
Confirming The Father of Thomas R Noe

By Family Locket Genealogists*

The Noe family patriarch, Peter Noe Sr., had ten children, from the six boys. Who was the father of Thomas R Noe? DNA analysis attempts to confirm the expected paper trail.

Thomas R Noe was born on 6 July 1845 in Marion, now Lamar, County, Alabama. Thomas died 22 December 1892 in Pine Springs, Lamar County, Alabama.¹ Thomas's purported father was Robert Dugan Noe who was born circa 1815 in Tennessee and died prior to 1850 in, likely, Alabama. Robert was the ninth child and sixth boy of Peter Noe Sr. Robert purportedly married Mary Shankle in the late 1830's.

Introduction

The client and their family have worked on the Noe genealogy for many years. A large amount of prior work that uncovered most, if not all, of the records available.² While it might be possible to discover additional documents, it is unlikely that they will add any new information. Over the years the family group, to provide more information, took various DNA tests. The main work remaining, therefore, is an attempt to combine the known facts with the DNA results. This paper is that attempt to create a proof argument that meets the Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS). Appendix C provides a quick introduction into the GPS requirements.

Paper trail

The Noe family in the early 1800's, for the most part, lived in Franklin County, Tennessee, and Marion, now Lamar, County, Alabama. These two locations are approximately two hundred miles apart.³ Franklin County has land records from 1807 and probate from 1808.⁴

Marion County, Alabama is a burned county with record losses in 1866 and 1883.⁵ Lamar County, formed from Marion County in 1867, has no prior records due to the Marion County

* URL references reviewed 1 May 2023.

¹ FindAGrave, crowd sourced database and images (CSD) (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/68144474/thomas-r-noe>), memorial 68144474, Thomas R Noe (1845-1892), Pine Springs Cemetery, Sulligent, Lamar County, Alabama, maintained by "Jack Noe" (contributor 47483087); gravestone photographs by "Jack Noe". Crowd sourced databases have a wide variety of information and accuracy. Care is necessary when accepting information that is unsourced or transcribed. FindAGrave memorials on many pages include pictures of headstones to validate included dates. This memorial maintained by the client, while the photograph is difficult to read the client provided the interpreted date.

² Jack Thomas Noe, *The Noe Book* (Birmingham, Alabama: Jack Thomas Noe, 1995); copy held by Jack Daniel Noe [REDACTED], son of Jack Thomas Noe. Jack Thomas Noe, *The Noe-Turman Addendum* (Birmingham, Alabama: Jack Thomas Noe, 1997); copy held by Jack Daniel Noe [REDACTED], son of Jack Thomas Noe.

³ Google, "Directions," digital images, *Google Maps* (<https://www.google.com/maps/dir/Lamar+County,+AL/Franklin+County,+TN/> : viewed 1 March 2023).

⁴ FamilySearch Wiki (https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Main_Page), "Franklin County, Tennessee Genealogy," rev 11:18, 15 December 2022.

⁵ FamilySearch Wiki (https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Main_Page), "Marion County, Alabama Genealogy," rev 14:41, 15 December 2022.

fire.⁶ With these vital record losses, assigning Robert Dugan Noe and Mary Shankle Noe Tate as Thomas R Noe's parents is difficult. Family stories may help in establishing the connection between Thomas R Noe and his parents.

Appendices

There are three appendices that provide detailed information and background information.

- Appendix A – Line Validation
 - This appendix provides the paper trail validation from specific DNA matches back to their indicated connection to this project.
 - The validation is not extensive, but sufficient to have confidence that the test taker has appropriate links to the indicated ancestor.
- Appendix B – DNA Explanations
 - This appendix provides deeper explanations of DNA concepts. If such an explanation is present, there will be a footnote referring to the appendix.
- Appendix C – Genealogical Proof Standard Explanation
 - A simplified discussion regarding the GPS requirements when reports deal with DNA results.

Proposed Biological Tree

The Proposed Biological Tree (PBT) is the descendants of the Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA). This is the typical work product produced by genealogists for generations.⁷ It requires careful research and an evaluation of the available records. For this report the individuals in the PBT are the descendants of Peter Noe, Sr (~1770-1832). With noted exceptions, the prior work of the Noe family genealogists forms the bulk of the Peter Noe Sr PBT.

The starting point of DNA testing is the Ancestry test of Thomas002 and the MyHeritage test of Jack's father, Thomas001. While Thomas001 also tested at MyHeritage, for this report his father's results are more germane as Thomas002 is one generation closer to Robert Dugan Noe.

Hypotheses

To make the Thomas R Noe connection to Robert Dugan Noe, this report uses four hypotheses:

- Hypothesis 1 – Thomas Shafer Noe's Father is Thomas R Noe
- Hypothesis 2 – Tester Thomas001 is a DNA match to the extended Noe family of Peter Noe
- Hypothesis 3 – Thomas001 is a DNA match to the extended Shankle family of Mary Shankle Noe Tate
- Hypothesis 4 – Robert Dugan Noe is the father of Thomas R Noe

Each hypothesis has a separate conclusion that reports on the validation or rejection of the hypothesis.

⁶ FamilySearch Wiki (https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Main_Page), “Lamar County, Alabama Genealogy” : rev 14:18, 15 December 2022).

⁷ Pun intended.

Misattributed Parental Event⁸

A Misattributed Parental Event (MPE) occurs when an expected parent, in the PBT, was not the biological parent. Using DNA helps to identify the correct biological parents. DNA also helps to identify an MPE that assigns a child to the right overall family but using the wrong sibling. I.e., assigning a child to Bob when the real parent was his brother Charles.

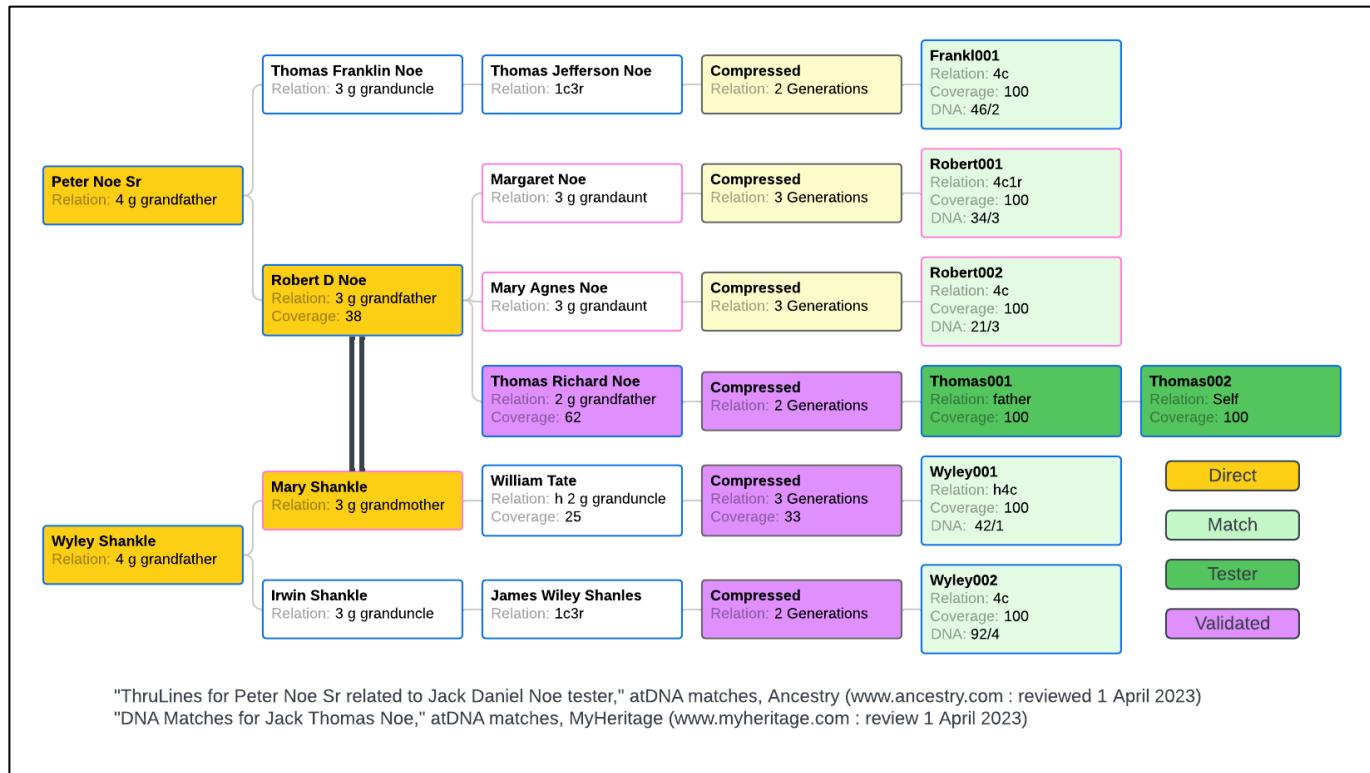


Figure 1 Peter Noe Sr PBT

Thomas Franklin Noe

The inclusion of Thomas Franklin Noe in the PBT above is to illustrate an MPE that affects the ability to create genealogical proofs. Assigning Thomas as a son of Peter creates an MPE. While Thomas was most likely a Noe, it is highly unlikely he was the son of Peter. The reason for this is Peter's probate records. Thomas was supposedly born around 1825. Peter died around the summer of 1832 when Thomas would be about seven years old. In February 1833 the court appointed John Graves as guardian for Robert and Samuel, Peter's minor children. The document makes no mention of Thomas.⁹ Therefore, Peter was not Thomas's father.

The online trees that include Thomas Franklin Noe are therefore incorrect and the falsification of any proof argument using Thomas Franklin Noe as a son of Peter Noe is instantaneous. For a proof argument to be successful then tree verification is mandatory. Additionally, it is important to avoid lines based on Thomas Franklin Noe when attempting to validate an individual's

⁸ Further explanation in Appendix B.

⁹ Franklin County (Tennessee), Minute Books, [Vol A, May 1832-Apr 1837, from film index], 4th Monday of February 1833, p. 145, guardian appointed; imaged in "Minute Books, 1832-1907," FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C39N-6QWJ-6?i=105>), digital film 008478422 > image 106 of 698; citing County Clerk, Winchester, Franklin, Tennessee.

placement in the Noe family tree. It is possible to use the Thomas Franklin line to assert that an individual is in the Noe family tree, just not who Thomas's parents or siblings are. Genealogical research could change that assessment if records were found that indicated the familial relationship.

Hypothesis 1 - Thomas Shafer Noe's Father is Thomas R Noe

The goal of this hypothesis is to remove the possibility of an MPE in the clients PBT to Robert Dugan Noe's son. If true, this hypothesis establishes a link from the tester to Thomas R Noe, a purported child of Robert Dugan Noe. For reference, the validation of descendant lines is in the Line Validation appendix.

Thomas Shafer Noe PBT

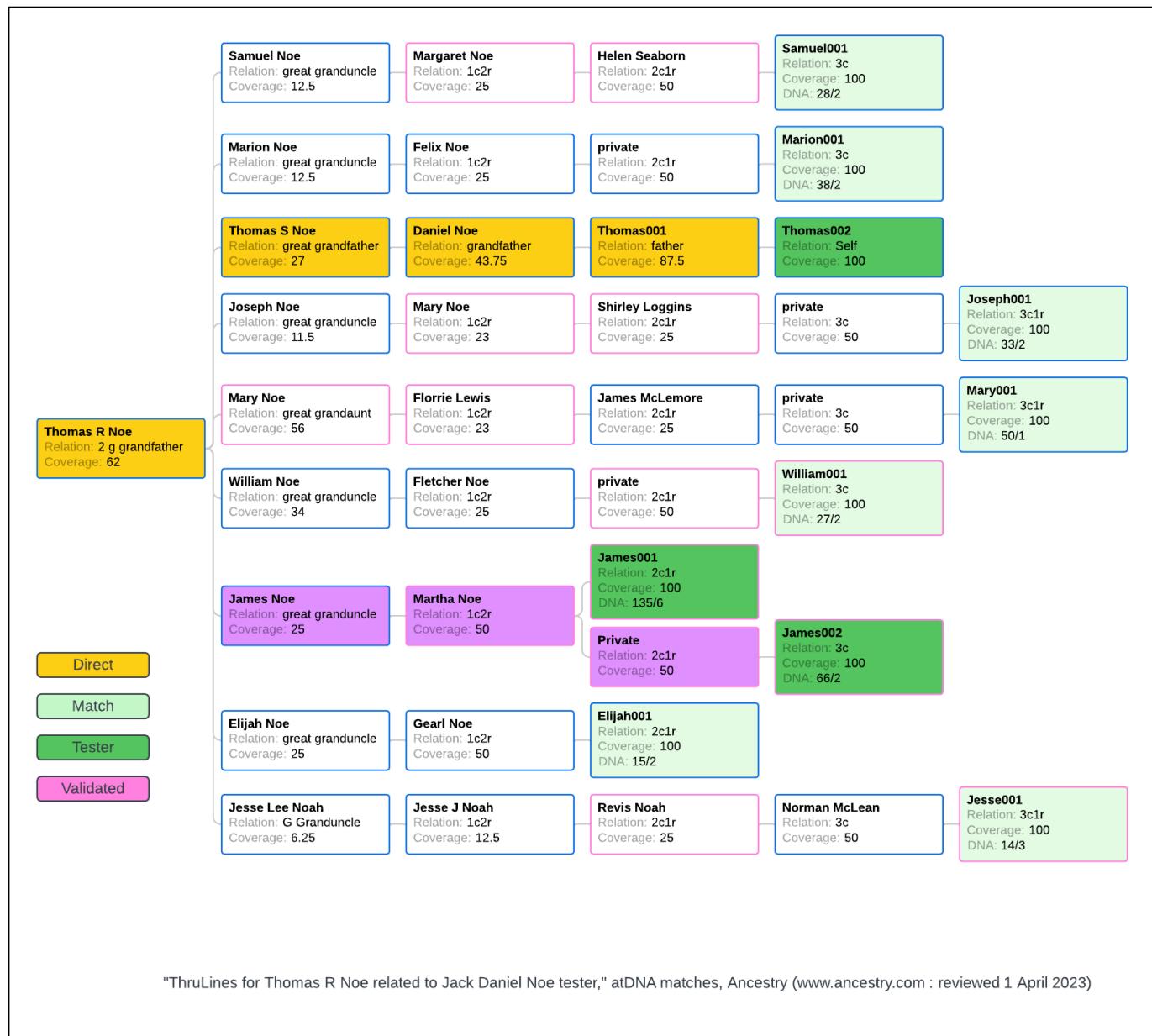


Figure 2 - PBT for Thomas R Noe

Table 1 Thomas R Noe Matches

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	CM RANGE	AVG	1 SD	ACTUAL CM	SEGMENTS	WITHIN RANGE	WITHIN 1 SD
SAMUEL NOE (1 MATCH)								
Samueloo1	3c	0-234	73	30-103	28	2	Y	-
MARION NOE (1 MATCH)								
Marionoo1	3c & 5c	0-234	73	30-103	38	2	Y	Y
JOSEPH NOE (2 MATCHES)								
Josephoo1	3c1r	0-192	48	16-80	33	2	Y	Y
ELIJAH NOE (1 MATCH)								
Elijahoo1	4c1r	0-128	28	8-48	15	2	Y	Y
WILLIAM NOE (2 MATCHES)								
Williamoo1	5c	0-117	25	7-43	27	2	Y	Y
JAMES NOE (2 MATCHES)								
Jamesoo1	2c1r	14-353	122	63-181	135	6	Y	Y
Jamesoo2	3c	0-234	73	30-103	66	2	Y	Y
MARY NOE (7 MATCHES)								
Maryoo1	5c1r	0-80	21	6-36	50	1	Y	N

Ancestry, “Thomasoo1’s DNA Matches,” www.ancestry.com, [names listed by Ancestry ID], reviewed 15 March 2023.
MyHeritage, “Review DNA Match, Thomasoo2 and Jamesoo2,” www.myheritage.com, reviewed 1 April 2023.
 See appendix B – Match Table Description – for column and row explanations.

