

My New DNA Match with Nora Rosena Slane –
A **Burks** Family Relative
(Plus a Lot More Information About the **Burks** Family)

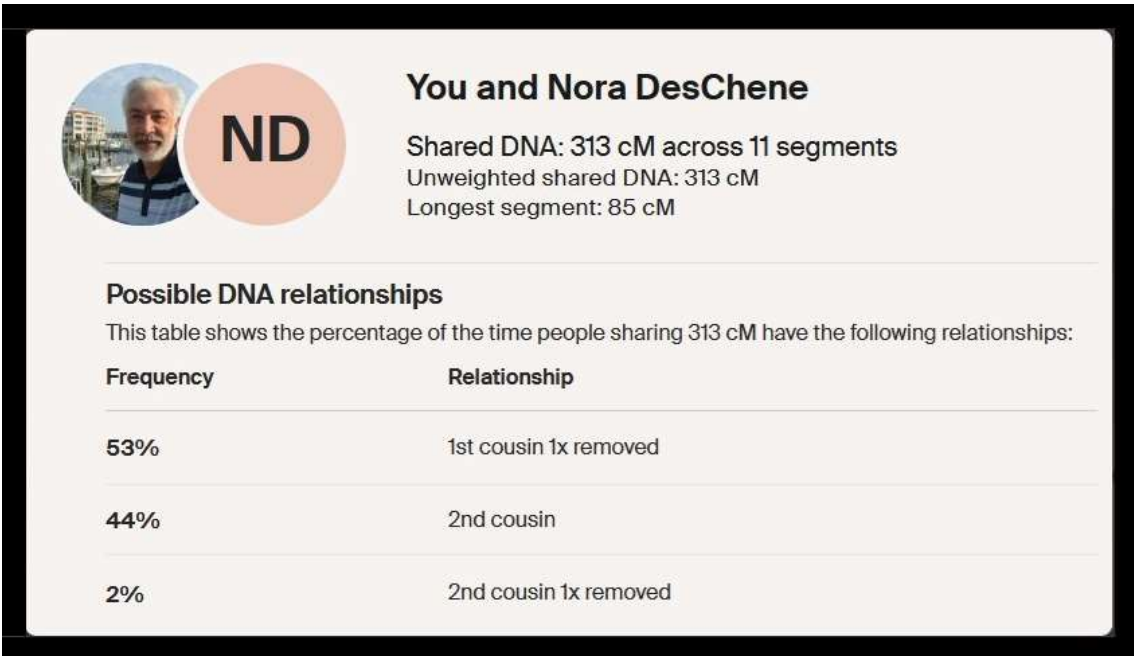
By Burks Oakley II
11 June 2024

A week or so ago, I was looking at my DNA matches on the Ancestry.com website. I simply looked at all my DNA matches, and by default, Ancestry.com showed them from largest to smallest. I thought I knew about all my close DNA matches, so I was surprised to see that I had a new large DNA match with a woman named Nora DesChene:



Nora and I share 313 cM of DNA, and based solely on the size of this match, our relationship could be in the second- to third-cousin range.

I'm not sure why Ancestry.com listed this range of relationships, since Ancestry also produced a table showing the likelihood of various relationships:



