

Chapter One - Introduction

The following summary of Claude Cloverdale Pike's pedigree relies heavily on the research of Georgia (Gerber) Schoelz of Auburn, Washington and David Pike of Saint Paul, Newfoundland. Their combined efforts have painted an intriguing picture of Claude Pike's history going back ten generations. The tools of genealogy research are advancing so rapidly that I have decided to approach this undertaking using a living document. My intent is to periodically update, publish and distribute the most recent version of the Claude Pike Family History.

In January 2020 my research efforts were somewhat sidelined due to too many grandkids and a bad case of wanderlust. As of this writing (January 2024) I am attempting to get back up to speed on the amazing revelations of the last four years. Before I too become a footnote in history I plan to pass on the guardianship of this document to a Gen X member of the family who will at the appropriate time pass it on to a Millennial. In theory in a few hundred years there should be a pretty impressive historical account of Claude Cloverdale Pike's family history. At present, the footnotes are designed primarily for my own use. That notwithstanding feel free to let me know if you have any questions.

In just the brief period between 1890 and 2007 five generations of Pike's entered life on this earth. As of 2019 three of those generations were still living and represented a treasure trove of family history. It is startling to see how rapidly a family pedigree dims or disappears over a few hundred years. It is my hope that this document will 1) inspire current generations to preserve our first hand view of our history and 2) ensure the research done by Georgia, David and other's is available to future generations.

Between 1991 and 2000 Georgia (Gerber) Schoelz published several research papers on the family history of Claude and Dolly Pike. It was a remarkable work of intellectual fortitude. Georgia is the daughter of Patty (Pike) Gerber who is the daughter of Claude Cloverdale and Dolly Faye Pike. My father, Edward Francis Pike, is Patty's brother. Georgia's 2000 work included a pedigree of Claude Cloverdale Pike going back eight generations and forward three. A copy of this pedigree is attached.

In 2004 Doctor David Pike, a college professor from St. Johns Newfoundland, began using DNA to augment his own Pike family history research. By 2007 Georgia and David had begun corresponding and believed, but had not yet verified, that our two Pike families were related. David needed a Pike male descendant of Claude Cloverdale Pike to help bridge the genealogy gap. Georgia recruited me to participate and the results of the DNA testing confirmed that our two families were related.¹

¹ David Pike e-mail 20070510

Chapter Two - DNA

I'm pretty confident that advances in DNA research will go down as one of my generations most significant accomplishments. In a relatively short period of time DNA has empowered genealogists with the ability to 1) validate paper trail research conclusions 2) determine whether or not two people share a common ancestor within a certain number of generations and 3) connect people with the same surname who have no proof of a documentary link.² A great one page introduction to DNA science is available at:

<https://irishtype3dna.org/debbiekennett.php>

David and Georgia's traditional genealogy research utilized hundreds of historical documents, photos and a great deal of international sleuthing. The outcome of their combined efforts helped create a working pedigree of our family. David's DNA research scientifically groups participants using numerous genetic markers as well as providing ethnic origins and inherited health traits.³ Although it is of little significance for health history purposes it is interesting that I have inherited a slight hitch in my step from my grandfather Claude Cloverdale Pike. Old timers who knew both of us often commented that from the back the "hitch" in our walks was exactly the same. Sort of like the actor Walter Brennan from the TV show "The Real McCoy's". I miss my grandfather and Walter. For trivia fans Walter was born in 1894 and passed away in 1974 at the age of 80. Claude Cloverdale Pike was born in 1862 and passed away in 1989 at the age of 99. Thomas Dean Pike was born in 1952 and at age 72 was still among the living.

By 2018 DNA testing had advanced to include additional information not previously available. At David's request my DNA was retested by *Family Tree*. The results of these new tests have been incorporated into David's research and are available via his *Pike Surname DNA Project* website listed at the end of this document. Although the focus of the *Pike Surname DNA Project* is on Pike males there are now tests for females that focus on both maternal paternal family lines. As of January 2020 David's *Pike Surname DNA Project* had grown to include 254 DNA participants and resulted in the identification of 23 separate Pike family lines. Claude Cloverdale Pike and his descendants are part of *Group Two*, also known as the *Carbonear, Newfoundland via Poole* line. There are currently 24 DNA participants in Group 2.