Analysis

- There is a consistent set of matches across seven different descendants of Thomas R Noe.
- The cM amounts are consistent with the PBT relationship.
 - The match amounts are on the low side with four of the matches below one standard deviation from the average. All matches are within two standard deviations.
 - While low the cM amounts do not conflict with the PBT.
- The inclusion of Jamesoo2, while a smaller match than Jamesoo1, as Jamesoo1 is Jamesoo2’s mother, would be very helpful as Jamesoo2 provides a link between Ancestry and MyHeritage.
 - With access to the segment details the match could confirm various segment triangulations.¹⁰

Conclusion

The DNA results support, without contradiction, the PBT. Thomas Shafer Noe was a son of Thomas Robert Noe. With the DNA supporting the PBT the chance of a non-familial MPE is extraordinarily small. The evidence does not rule out the possibility of a familial MPE such as sibling adoption of a niece or nephew.

¹⁰ MyHeritage, “Review DNA Match, Thomasoo2 and Jamesoo2,” <https://www.myheritage.com/dna/match/D-65680PJ1-9074-8915-81S5-81S54T9115Mo-D-8E9D1315-2907-487B-A7A1-7BB1F15848CA/398410931>, reviewed 1 April 2023. As of 1 May 2023, Jamesoo2’s profile is private and the actual chromosome details are not available.

Hypothesis 2 – Thomas001 is a DNA match to the extended Noe family of Peter Noe.

This hypothesis predicts that Thomas Robert Noe is related to Peter Noe, a sibling of Peter Noe, or one of Peter's ancestors. The rationale for this hypothesis is to mitigate the potential for a non-familial MPE. Getting the family correct allows for another hypothesis that asserts the exact match in the extend Noe family.

Peter Noe Sr PBT

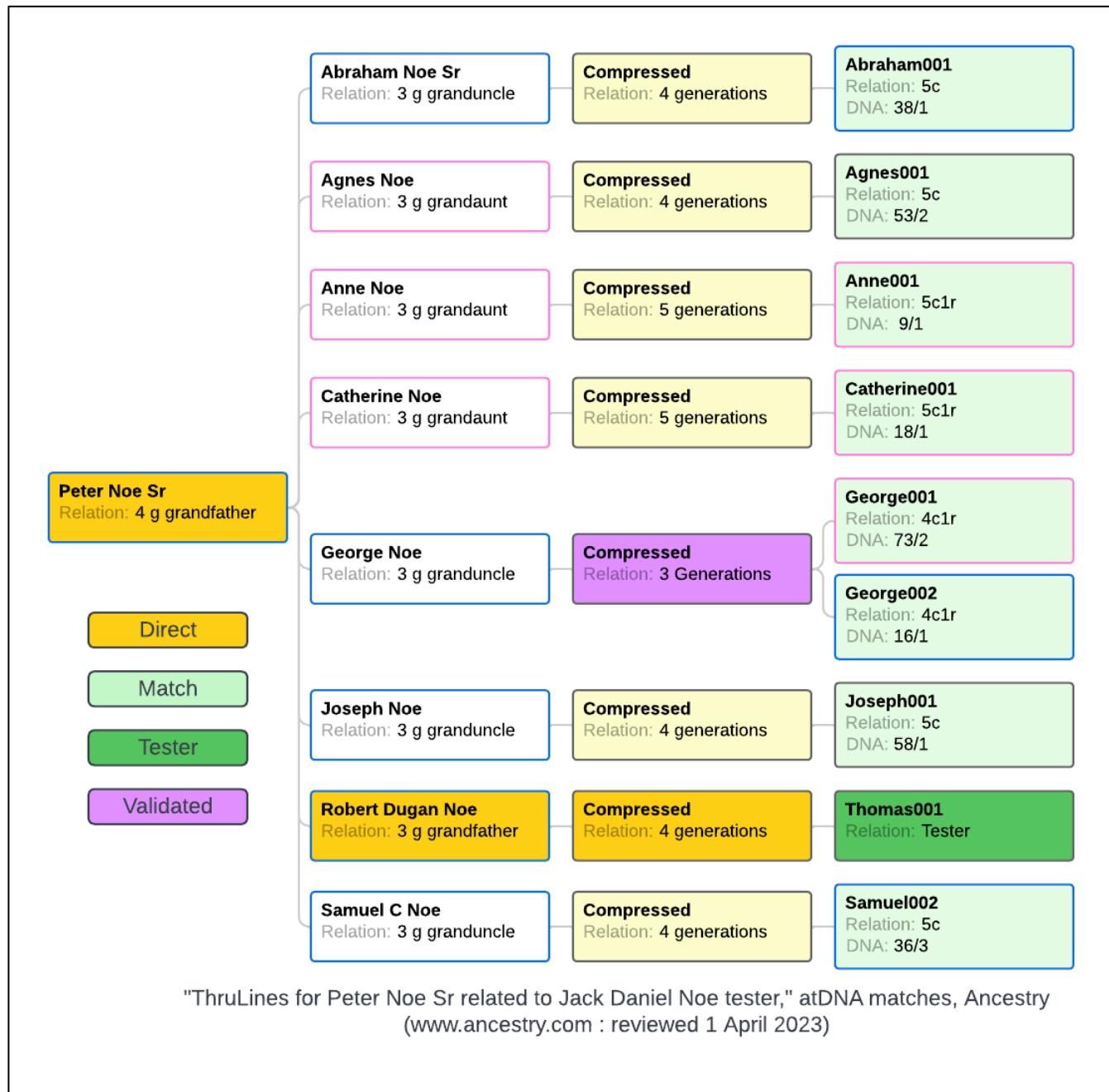


Figure 3 - Peter Noe PBT

The Ancestry matches show linkage with eight of the ten Peter Noe children.¹¹ The PBT has no independent validation as the Robert Dugan Noe line is the only line with any testers.

Ancestry ThruLines lists 205 DNA matches that supposedly relate to Thomas001 through Peter Noe. Hypothesis 1 showed that seventeen of those matches relate to Thomas Robert Noe. The match table reflects the PBT and only a single match per Peter Noe child.

Table 2 Peter Noe Matches

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	CM RANGE	Avg	1 SD	ACTUAL CM	SEGMENTS	WITHIN RANGE	WITHIN 1 SD
ABRAHAM NOE SR (29 MATCHES)								
Abraham001	5c	0-117	25	7-43	38	1	Y	Y
AGNES NOE (15 MATCHES)								
Agnes001	5c	0-117	25	7-43	53	2	Y	+
ANNE NOE (1 MATCH)								
Anne001	5c1r	0-80	21	6-36	9	1	Y	Y
CATHERINE NOE (6 MATCHES)								
Catherine001	5c1r	0-80	21	6-36	18	1	Y	Y
GEORGE NOE (15 MATCHES)								
George001	4c1r	0-126	28	8-48	73	2	Y	+
George002 (MyHeritage)	4c1r	0-126	28	8-48	16	1	Y	Y
JOSEPH NOE (1 MATCH)								
Joseph001	5c	0-117	25	7-43	58	1	Y	+
SAMUEL NOE (28 MATCHES)								
Samuel002	5c	0-117	25	7-43	36	3	Y	Y
ROBERT DUGAN NOE (74 MATCHES)								
Tester on this line (see section on Robert Dugan Noe)								
Ancestry, "Thomas001's DNA Matches," www.ancestry.com , [names listed by Ancestry ID], reviewed 15 March 2023.								

PBT and Match Table Analysis

- Eight of the ten Peter Noe children have descendant lines with matches.
 - Strong indication of a Noe connection.
- The cM amounts are all within the range predicted by the PBT.
 - Another indication of a Noe connection.
- The matches outside of 1 SD are larger amounts.
 - As the amounts are within the normal range, the larger amounts are likely due to the randomness of recombination. No further analysis is necessary.
- While the eight lines have multiple matches, there are no independent testers to mitigate a potential MPE.

¹¹ Franklin County (Tennessee), Deed Book, Vol. Q, Sept 1837-Jan 1840 [cover not filmed], p. 175, indenture Thomas & George Noe to David Arnett; imaged in "Deed books, 1807-1882," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS5Q-qSBM-q?i=401>), digital film 008264043 > image 402 of 570.

- I.e., only one line with a dark green box.
- The George Noe descendants include a MyHeritage match, George002.
 - George002 descends from a brother of Peter Noe Sr.
 - This connection is important to the DNA segment analysis.
- The Ancestry results, therefore, are suggestive but insufficient to prove the link to the Peter Noe family.
 - The results do not, however, contradict the hypothesis.

Noe Segment Details

With the Ancestry results unable to provide definitive proof, an analysis of individual segments provides additional detail. Segment browsing is not possible at Ancestry and requires DNA results at sites such as MyHeritage, GedMatch, and others. Segment triangulation, where three or more individuals all match at the same location on a chromosome, provides proof of a common ancestor. Segment triangulation does not indicate who the common ancestor is. A combination of a segment triangulation and a validated PBT can identify the common ancestor.

Of note is that the MyHeritage segment analysis uses Thomas001, the father of Thomas002 and the Ancestry tester. Using Thomas001 enables the matches to be one generation closer to the common ancestors and results in larger cM matches.

*Gephi graph*¹²

A Gephi graph is a graph showing the network of matches and the links between the matches. Figure 4 is a Gephi graph focusing on a subset of matches from the MyHeritage In Common With (ICW) matches. Manual inspection of the MyHeritage matches revealed that match Jacob001 had a validated line back to the Noe family. The subset in Figure 4, therefore, revolves around the Jacob001 subnetwork.

Using the Gephi graph as a hint generator, the analysis located three segment triangulations on chromosomes 5, 13, and 16.¹³

¹² Deeper explanation of a Gephi graph in Appendix B.

¹³ The triangulation discovery is a manual comparison using the MyHeritage chromosome browser. Currently, in the spring of 2023, DNAGedCom has a bug that prevents the downloading of the MyHeritage triangulation matches.

