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.


NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY 107 (MARCH 2019): 5–30
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. In 1868 court proceedings declared Mary Hobbs his “lawful widow,” and his heirs, Mary, Mahaley, Isaac, Jacob, Elizabeth, and Martha Ann Hobbs.

Between Isaac’s death and June 1870, Mary a.k.a. Polly probably married Baptist Clark. No marriage record has surfaced. Leaving no probate, Baptist died as a single man in February 1880 in Carroll County. Mary’s death date and place are unknown. She was not in Carroll or surrounding counties or with her children in 1868. 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.

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.”

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.


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 Bowler (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., Obituaries 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.
Mary (Jones) Hobbs Clark of Carroll County, Arkansas

1880, suggesting she predeceased Baptist.\(^9\)

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<thead>
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<th>Table 1</th>
<th>U.S. Census Records for Mary Hobbs/Polly Clark and Family, 1850–70</th>
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<tr>
<td>1850(^a)</td>
<td>1860(^b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaac Hobbs</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Mary Hobbs</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>Mahola Hobbs</td>
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<td>Isaac Hobbs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Hobbs</td>
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<td>Cyntha Hobbs</td>
<td>84</td>
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\(^a\) 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.

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.


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. He married Eva Oxford in 1874 in Washington County, Arkansas. 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. In 1900 a widow “Ava” Hobbs lived in the Cherokee Nation, suggesting Isaac died between 1893 and 1900. Oklahoma death records begin after he died.
- Jacob, born about 1849, married Sarah Brumley in 1874. 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.
- Martha Ann, born about 1856–58, married Joseph Francis Baker in 1882. The

15. Oklahoma death records begin in October 1908, but filing was not mandatory until 1917.
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, Babtist 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.
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.


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.


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.

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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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

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.).
1835 and 1838. The family continued westward to California in 1857. By 1860 William and his family lived in Sonoma County, California.

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

- Both were born in North Carolina.
- William M. Jones’s children were born in 1835 in Missouri and 1838 in Arkansas.
- John M. Jones had children born in Missouri in 1831, 1834, and 1836, and in Arkansas in 1838.
- 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.

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.


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

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\(^44\) 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.

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 Cynthia 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

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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 Hobbses and Joneses: Mahaley and Elizabeth Hobbs and John, John M., William M., Lucy, Sarah, Mary, and Aaron B. C. Jones. 56

Charles Booth Whitely 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

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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 Whity, Whitley, and Whitely. 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 Whity 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 “? Whitely.”

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

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

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

Simpson County circuit court records show an association with the Caudell family. Aaron Caudell assigned John M. Jones to collect a debt in 1820. 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. 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. Perhaps she wanted to honor her deceased sister. Maybe she

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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.


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

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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.


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 008197687, image 9, Great Register of Plumas County, July 1867 (n.p.: n.p., 1867), alphabetical by first letter of surname, Aaron Burr Crittenden Jones.


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. John and Elizabeth’s last two children, Louisa and Charles W., were reportedly born in Carroll County. 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. By 1858 John had settled in Mohawk, Plumas County, California. John and some of his sons and sons-in-law lived in Plumas County from 1860 to 1865. Although John and Elizabeth are not found in the Plumas County 1860 U.S. census, other records place him there.

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.


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 untrammeled 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 improvements. 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, Buckwourth 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 “possible claim & improvements,” 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. Lucy Jones, married to Peter Parrish, lived in Sierra Township, Plumas County, in 1860. Louisa Jones married Zeno Morrison and was in Bear River Township, Sutter County, California, in 1860. 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. A. B. C. Jones, “Jno.” W. Jones, and C. W. Jones lived in the Beckwith Valley in Plumas County in 1863.

Elizabeth Jones died in Lake County, California, in 1866. 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.


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 Parish as Lucy’s husband, see Whispering Pines Cemetery (Plumas Co., Calif.), Lucy M. Parish marker; photograph by author, 18 May 2018. One side has engravings for Columbus B. and Robert E. Lee Parish, noted to be “children of P. & L. M. Parish.” The author visited the cemetery.


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.glorecords.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,” Scottsdaleia, 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.\textsuperscript{89} John died 27 September 1870 in Lake County and is buried in the Hartley Cemetery in Lakeport, California.\textsuperscript{90}

John and Elizabeth’s eldest son, Caswell Jones, died by 1851.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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
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 Elizabetth
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

---


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.


Figure 1

Autosomal DNA Matches in Direct Lines Descending from

John Mallory Jones

Mary Jones
| Elizabeth Jones
| George W. Gilliam

Jacob C Hobbs
Sarah Elizabeth Hobbs
| Dolly Belle Gillum

Charlie Wilkeson Hobbs
Anna Mae Sartain
Cynthia Rebecca Sartain
| Arvilla Warren

Jay H. Hobbs
Elizabeth Edwards
| Helene Brewster

Test taker 1A
Ruth Virginia Holcomb
Test taker 3A
Test taker 4A
Test taker 5A
Test taker 6B
A670067 T901764 A371318 A507226 A424490

Living female

Test taker 2A
T861265

Figure 1 notes: Shaded area shows group A, the descendant test takers and their ascent to Mary. Non-shaded area shows group B, the descendant test takers and their ascent to John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill.
Figure 1 (continued)

John Mallory Jones and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill

and Elizabeth Catherine Caudill

| | | |
Sarah Ann Jones | Lucy M. Jones | Charles W. Jones |
| | | |
John Austin Denney | Martha Denney | Sarah Catherine Denney | Charles Albert M. Jones |
| | | |
| | | |
Garnet Marie Denney | Ida May Wheelock | Charity Adelia Conn | Henry Preston Conn Henry Preston Conn |
| | | |
| | | |
Neil Dean Lansing Maycock | Garnet Eliza Luella Woodrow Edward Conn | Amy Luella Woodrow Edward Conn |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
Test taker 7B Glenys Elaine Gilbert | Darlene Joan Kruse | Lee Ray Test taker 11B Test taker 12B Test taker 13B |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
Test taker 8B | Test taker 9B | Test taker 10B |
T399674 | T724930 | T859870 |

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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{102}

Each test taker additionally has the same one-hundred-thirteen full sequence matches in H31a with a genetic distance of zero.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{104}

\textsuperscript{101} Bettinger, \textit{The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing}, 65.
\textsuperscript{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.
\textsuperscript{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.
\textsuperscript{104} Bettinger, \textit{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.
Table 2

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


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.
## Table 3

### Shared Segments Between Group A and Group B Test Takers

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

(Table 3 continues on next page.)
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, DNAeXplained (https://dna-explained.com/2016/03/30/concepts-centimorgans-snps-and-pickin-crab/), particularly “Thresholds” and “Effectively Using cM and SNPs.”

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.

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.

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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, DNAnXplained (https://dna-explained.com/2016/03/30/concepts-centimorgans-snps-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.  

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.

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

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.

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.