It is helpful to note that the 23 separate Pike family lines represent just a small portion of the Pike surname. As is common in many families each of the 23 separate lines repeats common names like Edward, John and Thomas. This creates a huge challenge for researchers trying to interpret historical documents. David even located eight Pike males that bore the less common name of Eleazer⁴. Errors in historical publications and individual preferences also add to the challenge of identifying specific descendants and their order in the pedigree. For example, Claude Cloverdale Pike's birth certificate spells his first name as Claud without the "e". Claude reportedly preferred the "e" so it has been included in most references.⁵ Interestingly Dolly Faye Pike's name mirrors the same scenario. Her birth

² <https://irishtype3dna.org/debbiekennett.php>

³ David Pike e-mail 20090927

⁴ David Pike e-mail 20070510

⁵

certificate spells Faye without the “e”. She reportedly preferred the “e” so it has also been included in most references.⁶ It is clear to me that Genealogy Research is an elusive work in progress influenced by mysterious and tantalizing bits of history. What a luxury to live in the era of DNA and the clarity it shines on our historical past.

In the following pages you will watch as our ancestors bounce between England and New Foundland. These travels help narrow down family ties that might otherwise remain hazy. Newfoundland is 3000 miles east of Poole, U.K. across the Atlantic Ocean.



⁶ Georgia Schoelz papers 1991, pg 13

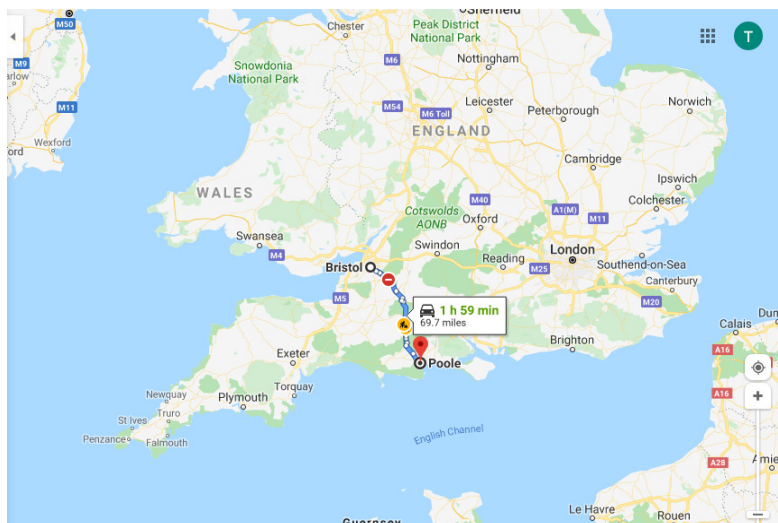
Chapter Three – Pike Surname

The origins of the Pike surname are not entirely clear. Individuals may have adopted the surname based on an association with pike (the fish), pike (the weapon), or a turnpike. An early meaning of turnpike was a turning pike, a horizontal timber that was mounted so as to be able to spin or turn; such turnpikes apparently served as barriers to prevent horses from accessing foot paths, and in other instances to block passage until a toll had been paid. It has also been speculated that the name PIKE might be derived in some instances from the word 'peak', such as when somebody resided at the peak of a hill. For example the usage of the word 'pike' in the name of Scafell Pike, England's highest mountain.⁷ And of course most Americans will recognize Pikes Peak in Colorado named after Lieutenant Zebulon Pike who incidentally has no known relation to our family line.



Pikes Peak ⁸

The Pike and Pyke names began showing up in written records in SW England near Devon and Somerset between the years 1086 and 1300. It is the general belief that in the mid 1600's, now supported by DNA, that the Pikes of eastern Newfoundland, including Claude Cloverdale Pike, descended from a mariner named Thomas Pike from Poole England. Poole is located on the South coast of England, across the English Channel from France.



