
A Family for Mary (Jones) Hobbs Clark of Carroll County, Arkansas

By Melinda Daffin Henningfield, CG

Two documents record Mary's maiden name as Jones. Courthouse fire destroyed county records that might have shed light on her birth family. Poor, landless, illiterate, abandoned by her husband, and left behind by her family, Mary nevertheless connects to her parents and siblings through mitochondrial and autosomal DNA evidence.

Ancestors' common given and family names frequently challenge genealogists. Common-named ancestors are more difficult to track when they are female, poor, landless, illiterate, and when courthouse records that might name their parents have burned. Such issues challenged the search for the parents of Mary Jones of Carroll County, Arkansas. DNA evidence overcame them and connected Mary to her family.

MARY'S MARRIAGES

Although no marriage record survives, Mary Jones likely married Isaac Hobbs before he first appeared in the 1844 Carroll County tax list.¹ Mahaley, the oldest child in their 1850 and 1860 households, was born about 1845 or 1846.²

© Melinda Daffin Henningfield, CG; 1065 Pinecrest Terrace; Ashland, OR 97520; mhenningfield@gmail.com. Ms. Henningfield, a retired nurse practitioner, is a researcher and a writer specializing in solving complex genealogical puzzles. This work is in memory of Shandra Bateman (1940–2019) who commissioned the study and gave permission for its publication, and who was untiring in her search for the parents of her great-great-grandmother Mary Jones. The author thanks Shandra's cousins who gave permission for their DNA results to be used. Thanks to Scott Lawson and Paul Russell at the Plumas County Museum, Quincy, California. Websites were accessed 7 February 2019.

1. John Hugh Reynolds, "County Offices" in *Publications of the Arkansas Historical Association*, vol. 1 (Little Rock: Arkansas Historical Assoc., 1906), 127–39. The report on "Carroll County" (p. 130) states, "records of this county were entirely destroyed by fire in December, 1869; they are complete, however, from March 14, 1870." *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008343021>), digital film 008343021, image 470, Carroll Co., Ark., Tax Records, 1844, Isaac Hobbs, unpaginated. No Hobbs appears on the Carroll County tax lists of 1834–37. For Isaac Hobbs on other tax lists, see *ibid.*, image 486, 1845; image 549, 1847; images 577–78, 1850, p. 8; image 600, 1850, p. 8; image 621, 1851, page 14; image 652, 1852, page 16; image 766, 1855, page 10; and image 821, 1856, page 21. Also, *ibid.* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008343022>), digital film 008343022, image 151, Carroll Co., Tax Records, 1860, page 25.

2. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., population schedule, Prairie Twp., p. 56 (penned), dwelling/family 364, Isaac Hobbs household; microfilm publication M432, roll 25; National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington, D.C. 1860 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 99 (penned), dwell. 663, fam. 649, Mary Hobbs household; NARA microfilm M653, roll 38. Mahaley is also spelled Mahaly and Mahola.

Isaac D. Hobbs died intestate in Lawrence County, Arkansas, on 12 June 1867. Two women claimed to be Isaac's widow—Emaline Keelin, alias Emaline Hobbs, who lived with Isaac in Lawrence County when he died and Mary Hobbs of Carroll County.³ In 1868 court proceedings declared Mary Hobbs his “lawful widow,” and his heirs, Mary, Mahaley, Isaac, Jacob, Elizabeth, and Martha Ann Hobbs.⁴

Between Isaac's death and June 1870, Mary a.k.a. Polly probably married Baptist Clark.⁵ No marriage record has surfaced.⁶ Leaving no probate, Baptist died as a single man in February 1880 in Carroll County.⁷ Mary's death date and place are unknown.⁸ She was not in Carroll or surrounding counties or with her children in

3. For two claims and Emaline at Isaac's death, see *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007117366>), digital film 007117366, image 1059, Lawrence Co., Ark., Probate packets, ca. 1820–1885, Isaac D. Hobbs probate packet (1868), inventory of personal property (undated). For Isaac Hobbs with Emaline, see also 1860 U.S. census, Reynolds Co., Mo., pop. sch., Jackson Twp., p. 397, dwell. 585, fam. 562, Isaac Hobbs household; NARA microfilm M653, roll 643. The household included Isaac, Emeline, and four Missouri-born children—Joel, born about 1853; Martin, born about 1855; James, born about 1856; and Cinthia, born about 1859. Mary's children, Elizabeth and Martha C. Hobbs, have birth years interspersed with Emaline's children suggesting Isaac periodically moved between households. Carroll County tax lists support the supposition.

4. *FamilySearch*, digital film 007117366, image 1060, Lawrence Co., Probate packets, ca. 1820–1885, Isaac D. Hobbs probate (1868), affidavit of James W. Weaver, administrator, 10 February 1868.

5. For Baptist and Polly Clark, see 1870 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 67A, dwell. 237, fam. 236, Baptist Clark household; NARA microfilm M593, roll 49. The children carry the surname “Halbs.”

6. No Carroll County marriage records for 1867–69 survive, the likely time Mary and Baptist Clark married. See Reynolds, “County Offices,” *Publications of the Arkansas Historical Society*, 1: 130.

7. Probate record searches found no entry for a Clark. See *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/004331440>), digital film 4331440, image 400, Carroll Co., will book A, index for “C.” Wills begin in 1866 because the first six pages were recorded or re-recorded in Carroll County and thus survived the 1869 courthouse fire. Carroll County administration bonds and letters begin in 1883. *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007117304>), digital film 007117304, image 8, Washington Co., Ark., Letters of Administration, 1869–1905, B-2, index letter “C.” Ibid., image 572, Washington Co., Letters Testamentary, 1841–1905, index for “C.” Ibid., (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007117307>), digital film 007117307, image 142, Washington Co., Probate Records, vol. G, 1878–1884, index for “C.” For death, see 1880 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., mortality sch., Prairie Twp., enumeration district (ED) 29, p. 1, line 15, Baptist Clark; microfilm archive roll 2, Arkansas Historical Commission (AHC), Little Rock. Baptist was single. Although he lived in Carroll County, Baptist was buried in Washington County in 1880. *Find A Grave* (<https://www.findagrave.com>), memorial 49275189, Baptist Clark, 6 March 2010, by “Bobby” (Mayfield Cemetery, Washington Co., Ark.). The entry has no gravestone image, but includes an undocumented notation that Baptist was the “husband of Mary Hobbs and Sarah Henderson.”

8. *Find A Grave*, search of Mayfield Cemetery, returns no Mary or Polly Clark. No obituary or death notice has been found for Mary or Polly Hobbs or Clark in Carroll and Washington counties. Few early newspapers survive for Carroll County and search of the earliest produced no results. See *Carroll County Advocate* (Berryville, Ark.), 23 September 1876, pp. 1–2. Also, *Carroll County Boulder* (Berryville, Ark.), 28 April 1877, pp. 1–4. Also, *Eureka Springs Republican* (Eureka Springs, Ark.), 1 June 1882, pp. 1–4. Little information about local individuals appears. For Washington County, see Barbara Pickering Easley, comp., *Obitaries of Washington County, Arkansas, 1841–1992*, vol. 1 (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1996). Search for Mary or Polly Hobbs, Jones, or Clark for the years 1868–72, 1874–77, and 1879–80 produced no results.

1880, suggesting she predeceased Baptist.⁹

1850 ^a			1860 ^b			1870 ^c		
Name	Age	Born	Name	Age	Born	Name	Age	Born
						Babtist Clark	59	Ky
Isaac Hobbs	29	Mo						
Mary Hobbs	25	Unk	Mary Hobbs	36	Tenn	Polly Clark	46	Ky
Mahola Hobbs	4	Ark	Mahaley Hobbs	15	Ark	Mahaly Halbs	24	Ark
Isaac Hobbs	2	Ark	Isaac Hobbs	13	Ark	Isaac Halbs	23	Ark
Jacob Hobbs	4 mos	Ark	Jacob Hobbs	11	Ark	Jacob C Halbs	18	Ark
			Elizabeth Hobbs	8	Ark	Elizabeth Halbs	16	Ark
			Martha C Hobbs	3	Ark	Martha C Halbs	12	Ark
Cynthia Hobbs	84	Unk						

a. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., population schedule, Prairie Twp., p. 56 (penned), dwelling/family 364, Isaac Hobbs household; microfilm publication M432, roll 25, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Washington, D.C.

b. 1860 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 99 (penned), dwell. 663, fam. 649, Mary Hobbs household; NARA microfilm M653, roll 38.

c. 1870 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 67A, dwell. 237, fam. 236, Babtist Clark household; NARA microfilm M593, roll 49.

Mary was born in 1824–25 in Kentucky or Tennessee. Her age is consistent in 1850–70 censuses, but not her birthplace. See table 1. Mary’s children were Arkansas-born. In 1870 Mary and all but one of the Hobbs children, Isaac, were unable to read or write.¹⁰ Her illiteracy made personally written records unlikely.

9. “1880 United States Federal Census,” database, *Ancestry* (<http://www.ancestry.com>). Search of Carroll County and adjacent counties in Arkansas and Missouri for Mary or Polly Hobbs or Clark produced negative results. No Mary, approximately fifty-five-years-old, was found in her children’s known 1880 households. For Isaac Hobbs, see 1880 U.S. census, Washington Co., Ark., pop. sch., Goshen Twp., ED 206, p. 547C, no dwell. no., fam. 17, Ike Hobbs in the M. H. Williams household; NARA microfilm T9, roll 58. For Jacob Hobbs, see 1880 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., ED 29, p. 258B, dwell./fam. 4, Jacob Hobbs in the Pilot Brumly household; NARA microfilm T9, roll 40. For Elizabeth, see 1880 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Eureka Springs, ED 226, p. 188D, dwell. 171, fam. 190, William Sartin household; NARA microfilm T9, roll 39. Martha Hobbs’s and Mahala Hobbs’s locations in 1880 are unknown.

10. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 56 (penned), dwell./fam. 364, Isaac Hobbs household. 1860 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 99 (penned), dwell. 663, fam. 649, Mary Hobbs household. 1870 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Township, p. 67A, dwell. 237, fam. 236, Babtist Clark household.