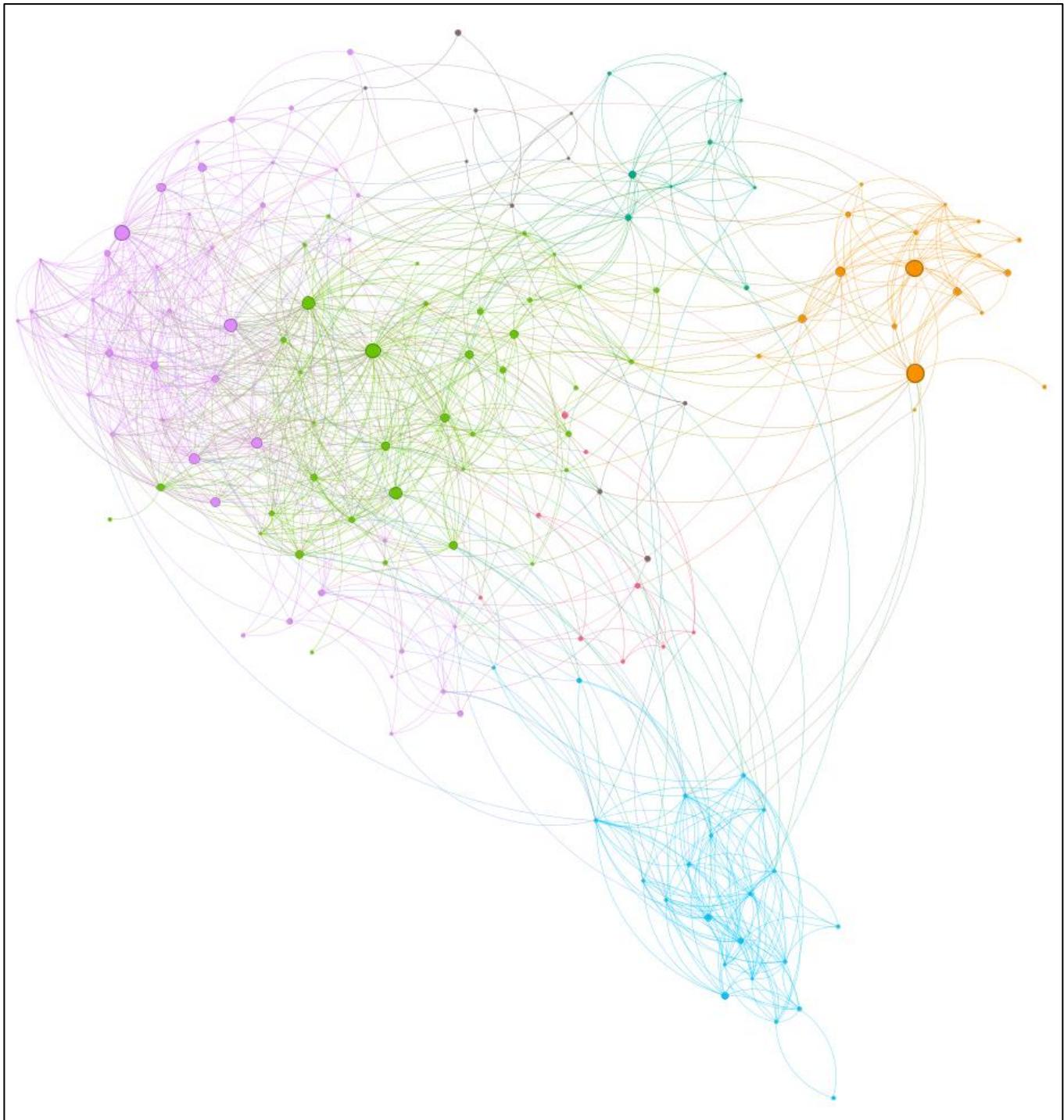


Figure 4 Gephi Subset

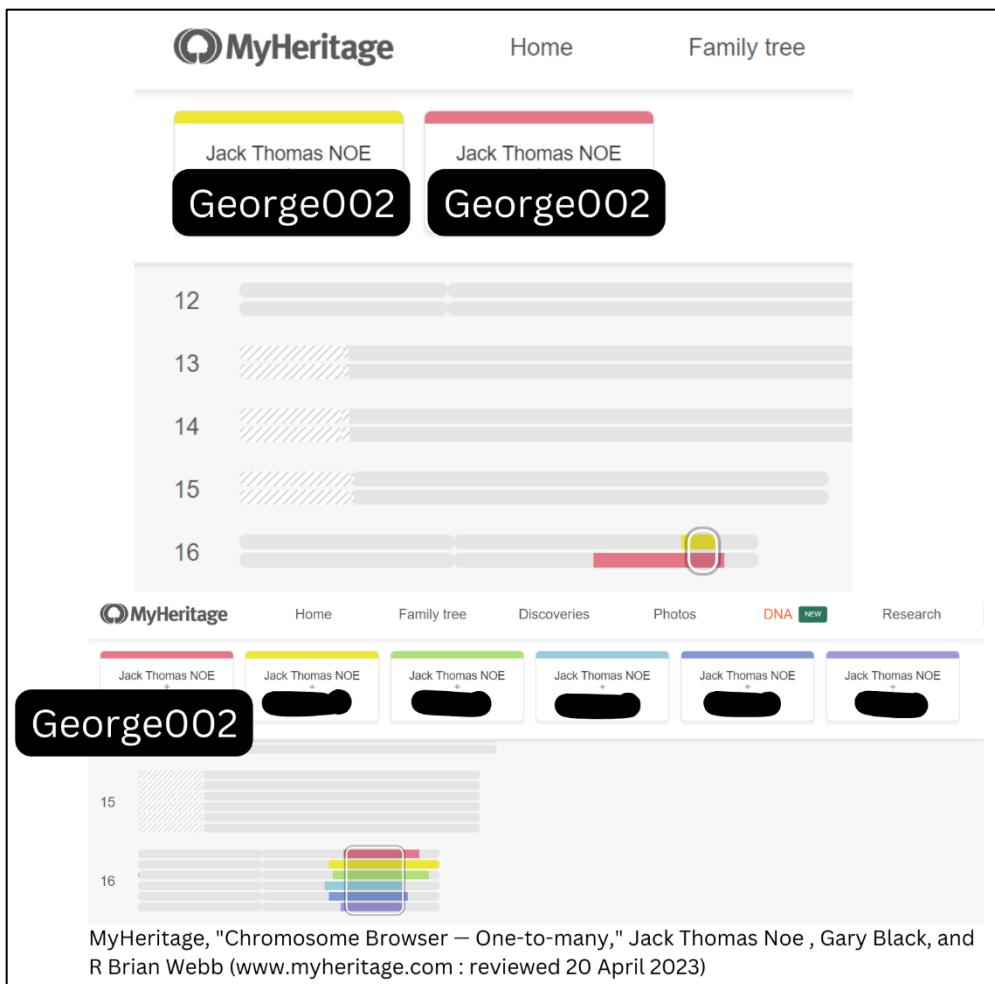
Chromosome 16

Table 3 highlights the segment triangulation on chromosome 16 that involves Jacoboo1, the identified link to Jacob Noe, Peter Noe Sr's brother.

Table 3 Chromosome 16 Matches

MATCH	START	END	CM	NOE LINE	VALIDATED
Jacoboo1	61.6	84.2	34.35	Jacob Noe (Peter's brother)	Y
George002	76.8	82.8	15.97	George Noe (Peter's child)	Y
Unknown001	57.0	90.2	51.10	Unknown	-
Unknown002	58.4	87.0	51.05	Unknown	-
Unknown003	55.7	79.3	29.55	Unknown	-
Unknown004	57.0	80.7	30.66	Unknown	-
Unknown005	60.7	79.0	19.75	Unknown	-

MyHeritage, "Review DNA Match, Thomas002 and [named matches]," <https://www.myheritage.com/dna/match>, reviewed 1 April 2023.



This screenshot of the triangulation, from the MyHeritage chromosome browser, shows the 14.9 cM segment of Jacoboo1 and George002. The bottom browser shows a larger triangulation of 18.3 cM, but, except for Jacoboo1, the confirmation of the connection to the Noe's is not possible given the current research. The complete line validations for Jacoboo1 and George002 are in the Line Validation section.

However, given the Jacoboo1 and George002 confirmations, the other listed matches would also have a Noe connection.

Figure 5 Chromosome 16 Triangulation

Chromosomes 13 and 5

Other likely Noe segments appear on different chromosomes, however, this report was unable to completely validate the paper trail for those matches.

Chromosome 13 at location 98.7-107.2 has a validated line from Hannah Noe, Peter's sister, to Hannah001. The triangulated segment is 14.7 cM. With no other validated lines, that single line only partially validates the triangulation.¹⁴

Chromosome 5 at location 107.0 – 132.7 has unvalidated lines from Thomas Franklin Noe whose connection is unknown, Agnes Noe who was Peter's sister, and Abraham Noe who was Peter's brother. Each of these lines suffers from some sort of missing documentary evidence. Table 4 documents the matches and the suspected Noe line.

Table 4 Chromosome 5 Matches

MATCH	START	END	CM	NOE LINE	VALIDATED
Franklin002	107.0	132.7	23.57	Thomas Franklin Noah	Partial
Franklin001	107.0	132.0	22.65	Thomas Franklin Noah	Partial
Agnes002	107.0	132.0	22.65	Agnes Noe (Peter's sister)	Partial
Franklin003	107.0	132.0	22.65	Thomas Franklin Noah	Partial
Abraham002	107.0	132.0	22.65	Abraham Noe (Peter's brother)	Partial

MyHeritage, "Review DNA Match, Thomas002 and [named matches]," <https://www.myheritage.com/dna/match>, reviewed 1 April 2023.

The reason for each of the partial validations is:

- Thomas Franklin Noe
 - Assigned to Peter Noe Senior, but as stated earlier that is not correct. The most obvious fix would be an assignment to Peter Noe Junior. Confirmation of assigning to Junior is not possible with paper records as Peter Junior died soon after his father, likely in Alabama, and probate records lost in the Marion County courthouse fires.¹⁵ Family bibles or similar personal records could provide verification. Detailed DNA analysis of Junior's descendants could also provide the verification, however, there are no known descendants of Junior.
- Agnes Noe
 - Appears to contain a birth to an unmarried couple. Correspondence with the match could confirm the details.
- Abraham Noe

¹⁴ MyHeritage, "Review DNA Match," Thomas001 & TD (<https://www.myheritage.com/dna/match/D-8L685FW5-76V3-B005-TD85-TD8550368567-D-BEE7B245-E255-4738-9B02-2253E2732C54/398410931>).

¹⁵ Death: Franklin County (Tennessee), Minute Books, [Vol A, May 1832-Apr 1837, from film index], 4th Monday of February 1833, p. 145, guardian appointed. Record loss: *FamilySearch Wiki* (https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Main_Page), "Lamar County, Alabama Genealogy" : rev 14:18, 15 December 2022.

- The loaded tree makes private a couple generations from the tester. Correspondence with the match could confirm the details.

George Noe Descendants

Match George001 at Ancestry and George002 at MyHeritage have verified ancestral lines back to George Noe, Robert Dugan Noe's brother. Unfortunately, George001's DNA results are not on MyHeritage and a segment triangulation is not possible.¹⁶ Requesting George001 to upload their information to GedMatch, which is free, could result in another segment triangulation which would confirm both George001 and George002 as Noe relatives and specifically a Peter Noe sibling relationship.

Conclusion

The hypothesis states that Thomas001 is a DNA relative to Peter Noe and his extended family.

- Eight of the ten Peter Noe children have descendant lines with matches.¹⁷
 - Match analysis confirms that the matches support the connection between Thomas001 and Peter Noe Sr and his extended family.
- Segment triangulation confirms one validated triangulation, on chromosome 16, and two likely, but not fully verified, triangulations on chromosomes 5 and 13.¹⁸
- Neither technique found discrepancies that invalidated the hypothesis.

The DNA analysis, therefore, fully supports the hypothesis that Thomas001 is a DNA relative to Peter Noe Sr, without contradiction.

¹⁶ George001's MyHeritage results are now available and would be analyzed in subsequent projects.

¹⁷ Refer to Table 2 for names and match amount.

¹⁸ Refer to the Noe Segment Details section.

Hypothesis 3 – Thomas001 is a DNA match to the extended Shankle family of Mary Shankle Noe Tate

The current documentation makes the claim that the twenty-nine-year-old Mary Tate enumerated in the 1850 census was Mary Shankle Noe Tate. The claim originates from an analysis of the census and family lore attributed to Carolyn Noah Graetz.¹⁹ If the claim is correct, then the Thomas Shafer Noe descendants should have traces of Shankle DNA. With Shankle DNA present, that will support the claim that Mary Tate in 1850 was Mary Shankle Noe Tate. With Mary Shankle being a wife of a Noe, this will help to differentiate between the various Noe lines.

The genesis for this claim was the 1850 census where James' wife was Mary, and one daughter was Mary Noe Tate. The theory is that Mary remarried after the death of Robert Dugan Noe and

Mary Noe Tate was a child of Robert Dugan Noe.

The documentation further claims that the other children enumerated were also originally Noe's and not Tate's.²⁰

With the courthouse fire of 1866 and 1883 there are no marriage, probate, or land records from the 1840's that might provide any additional evidence.²¹

James Tate	30	M
Mary "	29	F
Mary Noe "	10	F
Margaret "	11	F
Samuel "	8	M
Thomas "	6	M
Robert D "	2	M
Nancy P "	1	F

1850 U.S. Census, Alabama, Marion County, beat 3, p. 24, dwelling 80, family 81, James Tate [household]; imaged at FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-6919-BTV?i=13>), digital film 004187300 > image 14 of 169; citing NARA, series M432, roll 10.

¹⁹ Jack Thomas Noe, *The Noe-Turman Addendum* (Birmingham, Alabama: Jack Thomas Noe, 1997), p. 61-C.

²⁰ Jack Thomas Noe, *The Noe-Turman Addendum* (Birmingham, Alabama: Jack Thomas Noe, 1997), p. 61-C & 61-D.

²¹ FamilySearch Wiki, "Marion County, Alabama Genealogy," rev 14:41, 15 December 2022.

The 1840 US Federal Census provides some insight but also raises a question. The enumeration listed R. D. Noe, last line of image, with one male between 5 and 10, one male between 20 and 30, and one female under 5.²²

1840 U.S. Census, Alabama, Marion County, p. 24, R D Noe; imaged at FamilySearch

(<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9YYN-S85W?i=50>), digital film 005154495 > image 51 of 61; citing NARA, series M704.

Two possible explanations exist for the enumeration of only a single juvenile female without an indicated wife for R D Noe:

- Mistake by the enumerator
 - The enumerator could have made a mistake and not put a tally mark in the appropriate column for a wife. Enumerators made errors on a regular basis and when not filling in names, as will occur from 1850 onwards, it is very easy to just miss adding the one in the column for the wife.
- R D Noe was married twice with the first wife dying prior to his marriage to Mary Shankle.
 - If the first wife had two children, and she died prior to 1840, then the resulting family structure would match the 1840 enumeration.

²² 1840 U.S. Census, Alabama, Marion County, p. 24, R D Noe; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9YYN-S85W?i=50>), digital film 005154495 > image 51 of 61; citing NARA, series M704.

- The 1850 enumeration of which included Mary Noe Tate aged eleven would match the one under five female enumerated in 1840.
- The single 1840 male, aged between five and ten, could be out of the house in 1850 as they would be between fifteen and twenty years of age.

If the first explanation is true, then all of R D Noe's children will have Shankle DNA. If the second explanation is true, then those children from the first wife would not carry any Shankle DNA. This differentiation will only be true if the first wife was unrelated to Mary Shankle. If she was a relation, then it would be difficult to differentiate between the descendants.

Robert Noe and Mary Shankle PBT

Assuming that Mary Shankle did marry Robert Noe then a PBT showing Robert and Mary's children along with a line from each of their siblings would look like this:

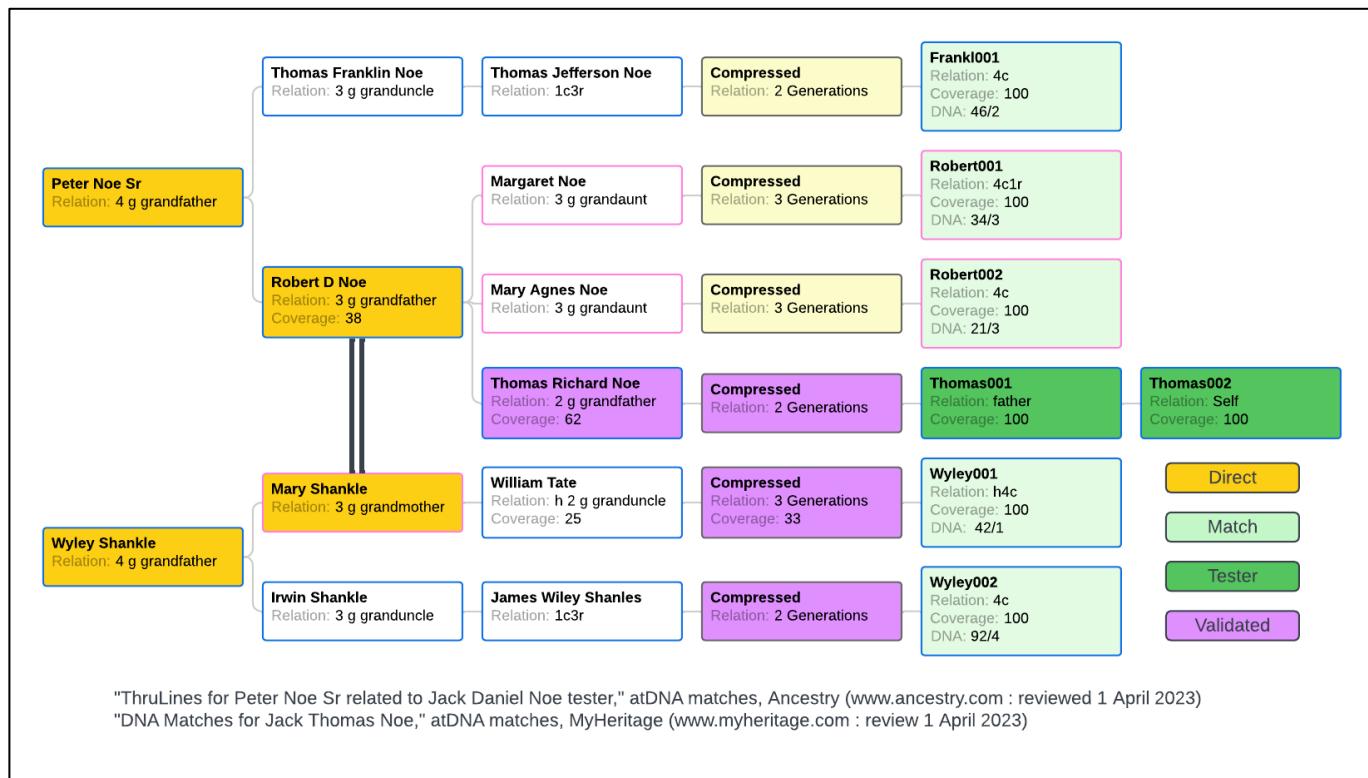


Figure 6 Robert Noe and Mary Shankle PBT (copy of figure 1)

The PBT includes both Thomas002 and his father Thomas001 as Thomas001 is one generation closer to Robert and the test is at MyHeritage which allows the use of segment triangulation on Wyley002 matches.