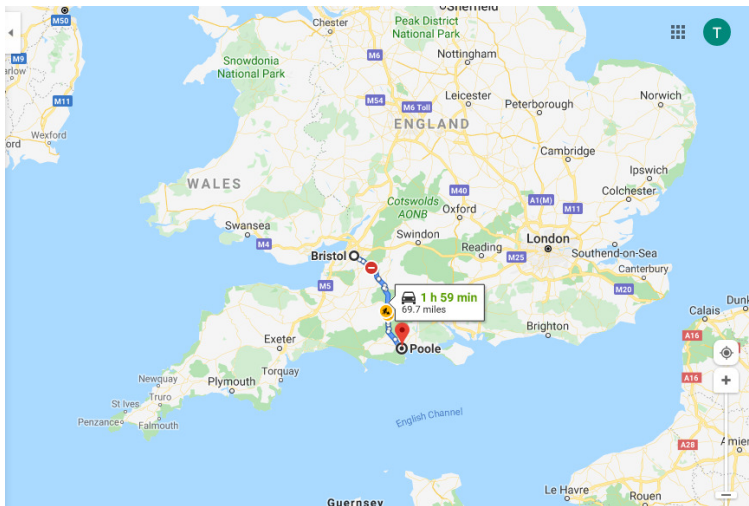
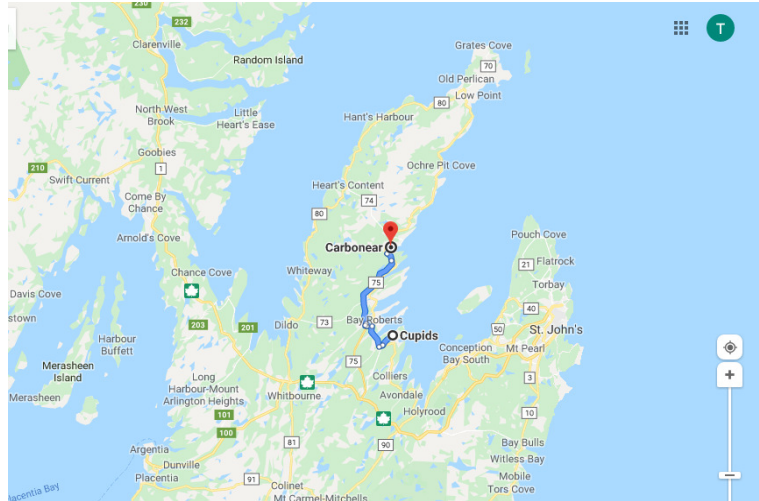
⁷ <https://one-name.org/Results>

⁸ Wikipedia

Chapter Four – Claude and Dolly Pike Pedigree

As of August 2018 our relation to Generations 9 & 10 were theories being researched by David Pike and had not yet been verified as part of the DNA Group 2 genealogy. David and Georgia's research gives us a glimpse into the complexity of narrowing down our family's pedigree.

Generation 10: Walter Pikes (- 1685) was married to Elizabeth Guy. As shown, Walter's last name was spelled with an "s". Walter and Elizabeth had four sons, one of which was John who used the last name Pyke (Generation 9).⁹ Elizabeth was the daughter of Governor John Guy of Cupid, Newfoundland founded in 1610. Cupid is located in Conception Bay on the east coast of Newfoundland.



Governor Guy eventually left Cupid and returned to Bristol, U.K.. This is likely where Elizabeth (Guy) Pikes met her husband Walter Pikes (Generation 10).

Bristol is located 69 miles north of Poole where Thomas and Susannah Pike (Generation 8) lived. Their Newfoundland fishing ventures were also based out of Poole. It is also interesting that the name Bristol of the U.K. was chosen as the name of New Bristol in Newfoundland. If Elizabeth is

related to Pike DNA Group 2 then she would be the earliest known Pike with ties to Newfoundland.