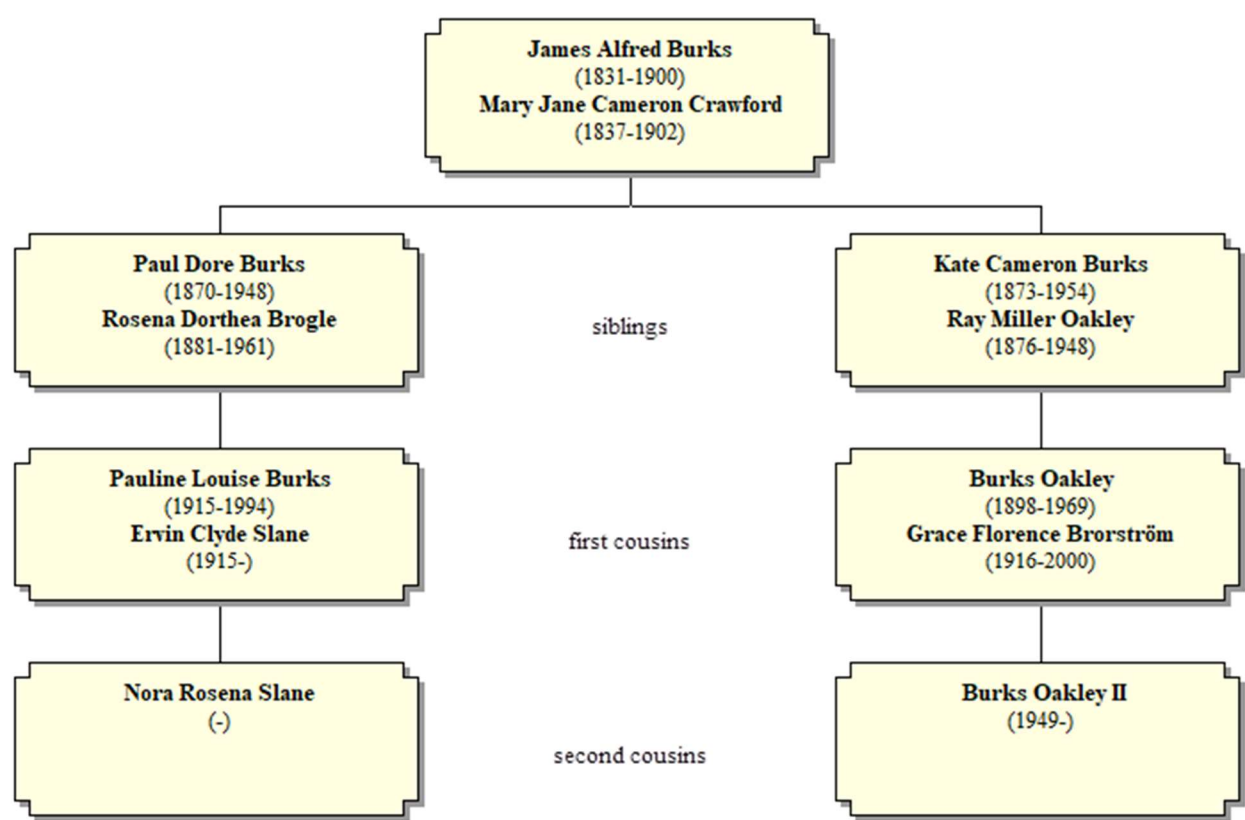
People who share 313 cM of DNA are 53% likely to be first-cousins once-removed, and 44% likely to be second-cousins. Go figure....

I noted that Nora doesn't have a family tree on the Ancestry.com website. Fortunately, I already knew exactly who Nora was. This past April, I finally figured out the details of my DNA match on Ancestry.com with a woman having the username of *Heather hdeschene*. I learned that she was Heather DesChene, and she is my second-cousin once-removed. I wrote a narrative about our DNA match, and it is on my website at:

http://www.burksoakley.com/QuincyOakleyGenealogy/HeatherDesChene_14Apr24.pdf

In figuring out my relationship to Heather, I learned that her mother was Nora DesChene (née Slane). And now I found that I also have a DNA match with Nora!

Here is a chart showing how Nora and I are related:



Nora and I both are great-grandchildren of James Alfred Burks (1831-1900) and his wife Mary Jane Cameron Crawford (1837-1902). Nora is descended from this couple through their son Paul Dore Burks (1870-1948), while I am descended from this couple through their daughter, Kate Cameron Burks (1873-1954). Based on this relationship chart, Nora and I are second-cousins. Note that software on Ancestry.com predicted that we had a 44% probability of being second-cousins based on the size of our DNA match (see table on previous page).