MARY'S BIRTH SURNAME

Information for four of Mary and Isaac's children—Mahaley, Isaac, Jacob, and Martha Ann, all surnamed Hobbs—sheds no light on Mary's surname.

- Mahala, born about 1845–46, lived with Mary in 1850–70. Nothing is known about her after 1870.
- Isaac, born about 1847–48, married Margaret P. Hammack in Carroll County in 1872.¹¹ He married Eva Oxford in 1874 in Washington County, Arkansas.¹² Neither marriage record names his parents. The 1893 Cooweescoowee District, Indian Territory, Cherokee Nation, census of white intruders shows Isaac in a family of eight.¹³ In 1900 a widow “Ava” Hobbs lived in the Cherokee Nation, suggesting Isaac died between 1893 and 1900.¹⁴ Oklahoma death records begin after he died.¹⁵
- Jacob, born about 1849, married Sarah Brumley in 1874.¹⁶ The marriage record does not name his parents. Jacob's youngest child, Jacob Wesley Hobbs, was born 2 October 1887, so Jacob was presumably alive in January 1887.¹⁷
- Martha Ann, born about 1856–58, married Joseph Francis Baker in 1882.¹⁸ The

11. *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/004331436>), digital film 004331436, image 63, Carroll Co., Marriage Record A:63, Isaac Hobbs to Margaret P Hammack, 29 April 1872.

12. *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007579617>), digital film 007579617, image 152, Washington Co., Marriage Record, D: 263, Isaac Hobbs to Eavey Oxford, 19 May 1874.

13. “Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Indian Censuses and Rolls, 1851-1959,” images, *Ancestry* (<https://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=8810>) > Cherokee Census of Intruders, 1893 > 1 > image 48, 1893 Cherokee Census of Intruders, Whites, Cooweescoowee District, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, “H” names, 4th page, Isaac Hobbs; citing Series 7RA-55, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group (RG) 75; Federal Archives and Records Center, Fort Worth, Texas.

14. 1900 U.S. census, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, pop. sch., Twp. 20N R19E, ED 30, sheet 6A, dwell./fam. 87, Ava Hobbs; NARA microfilm T623, roll 1845.

15. Oklahoma death records begin in October 1908, but filing was not mandatory until 1917. “Oklahoma Birth and Death Record Searches,” *Oklahoma* (https://www.ok.gov/health/Birth_and_Death_Certificates/Oklahoma_Birth_and_Death_Record_Searches).

16. *FamilySearch*, digital film 004331436, image 89, Carroll Co., Marriage Record A:113, Jacob Hobbs to Sarah Brumley, 12 January 1874, marriage return. The record notes the consent of parents was given but the parents are not named. Jacob was reported to be twenty and Sarah seventeen. Jacob was likely to be twenty-three, see the following census records. For Jacob as a four-month-old see 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 56 (penned), dwell./fam. 364, Isaac Hobbs household. For Jacob as an eleven-year-old see 1860 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 99 (penned), dwell. 663, fam. 649, Mary Hobbs household. For Jacob as an eighteen-year-old see 1870 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 67A, dwell. 237, fam. 236, Baptist Clark household. Jacob's age was likely twenty-one not eighteen. Jacob lived two households from Sarah B. Brumley.

17. Tex., death certificate 61308 (1952), Jacob Wesley Hobbs; Bureau of Vital Statistics, Austin. Jacob's father was Wesley J. Hobbs and his mother was Sarah Brumley, both born in Arkansas.

18. *FamilySearch*, digital film 004331436, image 311, Carroll Co., Marriage Record B:84, Joseph Baker to M. C. Hobbs, 19 March 1882. For Martha as a twelve-year-old see 1870 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 67A, dwell. 237, fam. 236, Baptist Clark household. Martha lived one household from Joseph Baker.

marriage record does not name Martha's parents. She died 26 July 1895, before Arkansas recorded deaths.¹⁹

However, two documents for Elizabeth Hobbs, born about 1852–56, name her mother, Mary Jones. Elizabeth as Miss Sarrah E. Hobbs married W. K. Sartain in 1877 in Carroll County.²⁰ Not until at least 1900 did they move west.²¹ William Sartain died in 1907 in Humboldt House, Humboldt County, Nevada.²²

Sarah, daughter of Isaac Cobbs and Mary Harris, married George Preston in 1914 in Butte County, California. Sarah signed with her mark.²³ No Isaac Cobbs was in Carroll County, Arkansas, in 1840–60.²⁴ No male Harrises were in Carroll County in 1840.²⁵ The five Harris males who lived there in 1850 were younger than thirty-one, too young to have a twenty-five-year-old child.²⁶ Sarah's second marriage record likely misidentifies her parents' surnames.

Sarah, daughter of "Israel" Hobbs and Mary Jones, married third Israel Emond in 1921 in Butte County.²⁷ Sarah Emond died in 1931 in Oroville, Butte County,

19. *Find A Grave*, memorial 42649886, Mary Caldonia Hobbs Baker, 3 October 2009, by "cjgriffith"; digital image, 16 February 2010, by Dorothy Baker, gravestone for Caldonia Baker (Shady Grove Cem., Berryville, Carroll Co., Ark.). "Arkansas Vital Records," *FamilySearch* (https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Arkansas_Vital_Records). Arkansas began registering deaths in 1914.

20. *FamilySearch*, digital film 004331436, image 148, Carroll Co., Marriage Record A:227, W. K. Sartain to Sarrah E. Hobbs, 4 March 1877, license and return. Both parties were of Carroll County. For Elizabeth at age eight see 1860 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 99 (penned), dwell. 663, fam. 649, Mary Hobbs household. For Elizabeth as a sixteen-year-old see 1870 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 67A, dwell. 237, fam. 236, Baptist Clark household. Sarah Elizabeth Hobbs was called Elizabeth, Sarrah E., or Sarah. She is referred to as Sarah unless quoting a record. Sartain is spelled variously as Sartain, Sartan, or Sartin.

21. 1880 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Eureka Springs, ED 226, p. 188D, dwell. 171, fam. 190, William Sartin household; NARA microfilm T9, roll 39. 1900 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Cross Twp., ED 37, sheet 9B–10A, dwell./fam. 148, William Sartin household; NARA microfilm T623, roll 52.

22. "Death of Humboldt House Resident Wednesday," *Daily Silver State* (Winnemucca, Nev.), 20 April 1907, p. 1, col. 5.

23. *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/005698313>), digital film 005698313, image 295, Butte Co., Calif., Register of Marriages, 1912–1916, p. 285, George Preston to Sarah Elizabeth Sartain, 11 June 1914, duplicate certificate of marriage.

24. The 1840, 1850, and 1860 U.S. censuses were searched on *Ancestry* for Isaac Cobbs in Carroll County. None were found.

25. Search of 1840 U.S. census on *Ancestry* for Harris males in Carroll County returned no results.

26. For Joseph N. Harris, thirty-one, see 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 150B, dwell./fam. 391, Joseph N. Harris household. For Patrick Harris, twenty-five, and David Harris, age one, see 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Sugar Loaf Twp., p. 134B, dwell./fam. 186, Patrick Harris household. For A. W. Harris, twenty-three, and Albert W. Harris, five months, see 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Carrollton Twp., p. 129A, dwell./fam 111, A. W. Harris household.

27. Butte Co., Calif., Marriages, vol. O (1920–1922):161, Israel Esmond [*sic*] to Sarah Sartin, 1 April 1921, marriage license and return; Butte County Archives, Hall of Records, Oroville. See also, Butte Co., Register of Marriages, vol. 4:101, Israel Emond to Sarah Sartin, 28 March 1921, certificate of marriage. Sarah Sartin signed with her mark.

California. The death informant, Sarah's husband, I[sreal] Emond, said she was born 2 October 1852 in Arkansas to "Issac" Hobbs and Mary Jones.²⁸ Sarah's marriage and death certificates are the only documents identifying her parents, Isaac Hobbs and Mary Jones.

PARENTS FOR MARY JONES IN CARROLL COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Five Jones families lived in Carroll County in 1840. The apparent oldest males in three of the households—Jacob, David, and William—were born between 1811 and 1820 and thus too young to have fathered Mary, born 1824–25.²⁹ Although the oldest members of the William M. Jones household are also recorded as born 1811–20, the household included a female age ten to fourteen absent from their 1850 household.³⁰ The oldest male in John M. Jones's 1840 household was born 1791–1800 and it included a female born 1821–25, the right age for Mary.³¹ The two candidates for Mary Jones's father are William M. and John M. Jones.

William M. Jones and His Wife Nancy Bass

William Jones married Nancy Bass in 1834 in Cole County, Missouri.³² If William and his wife were twenty-nine in 1840, thus only fourteen in 1825 when Mary was born, they were unlikely her parents. Nancy's headstone bears an 1812 birth year, making her twelve at Mary's birth, an improbable age.³³ In 1840, six years after William and Nancy's marriage, two children age ten to fourteen lived with them—three households away from John M. Jones.³⁴ William and Nancy's ages in 1824–25, Mary's estimated birth year, and their marriage about nine years later make it unlikely they were Mary's parents. The two older children recorded in William's 1840 household perhaps were relatives, or represent an enumerator's error. Or, two of John M. Jones's children perhaps were enumerated twice, once with their parents and again in William M. Jones's household.

The Relationship of William M. Jones and John M. Jones

The oldest child in William M. Jones's 1850 household was fifteen-year-old Missouri-born John M. Jones. Second child, Julia Ann, was twelve and Arkansas-born, indicating William M. Jones and his family arrived in Carroll County between

28. Calif., death certificate 32 (1931), Sarah Emond; Bureau of Vital Statistics, Oroville.

29. 1840 U.S. census, Carroll Co. Ark., Crooked Creek Twp., p. 44, Jacob Jones; NARA microfilm M704, roll 17. Ibid., p. 43, David Jones. Ibid., Prairie Twp., p. 47, William Jones.