Table 5 Mary Shankle Noe Tate Matches

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	CM RANGE	Avg	1 SD	Actual CM	Segments	Within Range	Within 1 SD
THOMAS JEFFERSON NOE (MYHERITAGE)								
Franklin001	4c	0-139	35	12-55	46	2	Y	Y
MARGARET NOE (4 MATCHES)								
Roberto001	4c1r	0-126	28	8-48	34	3	Y	Y
MARY AGNES NOE (3 MATCHES)								
Roberto002	4c	0-139	35	12-55	21	3	Y	Y
WILLIAM TATE (5 MATCHES)								
Wleyo001	H4c	0-74	30	12-48	42	1	Y	Y
JAMES WILEY SHANKLES (MYHERITAGE)								
Wleyo002	4c	0-139	35	12-55	92	4	Y	N
Ancestry, "Thomasoo1's DNA Matches," www.ancestry.com , [names listed by Ancestry ID], reviewed 15 March 2023. H4C1R values not calculated at DNAPainter.								

Analysis

- The matches are consistent with the PBT.
 - The segment amounts are within the expected cM ranges, and all are within one standard deviation of the average.
- The current match list has no independent testers.
 - Without independent validation, there are possibilities of an MPE skewing any conclusions.
 - Review of the original report found that there are potential sources of independence and those sources would be
- The current matches do not resolve the 1840 census potential other wife issue.
 - The Shankle DNA connection provides a solid hint towards Mary Shankle being the mother of all of Robert Dugan Noe's children. But, without independent validation, the available evidence does not answer 1840 census question.

Gephi and Segment Analysis

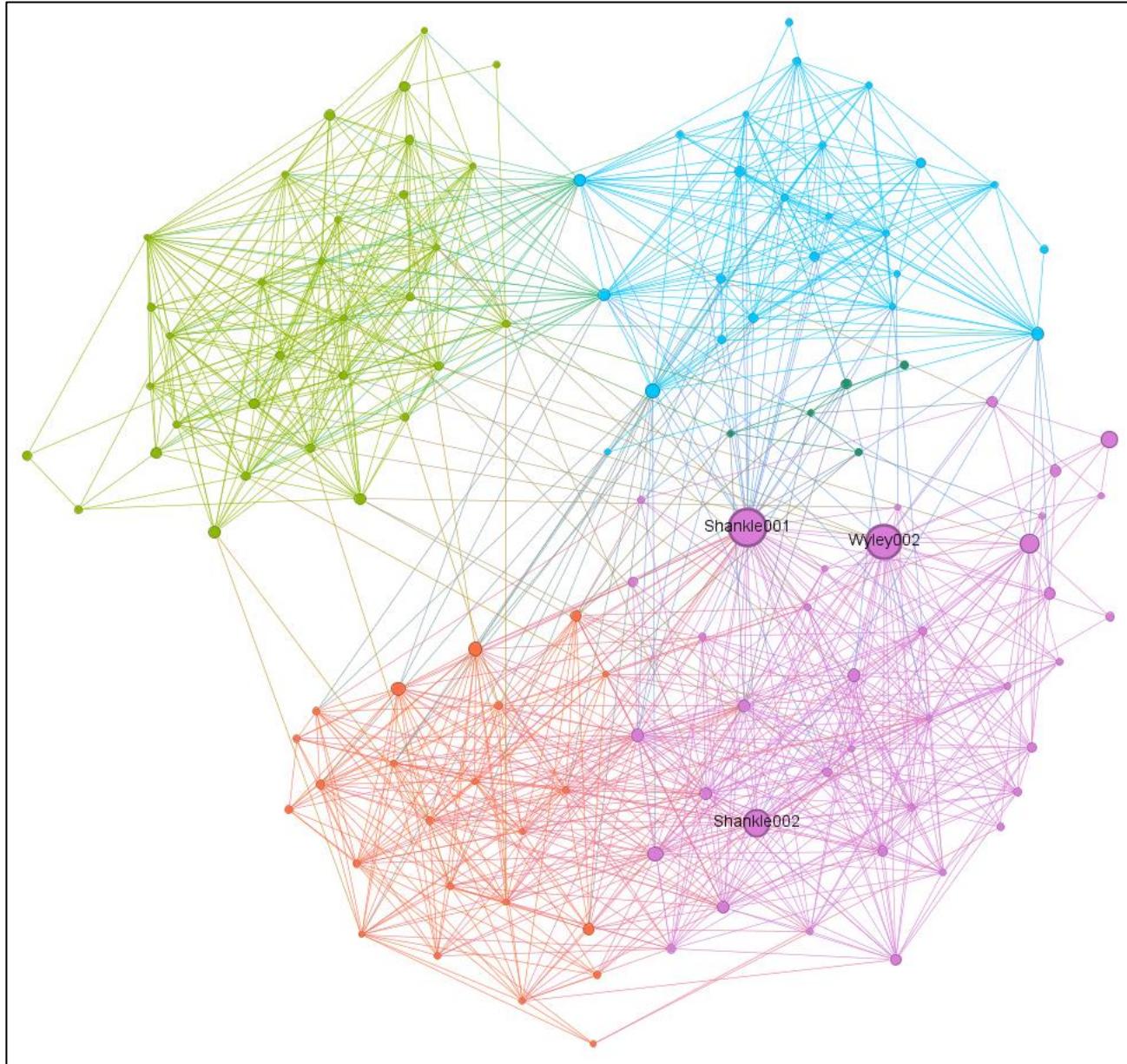


Figure 7 Gephi Shankle

This network graph, a subset of the MyHeritage matches, focuses on the known Shankle match, Wyley002 (right middle of graph in purple, large purple circle). While this line traces back to Wylie Shankle, Mary's father, no other match appears to have a tree that connects to Wylie.

Wyley002 has four segments that match Thomas001. Using the network graph as a road map the three largest matches, Wyley002, Shankle001, and Shankle002, triangulate on chromosome 2 and reveal likely other Shankle DNA locations. The table below documents the triangulated segment along with the other potential locations for Shankle DNA.

Table 6 Shankle DNA locations

CHR	START	END	CM	NOTES
TRIANGULATED SEGMENTS				
2	206301214	236438774	44.7	Triangulated for 10.6 with Shankle001/Wyley002/ Shankle002
WYLEY002 SEGMENTS				
9	9176176	14269556	8.3	
12	86300	12828320	28.2	
14	79432805	107287663	44.7	
SHANKLE001 SEGMENTS				
3	144835290	153523918	10.3	
7	147392620	155974701	22.4	
21	16562431	23371951	15.7	
SHANKLE002				
4	186039201	190937862	11.7	
20	59244765	62960292	10.3	
MyHeritage, "Review DNA Match, Thomas001 and Wyley002," https://www.myheritage.com/dna/match/D-8L685FW5-76V3-B005-TD85-TD8550368567-D-81E46AF4-925C-4E0E-8E43-161A65976185/398410931 , reviewed 1 April 2023.				
MyHeritage, "Review DNA Match, Thomas001 and Shankle001," https://www.myheritage.com/dna/match/D-8L685FW5-76V3-B005-TD85-TD8550368567-D-5919C78A-CB04-4E83-8094-BoFCo8BF0468/398410931 , reviewed 1 April 2023.				
MyHeritage, "Review DNA Match, Thomas001 and Shankle002," https://www.myheritage.com/dna/match/D-8L685FW5-76V3-B005-TD85-TD8550368567-D-26CB4F8A-5210-4FE6-91EF-C8EDE5662614/398410931 , reviewed 1 April 2023				

The only verified line, however, is the link from Wyley002 to Wylie Shankle Mary Shankle's father. The matches support the hypothesis, but the single match is insufficient to completely prove the connection. None of the information invalidates the hypothesis.

Turman DNA Taint

When analyzing the apparent Shankle match, care is necessary due to a marriage that results in Noe descendants mixing with the Turman line. Louvena Tate married Joseph Robert Turman 2 October 1896 in Monroe, Mississippi.²³ Thomas Shafer Noe married Aquilla Lee Turman 17 December 1891 in Pine Springs, Lamar, Alabama.²⁴ Joseph and Aquilla are second cousins. Any DNA matches that are a descendant of Louvena therefore could be matching on the Turman DNA or the Noe DNA.

²³ Ancestry. "Mississippi, U.S., Compiled Marriage Index, 1776-1935," J. R. Turman and Vinnie Tate, (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/611740:7842>),

²⁴ Lamar County (Alabama), Probate Court, "Marriage Record: [vol] 5: Lamar County," p. 421, Thomas Shafer Noe and Aquilla L Turman, 17 December 1891; imaged at "Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950," FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99HV-Q8QN?i=634>), digital folder 007317005 > image 635 of 846;

The issue, therefore, when looking at the DNA segment matches, absent a verified PBT, there is no way to differentiate between Shankle DNA, which supports hypothesis 3, and Turman DNA which would invalidate hypothesis 3.

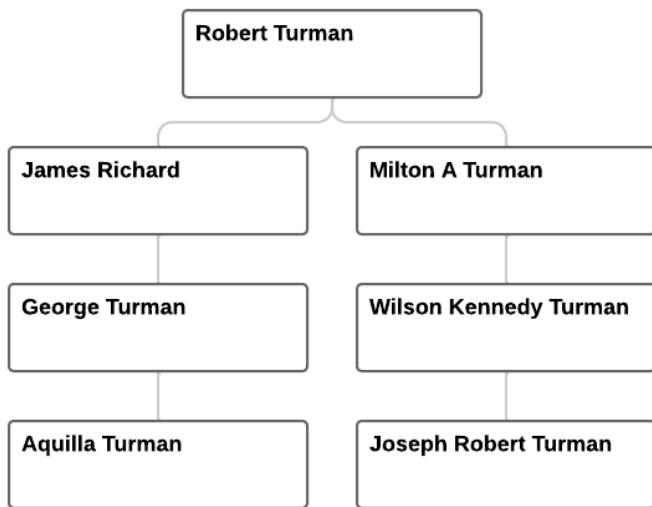


Figure 8 Turman Connection

Conclusion

The hypothesis states that Thomas001 is a DNA relative to Mary Shankle Noe Tate.

- The matches on the William Tate line are suggestive of the DNA connection but are not sufficient to prove the connection.
 - Independent testers would help provide the evidence necessary to prove the connection.
- The single segmentation triangulation is, again, suggestive of the DNA connection but not sufficient to prove the connection.
 - Validated lines would help provide the evidence necessary to prove the connection.
- Additional testers from the Margaret Noe and Mary Agnes Noe lines could help resolve the discrepancy created by the 1840 census.
 - The presence or absence of Shankle DNA in those lines would help the analysis to resolve the discrepancy.

No information contradicts the premise that Thomas Robert Noe's mother was Mary Shankle Noe Tate. The issue is that there is no independent validation of the descendants from Mary Shankle, other than Wyley002. While the Wyley002 line is suggestive that the PBT is correct, and there are triangulated segments that appear to support the hypothesis, the chance of an MPE in this line is incredibly high. With that chance so high, independent verification is mandatory. Without that independent verification, hypothesis 3 is unproven.

Hypothesis 4 – Robert Dugan Noe is the father of Thomas R Noe

The confirmation of hypotheses 1 proves a link to Robert's purported son Thomas R Noe. While hypothesis 2 linked Thomas R Noe to the extended Noe family, it did not uniquely identify the connection. Hypothesis 3 is suggestive that Mary Shankle Noe Tate is the mother, but as hypothesis 3 is, at yet, unproven, use of the hypothesis is not possible to confirm hypothesis 4.

The logic behind the reliance on hypothesis 3 is that the Shankle DNA allows a differentiation between the Peter Noe Sr descendants. With the Shankle DNA, the naming patterns and inferences from the census records become more than mere speculation. Without the Shankle DNA the ability to differentiate between Peter Noe Sr's various offspring is much more difficult. In fact, with the currently known records, it is next to impossible.

With independent validation of the Shankle lines and some additional testers on the Mary Agnes Noe and Margaret Noe lines, a definitive answer to hypothesis 4 is possible.

Conclusion

The four hypotheses result in the following assertions:

- This report asserts, with high confidence, that hypothesis 1 is true, Thomas001 is a biological descendant of Thomas Richard Noe.
 - The DNA results show matches consistent with the PBT with no contradictions.
 - Figure 2 and Table 1.

- This report asserts, with high confidence, that hypothesis 2 is true, Thomas001 is a biological descendant of Peter Noe Sr's extended family.
 - The DNA results show matches consistent with the PBT with no contradictions.
 - Segment triangulation, with associated descendent line validation, shows connections to Peter Noe Sr's children and ancestors.
 - Figure 3, Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4.
- This report is unable to prove or disprove hypothesis 3 - Thomas001 is a biological descendant of Mary Shankle's extended family.
 - The DNA results show matches consistent with the PBT, but the descendant verification is incomplete.
 - Segment triangulation, with the associated partial descendent line validation, shows presumed connections to Mary Shankle Noe Tate and her descendants and ancestors.
 - Care is necessary when analyzing matches to Mary's descendants, especially from her second husband, as the evaluation needs to avoid the taint that comes from both sides having Turman ancestors.
 - No evidence, documentary or biological, that invalidates the hypothesis.
 - Proof would be possible by converting matches into testers through gaining access to the matches list of matches.²⁵
 - Ancestry matches that would be helpful: Robert001, Robert002, and Wyley001.
 - MyHeritage matches that would be helpful: Franklin001 and Wyley002.
- It is unproven, but there are positive indications, that hypothesis 4 is true, Thomas Richard Noe's father is Robert Dugan Noe.
 - The matches associated with Mary Agnes Noe and Margaret Noe, sisters of Robert Dugan Noe, support the hypothesis but are insufficient to prove the association.
 - There is a surprising lack of MyHeritage matches associated with Robert Dugan Noe's children.
 - While many matches attach to Thomas Shafer Noe, providing the proofs for hypothesis 1, and matches that attach to Peter Noe Sr's children or ancestors, providing the proofs for hypothesis 2, few are matches for Robert's children.
 - One issue is that locating the matches, including those for segment triangulation, is a manual process. Given the current lack of triangulation downloading by DNAGedCom missed triangulations are possible.
 - The Ancestry matches are insufficient due to the lack of independent verification of the descendant lines.
 - Converting matches into testers by gaining access to the matches list of matches would help gain confidence in the hypothesis.
 - None of the current evidence, documentary or biologically, invalidates the hypothesis.

²⁵ See appendix B for additional comments on converting match to tester.

While hypothesis 4 is unproven, there are no discrepancies that invalidate the hypothesis. Converting matches to testers, as identified above, could provide sufficient proof to assert the truthfulness of the hypothesis.