I should add that although my DNA match with Nora Slane is 313 cM, my DNA match with Heather's daughter is just 72 cM. This emphasizes the random ways in which autosomal DNA is inherited.¹

At this point, I wondered how the size of my DNA match with Nora (313 cM) compared with the size of my DNA matches with my other second-cousins. It turns out that I only have DNA matches on Ancestry.com with five second-cousins – here they are:

¹ One would expect Heather's DNA match with me to be one-half the size of her mother's; yet it is only one-quarter as large.

	Nora DesChene	2nd cousin 313 cM 4% shared DNA Paternal side	✂ No Trees
	jimhorton311	2nd cousin 276 cM 4% shared DNA Maternal side	🌳 Public linked tree 1,530 People 👤 Common ancestor
	Stephen Slane	2nd cousin 241 cM 3% shared DNA Paternal side	✂ No Trees
	Alan Olstein	2nd cousin 149 cM 2% shared DNA Maternal side	✂ No Trees
	nsn94	2nd cousin 135 cM 2% shared DNA Paternal side	🌳 Public linked tree 2 People 👤 Common ancestor

My DNA match with Nora (313 cM) is by far the largest of the five matches. The smallest match (135 cM) is with a man having the username of **nsn94**. His last name is **Severn** (I believe that his first name is Lloyd), and he is a great-grandson of James Alfred Burks and his wife Mary Jane Cameron Crawford. He is descended from this couple through their daughter Lola Lisle Burks (1867-1942) and Lola’s daughter Mary Hettich (1900-1972).

In the chart above, Stephen Slane is a half-brother of Nora DesChene (née Slane), and he also is a great-grandson of the **Burks-Crawford** couple.

The other two people in this chart are Jim Horton and Alan Olstein, and they both are descended from my mother’s paternal grandparents, Paulus Brorström (1859-1932) and his wife Bernhardin Wennström (1855-1932).

I was somewhat surprised that I didn’t have more second-cousins – I’ll come back to that later in this narrative.

The chart showing my DNA matches with my second-cousins was created by editing the list of all my DNA matches. It turns out that a number of my first-cousins twice-removed also have DNA matches similar in size to my DNA matches with my second-cousins. For example, my DNA match with Amanda Mervin (325 cM) is quite similar in size to my DNA match with Nora DesChene (313 cM):

	AmandaMervin	1st cousin 2x removed 325 cM 5% shared DNA Paternal side	🌳 Unlinked Tree
	Nora DesChene	2nd cousin 313 cM 4% shared DNA Paternal side	✂ No Trees

Amanda is a granddaughter of my first-cousin Ann Elizabeth Oakley Wright, and therefore Amanda is my first-cousin twice-removed.

At the other end of the size range, my DNA match with David Eidem (246 cM) is similar in size to my DNA match with Stephen Slane (241 cM):



David EIDEM

1st cousin 2x removed
246 cM | 4% shared DNA
Paternal side

 Unlinked Tree



Stephen Slane

2nd cousin
241 cM | 3% shared DNA
Paternal side

 No Trees

David is a grandson of my first-cousin Mary Cameron Oakley (1925-2007), and therefore David is my first-cousin twice-removed.

In all, I have DNA matches with eight first-cousins twice-removed that overlap with my DNA matches with my five second-cousins. This seemed somewhat puzzling, so I looked into all this a little more.

Note that I had edited the table with the probabilities of various relationships that I showed on the first page of this narrative. Here is the entire table:



ND

You and Nora DesChene

Shared DNA: 313 cM across 11 segments
Unweighted shared DNA: 313 cM
Longest segment: 85 cM