30. Ibid., Prairie Twp., p. 48, William M. Jones. The household includes a male and a female age ten to fourteen. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 52 (penned), dwell./fam. 341, William M. Jones household.

31. 1840 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., Prairie Twp., p. 48, John M Jones.

32. *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007423860>), digital film 007423860, image 37, Cole Co., Mo., Marriage Record A:54, William Jones to Nancy Bass, 9 January 1834.

33. *Find A Grave*, memorial 28855513, Nancy A. Bass Jones, 7 August 2008, by Jeanie Leete; digital image, 10 August 2014, by Sydney Fairbairn, gravestone for Nancy A. Bass (Santa Rosa Rural Cem., Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co., Calif.).

34. 1840 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., Prairie Twp., p. 48, William M. Jones.

1835 and 1838. The family continued westward to California in 1857.³⁵ By 1860 William and his family lived in Sonoma County, California.³⁶

William's middle name was Megginson.³⁷ His 1840 neighbor, John M. Jones, used the middle name Mallory.³⁸ Circumstances point to a close relationship, perhaps siblings or other kin.

- Both were born in North Carolina.³⁹
- William M. Jones's children were born in 1835 in Missouri and 1838 in Arkansas.⁴⁰
- John M. Jones had children born in Missouri in 1831, 1834, and 1836, and in Arkansas in 1838.⁴¹
- William M. Jones, an elected Carroll County justice of the peace, certified John M. Jones's testimony. John swore that he was born in 1792; was a private and a clerk in Captain Robert Love's Company in the 43rd Regiment of the U.S. Infantry; enlisted in 1813 in Ashville, Buncon [sic] County, North Carolina; and was honorably discharged in 1814 at Greenfield, North Carolina.⁴²

35. Tom Gregory, *History of Yolo County, California with Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men and Women of the County ...* (Los Angeles: Historic Record, 1913), 805–6. William W. Montgomery's biographical sketch includes a sketch of his wife, Caroline Jones, who was a daughter of William M. Jones. She came to California in 1857 by "crossing the plains with ox teams." Caroline was the likely informant.

36. 1860 U.S. census, Sonoma Co., Calif., pop. sch., Annally Twp., p. 483, dwell./fam. 32, Wm Jones household; NARA microfilm M653, roll 69.

37. *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/005030140>), digital film 005030140, image 195, John T. Fortson, *List of the Names and Registration of the Domiciled Inhabitants of the County of Sonoma, 1873* (Santa Rosa, Calif.: Sonoma Democrat Steam Book and Job Print, 1875), 33; William Megginson Jones, no. 149. Spelling of William's middle name was changed to "Megginson" in 1879. See *ibid.*, image 270, California State Library, *Great Register of the County of Sonoma, 1880*, (n.p.: Sonoma Democrat Steam Printing House, 1880), 31, William Megginson Jones, no. 2930.

38. *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/005028169>), digital film 005028169, image 20, *Supplement to the Great Register of Plumas County, August 1869* (n.p., 1869), unpaginated, John Mallory Jones, no. 60. John was 72, a farmer, born in North Carolina, and lived in Beckwourth Valley.

39. *FamilySearch*, digital film 005030140, image 270, William Megginson Jones, no. 2930. *FamilySearch*, digital film 005028169, image 20, John Mallory Jones, no. 60. Both men registered with a North Carolina birthplace.

40. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 52 (penned), dwell./fam. 341, William M. Jones household.

41. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 61 (penned), dwell./fam. 400, John M. Jones household. See also, "Pioneer Woman Dies Sunday," *Lake County Bee* (Lakeport, Calif.), 23 August 1916, p. 1, col. 6. This obituary of Louisa Kirklin Curry contains her birth date as 7 May 1838 and an Arkansas birthplace. She had two deceased brothers, Chas. and John Jones. Louisa was buried in Hartley Cemetery beside her father and brother. The author's survey of Hartley Cemetery shows Louisa buried between J. M. and Elisabeth Jones on one side and A. B. C. Jones on the other side.

42. Certificate of identity, 28 January 1854, John M. Jones (Pvt., Capt. Robert Love's Co., 43rd Reg., U.S. Inf., N.C., War of 1812), bounty land warrant file 26,150; Case Files of Pension and Bounty Land Applications Based on Service between 1812 and 1855; Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, 1800–1960; Department of Veterans Affairs, RG 15; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

- William M. Jones named his eldest child John M. Jones, born 1835.⁴³ John shared the same middle name, Mallory, with the veteran John M. Jones, born in 1792.⁴⁴
- Both families migrated to California from Carroll County about 1857, perhaps traveling together.⁴⁵

MARY AS THE DAUGHTER OF JOHN M. JONES AND HIS WIFE, ELIZABETH

John M. and Elizabeth Jones arrived in Carroll County from Missouri between 1834 and 1836. In 1830 they had lived in Crawford County, Missouri. The household included four children: a male, born between 1816 and 1820; a female, born between 1821 and 1825; and a male and a female, born between 1826 and 1830.⁴⁶ The female (born 1821–1825) was likely John and Elizabeth’s second child and first daughter, Mary. By 1840 John’s family included likely wife Elizabeth and nine children in Prairie Township, Carroll County.⁴⁷ By 1850, the two oldest children

43. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 52 (penned), dwell./fam. 341, William M. Jones household.

44. No record contemporary to John M. Jones’s life has been found with the middle name “Mallory.” In support of “Mallory” for John M. Jones, born 1835, see correspondence with Lynn Van Nest, June through December 2018, in author’s files. Lynn’s husband is a great-grandson of John M. Jones. The Van Nest family inherited John M. Jones’s (b. 1835) original marriage certificate; an 1870 photograph of John’s father [William Megginson Jones]; an undated photograph of John Mallory Jones with graying beard and side-burns; and a 1913 photograph of John Mallory Jones with white hair and sideburns, sitting in front of a Santa Rosa, California, house. Photographs are identified with the middle name of “Mallory.” The family also inherited a photograph of John M. Jones’s children, Bishop and Nellie. Copies of the marriage certificate and the photographs are in the author’s files. For Bishop and Nellie as children of John M. Jones, see 1900 U.S. census, Sonoma Co., Calif., pop. sch., Santa Rosa Twp., ED 175, sheet 1, dwell./fam. 1, J. M. Jones household; NARA microfilm T623, roll 114. For “Mallory” as the middle name of Bishop, see “U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918,” digital image, *Ancestry* (<https://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=6482>) > California > Sonoma County > 2 > Draft Card J > image 81, Sonoma Co., Calif., Draft Board 2, card for Bishop Mallory Jones, no. 1820; citing *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918*, NARA microfilm publication M1509. John Mallory Jones’s daughter, Nellie, applied for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution through her father, John Mallory Jones, born in 1835. Nellie hand-wrote and signed the application and asserted her father’s name was “John Mallory Jones.” See Membership application, Nellie J. Van Nest, National no. 179247, on William Dunn (1752–1830, Virginia), Ancestor A034992, applied 27 August 1920; National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Office of the Registrar General, Washington, D.C.

45. For John Mallory Jones, see Lyman L. Palmer, *History of Napa and Lake Counties, California ... and Biographical Sketches of Early Settlers and Representative Men* (San Francisco: Slocum, Bowen & Co., 1881), Lake Co. section, 251. C. W. Jones’s sketch states, “in 1857 he [C. W. Jones], with his parents, crossed the plains with ox-teams.” For C. W. Jones as a son of John M. and Elizabeth Jones, see 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 61, dwell./fam. 400, John M. Jones household. For William M. Jones, see Gregory, *History of Yolo County*, 802.

46. 1830 U.S. census, Crawford Co., Mo., p. 179 (penned), John M Jones; NARA microfilm M19, roll 72.

47. 1840 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., Prairie Twp., p. 48, John M Jones; NARA microfilm M704, roll 17.

were not in the home and seven, all Joneses, remained: Elizabeth Reed, born about 1827 in Arkansas; Aron B C, born about 1828 in Arkansas; Sarah Ann, born about 1831 in Missouri; Lucy, born about 1834 in Missouri; John W., born about 1836 in Missouri; Louisa, born about 1838 in Arkansas; and Charles W., born about 1840 in Arkansas.⁴⁸

Caswell Jones, born about 1820 in Kentucky, lived in the next household, which included his apparent wife, Virginia Jones, and three children.⁴⁹ Mary Hobbs lived in the same township—thirty-six families away—with her apparent husband, Isaac Hobbs, and three children, Mahola, Isaac, and Jacob.⁵⁰

Elizabeth Jones and her oldest likely daughter, Elizabeth Reed, were unable to read or write.⁵¹ Mary Hobbs was also unschooled.⁵² Illiteracy among the older Jones females and Mary Hobbs support the hypothesis that Mary Hobbs was John and Elizabeth's eldest daughter, Mary Jones. Illiterate, Mary likely did not keep in touch with her family. As years passed, her family may not have known if she was alive.

Church Connections in Carroll County

In July 1838 Union United Baptist Church was organized as Old Union Church in Carroll County with moderator Charles Booth Whiteley.⁵³ The Hobbs and Jones families appear together in church minutes and membership lists.

The church received Sinthy Hobs in 1840. Isaac Hobbs appears in the minutes from 1844 to 1847. Sinthy's last record occurs in 1847. She was almost certainly the eighty-four-year-old Cyntha Hobbs who lived in Mary and Isaac's 1850 household. Her relationship to Isaac is unknown, but age and proximity suggest she was probably his mother. Isaac may have been licensed to preach in 1844. Mary and Isaac's oldest child, Mahaley Hobes, is in the minutes in 1868. Mary may be the Poley Clark identified in 1871.⁵⁴

48. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 61, dwell./fam. 400, John M. Jones household. John owned \$400 in real property.

49. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 62 (penned), dwell./fam. 401, Caswell Jones household.

50. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 56 (penned), dwell./fam. 364, Isaac Hobbs household.

51. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 61, dwell./fam. 400, John M. Jones household.

52. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 56 (penned), dwell./fam. 364, Isaac Hobbs household.