Appendix A - Line Validation

Hypothesis 1 – Thomas Shafer Noe

Thomas Shafer Noe to Thomas002

Thomas Shafer Noe, the son of Thomas R Noe and Martha Ann Elizabeth Perkins, was born on 5 May 1872 in Pine Springs, Lamar, Alabama. Thomas died 25 September 1929 in Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama.²⁶ Thomas married Aquilla Lee Turman on 17 December 1891 in Pine Springs, Lamar, Alabama.²⁷ The 1880 census enumerated Thomas [Shafer] Noe as a son of Thomas Noe.²⁸

Daniel Webster Noe, the son of Thomas Shafer Noe and Aquilla Lee Turman, was born on 11 November 1896 in Sulligent, Lamar, Alabama.²⁹ Daniel died on 16 March 1959 in Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama.³⁰ Daniel married Mary Erma Clark on 29 June 1924 in Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama.³¹ Obit³² The 1900 census enumerated Daniel as the son of Shafer T Noe.³³

Thomas001, the son of Daniel Webster Noe and Mary Clark, was born on 28 November 1930 in Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama. Jack died on 26 August 2017 in Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama. Jack married Gail Patricia Peterson on 16 April 1955 in Alabama City, Etowah, Alabama.³⁴ Jack enumerated as son of Daniel in the 1940 census.³⁵

²⁶ "Alabama Deaths, 1908-1974", database, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JDNK-C2K>), Thomas Shalet Noe, 1929. <todo> go to FHC and review actual document. Tombstone photo at: Find a Grave, CSD, (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/68173863/thomas-shafer-noe>), memorial 68173863, Thomas Shafer Noe (1872–1929), Forest Hill Cemetery, Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama, maintained by "Jack Noe" (contributor 47483087).

²⁷ Lamar County (Alabama), Probate Court, "Marriage Record: [vol] 5: Lamar County," p. 421, Thomas Shafer Noe and Aquilla L Turman, 17 December 1891; imaged at "Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99HV-Q8QN?i=634>), digital folder 007317005 > image 635 of 846;

²⁸ 1880 U.S. Census, Alabama, Lamar County, Beat 6, ED 127, p 12 [inked], household 97, family 98, line 20, Thomas R Noe [household]; imaged at FamilySearch, DBDI (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9YB7-P8K>), digital film 005157235 > image 12 of 21; citing NARA, series T9.

²⁹ "United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9YR5-SF28?i=1600>), Alabama, Jefferson County, Birmingham, Kabase, Joe – Z, digital film 005146807 > image 1601 of 4674, card for Dan W Noe, serial [blank], registration 274, local board division 5, Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama; citing NARA M1509.

³⁰ Social Security Administration, "SSDI," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V9DC-32X>), entry for Daniel Noe (1896-1959), Alabama.

³¹ Jefferson County, Alabama, "Marriage Record: White: 28 April 1924 – 12 July 1924: Jefferson County," p. 402, D W Noe and Erma Clark, 17 June 1924 ;imaged in "Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89HV-SFL4?i=427>), digital film 007316739 > image 428 of 866; citing Jefferson County Courthouse, Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama.

³² <https://www.newspapers.com/image/793875986/>

³³ 1900 U.S. Census, Alabama, Lamar County, Pine Springs Beat 8, ED 46, page 5b, line 73, household 88, family 88, Shafer Noe [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-66R7-3YM?i=9>), digital film 004119991 > image 10 of 21; citing NARA T623 roll 23.

³⁴ "Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950," database with images, *FamilySearch*

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q216-TZ5V>), Jack Thomas Noe and Gail Patricia Peterson, 16 Apr 1955; citing Election Precinct 29 Alabama City, Etowah, Alabama, United States, County Probate Courts, Alabama; FHL microfilm 1,892,866. <todo> FHL to view image.

³⁵ 1940 U.S. Census, Alabama, Jefferson County, Precinct 45, ED 68-269, page 7B, line 64, household 144, Daniel W Noe [informant][household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9MT-S79T>), digital film 00545789 > image 919 of 1065; citing NARA T627.

Thomas002 [redacted living].³⁶

James Noe to James001 / James002

James Robert Noah, the son of Thomas Robert Noe and Martha Ann Elizabeth Perkins, was born on 22 July 1885 in Pine Springs, Lamar, Alabama. James died on 22 September 1968 in Red Oak, Latimer, Oklahoma.³⁷ James married Almeda (2) Fannie Adell Hardin on 14 April 1936 in Le Flore, Oklahoma. Family in 1940.³⁸

Martha Ann Noah, the daughter of James and Fannie, was born in 1940 in Oklahoma. Living person rest redacted.³⁹

James001 is a daughter of Martha Ann Noah. Information redacted.

James002's parent is a sibling of James001, but both are living, and information redacted.

Nancy Noe to Andrea Busby

Nancy Lurene Noe, daughter of Thomas Shafer Noe and Martha Ann Elizabeth Perkins, was born on 19 October 1874 in Lamar, Alabama. Nancy died on 6 April 1925 in Craighead, Arkansas.⁴⁰ Nancy married David Robert Loggins. Family in 1910.⁴¹

Coy Loggins, son of David Loggins and Nancy Noe, was born on 1 January 1906 in Mississippi. Coy died 14 October 1966 in Arkansas.⁴² Family in 1940.⁴³

Remaining line appears to be living, redacted information at MyHeritage.⁴⁴

³⁶ Report client. Researcher assumes client has evidence of their birth.

³⁷ Ann Elizabeth Perkins, was born on

³⁸ 1940 U.S. Census, Oklahoma, Latimer, Red Oak Township, ED 39-13, sheet 7A, line 12, family 115, James R Noah [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89MR-LS87), digital film 005454645 > image 13 of 34; citing NARA T627

³⁹

⁴⁰ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/70344397/nancy-lurene-loggins>), memorial 70344397, Nancy Lurene Noe Loggins (1874-1925), Mount Pisgah Cemetery, Jonesboro, Craighead, Arkansas, maintained by "Pamela" (contributor 47334090); gravestone photographs by "Dennis Michael Ison" (contributor 46544255). *FamilySearch* entry K8P9-XNN.

⁴¹ 1910 U.S. Census, Mississippi, Pontotoc, Beat 5, ED 104, sheet 18A, line 23, dwelling 285, family 289, Dave R Loggins [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GRJL-9R8>), digital film 004972594 > image 35 of 44; citing NARA T624.

⁴² FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/41809880/coy-loggins>), memorial 41809880, Coy Loggins (1906-1966), Willis Cemetery, Greenfield, Poinsett, Arkansas, maintained by "tracy" (contributor 47094508); gravestone photographs by "tracy". *FamilySearch* entry LV9X-ZK2

⁴³ 1940 U.S. Census, Arkansas, Poinsett, Wills Township, ED 56-27, sheet 12B, line 63, dwelling 194, Coy Loggins [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89M1-FZVL>), digital film 005461536 > image 24 of 44; citing NARA T627.

⁴⁴ MyHeritage, "Review DNA Match: Thomas001 and Andrea Busby" (<https://www.myheritage.com/dna/match/D-8L685FW5-76V3-B005-TD85-TD8550368567-D-5ED18AD4-3C2D-40D7-907F-47DF3960F68E/398410931>)

Hypothesis 2 – Peter Noe Sr relations

George Noe to George001

George Noah (Noe), the son of Peter Noe Sr and Mary, was born on 4 April 1801 in Tennessee and died 6 June 1884 in Franklin County, Tennessee.⁴⁵ George mentioned in Peter's will when selling land allotted to his deceased brother Peter.⁴⁶ Family in 1850.⁴⁷

William Harrison Noah, the son of George Noah and Lucinda Bridges, was born on 13 September 1843 in Franklin County, Tennessee. William died 9 July 1887 in Franklin County, Tennessee.⁴⁸ William married Sarah Moseley 8 September 1868.⁴⁹ Family in 1880.⁵⁰

Walter Noah, the son of William Noah and Sarah Moseley, was born on 28 July 1869 in Maxwell, Franklin, Tennessee. Walter died 10 February 1945 in Britton, Ellis, Texas.⁵¹ Walter married Fannie Sue Van Eaton. Family in 1920.⁵²

Sarah Anadette Noah, the daughter of Walter Noah and Fannie Sue Van Eaton, was born on 9 December 1912 in Britton, Ellis, Texas.⁵³ Sarah died on 2 April 2002 in Arlington, Tarrant, Texas. Sarah married Otto Max Holtzer. Family in 1950.⁵⁴

George001, the child of Otto Holtzer and Sarah Noah, is a living person and information redacted.

⁴⁵ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/130888934/george-noah>), memorial 130888934, George Noah (1801-1884), Noah Cemetery, Franklin County, Tennessee, maintained by "L N M W H" (contributor 47583636); gravestone photographs by "J. Stilwell Hall". *FamilySearch* entry KD1Y-KR1.

⁴⁶ Franklin County (Tennessee), Deed Book, Vol. Q, Sept 1837-Jan 1840 [cover not filmed], p. 175, indenture Thomas & George Noe to David Arnett; imaged in "Deed books, 1807-1882," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS5Q-9SBM-0?i=401>), digital film 008264043 > image 402 of 570.

⁴⁷ 1850 U.S. Census, Tennessee, Franklin County, District no. 4, p. 37, line 23, household 490, George Noah [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-6L2H-MJT>), digital film 004205424 > image 73 of 242; citing NARA series M432, roll 878.

⁴⁸ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/228981219/william-h-noah>), memorial 228981219, William H Noah (1843-1887), Moseley-Simmons Cemetery, Franklin County, Tennessee, maintained by "J. Stilwell Hall" (contributor 48759849). *FamilySearch* entry KV2Z-6VR. There is no gravestone picture, so the dates are unverified.

⁴⁹ Franklin County (Tennessee), marriage records [cover not filmed], Jan 1838-Jan 1875, p. 319, Wm H Noah & Sarah A Moseley; imaged in "Tennessee, County Marriages, 1790-1950," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9Q97-YSQ5-QQ2>), digital film 004486242 > image 215 of 551; citing Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

⁵⁰ 1880 U.S. Census, Tennessee, Franklin, District 3, ED 88, p. 24, line 15, household 105, family 106, William H Noah [household]; imaged *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GYBG-PWB>), digital film 005162489 > image 24 of 29; citing NARA publication T9.

⁵¹ Texas Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, death certificate, Brittan, Ellis County, no. 6531, Walter E Noah, 10 February 1945; imaged "Texas Deaths, 1890-1976," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GYB1-7436>), digital film 005144841 > image 32 of 512; citing State Registrar Office, Austin, Texas.

⁵² 1920 U.S. Census, Texas, Ellis County, Justice Precinct 6, ED 143, p 25B [12 crossed out], line 84, household 235, family 237, Walter E Noah [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9RJR-1G8>), digital film 004968856 > image 24 of 26; citing NARA T625, roll 1800.

⁵³ Texas State Board of Health, certificate of birth, Ellis County, no 42655, female Noah, 9 December 1912; imaged at "Texas Birth Certificates, 1903-1935," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-X3XQ-ZHX>) digital film 004131166 > image 12 of 1276; citing Texas Department of Health, Austin, Texas.

⁵⁴ 1950 U.S. Census, Texas, Tarrant, Fort Worth, Justice Precinct 1, ED 261-106A, Sheet 72, line 9, dwelling 41, Otto M Holtzer [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6XPW-WNGK>), digital folder 108859394 > image 11 of 13; citing NARA.

George Noe to George002

George Noah (Noe), the son of Peter Noe Sr and Mary, was born on 4 April 1801 in Tennessee and died 6 June 1884 in Franklin County, Tennessee.⁵⁵ George mentioned in Peter's will when selling land allotted to his deceased brother Peter.⁵⁶ Family in 1850.⁵⁷

Louisa Caroline Noah, the daughter of George Noah and Lucinda Bridges, was born circa 1836 in Tennessee. Louisa died circa 1896 in Tennessee. Louisa married John Thomas Leary on 27 May 1854 in Franklin, Tennessee.⁵⁸ Family in 1870.⁵⁹

Sallie Jennie Leary, the daughter of John Leary and Louisa Noah, was born on 9 March 1866 in Winchester, Franklin, Tennessee. Sallie died on 4 February 1897 in Nevada, Collin, Texas.⁶⁰ Sallie married (2) Samuel Warren Clayton Webb circa 1888 in Texas. Family in 1900.⁶¹

Roy Webb, the son of Samuel Webb and Sallie Leary, was born on 22 September 1893 in Nevada, Collin, Texas. Roy died on 2 December 1962 in Nevada, Collin, Texas.⁶² Roy married Rynthia Eldysse Simmons on 3 September 1916 in Hunt, Texas.⁶³ Family in 1930.⁶⁴

⁵⁵ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/130888934/george-noah>), memorial 130888934, George Noah (1801-1884), Noah Cemetery, Franklin County, Tennessee, maintained by "L N M W H" (contributor 47583636); gravestone photographs by "J. Stilwell Hall". *FamilySearch* entry KD1Y-KR1.

⁵⁶ Franklin County (Tennessee), Deed Book, Vol. Q, Sept 1837-Jan 1840 [cover not filmed], p. 175, indenture Thomas & George Noe to David Arnett; imaged in "Deed books, 1807-1882," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS5Q-9SBM-q?i=401>), digital film 008264043 > image 402 of 570.

⁵⁷ 1850 U.S. Census, Tennessee, Franklin, District 4, p. 37 [stamped], line 23, family 490, George Noah [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-6L2H-MJT>), digital film 004205424 > image 73 of 242; citing NARA M432, roll 878.

⁵⁸ Franklin County (Tennessee), County Clerk, Marriage Records: Jan 1838-Jan 1875 [Title not filmed], p. 173, John T Larry and Louisa C Noah, 29 May 1854; imaged in "Tennessee, County Marriages, 1790-1950," *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9Q97-YSQ5-Q9M>), digital film > image 142 of 551; citing Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee. *FamilySearch* entry LHNH-766.

⁵⁹ 1870 U.S. Census, Alabama, Madison, Township 2 North Range 2 West, p. 242, line 12, dwelling 147, family 148, John Leary [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-XXZS-TTq>), digital film 004257604 > image 19 of 78; citing NARA M593.

⁶⁰ FindAGrave, CSD (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/6908210/sallie-jennie-brown_webb), memorial 6908210, Sallie Jennie Leary Brown Webb (1866-1897), Old South Church Cemetery, Nevada, Collin County, Texas, maintained by "Beverly Brown Hunt" (contributor 46556503); gravestone photographs by "Bob Webb" (contributor 47235753). *FamilySearch* entry LHNH-HGB.

⁶¹ 1900 U.S. Census, Texas, Collin, Justice Precinct 7, ED 21, sheet 17A, line 43, dwelling 303, family 304, Samuel C Webb [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-63R3-ZQD>), digital film 004112015 > image 33 of 45; citing NARA T623, roll 1621.

⁶² FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/12496333/roy-webb>), memorial 12496333, Roy Webb (1893-1962), Nevada Cemetery, Nevada, Collin County, Texas, maintained by "Bob Web" (contributor 47235753); gravestone photographs by "Marc & Donna" (contributor 46831215). *FamilySearch* entry M7YT-422.