Possible DNA relationships

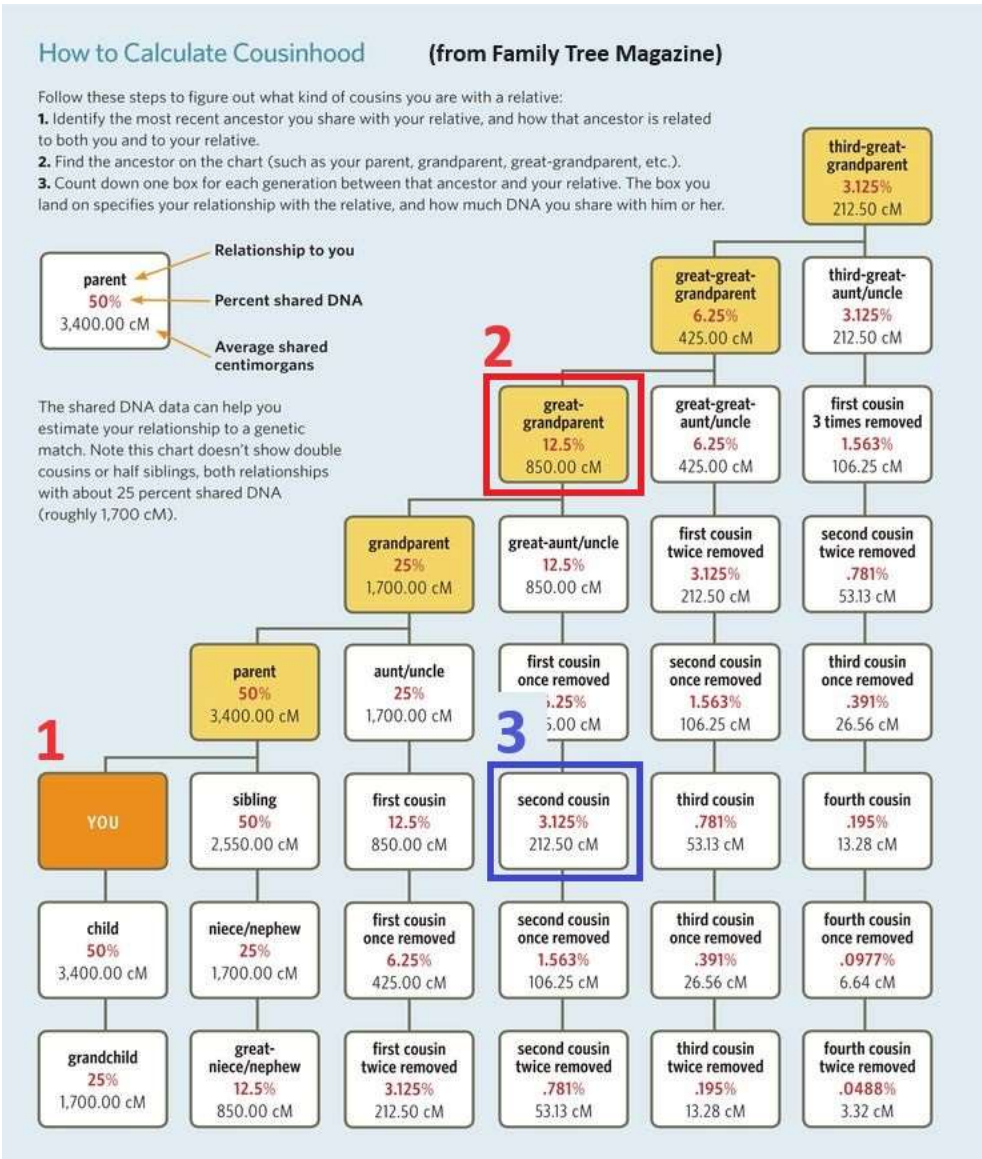
This table shows the percentage of the time people sharing 313 cM have the following relationships:

Frequency	Relationship
53%	1st cousin 1x removed Half 1st cousin 2nd great-grandmother 2nd great-granddaughter
44%	2nd cousin 1st cousin 2x removed Half 1st cousin 1x removed Half great-grandaunt Half great-grandniece
2%	2nd cousin 1x removed Half 2nd cousin 1st cousin 3x removed Half 1st cousin 2x removed

Ancestry.com actually groups a number of different relationships together. For example, each of the relationships in the red box (above) has a 44% probability

of accounting for the DNA match. These relationships include second-cousin, first-cousin twice-removed, half first-cousin once-removed, half great-grand aunt, and half great-grand niece. Since these probabilities are based only on the size of the DNA match, this must mean that all five of these relationships would share a similar amount of DNA. I wondered why this would be so. I did a few online searches and finally figured it all out.