53. Coy Logan, "A History of the Bunch—Old Union—Cemetery," *Carroll County Historical Quarterly* 16 (Fall and Winter 1971), 28.

54. Freda Biggerstaff Hicks, transcriber, *Church Records of Union United Baptist Church, Carroll County, Arkansas, 1838–1876*, 2 vols. (n.p.: n.p., 1989), 1: 4. The volumes are transcriptions of microfilm MG08283 at the Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock. The location of the original minutes is unknown according to information provided by the Arkansas State Archives to the author, 31 August 2018. For Sinthy Hobbs's last entry, see Hicks, *Church Records*, 1: 19. For Isaac Hobbs entries in the minutes of the church see, Hicks, *Church Records*, 1: 15–16, 19. For Mahaley Hobes, see Hicks, *Church Records*, 1: 36. For Mary Jones as Poley Clark, see Hicks, *Church Records*, 1: 40.

John Jones appears in church minutes in 1840. By 1841, John M. Jones is recorded along with occasional entries for William Johnes/Jones. William M. Jones's last entry was in August 1855 and John M. Jones's in September 1856. John's children Elisabeth Read and Lucy Jones are chronicled in 1849.⁵⁵

Undated membership lists show other Hobbsses and Joneses: Mahaley and Elizabeth Hobbs and John, John M., William M., Lucy, Sarah, Mary, and Aaron B. C. Jones.⁵⁶

Charles Booth Whiteley preached at the Union United Baptist Church beginning in 1838.⁵⁷ He likely was the father-in-law of John's son Caswell.⁵⁸ John M. Jones assigned his bounty land to Charles Boothe Whiteley and named his last child Charles Whiteley Jones, indications of the preacher's close family connection.⁵⁹

JOHN M. JONES FAMILY

John's common given and last names make it difficult to identify him. John M. Jones enlisted in the United States Army at Asheville, North Carolina, in November 1813 for War of 1812 service. He was twenty-one, born about 1792 in Montgomery County, North Carolina. A private in Capt. Robert Love's Company of the 43rd United States Infantry, he was discharged at Camp Greenfield 17 May 1815 when

55. For William M. and John M. Jones, see Hicks, *Church Records*, 1: 4–6, 9, 20, 25–26, 28. For Elisabeth Read and Lucy Jones see, Hicks, *Church Records*, 1: 20.

56. For Mahaley and Elizabeth Hobbs, see Hicks, *Church Records*, 1: 55, 59. For John and John M. Jones and William M. Jones, see Hicks, *Church Records*, 1: 50, 65. For Lucy Jones, Sarah Jones, Mary Jones, and Aaron B. C. Jones, see Hicks, *Church Records*, 1: 56, 60, 65.

57. For Charles Whiteley as preacher, see Hicks, *Church Records*, 1: 1. For Charles Whiteley as a Baptist preacher in Carroll County in 1837–38 and his 1861 departure for Texas, see *History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin, and Sebastian Counties, Arkansas* (1889; reprint, Salem, Mass.: Higginson Book, n.d.), 337. The surname and given name "Whiteley" is variously spelled as Whitly, Whitley, and Whitley. Whiteley is used unless directly quoting a record.

58. For Virginia as wife of Caswell and Elizabeth as their youngest daughter, see 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 151B, dwell./fam. 401, Caswell Jones household. For Virginia as widow of a man surnamed McDonald, see 1860 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 101 (penned), dwell. 678, fam. 663, Virginia McDonald household. The same three Jones children are in the household. For Virginia in the same location as her probable father, see 1870 U.S. census, Bell Co., Tex., pop. sch., Precinct No. 2, p. 23, dwell. 163, fam. 176, C. B. Whitley household; and p. 24, dwell. 172, fam. 185, V. Mcdonal household; NARA microfilm M593, roll 1575. C. B. Whitley and V. Mcdonal are nine households apart, with two households in between surnamed "Whitley." For Virginia's Whitley birth surname, see Tex., death certificate 36101 (1939), Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Bishop; Bureau of Vital Statistics. Elizabeth's father is given as "? Jones" and her mother is "? Whitley."

59. For land, see Bureau of Land Management, "Land Patent Search," images, *General Land Office Records* (<https://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>), Charles Boothe Whiteley, assignee of John M. Jones (Carroll Co., Ark.), bounty land warrant no. 26,150. For name, see *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/005028149>), digital film 005028149, image 89, *Great Register of the County of Lake, State of California, 1880* (Lakeport, Calif.: G.A. Lyon, 1880), 18, Charles Whitley Jones, no. 886. Charles was Arkansas-born and twenty-seven when he registered in 1867, thus born about 1840.

his term expired.⁶⁰ His enlistment information matches the Carroll County bounty-land applicant, John M. Jones, and Charles Whiteley's assignor.⁶¹

After his discharge John was in Simpson County, Kentucky, in 1819 and 1820, likely when he married Elizabeth.⁶² Their first child, Caswell, was born about 1820 in Kentucky.⁶³ No Simpson County marriage or land records survive to identify his wife, Elizabeth.⁶⁴

Elizabeth Catherine (Caudill) Jones, Wife of John M. Jones

Simpson County circuit court records show an association with the Caudill family. Aaron Caudell assigned John M. Jones to collect a debt in 1820.⁶⁵ John's wife is identified in the 1848–49 court case, Moses Caudell v. Thomas Caudills heirs. Catherine Jones, John M. Jones's wife, was one of Thomas Caudill's heirs.⁶⁶ Moses did not know Catherine's whereabouts, if she was alive, or her children's names. Because Elizabeth Catherine (Caudill) Jones was illiterate, communicating with family would have been difficult. Why she was called Elizabeth, not Catherine, in 1850 is unclear.⁶⁷ Perhaps she wanted to honor her deceased sister.⁶⁸ Maybe she

60. "U.S. Army, Register of Enlistments, 1798–1914," *Fold3* (<https://www.fold3.com/image/247/310834197>), John M. Jones, no. 1244, in "Records of Men Enlisted in the U.S. Army Prior to the Peace Establishment, May 17, 1815," p. 153v; from NARA microfilm M233, roll 7.

61. Certificate of identity for Jones, 1854; John M. Jones, War of 1812 bounty land warrant file 26,150; Case Files of Pension and Bounty Land Applications Based on Service between 1812 and 1855.

62. Simpson Co., Ky., Court Order Book A:9–10, John M. Jones v. Jonathan Piper, 2 November 1819; microfilm 551216, Family History Library (FHL), Salt Lake City. Also, *ibid.*, A:25, John M. Jones, juror, The Commonwealth v. Cupid, a Slave, 4 November 1819. For association with Caudell/Caudill family, see *ibid.*, A:61, John M. Jones, assignee, Aaron Caudell v. Shewbridge Ramsey and Spencer Milliken, 5 May 1820.

63. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., pp. 61–62, dwellings/families 400–401, John M Jones and Caswell Jones households.

64. Simpson County was formed in 1819 from Allen, Logan, and Warren counties. See *Acts Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-Seventh General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Kentucky* (Frankfort, Ky.: Kendall and Russells, 1819), 633, "An Act for the erection of a new County out of the Counties of Logan, Warren and Allen." An 1882 courthouse fire destroyed most records. See *The Southwestern Reporter: Comprising all the Current Decisions of the Supreme and Appellate Courts of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas, November 19–December 31, 1919*, vol. 215 (St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1920), 364. "The courthouse of Simpson County was consumed in a fire . . . and entirely destroyed in 1882."

65. Simpson Co., Court Order Book A:61, John M. Jones, assignee, Aaron Caudell v. Shewbridge Ramsey and Spencer Milliken, 5 May 1820.

66. *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008193473>), digital film 008193473, image 771, Simpson Co., Ky., Court Order Book G:271, Moses Caudell v. Thomas Caudills heirs, November Term 1848, 2 December 1848. *Ibid.*, image 820, Court Order Book G:362, Moses Caudell v. Thomas Caudells heirs, May Term 1849, 1 June 1849.

67. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 61, dwell./fam. 400, John M. Jones household, line 40 for Elizabeth Jones.

68. For Elizabeth (Caudill) Neeley's death before 2 December 1848, see *FamilySearch*, digital film 008193473, image 771, Simpson Co., Court Order Book G:271.

simply preferred Elizabeth. Her gravestone inscription shows Elisabeth Jones.⁶⁹

Added evidence for the Caudill name comes from daughter Sarah Ann Jones who married James P. Denney 6 October 1852. James's 1902 biography includes their marriage date and says Katie (Caudel) Jones and John W. Jones, Kentucky natives, were Sarah Ann's parents.⁷⁰

Migration to California

In 1825 John M. Jones was commissioned as a magistrate in Crittenden County, Arkansas, suggesting he was literate.⁷¹ John and Elizabeth's second daughter, Elizabeth, was likely born there in 1827 and Aaron Burr Crittenden Jones, their second son, in 1828.⁷² Possible daughter Mary Jones may have been born there in 1825. How long John lived in Crittenden County is unknown. Deeds and tax records shed no light.⁷³

By June 1830 John and his growing family lived in Crawford County, Missouri.⁷⁴ Several children were probably born there: Sarah Ann Jones, about 1831; Lucy Jones, about 1834; and John W. Jones, about 1836.⁷⁵

John Jones appears on Carroll County, Arkansas, tax rolls from 1834 through

69. *Find A Grave*, memorial 50517736, Elizabeth Catherine "Katie" Caudill Jones; digital image, 1 April 2010, by Karen Lansing, gravestone for Elisabeth Jones (Hartley Cem., Lakeport, Lake Co., Calif.).

70. *An Illustrated History of Baker, Grant, Malheur and Harney Counties with a Brief Outline of the Early History of the State of Oregon* (n. p.: Western Historical Publishing, 1902), 333–34. Sarah Ann's father's middle initial was probably an error; she had a brother named John W. Jones.

71. Clarence Edwin Carter, comp., *Territorial Papers of the United States: Territory of Arkansas, 1819–1825*, vol. 19 (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1958), 828–29 for Crittenden Co. magistrates. John M. Jones was commissioned as a magistrate for Hopefield Township on 6 December 1825 and for Scott Township on 1 August 1826.

72. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 61, dwell./fam. 400, John M. Jones household. For Aaron's full name, see *FamilySearch*, digital film 005028169, image 9, *Great Register of Plumas County, July 1867* (n.p.: n.p., 1867), alphabetical by first letter of surname, Aaron Burr Crittenden Jones.

73. *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008197687>), digital film 008197687, image 16, Crittenden Co., Ark., Deed Record A, index, "J." No deed to or from anyone surnamed Jones was found in the index. The first deed is dated 1826 and in the Territory of Arkansas. Crittenden County was formed from Phillips County in 1825. See J. Steele and J. M'Campbell, compilers, *Laws of Arkansas Territory* (Little Rock: Territory of Arkansas, 1835), 141, "Counties," Sec. 11. Tax records for Phillips County, Arkansas, begin in 1835. See *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008339771>), digital film 008339771, image 701, "Arkansas History Commission, Early Arkansas Tax Records: Phillips County 1835–1872." Tax records for Crittenden County begin in 1830. See *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/008199113>), digital film 008199113, image 471.

74. 1830 U.S. census, Crawford Co., Mo., p. 179 (penned), John M. Jones.

75. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 61, dwell./fam. 400, John M. Jones household.

1857.⁷⁶ John and Elizabeth's last two children, Louisa and Charles W., were reportedly born in Carroll County.⁷⁷

In 1857 John M. Jones left Arkansas, traveling across the plains by oxcarts. At least two of his children had migrated west the previous year.⁷⁸ By 1858 John had settled in Mohawk, Plumas County, California.⁷⁹ John and some of his sons and sons-in-law lived in Plumas County from 1860 to 1865.⁸⁰ Although John and Elizabeth are not found in the Plumas County 1860 U.S. census, other records place him there.⁸¹

John's children who moved from Arkansas to California went to Plumas County. Sarah Ann, married to James Preston Denney, was in Rich Bar Township, Plumas County, in 1860. An Arkansas-born four-year-old and a three-year-old Californian

76. *FamilySearch*, digital film 008343021, image 342, Ark. Co. Tax Records, Carroll Co., 1834, John Jones, unpaginated. For John Jones see also, *ibid.*, image 363, 1836; image 370, 1837; image 393, 1840; image 422, 1841; image 422, 1841. For John Jones and Caswell Jones, see *ibid.*, image 470, 1844; image 487, 1845, p. 11; image 517, 1846; image 551, 1847, p. 2. For John M. Jones, Caswell Jones, and Aaron Jones, see *ibid.*, image 586, 1850, p.10. Caswell Jones does not appear after 1850. For John M. Jones with 360 acres and Aaron Jones, see *ibid.*, image 621, 1851, p. 14. For John M. Jones with 280 acres and Aaron Jones, see *ibid.*, image 653, 1852, p. 17. For John M. Jones, see *ibid.*, image 729, 1853, p. 16. For J. M. Jones and A. B. C. Jones, see *ibid.*, image 767, 1855, p. 11; image 822, 1856, p. 22. For J. M. Jones, see *ibid.*, image 858, 1857. John M. Jones is not taxed after 1857. Also, 1840 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., Prairie Twp., p. 48, John M Jones.

77. 1850 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 61, dwell./fam. 400, John M. Jones household.

78. Palmer, *History of Napa and Lake Counties*, Lake Co. section, 251–52. C. W. Jones's sketch states, "in 1857 he, with his parents, crossed the plains with ox-teams." J. W. Jones's sketch tells "in 1856 ... [he] crossed the plains to California." James P. Denney and his wife, Sarah Ann Jones, also crossed the plains in 1856. See *An Illustrated History ... with a Brief Outline of the Early History of the State of Oregon*, 333–34. James retells that "in 1856 he set out over the untrammelled highway of the prairie, and through the fastness of the mountains, to the Pacific coast."

79. Plumas Co., Calif., Assessment List, 1858–59, p. 55, entry for John M. Jones, Mohawk; Plumas County Museum, Quincy. John was on the land for imp[rovements]. After living on public land for five years and making improvements, a settler could apply for a patent.

80. For A. B. C. Jones, see Plumas Co., Duplicate Assessment List, 1860, p. 8, Mohawk Valley. For James Preston Denney, see Plumas Co., Calif., Subsequent Assessment Roll, 1861, Jones & Denney, Mohawk Valley. List is unpaginated in semi-alphabetical order. The entry may be for A. B. C. Jones and the same land as in 1860. For Peter Parish, see Plumas Co., Subsequent Assessment Roll, 1861, Beckwourth Valley. Plumas Co., Assessment List, 1865, for J. P. Denney, Mohawk Valley, p. 75; for Jno Jones Sr., Sierra Valley, p. 81; for A. B. C. Jones, Sierra Valley, for "poss[ible] claim & Imp[rovements]," p. 81; for P. Parish, Sierra Valley, p. 88. The men and their families might have occupied the same land.

81. "1860 United States Federal Census," *Ancestry*, search for John, Jno., Elizabeth, Catherine, and Katie, with and without the surname Jones and living in California or Arkansas or the United States. Additional search parameters were for nonexact birth dates of 1794 and birthplace of North Carolina for John and Jno. and 1795 for Elizabeth, Catherine, or Katie and birthplaces of South Carolina or Kentucky. For John in Plumas Co., see Plumas Co., Deed Record 3:706–07, E. H. Pierce, Sheriff, to Jacob McKisick, 2 December 1868; Recorder's Office, Quincy. This sheriff's sale was to settle an 1865 dispute. The land description references "the ranch of J M Jones" to the west. See also, *FamilySearch*, digital film 005028169, image 20, John Mallory Jones, no. 60.

lived with the Denneys.⁸² Lucy Jones, married to Peter Parrish, lived in Sierra Township, Plumas County, in 1860.⁸³ Louisa Jones married Zeno Morrison and was in Bear River Township, Sutter County, California, in 1860.⁸⁴ By 1870 Louisa and Zeno Morrison lived in Quartz Township in Plumas County, three households away from Lucy and Peter Parrish. John M. Jones was in the Parrish household.⁸⁵ A. B. C. Jones, “Jno.” W. Jones, and C. W. Jones lived in the Beckwith Valley in Plumas County in 1863.⁸⁶

Elizabeth Jones died in Lake County, California, in 1866.⁸⁷ John likely lived in Lake County before Elizabeth died. He and Elizabeth had lived with Charles W. Jones in Scotts Valley, perhaps settling on land that Charles later patented.⁸⁸ John

82. For Sarah in Plumas Co., see 1860 U.S. census, Plumas Co., Calif., pop. sch., Rich Bar Twp., p. 929, dwell./fam. 508, James P. Denney household; NARA microfilm M653, roll 62. Their oldest child, Bryon, was born in California about 1857. For Sarah’s marriage to James P. Denney, see *An Illustrated History of Baker, Grant, Malheur and Harney Counties*, 333–34. For James’s middle name, see *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/005030343>), digital film 005030343, image 33, “California Great Registers, 1866–1910,” Great Register of Lake County, James Preston Denney, no. 59, Scotts Valley, 20 April 1867.

83. For Lucy in Plumas Co., see 1860 U.S. census, Plumas Co., Calif., pop. sch., Sierra Twp., p. 996, dwell. 1634, fam. 1590, Peter Parrish household. For Peter Parrish as Lucy’s husband, see Whispering Pines Cemetery (Plumas Co., Calif.), Lucy M. Parrish marker; photograph by author, 18 May 2018. One side has engravings for Columbus B. and Robert E. Lee Parrish, noted to be “children of P. & L. M. Parrish.” The author visited the cemetery.

84. For Louisa in Sutter Co., see 1860 U.S. census, Sutter Co., Calif., pop. sch., Bear River Twp., p. 824, dwell. 651, fam. 611, Z. Morrison household; NARA microfilm M653, roll 70. For Louisa’s marriage to Zeno Morrison, see *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/004640198>), digital film 004640198, image 41, Sutter Co., Calif., Marriages A:59, Zeno Morrison to Louisa K. Jones, marriage return, 19 July 1859.

85. 1870 U.S. census, Plumas Co., Calif., pop. sch., Quartz Twp., p. 8, dwell. 1322, fam. 1338, Zeno Morrison household; NARA microfilm M593, roll 77.

86. “U.S., Civil War Draft Registration Records, 1863–1865,” images, *Ancestry* (<https://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1666>) > California > Northern > vol. 3 of 7 > image 114, entries for C. W. Jones, A. B. C. Jones, and Jno. W. Jones, consolidated list, no. 19, October and November 1863, Plumas Co., Northern District of Calif.

87. *Find A Grave*, memorial 50517736, Elizabeth Catherine “Katie” Caudill Jones; digital image, 1 April 2010, by Karen Lansing, gravestone for Elisabeth Jones (Hartley Cem.).

88. For patent, see Bureau of Land Management, “Land Patent Search,” images, *General Land Office Records* (<https://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>), Charles W. Jones (Lake Co., Calif.), bounty land warrant no. 2632, issued 5 October 1871. For residence, see Alice W. Deacon, “The Jones Family,” *Scottslandia, A Romantic History of Scotts Valley* (Lower Lake, Calif.: Observer Press, 1948), 35. The author states she moved across the road from the C. W. Jones family when she was six months old (ca. 1884) and she knew the family and their stories. See 1900 U.S. census, Lake Co., Calif., pop. sch., Twp. 4, ED 46, sheet 12A, dwell. 269, fam. 271, Edwin P. Wray household; NARA microfilm T623, roll 88. Alice, a fifteen-year-old, lived three households from Narcissa Jones, widow of Charles W. Jones. To determine when John M. Jones moved to and lived in Lake County the author searched the county recorder’s office and the superior court’s office for early assessment rolls with negative results. The earliest roll at the Lakeport Courthouse Museum, Lakeport, California, is dated 1881.

lived with Lucy and her family in Plumas County in 1870.⁸⁹ John died 27 September 1870 in Lake County and is buried in the Hartley Cemetery in Lakeport, California.⁹⁰

John and Elizabeth's eldest son, Caswell Jones, died by 1851.⁹¹ Of John and Elizabeth's eight living children, only Mary and Elizabeth, the eldest daughters, were left in Carroll County when the remaining family traveled to California.⁹² Why Mary and Elizabeth stayed in Arkansas is unknown. Perhaps because Mary and Elizabeth had families, they did not want to go.