⁹ David Pike e-mail 20180824.

Generation 9: In 1650 John Pyke, son of Walter & Elizabeth Pikes, inherited property in Conception Bay, Newfoundland from an uncle named Robert Guy. The assumption is that Robert was the brother of Governor John Guy. By 1690 John Pyke's brother William Pyke had taken possession of the property indicating the possibility that John Pyke had passed away.

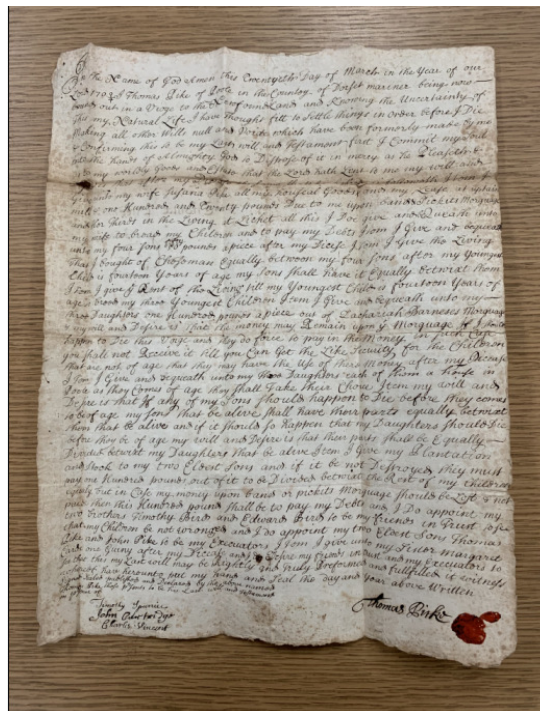
If John Pyke's ownership of land in Conception Bay precedes that of Thomas Pike, and if John Pyke is related to the Pike DNA Group 2 then that would make John Pyke and his brother William the earliest known Pike (DNA Group 2) land owners in Newfoundland.

As of August 2018 Georgia Schoelz and David Pike's research supported the conclusion that the following generations accurately represented the pedigree of Claude Cloverdale Pike.

Generation 8: Thomas Pike (1650-1705) married Susannah Byrd in 1680. They resided in Poole, Dorset, UK. In 1681 Thomas was still living in Poole and overseeing a fishing enterprise in Newfoundland. ¹⁰

Twenty-two years later in 1703 Thomas wrote a will in which he mentioned an upcoming trip to Newfoundland and two of his four sons, Thomas and John. By 1705 Thomas (the father) is deceased and Susannah widowed.

Susannah apprenticed their son William as a Cooper in Portsmouth. A Cooper made casks and other wooden containers using timber staves. ¹¹ William subsequently entered the brewing industry and became quite wealthy. The Pike Brewery operated for several generations into the early 1900's. William died in 1777. ¹² William had two daughters who married into the Bonham and Carter family's, several descendants of whom now carry the compound "Bonham Carter" surname. Note: David's TV interview showing a Pike liquor bottle.



Thomas Pike's Will

Wife	Planters	Wife	Planters
Mrs. Davis	2 Child?	2	10
Mrs. Gault	wife 4 Child?	2	10
Carbonear			
Mrs. L. L. L.	wife 2 Child?	2	10
Mrs. L. L. L.	wife 4 Child?	2	10
Mrs. L. L. L.	wife	2	10
Mrs. L. L. L.	wife 4 Child?	2	10
Mrs. L. L. L.	wife 3 Child?	2	10
Mrs. L. L. L.		2	10
Mrs. L. L. L.	wife 2 Child?	2	10
Mrs. L. L. L.	wife 6 Child?	2	10
Mrs. L. L. L.	wife 4 Child?	2	10
Mrs. L. L. L.	wife 5 Child?	2	10
Mrs. L. L. L.		2	10
(14)	(10)	(43)	24 120

The earliest written record showing a Pike present in Conception Bay, Newfoundland is Thomas Pike's listing among the planters at Carbonear in 1681. David Pike ¹³.