As a young boy, my first-cousin once-removed Tim Oakley always wanted to know how I calculated cousin relationships, so I’m including the following chart for him:

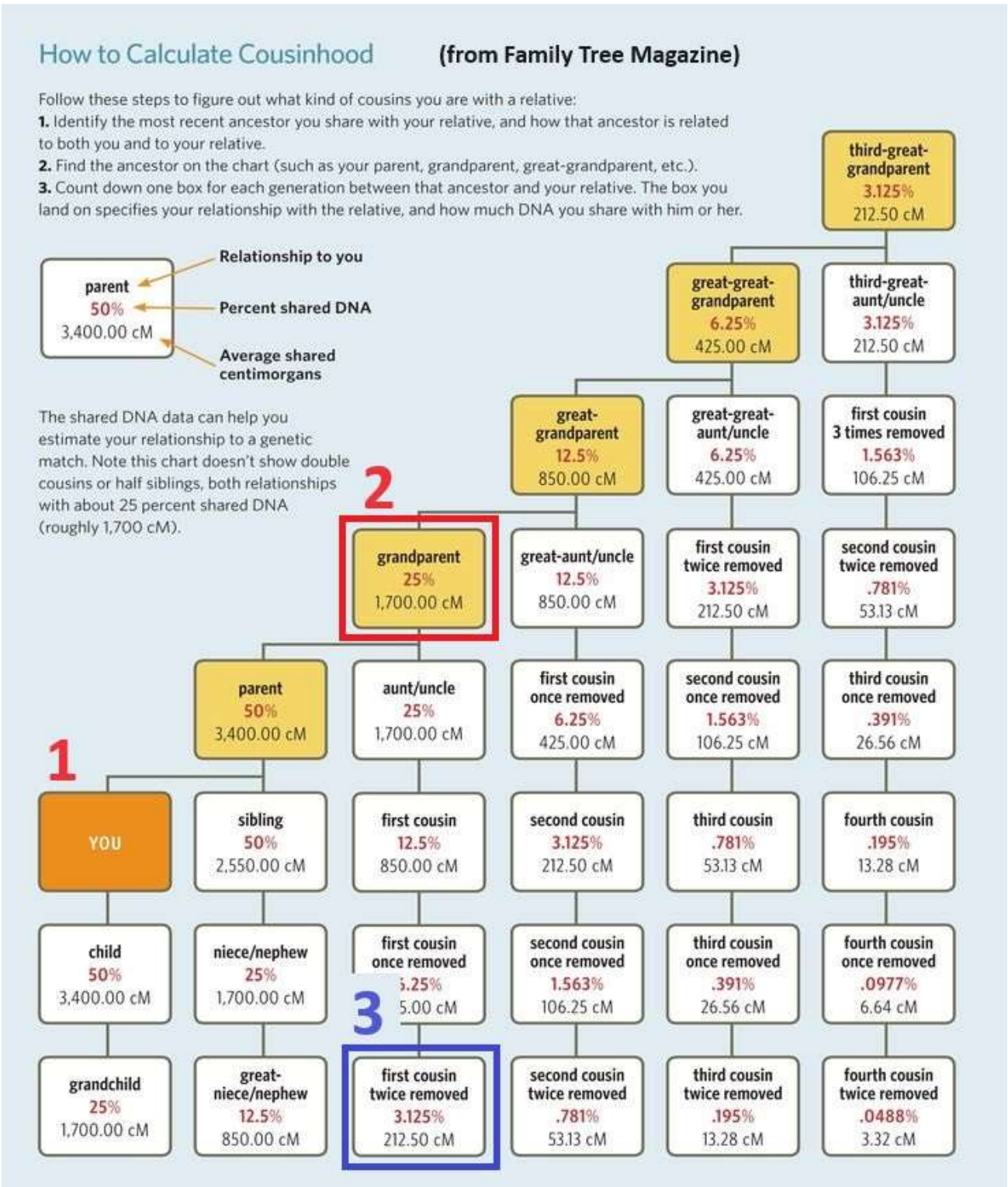


Each of the boxes in this chart represents a different person having a different relationship with the main person. One can start in the orange “YOU” box at the left (marked with a red 1) – this is the base person – everyone else is a relative. Head “northeast” of the YOU box to a parent, a grandparent, and then a great-grandparent (red box with a 2). The numbers in this box show that a person shares about 12.5% of his/her DNA with each great-grandparent – this is about 850 cM.

Then go “south” (straight down) from the great-grandparent to a great-aunt/uncle, to a first-cousin once-removed, and finally to a second-cousin (blue box with a 3). The numbers in this box show that a person shares about 3.125% of his/her DNA with a second-cousin – this is about 212.5 cM.

Note that the second-cousin (box 3) is in the SAME generation as the YOU (or base) person.

So now let me include another chart:



Once again, each of the boxes in this chart represents a different person having a different relationship. One can start in the orange YOU box at the left (marked with a red 1) – this is the base person – everyone else is a relative.

Then head “northeast” to a parent and then a grandparent (red box with a 2). Then go “south” (straight down) from the grandparent to an aunt/uncle, to a first-cousin, to a first-cousin once-removed, and then to a first-cousin twice-removed (blue box with a 3). The numbers associated with his person show that a person shares about 3.125% of his/her DNA with a first-cousin twice-removed – this is about 212.5 cM.

Son of a gun! This 3.125% (or 212.5 cM) figure for a first-cousin twice-removed is exactly the same as the 3.125% (or 212.5 cM) figure for a second-cousin. This explains why the software on Ancestry.com suggests several possible relationships for two people based solely on the size of their DNA match.

Of course, the inheritance of autosomal DNA is inherently random, so the theoretical numbers in the charts shown on the previous page have considerable variability in the real world. In 2020, the noted genetic genealogist Blaine T. Bettinger published the results of his study characterizing the amount of DNA shared between people having known relationships. His results are summarized in the following chart:

The Shared cM Project – Version 4.0 (March 2020)

Blaine T. Bettinger
 www.TheGeneticGenealogist.com
 CC 4.0 Attribution License

How to read this chart:

Aunt/Uncle
 1741
 1201 - 2282

Relationship
 Average
 Range (min-max)