DNA STUDY

An inferential case identifies John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill as Mary Jones's parents. A study using mitochondrial DNA and autosomal DNA tests the hypothesis.⁹³

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), passed from mothers to all their children, provides information about an individual's matrilineal line. It can test if it is possible that Elizabeth Catherine Caudill was Mary Jones's mother. Males receive mtDNA from their mothers, but do not pass it to their offspring. Males and females can be tested for mtDNA.

Autosomal DNA (atDNA) testing might show whether Mary was John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill's child. An atDNA test examines many

89. 1870 U.S. census, Plumas Co., Calif., pop. sch., Quartz Twp., p. 9, dwell. 1325, fam. 1341, Peter Parrish household.

90. *Find A Grave*, memorial 50517703, John Mallory Jones; digital image, 1 April 2010, by Karen Lansing, gravestone for J. M. Jones (Hartley Cem.). "Dead," *Clear Lake Courier* (Lakeport, Calif.), 1 October 1870, p. 3, col. 1, death notice for John M. Jones. The newspaper states that John M. Jones was a "respected citizen of Scott's Valley." John's calculated death date is 27 September 1870. The paragraph above John's death notice notes that public school would be let out for two days so the teacher could prepare for his Masonic duties in the burial of John M. Jones. Also, *Plumas National* (Quincy, Calif.), 15 October 1870, p. 3, col. 2, death notice for John M. Jones. The newspaper notes that John died on 29 September 1870 at Clear Lake, Lake County, California, and that he had lived in Beckwourth, Plumas County, for many years. The first death register of Lake County does not include John M. Jones's death. See Lake Co., Calif., Register of Deaths, vol. 1; County Recorder's Office, Lakeport. No probate record is found for John M. Jones in Lake County. See *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007602334>), digital film 007602334, image 70, Lake Co., Calif., Probate Court, Probate Index A–Z, "J" surnames.

91. For Caswell Jones's estimated death year, see *FamilySearch*, digital film 008343021, image 586, Ark. Co. Tax Records, Carroll Co., 1850, p. 11, John M. and Caswell Jones appear on adjacent lines. Caswell does not appear after 1850. See *ibid.*, image 621, 1851, p. 14., John M. Jones. In 1852 Virginia Jones takes Caswell's place next to John M. Jones. See *ibid.*, image 653, 1852, p. 17, John M. Jones and Virginia Jones. The tax lists are chronological and semi-alphabetical.

92. For Mary see, 1860 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., Prairie Twp., p. 99 (penned), dwell. 663, fam. 649, Mary Hobbs household. For Elizabeth see, 1860 U.S. census, Carroll Co., Ark., pop. sch., King's River Twp., p. 799, dwell./fam. 737, Francis M. Gilliam household.

93. Y-chromosome DNA provides information about a male's patrilineal line and is not applicable in Mary's case.

locations on all chromosomes except the Y-chromosome. Information taken from the X-chromosome (X-DNA) is sometimes included as part of atDNA test results. Autosomal DNA can provide information about some of an individual's ancestors usually within five to seven generations, possibly beyond. Individuals receive 50 percent of their atDNA from their father and 50 percent from their mother. Because of random recombination, full siblings—other than identical twins—do not inherit the same segments of atDNA from their parents.⁹⁴ Second cousins always share atDNA but sometimes third cousins do not.⁹⁵ The amount of shared atDNA is measured in percentages or more commonly in centimorgans (cM).⁹⁶

Methodology

This DNA study has two test groups—group A who are descendants of Mary Jones and group B who are descendants of John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill. Of thirty-three identified descendants in groups A and B, thirteen gave written consent to participate in this study, to have their DNA analyzed and compared to their potential cousins, and to have the results published.⁹⁷ All thirteen agreed to have test results uploaded to *GEDmatch* for comparison and analysis.⁹⁸

The five group A participants—test takers 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, and 5A—are Mary

94. Recombination is “the exchange of DNA segments between the two copies of a chromosome.” See “Recombination,” 2 December 2017, *International Society of Genetic Genealogy Wiki* (<https://isogg.org/wiki/Recombination>).

95. For an overview of the various types of DNA and their usefulness to genealogy, see Blaine T. Bettinger and Debbie Parker Wayne, *Genetic Genealogy in Practice* (Arlington, Va.: National Genealogical Society, 2016). See also, Blaine T. Bettinger, *The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy* (Cincinnati: Family Tree Books, 2016). For cousins and the percentage of DNA they may share, see “The Shared cM Project – Version 3.0,” *DNA Painter* (<https://dnapainter.com/tools/sharedcmv4>). Third cousins share from 0 to 217 cM of atDNA.

96. “CentiMorgan,” 2 January 2019, *International Society of Genetic Genealogy Wiki* (<https://isogg.org/wiki/CentiMorgan>), first paragraph. For a discussion, see Roberta Estes, “Concepts–CentiMorgans, SNPs and Pickin’ Crab,” 30 March 2016, *DNAeXplained* (<https://dna-explained.com/2016/03/30/concepts-centimorgans-snps-and-pickin-crab/>).

97. Group A consists of test takers 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, and 5A. Group B consists of test takers 6B, 7B, 8B, 9B, 10B, 11B, 12B, and 13B.

98. Since the thirteen test takers' results were uploaded, *GEDmatch* migrated its database, updated its algorithms, and renamed its service as *GEDmatch® Genesis*. Results were analyzed at *GEDmatch Genesis* (<https://genesis.gedmatch.com>).

Jones's descendants.⁹⁹ The eight group B participants—test takers 6B, 7B, 8B, 9B, 10B, 11B, 12B, and 13B—are John Mallory Jones's and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill's descendants.¹⁰⁰ See figure 1.

99. Living test takers and their living ancestors are anonymized for privacy. Author-created *Ancestry* public trees document the lines of ascent. Following are group A ascending parent-child linkages to Mary Jones. Test taker 1A, William Earl Hobbs, is now deceased. For his direct ancestors to Mary Jones, see TT1A Hobbs-Jones Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155080170/family/pedigree>). For test taker 2A to her mother, a living female, in author's files. For a living female to her mother, Ruth Virginia Holcomb, in author's files. For Ruth Virginia Holcomb's direct ancestors to Mary Jones, see TT2A Hobbs-Jones Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155265842/family/pedigree>). For test taker 3A to her mother, Thelma D. Edwards, in author's files. For Thelma D. Edwards's direct ancestors to Mary Jones, see TT3A Hobbs-Jones Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155223546/family/pedigree>). Test taker 4A to her father, William Russell Brewster, in author's files. For William Russell Brewster's direct ancestors to Mary Jones, see TT4A Hobbs-Jones Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155066549/family/pedigree>). For test taker 5A to his mother, Helene Laverne Brewster, in author's files. For Helene Laverne Brewster's direct ancestors to Mary Jones, see TT5A Hobbs-Jones Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155074550/family/pedigree>).

100. Living persons are anonymized for privacy. Author-created *Ancestry* public trees document the lines of ascent. Following are group B ascending parent-child linkages to John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill. For test taker 6B to his mother, Arvilla Jewell Warren, in author's files. For Arvilla Jewell Warren's direct ancestors to John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill, see TT6B Jones-Caudill Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155188014/family/pedigree>). For test taker 7B to her father, Neil Dean Lansing in author's files. For Neil Dean Lansing's direct ancestors to John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill, see TT7B Jones-Caudill Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155089606/family/pedigree>). For test taker 8B to her mother Glenys Elaine Gilbert, in author's files. For Glenys Elaine Gilbert's direct ancestors to John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill, see TT8B Jones-Caudill Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155196145/family/pedigree>). For test taker 9B to his mother, Darlene Joan Kruse, in author's files. For Darlene Joan Kruse's direct ancestors to John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill, see TT9B Jones-Caudill Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155147755/family/pedigree>). For test taker 10B to her father, Lee Ray Conn, in author's files. For Lee Ray Conn's direct ancestors to John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill, see TT10B Jones-Caudill Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155144696/family/pedigree>). For test taker 11B to his father, James Edward Conn, in author's files. For James Edward Conn's direct ancestors to John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill, see TT11B Jones-Caudill Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155130540/family/pedigree>). For test taker 12B to her mother, living female Parrish, in author's files. For living female Parrish to her father, Frank R. Parrish, in author's files. For Frank R. Parrish's direct ancestors to John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill, see TT12B Jones-Caudill Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155173143/family/pedigree>). For test taker 13B to her living father, in author's files. For her living father to his father, Alden H. Jones, in author's files. For Alden H. Jones's direct ancestors to John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill, see TT13B Jones-Caudill Family Tree, "Public Member Trees," *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/155118813/family/pedigree>).