¹⁰ Thomas Pike is listed among the planters at Carbonear in 1681. Source is CO 1/47 (52i) 113-121 at the National Archives at Kew. David Pike 2018

¹¹ Pike Surname DNA Project / Test Results/Group 2

¹² David Pike's interview with Rogers TV

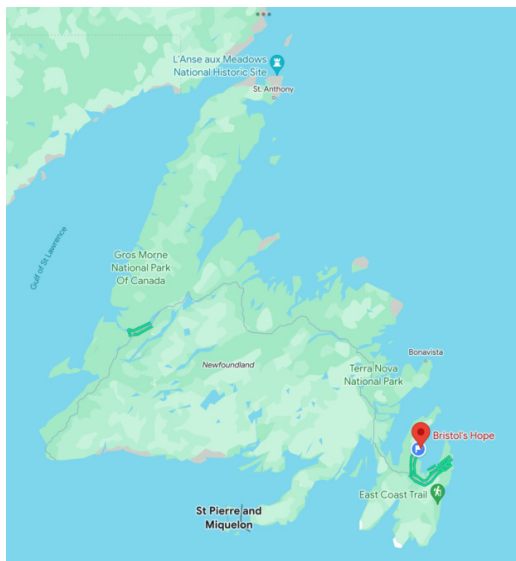
¹³ CO1/47 (52i) 113-121 at the National Archives at Kew.

Generation 7a: William(?) Pike Sr. (1736),^{i,ii,iii} b. circa 1625 at Dorset, England^{iv} **Re-examine Georgia's 2000 pedigree and determine if this should be included. Is this the same William that David refers to as a son of Thomas & Susannah.**

The Princess and the Pirate

The Princess and the Pirate legend first appeared in print in a 1934 article on Harbor Grace by William A. Munn. The legend took place in the 17th century and over the years the story has danced between fact and fiction. Some records indicate that the pirate, Lieutenant Gilbert Pike, was the son of Thomas Pike Gen 8 (1650-1705) and the father of John Pike Sr Gen 7 (1690-1753).

In 1611¹⁴ Pirate / Privateer Peter Easton was sailing with the Newfoundland fishing fleet when he “liberated” a 15 year old Irish princess from a Dutch privateer.¹⁵ John Easton is described as the King of the Newfoundland Pirates and had as many as forty ships in his fleet.¹⁶



Bristol's Hope, Newfoundland.

The princess, Sheila Nagira O'Conner was from the recently dispossessed Gaelic nobility in Connacht¹⁷. She was in route to France to attend a convent school run by her aunt, the Mother Superior. One of Captain Easton's Lieutenants, Gilbert Pike fell madly in love with Sheila.¹⁸ They married and took up residence in Conception Bay, Carbonear, Newfoundland in an area now known as Bristol's Hope.



Wikipedia¹⁹

When Sheila Nagira O'Conner Pike died in 1753 her grave stone listed her age as 105 giving her an approximate birth year of 1648. This would make her reported rescue to have occurred 37 years prior to her birth. It is also interesting to note that Sheila died the same year (1753) as her apparent son and daughter-in-law (John Sr. and Julia). Sheila's adventures are included in tourist publications of the Conception Bay area.

¹⁴ Pirates and Outlaws of Canada 1610-1932

¹⁵ Georgia Schoelz papers 1991, page 88

¹⁶ Film Documentary – History-Vanished in the Mists, Part 1-Newfoundland

¹⁷ Wikipedia – Sheila NaGeira 2024

¹⁸ “Madly in love” added by the author for dramatic effect

Generation 7: John Pike Sr. (1690-1753) was married to Julia (d 1753). John is thought to be the son of Lieutenant Gilbert Pike and Princess Sheila.¹ John and Julia had six sons one of which was John Jr.

