven descendant of James and Lydia Sizemore Blevins (BMH, page 127). Testing of multiple cousins have proven that this man's mutation developed later than, and independently of, the mutation exhibited by the Holston-area men. Results (37-marker only) for the second man are new but, as he is a brother of the James and Lydia descendant, his results are subject to the same qualifications. The third man represents new results but his results are limited to 37 markers and no information is available on his direct paternal line. These three men will be excluded from subsequent discussions.

Three non-Blevins men have been found to exhibit an allele value of "14" for this marker (+1 mutation). Two of these men were discussed on page 128 of BMH and were excluded from consideration at that time.

The third non-Blevins man, a proven descendant of John M. Walden (born 1823 in Rutherford County, Tennessee), was also discussed on page 128 of BMH. Although this man's results were considered in BMH, they must be considered conditionally for three main reasons: 1) His results are limited to 39 markers (a 37-marker test plus special tests on the two upper markers of interest); 2) Although he clearly has roots in northern Tennessee, there is no evidence of Holston-area roots; and 3) There is no evidence, beyond his Y-DNA results, that would tie this man to any of the original Blevins men of the Holston. As mentioned above, and with these caveats in mind, this man also exhibits an allele value of "14" for this marker (+1 mutation).

**DYS534 (FTDNA marker #55).** The Blevins Modal Haplotype allele value for this marker is "18".
Results for this marker are only available with a high-resolution, 67-marker FTDNA test or, in rare cases, with a special marker-specific test upgrade. On pages 124 - 128 of BMH, I discussed the 7 men with proven or probable North-of-Holston roots for whom these marker results were available. An eighth man (proven descendant of John M. Walden) was discussed above. The new results for a descendant of Dillon Blevins increases our sample size to 9 men.

Four of these men, including the Dillon Blevins descendant, the John M. Walden descendant, and two descendants of David Blevins match the Blevins Modal allele value of "18" for this marker.

As was discussed on pages 124 - 128 of BMH, the other five men in this sample each exhibits an allele value of "17" for this marker (-1 mutation). On pages 124 - 126 of BMH, I identified four of these men as proven or almost certain descendants of Jack Blevins: two as proven descendants of Jack's son Joseph (born about 1780), and two (one proven and one almost certain) descendants of Jack's son Dillon (born about 1773). There are actually four separate lines represented in this case as one man descends from Joseph's son James, one from Joseph's son Armstead, one from Dillon's son Looney, and one from Dillon's son Clark. The almost-certain descendant of Clark Blevins is the only non-Blevins man in this group; he is a proven descendant of Daniel Goins (born 1885), the son of an unmarried Goins woman (BMH, page 125).

It must be noted that some believe the younger Dillon discussed above was not a son of Jack but was, rather, a son of Dillon and Ann Armstrong. On pages 86 and 87 of BMH, I presented the evidence supporting my identification of this man as a son of Jack Blevins. The fact that a proven and an almost certain descendant of this younger Dillon, and two proven descendants of Jack's son Joseph exhibit the same mutation at this marker, and the fact that the proven descendant of the elder Dillon lacks this mutation, essentially prove that the younger Dillon was a son of Jack and not of the elder Dillon. Because the elder Dillon was a proven brother to Jack, the younger Dillon would have been the elder Dillon's nephew.

New documentary evidence has convinced me that I had, in BMH, erroneously, assigned the fifth man - a proven descendant of John D. Blevins - to the Henry Blevins line. On page 130 of BMH I stated:

"It must be noted, however, that the connection between John D. Blevins and Henry Blevins is based on circumstantial evidence that is somewhat weaker than the evidence linking Joseph and Dillon (the younger) to Jack Blevins. There is an outside possibility that John D. Blevins was himself a grandson of Jack Blevins. If such was the case,
then the three mutations shared by the descendants of Joseph Blevins, Looney Blevins, Clark B. Blevins, and John D. Blevins could have all been inherited from Jack Blevins. One or more of these mutations, therefore, could have originated with Jack and not with Jack's forefathers.”

The new documentary evidence, coupled with the fact that this man exhibits a mutation that is found only in other descendants of Jack Blevins, has convinced me that John D. Blevins was indeed Jack's grandson and was almost certainly a son of Jack's son John Blevins (born about 1770) (see Colonel William Blevins Revisions, Henry Blevins revisions, and Devil Will, Jack, and James Blevins revisions).

If I am correct in assigning John D. Blevins to the Jack Blevins family, then we now have five separate lines of Jack Blevins descendants, all of whom exhibit a -1 mutation at this marker. No other Blevins man (of Holston origin or otherwise) - including descendants of Jack's proven or probable brothers - and no other non-Blevins man with a Blevins-consistent haplotype has been found to exhibit this mutation.

It is reasonable to conclude therefore, that the -1 mutation at this marker originated with Jack Blevins and is unique to his descendants. A mutation at DYS534 (FTDNA marker #55) is therefore not a defining characteristic of a North-of-Holston Modal Haplotype. Instead, it may be a defining characteristic of a Jack Blevins Modal Haplotype.

**DYS481 (FTDNA marker #58).** The Blevins Modal allele value for this marker is "21".

As discussed above, there were 7 men with both proven or probable North-of-Holston origins and 67-marker results previously available. The new results for a descendant of Dillon Blevins, and the conditional results for the descendant of John M. Walden, increase this sample size to 9 men. None of these men matches the Blevins Modal allele value of "21" for this marker.