Great-Great-Grandparent

GGG-Aunt/Uncle

GGGG-Aunt/Uncle

Half GG-Aunt/Uncle 208 103 – 284	Great-Grandparent 887 485 – 1486						Great-Great Aunt/Uncle 420 186 – 713	1C3R 117 25 – 238	2c3R 51 0 – 154	Other Relationships	
Half 1C2R 125 16 – 269	Half Great-Aunt/Uncle 431 184 – 668	Grandparent 1754 984 – 2462				Great Aunt/Uncle 850 330 – 1467	1C2R 221 33 – 471	2c2R 71 0 – 244	3C2R 36 0 – 166		6C 18 0 – 71
Half 2c1R 66 0 – 190	Half 1C1R 224 62 – 469	Half Aunt/Uncle 871 492 – 1315	Parent 3485 2376 – 3720		Aunt/Uncle 1741 1201 – 2282	1C1R 433 102 – 980	2c1R 122 14 – 353	3C1R 48 0 – 192	4C1R 28 0 – 126	6C1R 15 0 – 56	
Half 3c 48 0 – 168	Half 2c 120 10 – 325	Half 1C 449 156 – 979	Half-Sibling 1759 1160 – 2436	Sibling 2613 1613 – 3488	SELF	1C 866 396 – 1397	2c 229 41 – 592	3c 73 0 – 234	4c 35 0 – 139	5c 25 0 – 117	6C2R 13 0 – 45
Half 3c1R 37 0 – 139	Half 2c1R 66 0 – 190	Half 1C1R 224 62 – 469	Half Niece/Nephew 871 492 – 1315	Niece/Nephew 1740 1201 – 2282	Child 3487 2376 – 3720	1C1R 433 102 – 980	2c1R 122 14 – 353	3C1R 48 0 – 192	4C1R 28 0 – 126	5C1R 21 0 – 80	7C 14 0 – 57
Half 3c2R 27 0 – 78	Half 2c2R 48 0 – 144	Half 1C2R 125 16 – 269	Half Great Niece/Nephew 431 184 – 668	Great-Niece/Nephew 850 330 – 1467	Grandchild 1754 984 – 2462	1C2R 221 33 – 471	2c2R 71 0 – 244	3C2R 36 0 – 166	4C2R 22 0 – 93	5C2R 18 0 – 65	7C1R 12 0 – 50
Half 3c3R 60 0 – 120	Half 2c3R 60 0 – 120	Half 1C3R 60 0 – 120	Half GG Niece/Nephew 208 103 – 284	Great-Great Niece/Nephew 420 186 – 713	Great-Grandchild 887 485 – 1486	1C3R 117 25 – 238	2c3R 51 0 – 154	3C3R 27 0 – 98	4C3R 19 0 – 60	5C3R 13 0 – 30	8C 11 0 – 42

Minimum was automatically set to 0 cM for relationships more distant than Half 2C, and averages were determined only for submissions in which DNA was shared

Here is the relevant part of this chart:

SELF 3487 2376 - 3720	1C 866 396 - 1397	2c 229 41 - 592
Child 3487 2376 - 3720	1C1R 433 102 - 980	2c1R 122 14 - 353
Grandchild 1754 984 - 2462	1C2R 221 33 - 471	2c2R 71 0 - 244

Each cell in the chart shows the relationship between the two people, the average amount of shared DNA, and the range of shared DNA observed. For second-cousins (2C), the average amount of shared DNA is 229 cM, with a range of 41-592 cM. For first-cousins twice-removed (1C2R), the average is 221 and the range is 33-471 cM. It is clear that based only on a 225 cM DNA match, one couldn't determine if two people were second-cousins or first-cousins twice-removed.

All of this helps to explain how my DNA matches with second-cousins overlap my matches with first-cousins twice-removed. One last really good example of this is shown in the following DNA matches:

	Allen Oakley	1st cousin 2x removed 173 cM 2% shared DNA Paternal side	 Public linked tree 1 person
	Alan Olstein	2nd cousin 149 cM 2% shared DNA Maternal side	 No Trees
	Mary Bowers	1st cousin 2x removed 140 cM 2% shared DNA Paternal side	 Public linked tree 5 People
	nsn94	2nd cousin 135 cM 2% shared DNA Paternal side	 Public linked tree 2 People  Common ancestor

These are consecutive matches from my list of DNA matches on Ancestry.com. Allen Oakley is a grandson of my first-cousin Peter A. Oakley, while Mary Bowers is a granddaughter of my first-cousin Mary Cameron Oakley. And I mentioned my second-cousins Alan Olstein and **nsn94** previously. Note that my relationship with each of the four people in this table switches from 1C2R to 2C to 1C2R to 2C.

I wonder if this holds for my other relatives who have given me permission to view their DNA matches on Ancestry.com:

Hal Oakley – Unfortunately, Hal doesn’t appear to be old enough to have any first-cousins twice-removed (who have their DNA on Ancestry.com).

Mark Eidem – Mark doesn’t have any DNA matches on Ancestry.com with descendants of his grandparents – so there is no possibility of having any first-cousins twice-removed.