Generation 6: John Pike Jr. (1724-1783) married Catherine (1724-1805) in 1752. John Jr. built a home next to a fresh water lake in Carbonear, Newfoundland and is now referred to as the Pike Ancestral Home. (verify accuracy)? John Sr. and Julia were buried here in 1753. Carbonear Newfoundland is located 500 miles NE of Maine, USA. For fans of Anne of Green Gables, Carbonear is 300 miles NE of Prince Edward Island. In the 1980s the Pike Ancestral Home property was acquired by the Royal Canadian Legion.

Generation 5: Francis Pike Sr 1760-1835 married June Parsons in 1783. They resided in Carbonear and had ten children. Records indicate that Frances was the grandson of John Sr and Julia (Gen 7) and the great-grandson of Thomas and Susannah (Gen 8). This doesn't quite coincide with the belief that John Pike Sr (Gen 7) was the son of Gilbert and Princess Sheila²⁰.

Generation 4: Captain Edward Thistle Pike 1799-1885. In 1820 Edward built a house on the ancestral home site in Carbonear, Newfoundland. Edwards's son Steven built a home there in 1880.

Generation 3: Captain Robert Francis Pike 1829-1916. Carbonear, Newfoundland.

Generation 2: Rev Robert Gaskin Pike 1862-1948. Missionary to Canadian and U.S. Indians. This included British Columbia, Canada, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Alabama and Seattle.²¹ The 1871 census of Canada shows that he, his parents and siblings were living in Oshawa, Ontario in 1871. By coincidence, Professor David Pike's parents also lived in Oshawa up until 2019.²² In 1913 Robert lived in Seattle, WA and was affiliated with Emmanuel Tabernacle Church. As a side note Seattle founder John Pike has been identified with DNA Group 6 has no known relation to Claude Cloverdale Pike.

Generation 1: Claude Cloverdale Pike 1890-1989. Kent, Washington.

¹⁹ https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheila_NaGeira

²⁰ David Pike's Web Site – Paternal Pedigree #87744

²¹ Georgia Schoelz papers 1991, pg 9 & 72a

²² Dp em 20191224

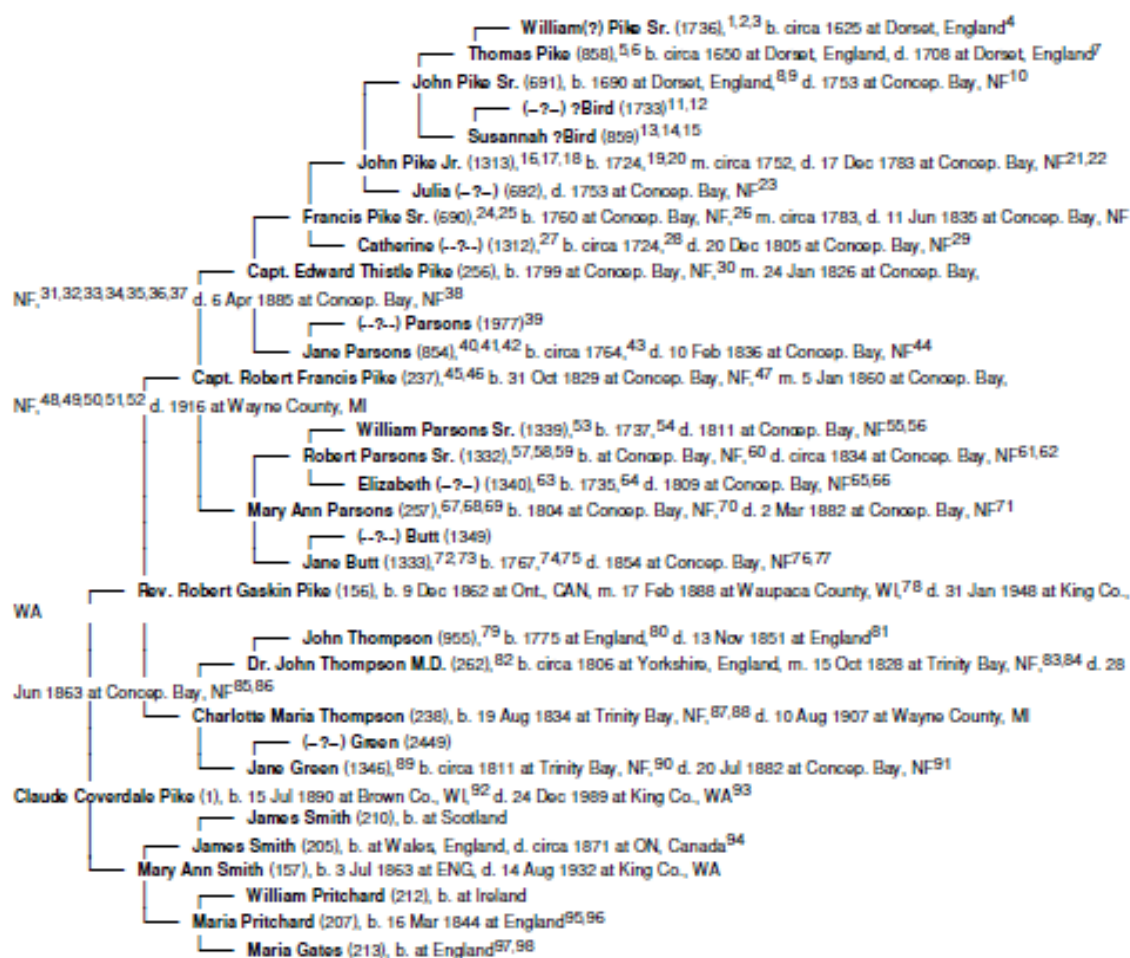
Chapter Five – Claude and Dolly Pike’s Descendants