Seven men, including our new Dillon descendant, the John M. Walden descendant, and the five descendants of Jack Blevins discussed above, exhibit an allele value of "22" (+1 mutation) for this marker. Two men, both proven descendants of David Blevins, exhibit an allele value of "23" (+2 mutation) for this marker. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that a mutation at this marker is a defining characteristic of a North-of-Holston Modal Haplotype.

It must also be noted that no other Blevins man (of Holston origin or otherwise) has been found to exhibit a mutation of any kind at this marker. One additional non-Blevins man with a Blevins-consistent haplotype has been found to exhibit a +1 mutation at this marker (value of "22"), but the paternal line of this man is completely unknown. This
non-Blevins man also lacks mutations at DYS3891-1 (FTDNA marker #10) and DYS534 (FTDNA marker #55). His mutation at this marker is probably coincidental and therefore probably developed independently of the North-of-Holston mutation.

I had originally questioned (BMH, pages 130 - 132) the appropriateness of including the descendants of David Blevins within the North-of-Holston group. As mentioned elsewhere (see Devil Will, Jack, and James Blevins Revisions), there was circumstantial evidence tying these men to a Grayson County, Virginia group. The recent Y-DNA results on an "Orator" John Blevins descendant have essentially disproven that possible connection.

As also mentioned in BMH (BMH, page 126) and elsewhere, the Y-DNA haplotypes of the David Blevins descendants were similar to, but not exactly like, the Y-DNA haplotypes of other North-of-Holston descendants. Although David's descendants exhibit the characteristic +1 mutation at DYS389-1 (FTDNA marker #10), they differed from other North-of-Holston descendants (at the time of BMH publication) in two ways.

The David Blevins descendants lack what was thought to be a characteristic -1 mutation at DYS534 (FTDNA marker #55). The recent Y-DNA results on a Dillon Blevins descendant, who also lacks this mutation, have proven that the absence of this mutation is not a disqualifying factor.

The David Blevins descendants both exhibit a +2 mutation at DYS481 (FTDNA marker #58); all other North-of-Holston descendants (including the Dillon descendant) exhibit a +1 mutation at this marker. I don't believe that this difference is a disqualifying factor. David (or David's father) could have inherited a two-step, instead of single-step mutation at this marker (rare but a distinct possibility).

Alternately, David's father could have exhibited a +1 mutation but passed on an additional +1 mutation to David (also rare but a distinct possibility). Whatever the cause of this difference, it should be noted that the genetic distance between the David and Dillon descendants is exactly the same as the genetic distance between the Dillon and Jack descendants. As mentioned elsewhere, Dillon and Jack Blevins were proven brothers.

I believe the above factors lend significant credence to the identification of James Blevins, one of the original Blevins Men of the Holston, as David's probable father.

As mentioned earlier, the North-of-Holston group includes Dillon, Henry, Abraham, Devil Will, Jack, and James Blevins. As also mentioned, no Y-DNA results are available for
proven or probable descendants of Henry, Abraham or Devil Will. All proven, probable, and possible descendants of Dillon, Jack, and James Blevins carry haplotypes that are generally consistent with the Blevins Modal Haplotype. Two defining characteristics of this group appear to be mutations at DYS389-1 (FTDNA marker #10) and at DYS481 (FTDNA marker #58). The Blevins Modal allele values for these markers are "13" and "21", respectively. It appears that the North-of-Holston Modal Haplotype allele value for these markers are "14" and "22", respectively.

**Revised Summary of Y-DNA Findings**

The following is a revised, and greatly expanded version of the table presented on page 129 of BMH.
Revised
Summary of Y-DNA Findings
for
Holston-Area Blevins-Consistent Haplotypes
(Allele values in bold italics reflect mutations from the Blevins Modal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Holston Ancestor (Est. Birth Year)</th>
<th>2nd Generation Ancestor (Est. Birth Year)</th>
<th>3rd Generation Ancestor (Est. Birth Year)</th>
<th>DYS389-1 FTDNA Marker #10</th>
<th>DYS534 FTDNA Marker #55</th>
<th>DYS481 FTDNA Marker #58</th>
<th>DYS557 FTDNA Marker #51</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blevins Modal</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Blevins (1785)</td>
<td>Alfred C. Blevins (1824)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Blevins (1743)</td>
<td>John Blevins (1770)</td>
<td>John D. Blevins (1811)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dillon Blevins (1773)</td>
<td>Clark B. Blevins (1819) *</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dillon Blevins (1773)</td>
<td>Looney Blevins (1821)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Blevins (1780)</td>
<td>James Blevins (1800)</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Blevins (1780)</td>
<td>Armstead Blevins (1812)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillon Blevins (1745)</td>
<td>Armstead Blevins (1775)</td>
<td>Carter Blevins (1798)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Blevins (1747)</td>
<td>David Blevins (1776)</td>
<td>Hugh T. Blevins (1800)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David Blevins (1776)</td>
<td>John T. Blevins (1811)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown **</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Test participant proven descendant of Daniel Goins (born 1885) and Daniel's unwed mother.
**Test participant proven descendant of John M. Walden (born 1823). Results conditional, see text.