⁶³ Hunt County (Texas), County Clerk, "Marriage Record: [vol] S: Hunt County: Dec.18, 1915 – Jan. 3, 1918," marriage license, p. 163, Roy Webb and Eldysse Simmons, 1 September 1916; imaged in "Texas, County Marriage Records, 1837-1965," *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GP3T-q8NZ>), digital film 004820777 > image 88 of 657; citing Hunt County Courthouse, Greenville, Hunt, Texas.

⁶⁴ 1930 U.S. Census, Texas, Collin, Nevada, ED 43-35, sheet 1A, line 25, dwelling 6, family 8, Roy Webb [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9R8W-4TJ>), digital film 004955166 > image 1 of 8; citing NARA T626.

George Edwin Webb, the son of Roy Webb and Rinthia Simmons, was born on 15 March 1920 in Farmersville, Collin, Texas. George died on 10 January 1988 in Nevada, Collin, Texas. George married Edna Margaret Nelson 1 December 1946.⁶⁵ Family in 1950.⁶⁶

George002 was born in 1956, living information redacted.

Joseph Noe to Jacob001

Jacob Noe, son of Joseph Noe and Catherine Kimbro and Peter Noe Sr's brother, was born in 1786 in North Carolina. Jacob died on 19 September 1851 in Grainger, Tennessee. Jacob married Margaret Tate 6 January 1809 in Grainger, Tennessee.⁶⁷

Jacob Tate Noe, the son of Jacob Noe and Margaret Tate, was born on 30 August 1828 in Grainger, Tennessee. Jacob died on 10 April 1900 in Grainger, Tennessee.⁶⁸ Jacob married Sarah Sallie Long circa 1850. Family in 1860.⁶⁹

Samuel Milton Noe, the son of Jacob Tate and Sarah Long, was born on 8 March 1859 in Grainger, Tennessee. Samuel died on 27 November 1922 in Grainger, Tennessee.⁷⁰ Samuel married Sarah Elizabeth Freeman on 4 January 1880 in Grainger, Tennessee.⁷¹ Family in 1900.⁷²

Ollie Mae Noe, the daughter of Samuel Noe and Sarah Freeman, was born on 20 December 1895 in Tennessee. Ollie died 20 December 1989 in Morristown, Hamblen, Tennessee.⁷³ Ollie married Harry Joseph Harrell on 1 February 1913 in Grainger, Tennessee.⁷⁴ Family in 1930.⁷⁵

⁶⁵ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/27454428/george-edwin-webb>), memorial 27454428, George Edwin Webb (1920-1998), Nevada Cemetery, Nevada, Collin County, Texas, maintained by "Angela Swaffar" (contributor 47003336). gravestone photographs by "Marc & Donna" (contributor 46831215). *FamilySearch* entry G4VS-RJJ.

⁶⁶ 1950 U.S. Census, Texas, Collin, Nevada Townsite, ED 43-64, sheet 22, line 2, dwelling 236, George E Webb [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6XP3-LGBZ>), digital folder 108856998 > image 11 of 40; citing NARA.

⁶⁷ Grainger County (Tennessee), County Clerk, Marriage Bonds and Licenses: 1796-1950, loose records, 1809, Jacob Noe and Margaret Tate; imaged in "Tennessee, County Marriages, 1790-1950." *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9Q97-YSQB-QYH>), digital film > image 1218 of 2912; citing Grainger County Archives, Rutledge, Grainger, Tennessee. *FamilySearch* entry KNFL-GC8.

⁶⁸ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/35757689/jacob-tate-noe>), memorial 35757689, Jacob Tate Noe (1828-1900), Marys Chapel Cemetery, Grainger County, Tennessee, maintained by "Rick Miller" (contributor 46935552). gravestone photographs by "Judi Peery" (contributor 35757689). *FamilySearch* entry MTZK-PHM.

⁶⁹ 1860 U.S. Census, Tennessee, Grainger, District 3, p. 39, line 23 dwelling 276, family 276, Jacob T Noe [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3S7-LBFH-2CD>), digital film 005171429 > image 2 of 12; citing NARA M653.

⁷⁰ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/35757875/s-m-noe>), memorial 35757875, S M Noe (1860-1922), Marys Chapel Cemetery, Grainger County, Tennessee, maintained by "Rick Miller" (contributor 46935552). gravestone photographs by "S Mattes" (contributor 47972031). *FamilySearch* entry LXQQ-HJZ.

⁷¹ Grainger County (Tennessee), County Clerk, Marriage Bonds and Licenses: 1796-1950, loose records, 1880, Samuel Noe and Sarah Freeman; imaged in "Tennessee, County Marriages, 1790-1950." *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9Q97-YSQ1-TZN?cc=1619127>), digital film 004486570 > image 2927 of 3221; citing Grainger County Archives, Rutledge, Grainger, Tennessee.

⁷² 1900 U.S. Census, Tennessee, Grainger, 3rd District, ED 18, sheet 1B, line 63, dwelling 10, family 10, Samuel Noe [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-DRLQ-F7T>), digital film 004118959 > image 2 of 24; citing NARA T623, roll 1572.

⁷³ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/133957216/ollie-mae-harrell>), memorial 133957216, Ollie Mae Noe Harrell (1895-1989), Emma Jarnagin Cemetery, Morristown, Hamblen Tennessee, maintained by "James K Cook" (contributor 46573808). gravestone photographs by "Fredrick" (contributor 48454792). *FamilySearch* entry L225-M4B.

⁷⁴ Grainger County (Tennessee), County Clerk, Marriage Bonds and Licenses: 1796-1950, loose records, 1913, Harry Harrell and Ollie Noe; imaged in "Tennessee, County Marriages, 1790-1950." *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9Q97-YSQ9-MC44>), digital film 004486574 > image 1870 of 3170; citing Grainger County Archives, Rutledge, Grainger, Tennessee.

⁷⁵ 1930 U.S. Census, Tennessee, Grainger, District 2, ED 29-3, sheet 7B, line 60, dwelling 130, family 130, Harry Harrell [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3S7-9RZR-937J>), digital film 004953897 > image 14 of 24; citing NARA T626.

Hazel Harrell, the daughter of Harry Harrell and Ollie Noe, was born on 16 March 1921 in Tennessee. Hazel died on 28 December 2007 in Wetumpka, Elmore, Alabama.⁷⁶ Hazel married Jesse Buford Black.⁷⁷ Family in 1950.⁷⁸

Jacob001 living individual, information redacted.

Hannah Noe to Hannah001

Hannah Noe, the daughter of Joseph Noe Sr and sister of Peter Noe Sr, was born on 22 July 1773 in North Carolina. Hannah died in 1830 in Grainger, Tennessee. Hannah married Phelps Read on 10 March 1791 in Jefferson, Tennessee.⁷⁹

Wiley Blount Reed, the son of Phelps and Hannah, was born on 10 December 1793 in Grainger, Tennessee. Wiley died on 26 July 1869 in Grainger, Tennessee. Wiley married Nancy Spoon on 20 February 1814 in Grainger, Tennessee.⁸⁰

Phelps Noah Reed, the son of Wiley and Nancy, was born on 26 May 1815 in Morristown, Grainger, Tennessee. Phelps died on 3 October 1892 in Overton, Tennessee. Phelps married Mary Magdalene Thompson on 29 March 1833 in Grainger, Tennessee.⁸¹

George Gideon Reid, the son of Phelps and Mary, was born on 25 February 1848 in Morristown, Hamblen, Tennessee. George died on 8 April 1922 in Putnam, Tennessee. George married (2) Florence Wells on 14 November 1888 in Overton, Tennessee.⁸²

Walter Lee Reed, the son of George and Florence, was born on 19 September 1889 in Overton, Tennessee. Walter died in June 1967 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Walter married Alta Mina Durley in Gibson Indiana.⁸³

Betty Ann Reed, the daughter of Walter and Alta, was born on 3 March 1924 in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Betty died on 29 February 1988 in Oceanside, San Diego, California. Betty married Eugene Martin Donohue on 22 March 1946 in Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma.⁸⁴

Hannah001 MyHeritage match, son of Eugene and Betty, living person information redacted.⁸⁵

Agnes Noe to Sesser

Agnes Noe, the daughter of Peter Noe and Mary Caldwell, was born 14 January 1797 in Tennessee and died 18 July 1865 in Madison County, Tennessee. Agnes married John Graves 17

⁷⁶ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/169806054/hazel-irene-black>), memorial 169806054, Hazel Irene Harrell Black (1921-2007), Emma Jarnagin Cemetery, Morristown, Hamblen Tennessee, maintained by "Fredrick" (contributor 48454792). gravestone photographs by "Fredrick" (contributor 48454792). *FamilySearch* entry GWJX-HWV.

⁷⁷ Hamblen County (Tennessee), County Clerk, Marriage Bonds and Licenses: 1796-1950, loose records, 1946, Jesse B Black Jr and Hazel Harrell, 21 March 1946; imaged in "Tennessee, County Marriages, 1790-1950," *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939Z-Y4SY-B7>), digital film 004539151 > image 2528 of 3193; citing Hamblen County Archives, Morristown, Hamblen, Tennessee.

⁷⁸ 1950. U. S. Census, Tennessee, Hamblen, Morristown, ED 32-6, line 5, dwelling 123, J Buford Black Jr [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6FS3-FQKW>), digital folder 108974932 > image 15 of 31; citing NARA.

⁷⁹ *FamilySearch*, FamilyTree, Hannah Noe (1773-1830), ID L4DW-B3H (www.familysearch.org).

⁸⁰ *FamilySearch*, FamilyTree, Wiley Blount Reed (1793-1869), ID LZ6X-C4R (www.familysearch.org).

⁸¹ *FamilySearch*, FamilyTree, Phelps Noah Reed (1815-1892), ID GMPZ-Q7W (www.familysearch.org).

⁸² *FamilySearch*, FamilyTree, George Gideon Reid (1848-1922), ID L78J-78S (www.familysearch.org).

⁸³ *FamilySearch*, FamilyTree, Walter Lee Reed (1889-1967), ID 9VPH-35Q (www.familysearch.org).

⁸⁴ *FamilySearch*, FamilyTree, Betty Ann Reed (1924-1988), ID L1GH-743 (www.familysearch.org).

⁸⁵ MyHeritage, "Review DNA Match," *MyHeritage* (<https://www.myheritage.com/dna/match/D-8L685FW5-76V3-B005-TD85-TD850368567-D-BEE7B245-E255-4738-9B02-2253E2732C54/398410931>), Thomas001 and TD, 2 segments totaling 23.6 cM – particularly chromosome 13 (98704735 – 106843609), 15.6 cM.

September 1811 in Franklin, Franklin County, Tennessee.⁸⁶ John was the guardian for Robert and Samuel Noe upon the death of Peter Noe Sr.⁸⁷

Hester Graves, the daughter of John Graves and Agnes Noe, was born on 11 May 1813 in Franklin, Tennessee. Hester died on 9 May 1881 in Madison, Tennessee.⁸⁸ Hester married James Henry Barrier [no date available].

Reverend William Franklin Barrier, the son of James Henry Barrier and Hester Graves, was born on 19 October 1848 in Denmark, Madison, Tennessee. W.F. died on 1 August 1929 in Ripley, Lauderdale, Tennessee.⁸⁹ William married Emma Alice Edwards on 18 May 1873 in Madison, Tennessee.⁹⁰

Dr Wilbur Franklin Barrier, the son of William Franklin Barrier and Emma Alice Edwards, was born on 11 September 1896 in Munford, Tipton, Tennessee.⁹¹ Wilbur died on 4 January 1981 in Malvern, Hot Spring County, Arkansas.⁹² Wilbur married Isabelle Moore on 3 March 1922 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama.⁹³

According to the trees at MyHeritage, Austin Ramey Sesser, is the son of Dr Wilbur Franklin Barrier, and the DNA appears to match. But there are no records that show Austin as the son, nor are there census enumerations that show Austin with Wilbur.⁹⁴

Thomas Franklin Noe to Franklin001

Thomas Franklin Noah as discussed in the text above is incorrectly assigned to Peter Noe Sr.

⁸⁶ Jack Thomas Noe, *The Noe Book*. Also FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/6721422/agness-graves>), memorial 6721422, Agness Graves (1797-1865), Cobb Cemetery, Madison County, Tennessee, maintained by "The Cemetery Lady" (contributor 47893478); photo by "Cwinburn1979" (contributor 47088603). *FamilySearch* entry LVTV-94S.

⁸⁷ Franklin County (Tennessee), Minute Books, [Vol A, May 1832-Apr 1837, from film index], 4th Monday of February 1833, p. 145, guardian appointed; imaged in "Minute Books, 1832-1907," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QqM-C39N-6QWJ-6?i=105>), digital film 008478422 > image 106 of 698; citing County Clerk, Winchester, Franklin, Tennessee.

⁸⁸ Jack Thomas Noe, *The Noe Book*. Also FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/82942561/hester-a-barrier>), memorial 82942561, Hester A Barrier (1813-1881), Shady Grove Cemetery, Madison County, Tennessee, maintained by "HGWells" (contributor 49850702); photo by "Cousin Randle" (contributor 48892214). *FamilySearch* entry LW6Y-R7X.

⁸⁹ Tennessee Bureau of Vital Statistics, certificate of death, Lauderdale County, city Ripley, file no. 20378 (1929), Rev. W. F. Barrier; imaged in "Tennessee Deaths, 1914-1966," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-DT38-1J>), digital film 004183621 > image 386 of 2524; citing Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

⁹⁰ Madison County, Tennessee, marriage license and certificate [loose papers, filed alphabetically by groom surname], [no number], Wm. F. Barrier to Emma A Edward (1873); imaged in "Tennessee, County Marriages, 1790-1950," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-X399-HXJ>) digital film 004470159 > image 191 of 1267; citing Madison County Courthouse, Jackson, Madison, Tennessee.

⁹¹ "United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," images, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GYT8-qFGF>), Tennessee, Shelby County, A-R, digital film 005152494 > image 320 of 5792, card for Wilbur Franklin Barrier, serial [blank], registration 230, local board division 2, Binghamton, Shelby, Tennessee; citing NARA M1509.

⁹² "United States, GenealogyBank Historical Newspaper Obituaries, 1815-2011," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS1M-VQTR-B>), digital film 105119030 > image 25 of 1490, Dr. Wilbur F. Barrier Sr.

⁹³ Mobile County, Alabama, "White Marriages: Book 52," p. 599, Wilbur Franklin Barrier and Isabelle Moore, 3 March 1922; imaged in "Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939K-TY3G-Y>), digital film 004704321 > image 361 of 764;

⁹⁴ *FamilySearch* LB13-1MC.