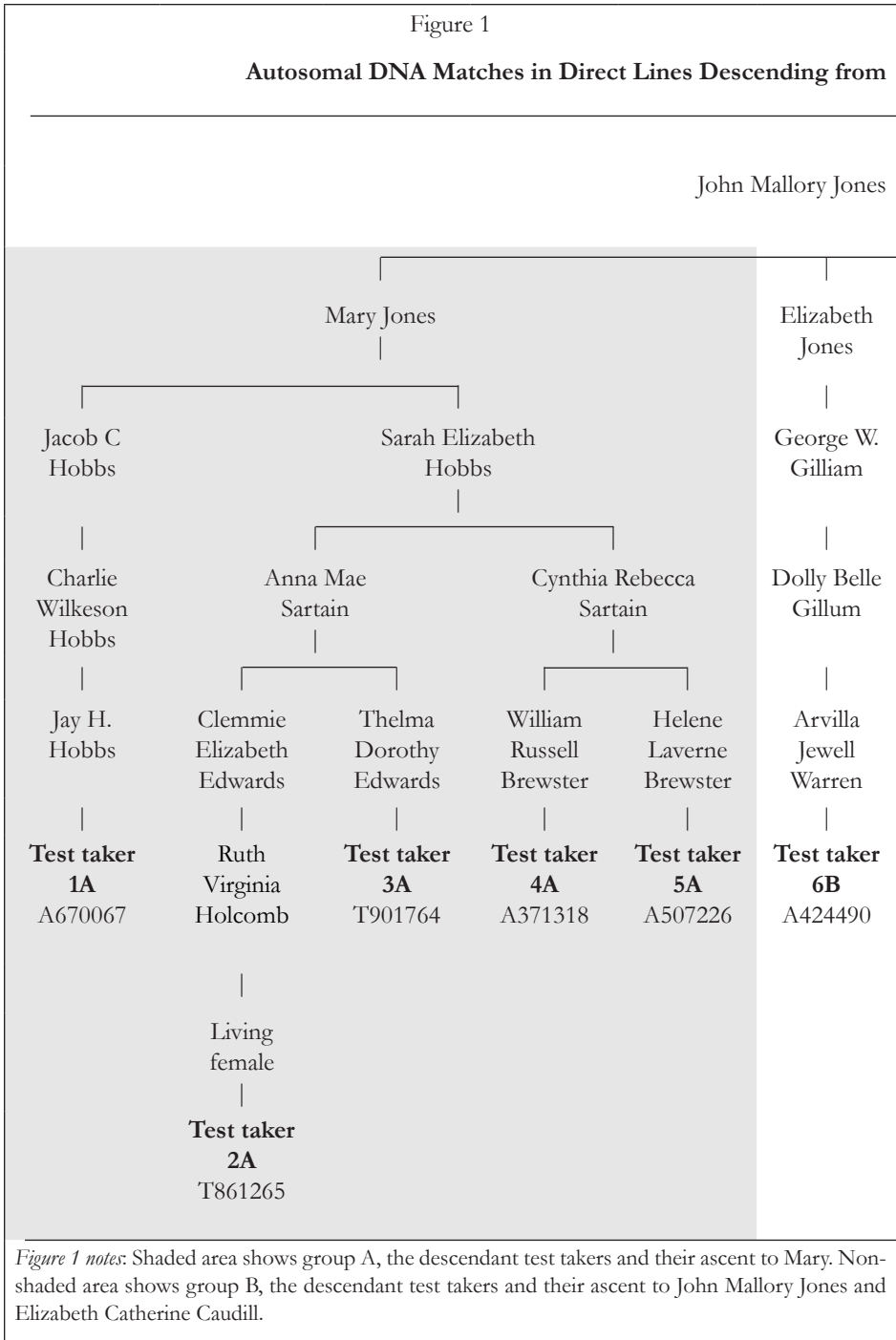


Figure 1 (continued)

John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill

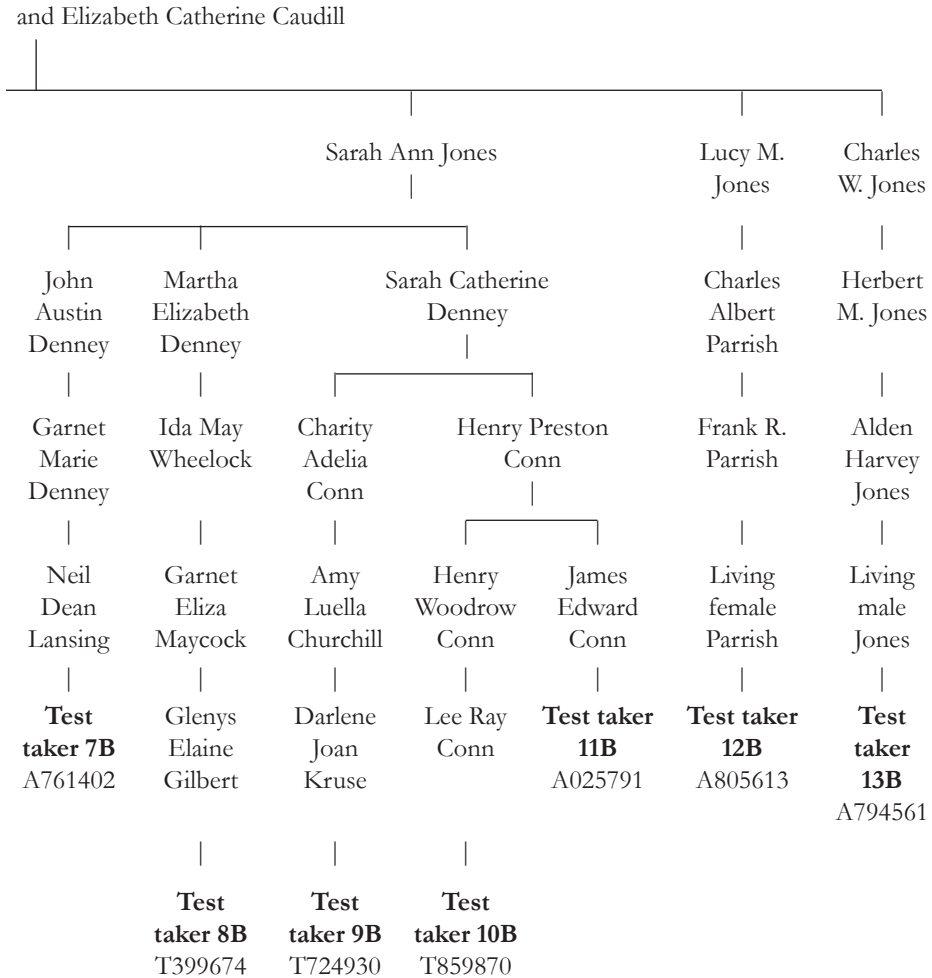


Figure 1 notes, continued: GEDmatch® Genesis kit identification follows test taker numbers. See text notes 99 and 100 for documentation of direct lines. Living test takers' and their living parents' names are anonymized for privacy.

MITOCHONDRIAL DNA

An advantage to using mtDNA is certainty that identical matches have a common ancestor in their matrilineal line. The disadvantage is mtDNA mutates relatively slowly, therefore identical matches may have a common ancestor thousands of years ago or in the recent past. Identical full sequence matches are likely related within the past five hundred years.¹⁰¹ A test taker and a match may have a common matrilineal ancestor hundreds of years ago, yet not be related through the closer hypothesized matrilineal ancestor under study. At best, identical mtDNA matches can be consistent with the hypothesis that Mary Jones was the daughter of Elizabeth Catherine Caudill.

Elizabeth Catherine Caudill's five daughters carry Elizabeth's mtDNA, as do female and male descendants with a direct matrilineal line to her. Five living descendants with a direct matrilineal line to Mary Jones (test takers 2A, 3A, and 5A) and a direct matrilineal line to Elizabeth Catherine Caudill through Sarah Ann Jones (test takers 8B and 9B) agreed to full mtDNA sequence testing. See figure 1.

Results of Mitochondrial DNA Testing

The five mtDNA test takers are exact matches and belong to mitochondrial haplogroup H31a. All have a genetic distance of zero when compared to each other. H31a matches may have a common ancestor from recent generations to one thousand years ago.¹⁰²

Each test taker additionally has the same one-hundred-thirteen full sequence matches in H31a with a genetic distance of zero.¹⁰³ This large number of exact matches lends less support for Mary's hypothesized relationship than would a smaller number of exact matches. The mtDNA test results are nevertheless consistent with the hypothesis that Mary Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill share the same matrilineal line.

AUTOSOMAL DNA

One advantage of atDNA testing is its reach of one hundred fifty years or more within a genealogically recorded timeframe. Individuals inherit segments of atDNA from all of their great-grandparents and some segments from some of their great-great-grandparents and beyond.¹⁰⁴

101. Bettinger, *The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing*, 65.

102. Family Tree DNA conducted the five full mtDNA sequence tests from samples taken in 2017–18. All tests were interpreted using Reconstructed Sapiens Reference Sequence values. Family Tree DNA, “H Subclade Discovery,” *FamilyTreeDNA* (<https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/mtdna-hstar/about/results>), H31a.

103. The Family Tree DNA match report on number of full mtDNA sequence test matches with a genetic distance of zero was viewed 20 February 2019.

104. Bettinger, *The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing*, 105–107. No case of second cousins not sharing autosomal DNA is known. Genealogically proven third cousins may not share any segments of atDNA. The percentage of sharing segments of atDNA with genealogically documented cousins drops as the distance from the common ancestor increases.

Runs of Homozygosity

Identical DNA at the same location on the maternal and paternal chromosomes in a pair is called homozygosity. Recently related parents cause these identical segments. Children of related parents sometimes inherit larger than expected amounts of DNA from an ancestor, if they are descended from that ancestor through both parents. Homozygosity complicates atDNA analysis. The *GEDmatch*[®] *Genesis* “Are your parents related?” tool was used to analyze all test takers’ atDNA results.¹⁰⁵ None have identical segments of atDNA greater than 7 cM inherited from both parents in the same location on a chromosome. None of the test takers’ parents are recently related.

Tree Completeness

Determining whether matches’ shared segments come only from the hypothesized common ancestor and not from two or more ancestral lines is important to accurate atDNA analysis. Evaluating tree completeness allows a genealogist to gauge the reliability of the conclusions supported by atDNA.

By *Generation* analysis identifies all known ancestors and tree gaps with unknown ancestors at the generation of the match’s common ancestor. A *known ancestor* is one for which information uniquely identifies the ancestor. If a great-great-grandparent is the common ancestor with a match, then there are sixteen possible ancestors. Table 2 evaluates tree completeness of the test takers using this method. If holes appear in a family tree, some accommodation is required to offset the possibility the matching segments came from an unknown line and not from the hypothesized common ancestor.

The generation used for group A is Mary Jones’s generation. The generation used for group B is John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill’s. Because this analysis reveals large gaps in some trees, test taker pools were enlarged and mtDNA testing was done.¹⁰⁶

105. “GEDmatch Genesis - Are your parents related?,” *GEDMatch Genesis*, for detecting if a test taker’s parents are closely related.