Generation A: Edward Francis Pike 1924-2004. Kent, Washington.

Generation B: Thomas Dean Pike 1952- . Kent, Washington.

Chapter SIX – RESOURCES

Compressed Pedigree



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Pike Genealogy Resources

If the following links do not function properly please cut and past the link to your web browser.

Pike Surname DNA Project – David Pike

https://www.math.mun.ca/~dapike/family_history/pike/DNA/index.php?content=intro.html

Pike Surname DNA Project – David Pike – Big Y / Phase Two Testing

https://www.math.mun.ca/~dapike/family_history/pike/DNA/index.php?content=Updates/2018-B/update.html

Project News - Roots Web

<https://lists.rootsweb.com/hyperkitty/list/pike-dna.rootsweb.com/2019/6/>

Pike DNA Discussion Board - Family Tree DNA–

<https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/pike/activity-feed>

Books and articles of Interest

The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy – Blaine Bettinger

Pirates and Outlaws of Canada 1610-1932 – Harold Horwood and Ed Butts

Guns, Germs and Steel – Jared Diamond

Genetic Genealogy – Debbie Kennett. Berkshire Family Historian – September 2008 issue.

<https://irishtype3dna.org/debbiekennett.php>

Films of Interest

History – Vanished in the Mists Part 1 – Lost Newfoundland. Includes a short bio of Pirate Peter Easton.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E1syZGKIETw>

ⁱWayne B. Pike, translator, "Marriages in Newfoundland" (Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's, Newfoundland). Hereinafter cited as "Pike Marriages."

ⁱⁱGilbert Pike, *The Pike Family of Carbonear, Newfoundland: A Little of its History* (Newfoundland: privately printed, 25 March 1999), p. 4-5. Hereinafter cited as *G. Pike's 'The Pike Family of Carbonear'*.

ⁱⁱⁱYaffles & Yaffles: "Princess Sheila Na Geira - A Romantic Story of a Pirate and a Princess from Newfoundland History," online at <http://www.3.nf.sympatico.ca/mayad/princess/middle.htm>. Hereinafter cited as Sheila Na Geira (Yaffles).

^{iv}Pike, *G. Pike's 'The Pike Family of Carbonear'*, p. 4-5, Appendix ix.