Abraham Noe to Abraham002

Abraham Noe, the son of Peter Noe Sr and Mary Caldwell, was born circa 1788 in Orange, North Carolina. Abraham died after 1850 in Calhoun, Alabama. Abraham married Elizabeth Rich circa 1806.⁹⁵

Nancy Noe, the daughter of Abraham Noe and Elizabeth Rich, was born circa 1813 in Tennessee. Nancy died 22 October 1886 in St Clair, Alabama. Nancy married John William Ragland in 1831 in Jackson, Alabama. ⁹⁶ Family in 1850.⁹⁷

Martha Ann Ragland, the daughter of John William Ragland and Nancy Noe, was born on 29 November 1851 in Marshall, Alabama. Martha died on 25 September 1921 in London, St. Clair, Alabama. Martha married William Young Rich on 17 February 1870 in Alabama.⁹⁸ Family in 1880.⁹⁹

John Henry Rich, the son of William Young Rich and Martha Ann Ragland, was born on 1 January 1870 in Vincent, Shelby, Alabama. John died 18 March 1960 in Orlando, Orange, Florida. John married (2) Mattie Ola Allen on 9 June 1907 in St. Clair, Alabama.¹⁰⁰

[At this point the tree gets a bit muddled and communication with the match should be able to clear up the complete picture.]¹⁰¹

Nora Rich, the daughter of John Henry Lee Rich and Mattie Ola Allen, was born on 25 August 1920 in St. Clair, Alabama. Nora died on 31 May 1994 in Monroe, Georgia.

James L Stephens <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSW8-S7F8-N>

⁹⁵ 1850 U.S. Census, Alabama, Benton, 29th Subdivision, p. 765, line 17, dwelling 739, family 739, Abram Noah [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-66TS-G2D>), digital folder 004187291 > image 908 of 995; citing NARA M432.

⁹⁶ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/115604474/nancy-ragland>), memorial 115604474, Nancy "Noe" Ragland (1813-1886), Mount Pisgah Baptist Church Cemetery, New London, St. Clair, Alabama, maintained by "Pam Cairns Palmer" (contributor 47389050). *FamilySearch* entry LHTV-SX6.

⁹⁷ 1850 U.S. Census, Alabama, Marshall, 23rd Subdivision, p. 213 [stamped], line 14, dwelling 77, family 77, John Ragland [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MH5Q-Y7H>); digital folder 004187300_003_M9C4-KVS > image 72 of 196; citing NARA M432.

⁹⁸ St. Clair County (Alabama), County Clerk, "Marriage Licenses & Estates: 1866-1871: St. Clair County," marriage license, p. 329, William Rich and Martha Ragland, 10 February 1870; imaged in "Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950," *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9HV-CBD8>), digital film 007316689 > image 694 of 733; citing County Courthouse, Ashville, St. Clair, Alabama.

⁹⁹ 1880 U.S. Census, Alabama, St. Clair, Dunlap, ED 119, p. 30, line 23, dwelling 183, family 279, William Y Rich [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GYBM-129>), digital film 005157249 > image 2 of 20; citing NARA T9, roll 31.

¹⁰⁰ St. Clair County (Alabama), County Clerk, "Marriage Record: 1 Pell City: St. Clair County," p. 158, John H Rich and Ola Allen, 6 June 1907; imaged in "Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950," *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939Z-YHDM-7>), digital film 004539220 > image 135 of 745; citing County Courthouse, Pell City, St. Clair, Alabama.

¹⁰¹ MyHeritage, "Review DNA Match," *MyHeritage* (<https://www.myheritage.com/dna/match/D-8L685FW5-76V3-Bo05-TD85-TD8550368567-D-207D0303-EC5F-46C9-9D22-0F13F1A47A72/398410931>), Thomas001 and Abraham002, 1 segment totaling 15.9 cM – particularly chromosome 13 (98704735 – 106843609), 15.6 cM.

Mary Shankle Noe Tate PBT

Agnes Noe to Robert002

Mary Agnes Noe, daughter of Robert Dugan Noe and Mary Shankle, was born in 1838 in Alabama. Mary died in 1900 in Mississippi.

Robert Dugan Noe, son of Mary Agnes Noe and an unknown father, was born on 15 April 1866 in Lamar, Alabama. Robert died 16 April 1942 in Carroll, Carroll, Mississippi. Robert married (2) Martha Loving Fisher on 9 March 1898 in Carroll, Mississippi.¹⁰²

Frankie Alberta Noah, daughter of Robert and Martha, was born on 15 February 1902 in Carroll, Mississippi. Frankie died on 30 October 1990 in Winona, Montgomery, Mississippi.¹⁰³ Frankie married James E Kimes in 1918 in Mississippi. Family in 1930.¹⁰⁴

Mamie Elizabeth Kimes, daughter of Joseph and Frankie, was born on 11 September 1919 in Carroll, Mississippi. Mamie died on 10 November 2007 in Vaiden, Carroll, Mississippi. Mamie married Albert Welch.¹⁰⁵

Irving Shankles to Veda Johnson

Wyley Shankle was born around 1797 in North Carolina. Wyley died after 1870 in likely Tippah, Mississippi.¹⁰⁶

Irwin Shankle, the son of Wyley and Margaret, was born in 1824 in Tennessee. Irwin died on 11 November 1862 in Knoxville, Knox, Tennessee. Irwin married Eliza Thompson.¹⁰⁷ Family in 1860 included James.¹⁰⁸

James Wiley Shankles, the son of Irwin and Eliza, was born on 24 April 1857 in Benton, Mississippi. James died on 23 April 1922 in Cherokee, Texas.¹⁰⁹ James married Anna Elizabeth Megginson on 6 March 1876 in Benton, Mississippi. Family in 1900 included Irving.¹¹⁰

¹⁰² FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/23476839/robert-dugan-noah>), memorial 23476839, Robert Dugan Noah (1867-1942), Old Salem Cemetery, Wiltshire, Carroll County, Mississippi, maintained by "Ron Collins" (contributor 14149965). *FamilySearch* entry LHTK-YQ4.

¹⁰³ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/22348363/alberta-kimes>), memorial 22348363, Alberta Noah Kimes (1902-1990), Harmony Cemetery, Carroll County, Mississippi, maintained by "Ron Collins" (contributor 14149965). *FamilySearch* entry LTP6-7QZ.

¹⁰⁴ 1930 U.S. Census, Mississippi, Carroll, Beat 3, ED 8-5, sheet 21B, line 76, dwelling 421, family 429, James E Kimes [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GRHX-4KX>), digital film 004951391 > image 43 of 43, citing NARA T626.

¹⁰⁵ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/22820381/mamie-elizabeth-welch>), memorial 22820381, Mamie Elizabeth Kimes Welch (1919-2007), Vaiden Cemetery, Carroll County, Mississippi, maintained by "Ron Collins" (contributor 14149965). *FamilySearch* entry LTPD-BFX.

¹⁰⁶ *FamilySearch* entry G98R-VK6.

¹⁰⁷ *FamilySearch* has a picture attached which is Eliza's pension request. There is no source information to determine where the picture comes from (but it states it was filled out in Tippah). <https://www.familysearch.org/photos/artifacts/120159474>

¹⁰⁸ 1860 U. S. Census, Mississippi, Tippah, Southern Subdivision, p. 196, line 2, dwelling 1332, family 1348, Irwin Shankle [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9BS8-93Q8>), digital film 005170172 > image 196 of 215; citing NARA M653.

¹⁰⁹ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/47329331/james-walter-shankles>), memorial 47329331, James Walter "Doc" Shankles (1857-1922), Walkers Chapel Cemetery, Cherokee County, Texas, maintained by "dymasterhicks" (contributor 47215683); gravestone photographs by "dymasterhicks". *FamilySearch* entry LHRF-XJV.

¹¹⁰ 1900 U. S. Census, Mississippi, Benton County, ED 7, Beat 4, p. 1B, line 67, dwelling 12, family 12, Jas [overwritten text] Shankles [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-6Q73-2D4>), digital film 004119864 > image 2 of 25; citing NARA T623.

Irving Joshua Shankle was born on 12 March 1886 in Mississippi. Irving died 4 September 1972 in Jacksonville, Cherokee, Texas.¹¹¹ Irving married Hortencia May West on 26 January 1914 in Mississippi. Family in 1930 included Charles.¹¹²

Charles Elvis Shankles, the son of Irving and Hortencia, was born on 7 August 1921 in Reklaw, Cherokee, Texas. Charles died 17 May 2011 in Dallas, Dallas, Texas. Charles married Jewel Loveda Irwin.¹¹³ Family in 1950 included Dale but not Veda.¹¹⁴

E. Wyley002, the son of Charles and Jewel, was born in 1947 in Texas. Still living. Dale's sister Veda Johnson provides the link from Dale to Charles.¹¹⁵

Margaret Noe to Robert001

Margaret Noe was born about 1838 in Marion, Alabama. Margaret died after 1910 likely in Benton, Mississippi. Margaret married William Collins on 14 January 1860 in Tippah, Mississippi.¹¹⁶ Family in 1870.¹¹⁷

Fred Collins was born on 2 September 1862 in Mississippi. Fred died on 2 February 1945 in Benton, Mississippi. Fred married Ida.¹¹⁸

Emma Gladys Collins was born on 18 September 1903. Emma died on 6 November 1960 in Mississippi.¹¹⁹ Emma married Winfred A Thompson on 16 November 1919 in Benton, Mississippi.¹²⁰ Family in 1930.¹²¹

¹¹¹ Texas, Certificate of Death, state file no. 65237 [stamped], Cherokee County, 4 September 1972, Irving Joshua Shankles; imaged in "Texas Deaths, 1890-1976," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9Y1W-QRY4>), digital film 005145906 > image 245 of 3587; citing State Registrar Office, Austin, Texas.

¹¹² 1930 U.S. Census, Texas, Cherokee, Precinct 6, ED 87-31, p. 1A, line 1, dwelling 1, family 1, Irving J Shankles [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GRZC-2HT>) digital film 004955163 > image 1 of 24; citing NARA T626.

¹¹³ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/70187201/charles-elvis-shankles>), memorial 70187201, Charles Elvis Shankles (1921-2011), Restland Memorial Park, Dallas, Dallas, Texas, maintained by "dymasterhicks" (contributor 47215683); gravestone photographs by "dymasterhicks". *FamilySearch* entry LHRX-7DJ.

¹¹⁴ 1950 U.S. Census, Texas, Dallas County, Dallas, ED 259-560, sheet 6, line 25, family 69, Chas. E. Shankles [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QHJ-5QHW-3LGT>),

¹¹⁵ MyHeritage, "Review DNA Match" [Thomas001 to Wyley002] (<https://www.myheritage.com/dna/match/D-8L685FW5-76V3-Boo5-TD8550368567-D-81E46AF4-925C-4E0E-8E43-161A65976185/398410931?mode=shared>).

¹¹⁶ Tippah County (Mississippi), County Clerk, "Marriage Record: no-1: 1858-1866", marriage license, p. 148, W A Collins and Margaret Noa [indexed as Avey], 14 September 1860; imaged in "Mississippi, Tippah County Marriages, 1858-1979," *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-QQSS-GP>), digital film 004738484 > image 198 of 499.

¹¹⁷ 1870 U.S. Census, Mississippi, Tippah, Township 4, Range 2, p. 4, line 25, dwelling 25, family 25, William Collins [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-DZC9-T5Q>), digital film 004273808 > image 4 of 14; citing NARA series MM593, roll 750.

¹¹⁸ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/25758355/fredrick-e.-collins>), memorial 25758355, Fredrick E. Collins (1862-1945), Bethel United Methodist Cemetery, Hickory Flat, Benton County, Mississippi, maintained by "RFB Jenkins" (contributor 47712974); gravestone photographs by "Anonymous" (247446508). *FamilySearch* entry 277D-58J.

¹¹⁹ FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/30794310/emma-c-thompson>), memorial 30794310, Emma C Thompson (1903-1960), Pine Grove Cemetery, Pine Grove, Benton, Mississippi, maintained by "Nan and Patty" (contributor 47206340); gravestone photographs by "Nan and Patty". *FamilySearch* entry G4QS-1RV.

¹²⁰ Benton County (Mississippi), circuit clerk, "Marriage Record: White: Vol 7," p.379, Winfred A Thompson and Emma Gladys Collins, 13 November 1919; imaged in "Mississippi, County Marriages, 1858-1979," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSO-G9KZ-V77M>), digital film > image 235 of 287; citing Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

¹²¹ 1930 U.S. Census, Mississippi, Benton, Beat 4, ED 5-8, sheet 4B, line 71, dwelling 81, family 81, Walter Thompson [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9RHJ-JBB>) digital film 004951389 > image 8 of 28; citing NARA T626.

Audrey Thompson was born on 15 April 1924 in Mississippi. Audrey died on 18 May 2009 in Benton, Mississippi. Audrey married William A Huffman in 1958.¹²²

Carolee Nunez was born on 1943. Carolee died on 1995.

Roberto01...

William Tate to Wyley001

William Tate was born circa 1852 in Mississippi.¹²³ William died after 1930.¹²⁴ William married Nancy Ray 3 August 1872 in Monroe, Mississippi.¹²⁵

Green Berry Tate was born in May 1887 in Mississippi.¹²⁶ Green married Carrie Reese on 11 November 1908 in Monroe, Mississippi.¹²⁷ Family in 1940.¹²⁸

Oliver Wilson Tate was born on 2 June 1928 in Monroe, Mississippi.¹²⁹ Oliver died on 27 February 2007 in Lee, Mississippi. Oliver married Pearl Strevel.¹³⁰

Private

Wyley001

DNA Explanations

Convert Match to Tester

The match list provided by a DNA testing company, by definition, views the matches from a single perspective, that of the tester. When there is the need for independent validation, viewing a match list from a related but different tester allows for analysis that helps discover MPE events in the PBT. Contacting a match and gaining access to their match list, especially when the testing company includes a chromosome browser, turns the match into a tester.

¹²² FindAGrave, CSD (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/52533423/audrey-lee-huffman>), memorial 52533423, Audrey Lee Thompson Huffman (1924-2009), Pine Grove Cemetery, Pine Grove, Benton, Mississippi, maintained by "Nan and Patty" (contributor 47206340); gravestone photographs by "Nan and Patty". *FamilySearch* entry G4Q3-QGP.

¹²³ 1860 U.S. Census, Mississippi, Tippah, Southern Subdivision, p. 168, dwelling 1153, family 1163, James Tate [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GBS8-93HN>), digital film 005170172 > image 168 of 215; citing NARA M653.

¹²⁴ 1930 U.S. Census, Mississippi, Monroe, Beat 2, ED 48-10, sheet 5A, line 17, dwelling 86, family 87, George Stanford [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9RCJ-9TL>), digital film 004951747 > image 9 of 32; citing NARA T626.

¹²⁵ Monroe County (Mississippi), County Clerk, "Marriage [sticker with 12-15-1871 to 10-2-1875 obscures text]: No. 4: [sticker White ??]: Monroe County," marriage bonds, p. 79, Wm Tate and Nancy Ray, 3 August 1872; imaged in Monroe County Marriage records, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9BJ-83SV-7>), digital film 007723880 > image 426 of 733; citing Monroe County Court House, Aberdeen, Mississippi.

¹²⁶ 1900 U.S. Census, Mississippi, Monroe, Athens, Beat 2, ED 71, sheet 20A, line 43, dwelling 368, family 374, William Tate [household]; imaged at *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-XCC9-6F>) digital film > image 40 of 42; citing NARA T623, roll 821.

¹²⁷ Monroe County (Mississippi), County Clerk, "White Marriage Record: [vol] 24: Monroe County April2, 1907 Dec. 4, 1910," p. 244, Green Tate and Carrie Reese, 10 November 1908; imaged in "Mississippi, County Marriages, 1858-1979," database, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9BJ-D3C5-M>), digital film 007723886 > image 157 of 682; citing Monroe County Court House, Aberdeen, Mississippi.