106. Table 2 is adapted with permission from Bettinger and Wayne, *Genetic Genealogy in Practice*, 182. See also Blaine Bettinger, “How Much of Your Family Tree Do You Know? And Why Does That Matter?,” blog, 11 August 2015, *The Genetic Genealogist* (<https://thegeneticgenealogist.com/2015/08/11/how-much-of-your-family-tree-do-you-know-and-why-does-that-matter/>).

Table 2
Tree Completeness by Generation

Test Taker Number	Number of Possible Ancestors	Number of Known Ancestors	Percent of Known Ancestors
1A	16	14	87%
2A	64	10	15%
3A	16	16	100%
4A	16	8	50%
5A	16	14	87%
6B	32	11	34%
7B	32	32	100%
8B	64	31	48%
9B	64	23	35%
10B	64	35	54%
11B	32	28	87%
12B	32	32	100%
13B	32	22	68%

Sources: Analysis of group A uses Mary Jones's generation; group B uses John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill's generation. See figure 1. Author-created *Ancestry* public trees document all lines of ascent for each test taker using *Ancestry* sources. See *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/158633086/family/pedigree>), for test taker 1A; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/152490309/family/pedigree>), for test taker 2A; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/151531200/family/pedigree>), for test taker 3A; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/150702456/family/pedigree>), for test taker 4A; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/115103356/family/pedigree>), for test taker 5A; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/115343984/family/pedigree>), for test taker 6B; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/115215327/family/pedigree>), for test taker 7B; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/118593607/family/pedigree>), for test taker 8B; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/150901007/family/pedigree>), for test taker 9B; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/114627813/family/pedigree>), for test taker 10B; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/115312705/family/pedigree>), for test taker 11B; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/117274776/family/pedigree>), for test taker 12B; *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/114805163/family/pedigree>), for test taker 13B.

Results of Autosomal DNA Testing

The atDNA test results summarized in table 3 are consistent with the hypothesis that Mary Jones is a child of John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill.¹⁰⁷

107. Table 3 is adapted with permission from Bettinger and Wayne, *Genetic Genealogy in Practice*, 194.

Group A Test Taker	Group B Match	Chromosome	cM in Matching Segment	SNPs in Matching Segment	Total Shared cM (>7 cM)	Hypothesized Relationship
1A	10B	4	11.5	1,253	28.9	4C1R
1A	10B	4	17.5	2,078	28.9	4C1R
1A	8B	7	10.7	1,638	10.7	4C1R
1A	7B	8	9.5	1,359	9.5	4C
1A	13B	9	24.0	3,214	31.3	4C
1A	13B	9	7.1	931	31.3	4C
2A	11B	6	14.5	1,723	14.5	4C2R
2A	7B	X*	7.8	412	7.8	4C2R
2A	12B	X*	9.0	527	9.0	4C2R
3A	11B	2	8.4	1,470	17.5	4C
3A	10B	2	8.4	1,490	8.4	4C1R
3A	12B	3	10.0	1,009	17.6	4C
3A	12B	4	7.6	1,288	17.6	4C
3A	13B	5	20.0	2,677	27.2	4C
3A	11B	9	9.1	1,141	17.5	4C
3A	13B	X*	7.2	367	27.2	4C
4A	8B	1	8.4	1,073	8.4	4C1R
4A	6B	2	15.6	1,887	15.6	4C
4A	10B	2	8.5	1,553	8.5	4C1R
4A	11B	2	8.1	1,493	8.1	4C
4A	13B	11	8.9	1,234	8.9	4C
4A	9B	11	22.6	5,276	53.6	4C1R
4A	9B	14	14.8	1,413	53.6	4C1R
4A	9B	14	16.2	3,840	53.6	4C1R
5A	10B	2	8.3	901	8.3	4C1R
5A	11B	2	8.1	878	22.8	4C
5A	7B	6	12.3	1,594	22.5	4C
5A	8B	7	7.6	919	7.6	4C1R
5A	11B	7	14.8	1,958	22.8	4C
5A	6B	18	22.2	3,150	64.9	4C
5A	6B	19	32.7	2,126	64.9	4C
5A	13B	22	30.7	2,959	30.7	4C
5A	6B	22	9.9	1,056	64.9	4C
5A	7B	X*	10.2	519	22.5	4C

(Table 3 continues on next page.)

Table 3 sources: “GEDmatch® Genesis Autosomal One-to-one Comparison - V1.0,” and “GEDmatch Genesis X-DNA One-to-one Comparison - V1.0,” *GEDMatch Genesis* (<https://genesis.gedmatch.com>), for one-to-one comparisons of group A and B test takers using default parameters. *GEDmatch Genesis* kit numbers for test takers are 1A, A670067; 2A, T861265; 3A, T901764; 4A, A371318; 5A, A507226; 6B, A424490; 7B, A761402; 8B, T399674; 9B, T724930; 10B, T859870; 11B, A025791; 12B, A805613; and 13B, A794561. Test takers 1A, 4A, 5A, 6B, 7B, 11B, 12B, and 13B were tested by Ancestry. FamilyTreeDNA tested the others.

* Test taker 5A’s male X inheritance and test takers 3A’s and 2A’s female X inheritance can lead to Mary Jones. Test taker 7B’s female X inheritance can lead to Elizabeth Catherine Caudill. Test takers 13B’s and 12B’s female X inheritance does not lead to Elizabeth Catherine Caudill.

Three points support the validity of the matches.

- Each group A test taker shares segments of 7 cM or more with three or more group B test takers.
- Four group A test takers share multiple segments of 7 cM or more with at least one group B test taker.
- All shared segments, except two on the X-chromosome, include more than 500 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).¹⁰⁸

The relationships of group A and B test takers are hypothesized as fourth cousin, fourth cousin once removed, fourth cousin twice removed, and fifth cousin once removed. For each hypothesized relationship the total amount of DNA shared by each pair of group A and B testers is within the expected range and the probability of the relationship is not zero.¹⁰⁹ Table 3 does not include group A and group B test takers that do not match. Non-matches with no shared segments are expected because of the distant relationships.

Triangulated Groups

Triangulated atDNA segments—defined as finding three or more individuals that share an overlapping segment of atDNA on a single chromosome—are considered the gold standard in autosomal DNA for genealogy. Triangulated segments are theorized to indicate a possible recent common ancestor among the triangulated matches. Each group member must share the same segment with all other members.

108. SNPs and cM are used together to assess whether a matching segment is inherited from a common ancestor or is a false positive result. See Roberta Estes, “Concepts–CentiMorgans, SNPs and Pickin’ Crab,” blog, 30 March 2016, *DNAAeXplained* (<https://dna-explained.com/2016/03/30/concepts-centimorgans-snp-and-pickin-crab/>), particularly “Thresholds” and “Effectively Using cM and SNPs.”

109. A fourth cousin match ranges from 0–127 cM with an average of 35 cM. A fourth cousin once removed match ranges from 0–117 cM with an average of 28 cM. A fourth cousin twice removed ranges from 0–109 cM with an average of 22 cM. A fifth cousin once removed match ranges from 0–79 cM with an average of 21 cM. For ranges and relationship probability calculations, see “The Shared cM Project 3.0 v4,” *DNA Painter*.

Considering *only* triangulated segments in atDNA analysis risks missing evidence of a common ancestor. Because of recombination randomness and the likelihood of descendants inheriting ever smaller segments of atDNA from a specific ancestor, fourth cousins may not inherit triangulated segments. Genealogists looking only for triangulated segments may overlook valid relationships with matches that are second to fourth cousins.¹¹⁰

Test takers 3A, 4A, and 5A form a triangulated group with test takers 10B and 11B on chromosome 2. Test taker 5A and test takers 6B and 13B form a second triangulated group on chromosome 22. Within each triangulated group all test takers match all the other test takers at the same location. See table 4.

A triangulated group on chromosome X appears to exist among test takers 2A and 5A of group A and test taker 7B of group B. However, test takers 2A and 5A do not match each other at that location. Therefore, no triangulated group on chromosome X exists.

The triangulations shared between groups A and B contribute to the evidence. They are consistent with the hypothesis that Mary Jones is a child of John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill.

Group A Test Taker	Group B Match	Chromosome	Start Location	Stop Location	cM in the Matching Segment	SNPs in the Matching Segment
3A	10B	2	121,786,101	129,652,413	8.4	1,490
3A	11B	2	121,937,079	129,762,727	8.4	1,470
4A	10B	2	121,647,802	129,542,173	8.5	1,553
4A	11B	2	121,937,079	129,542,173	8.1	1,493
5A	10B	2	121,786,101	129,542,173	8.3	901
5A	11B	2	121,937,079	129,542,173	8.1	878
5A	6B	22	32,922,409	37,500,643	9.9	1,056
5A	13B	22	22,922,798	37,500,643	30.7	2,959

Source: "GEDmatch® Genesis Autosomal One-to-one Comparison - V1.0," *GEDMatch Genesis* (<https://genesis.gedmatch.com>), for one-to-one comparisons of group A and B test takers using default parameters. See also table 3.

110. Shelley Crawford, "Triangulation is the Icing, not the Cake," blog, 3 March 2018, *Twigs of Yore* (<http://twigsofyore.blogspot.com/2018/03/triangulation-is-icing-not-cake.html>). For more on using triangulation with autosomal DNA, see Debbie Kennett, "Autosomal DNA triangulation. Part 2: the phenomenon of triangulated segments," blog, 28 January 2016, *Crummys news* (<https://cruwys.blogspot.com/2016/01/autosomal-dna-triangulation-part-2.html>).

CONCLUSION

Sparse evidence beyond proximity and church attendance links Mary Jones of Carroll County, Arkansas, to her siblings and parents. Despite Mary's common first and last name, DNA evidence helps to confirm that connection. The mtDNA matches, the atDNA shared segments, and the triangulated segments combined with evidence in extant records reveal only one couple as Mary's parents. Mary Jones was the daughter of John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill.