¹²⁸ 1940 U.S. Census, Mississippi, Monroe, Beat 2, ED 48-13, sheet 17B, line 47, dwelling 284, Green B Tate [household and informant]; imaged at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89MR-JL1T>), image 398 of 1049; citing NARA.

¹²⁹ 1940 U.S. Census, Mississippi, Monroe, Beat 2, ED 48-13, sheet 17B, line 47, dwelling 284, Green B Tate.

¹³⁰ "United States, GenealogyBank Obituaries, Births, and Marriages 1980-2014," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKGN-WXLB>), Mr Oliver Wilson Or Big O Tate Sr, Columbus, Mississippi, United States, 06 Mar 2007; from "Recent Newspaper Obituaries (1977 - Today)," database, GenealogyBank.com (<http://www.genealogybank.com>); citing Commercial Dispatch, The, born-digital text.

Gephi Graphs

Generically, a network graph displays a set of nodes and how the nodes connect to each other. A Facebook network graph shows a set of Facebook users, the nodes, and when the two users are friends a line, or edge, indicates they are friends. Those users with lots of friends, have lots of edges. When friends share friends, the resulting graph shows a cluster of nodes, all with interconnecting edges.

A DNA genetic network graph works the same way. The nodes are individuals the tester matches with, and the edges are when two matches also match each other. When nodes cluster together the implication is that the nodes share a common ancestor. When a node has many edges, then the individual matches many other matches. For example, the node for the tester's mother would have many connections, hence lots of edges. A node representing a far distant cousin may only have a couple of edges.

Colors

The colors on a Gephi graph indicate a statistical grouping, known as a modularity. On graphs with many nodes, the modularity represents a common line. On graphs where the underlying nodes and edges use segment and/or triangulations, a modularity may indicate a shared segment or triangulated segment. The program assigns the color palette randomly, therefore, assignment of one color to a modularity does not imply any meaning or relationship.

Node circle size

The node size is determined by the shared cM value, the larger the circle, the larger the shared cM value. The size is relative to the largest shared cM value. Details for an individual graph are in the Gephi file.

Independent Validation

Independent validation occurs when a DNA match has multiple validated lines of descendants from a targeted ancestor.

Match Table Description

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	CM RANGE	AVG	1 SD	ACTUAL CM	SEGMENTS	WITHIN RANGE	WITHIN 1 SD
PBT ENTRY1 (5 MATCHES)								
Match 1	5c	0-117	25	7-43	38	1	Y	Y
PBT ENTRY2 (15 MATCHES)								
Match 2	5c	0-117	25	7-43	53	2	Y	N
PBT ENTRY3 (1 MATCH)								
Match 3	5c1r	0-80	21	6-36	9	1	Y	Y
<i>Citation.</i>								

The match table provides a description of the matches and how they relate to a test taker. If the table is describing multiple test takers, there will be an additional column to indicate, for each row, the identity of the tester.

Column Labels

- Name
 - The name, or identifier, from the testing site. Given the name, a search within the matches should allow for reviewing the match details.
- Relationship
 - The calculated relationship between the tester and the match using the PBT.
- cM range
 - Using the indicated relationship, what is the expected range according to DNAPainter.
- Avg
 - Using the indicated relationship, what is the expected average amount of cM according to DNAPainter.
- 1 SD
 - Using the indicated relationship, what is one standard deviation from the average according to DNAPainter.
 - In statistics, the standard deviation is a measure of the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of values. As calculated by DNAPainter for the relationships, it provides an indication of how close to the norm the shared cM is.
 - If the actual cM value is within one standard deviation, then there is nothing suspicious regarding the amount of the indicated relationship.
 - If the actual cM value is greater than one standard deviation, then there may be nothing suspicious as the shared cM is just a bit of an outlier or it may be an indication that the relationship is not as per the PBT but potentially a generation or two closer.
 - If the actual cM value is less than one standard deviation, then there may be nothing suspicious as the shared cM is just a bit of an outlier or it may be an indication that the relationship is not as per the PBT but potentially a generation or more farther away.
- Actual cM
 - The amount of shared cM between the tester and the match.
- Segments
 - The number of shared segments between the tester and the match.
- Within Range
 - If the shared cM is within the range for the indicated relationship.
- Within 1 SD
 - If the shared cM is within one standard deviation of the average.
 - Y for within one SD
 - – for lower than one SD

- + for greater than one SD

Rows

- Named Row
 - Row which contains the name of the PBT entry the following rows will relate to.
 - The number of matches is an Ancestry calculation. ThruLines provides the number.
- Match row
 - Contains the details as per the column descriptions.

Misattributed Parental Event

A Misattributed Parental Event (MPE) occurs when an expected parent, in the PBT, is not the biological parent. There are three cases of MPE, the father is wrong, the mother is wrong, or both are wrong. In the MPE context there is a difference in the types of wrong. Wrong could mean unrelated, adoption for instance, or wrong generation, as in grandparents raising a grandchild as their own.

Non-familial MPE

A non-familial MPE occurs when the PBT assigns an unrelated parent or parents. With a non-familial MPE the expected DNA from the PBT is not present, biologically the individual belongs to some other tree.

Familial MPE

A familial MPE occurs when a relationship does exist between the biological parents and the listed parents but not the one indicated by the PBT. For example, when grandparents raise a grandchild as their own child, the child does have DNA segments from their grandparents, but at a generation farther back and they have DNA from the parent unrelated to the grandparents. While easy to distinguish when dealing with close relations to the test taker, the difference is much harder to detect when researching 3rd or 4th grandparents and their offspring.

MPE Chances

The International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) Wiki states:

The studies of Bellis et al. and Anderson, and the remarks attributed to Jobling, suggest an emerging consensus that for families where paternity has not been an issue, paternity tests are showing average illegitimacy rates in the order of 2%. However for families where paternity is disputed the average rates may approach 30%. Presumably disputed paternity is relatively uncommon in such tests, as Bellis suggests a median rate of 3.7%.¹³¹

The chances of an MPE are cumulative, that is the more generations between the tester and the MRCA, the higher the chance an MPE affects the PBT. Using the 2% rate, then after five generations the chance of an MPE becomes 10%.¹³²

¹³¹ International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG), WIKI (https://isogg.org/wiki/Non-paternity_event#Incidence_rates_of_NPEs), “Non-paternity event,” rev : 12:59, 22 March 2021.

¹³² ISOGG, WIKI, “Non-paternity event.”

Shared cM

Absent an MPE, siblings share on average 2600 cM¹³³. If the MPE is a different father or mother, the siblings share only half that amount or around 1800 cM. In the cases of a familial adoption, i.e., grandparents raising grandchild as their child or adopting a cousin, then the shared cM amount could be in a hugely different range. If the MPE is an unrelated father and mother, then the siblings would share 0 cM.

The analysis of the shared cM between testers and matches is an attempt to mitigate the cumulative MPE effect. If first cousins share the appropriate amount of cM, 396-1397, then the two share the same grandparent.¹³⁴ But DNA is tricky as the shared cM between parent and child is a random amount and very quickly ranges overlap.¹³⁵ For instance, the range on first cousins is 396-1397 and the range for a half niece is 492-1315, making the analysis of a 600 cM match not an automatic assignment. Additionally, the more generations to the MRCA the more likely that the expected range will start at zero. That is, the DNA recombination events between parent and child eventually leads to none of the MRCA's DNA being present. If the PBT predicts the match to be a first cousin, then a shared cM amount of zero indicates an issue. If the PBT predicts the match to be a third cousin a cM amount of zero is possible.

Mitigating the cumulative MPE effect

When a tester and match are in a close relationship, like siblings or grandparents, the cM amount alone is sufficient to validate the proposed relationship. As the relationship distance becomes larger a single cM amount alone is insufficient to determine a relationship or to mitigate the potential for an MPE. What is necessary is an independent correlation with another test taker. If the two, or more, tests agree on the shared cM, then the chance that an MPE is present decreases. With sufficient independent tests, the probability of an MPE gets closer to zero and the DNA results confirm the PBT.

Segment Triangulation

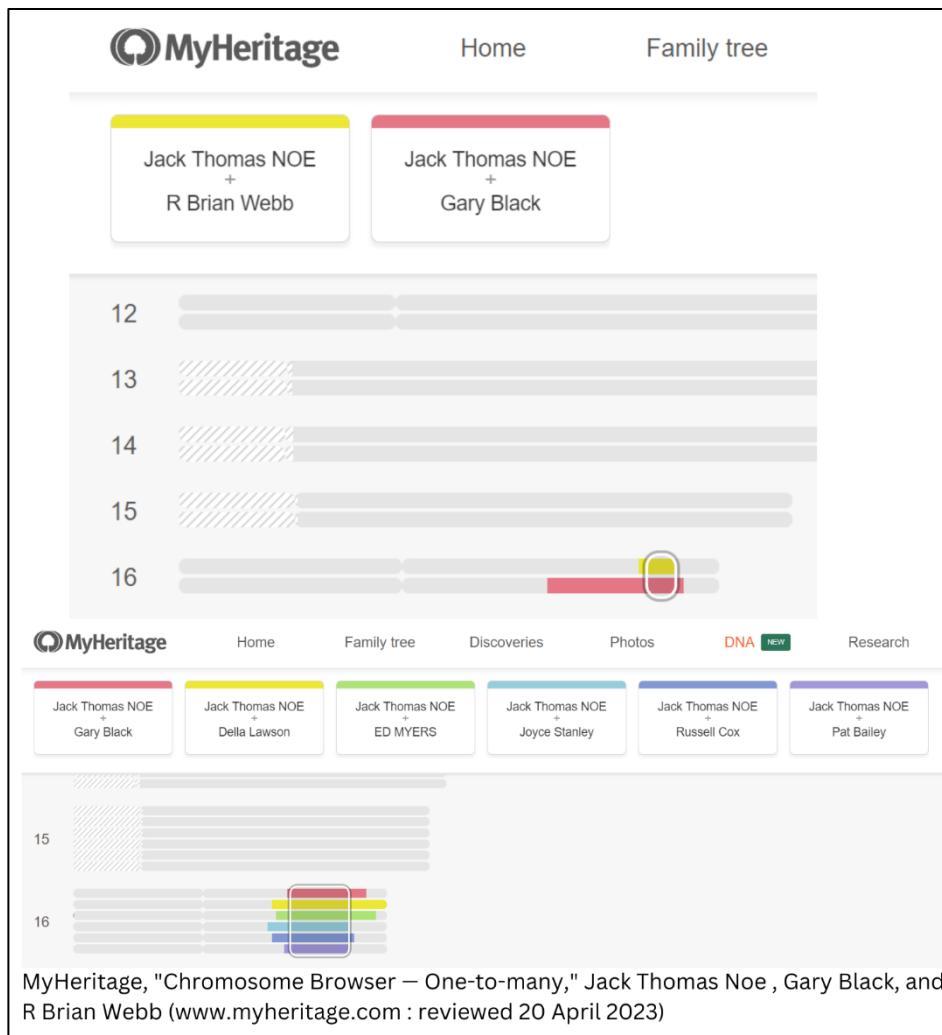
A segment triangulation occurs when three, or more, individuals share the same DNA values on a specific chromosome. MyHeritage, FamilyTreeDNA, and GedMatch all provide tools that allow the display of segment triangulations. Ancestry does not have a chromosome browser.

Two main benefits exist for segment triangulations: assurance of chromosome side and a guaranteed common ancestor.

¹³³ Centimorgan (or cM) is a unit of measure for the frequency of genetic recombination; the higher the cM, the closer the relationship.

¹³⁴ DNA ranges are from: Blaine T. Bettinger, *DNA Painter*, "The Shared cM Project 4.0 tool v4" (<https://dnapainter.com/tools/sharedcmv4>).

¹³⁵ The mechanics of parent to child DNA recombination, or mitosis, allows for a huge amount of variation. While the *average* amount is 50%, the actual amount shared could be



Triangulation visualization

The figure to the left shows two views of the same triangulation. The top shows three individuals triangulating at the same location on chromosome 16. Thomas001, George002, and Jacob001 all share a common ancestor. Along with the DNA triangulation, additional research verified the connection of the three to a common ancestor.

The bottom triangulation is at the same, albeit larger location, but the matches do not have a verified connection to a common ancestor. While it is possible to claim they do have a common ancestor, and the ancestor is related somehow to the ancestor identified by Webb and Black, without the verified connections the actual

ancestor is unknown.

Chromosome side

While it is common to identify a chromosome by a number, it is critical to remember that chromosomes come in pairs. That is chromosome 1 has a paternal side and a maternal side. When looking at a single DNA match it is impossible to determine the side of the match or even if the match is a random match with values taken from both sides of the chromosome pair. Segment triangulation removes most doubt, the match is from one side or the other. There is no marker that identifies the side, additional analysis using genealogy or DNA, is necessary to determine the side. One caveat, at small values of cM, false positives are possible. Analysis is always mandatory to fully interpret DNA results.

Common ancestor

When individual matches triangulate on the same segment, the inference is that sometime in the past all the matches share a common ancestor. The triangulation does not identify the common ancestor, which comes from doing traditional genealogy and building out each match's ancestry.

With the randomness of DNA recombination, the common ancestor could be farther back in the tree than expected. That is a DNA segment could be from an ancestor ten or so generations back.

MPE mitigation

When individuals have segment triangulation, and the PBT predicts the relationship, then there is little possibility of a non-familial MPE. As family members share common ancestors, the presence of a segment triangulation does not mitigate the potential for a familial MPE.

[Appendix C – Genealogical Proof Standard Introduction](#)

GPS Components

The GPS has five, interdependent, components:

Reasonably exhaustive

Locating and analyzing records, preferably original, that provide facts to help answer questions regarding identity, relationship, event, or situation.

Citations

Complete and accurate citations to all facts not generally known.

Analysis

Reviewing the facts and inferences from the research and coming to conclusions based on compiled information.

Conflict resolution

When facts and inferences create conflicts then the analysis must provide a resolution to the conflict.

Written conclusion

Writing the conclusion, which details the research, analysis, and conflict resolution, provides a mechanism for others to evaluate the conclusion, validate the research, and extend the research. The written conclusion also helps to eliminate bias, preconceptions, and inadequate analysis.

GPS with DNA

When dealing with DNA the GPS requirement 52 defines eight factors. Of interest to this problem are the following factors:

Accuracy, completeness, and depth of the pedigree included in the analysis.

Is the paper trail validated or merely a set of unsupported statements.

The possibility of more than one common ancestor for each pair of DNA test takers

If there is more than one common ancestor, it is much more difficult to differentiate between the multiple common ancestors. Incomplete trees leave missing branches where another common ancestor is possible.

Reported and typical amounts of shared DNA

The analysis of each DNA match needs to consider the match's position in the proposed biological tree and, from the DNA communities research, the amount of anticipated shared DNA. Too much or too little DNA can indicate an error in the proposed biological tree.

Thoroughness of relevant documentary research

Does the paper trail evaluation meet the reasonably exhaustive requirement.