Tim Oakley – Tim doesn’t have a family tree on Ancestry.com, so none of his DNA matches are associated with a known relationship.

Darn! Sorry – I tried.

Let me now switch gears and show why I have second-cousins on the **Burks** side of my family tree. As I have written before, software on the Ancestry.com website automatically creates a chart showing all a person’s DNA matches with descendants of a given ancestor. These charts are called ThruLines®, and Ancestry.com creates these charts for all a person’s ancestors, back to their 128 fifth-great grandparents. I now will show a number of ThruLines® charts going back to James Alfred Burks. Let me state up-front that the ThruLines® charts going back to his wife, Mary Jane Cameron Crawford, are identical to his. So while I am showing HIS ThruLines® charts, hers are identical.

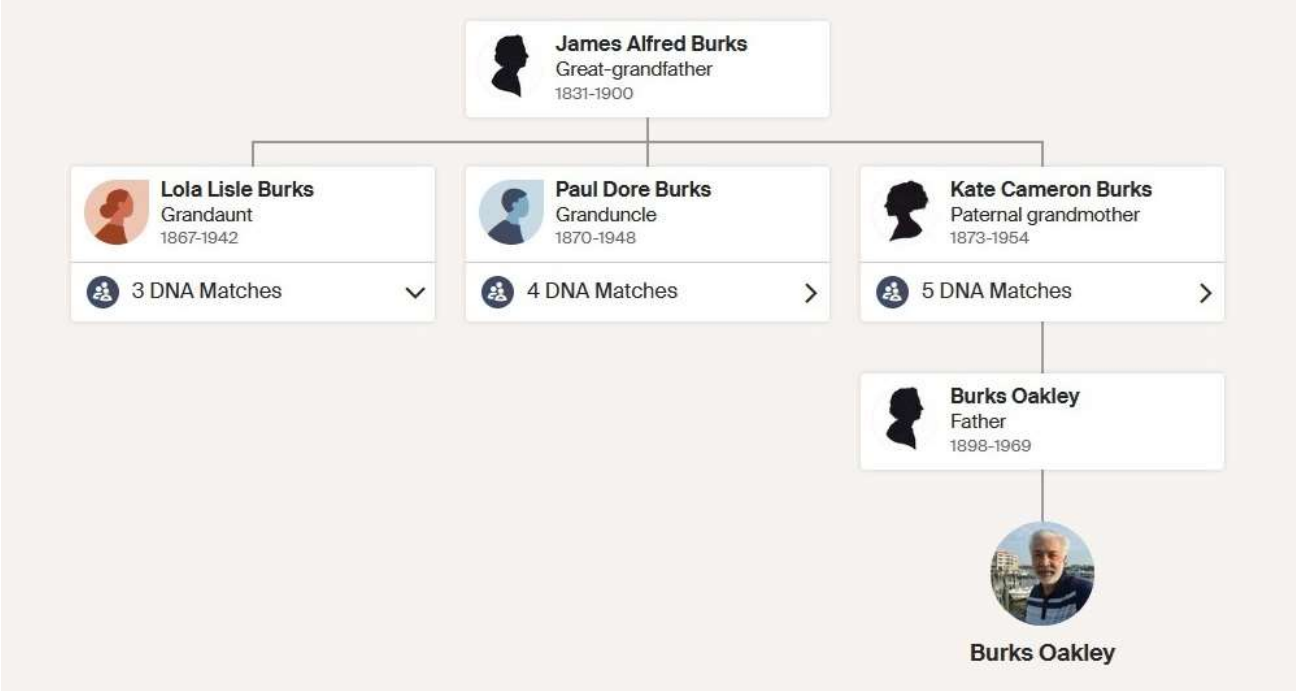
Here is my ThruLines® chart for my second-great grandfather, James Alfred Burks:

ThruLines® for James Alfred Burks

ThruLines® uses Ancestry® trees to suggest that you may be related to 12 DNA matches through James Alfred Burks.

ThruLines® for James Alfred Burks

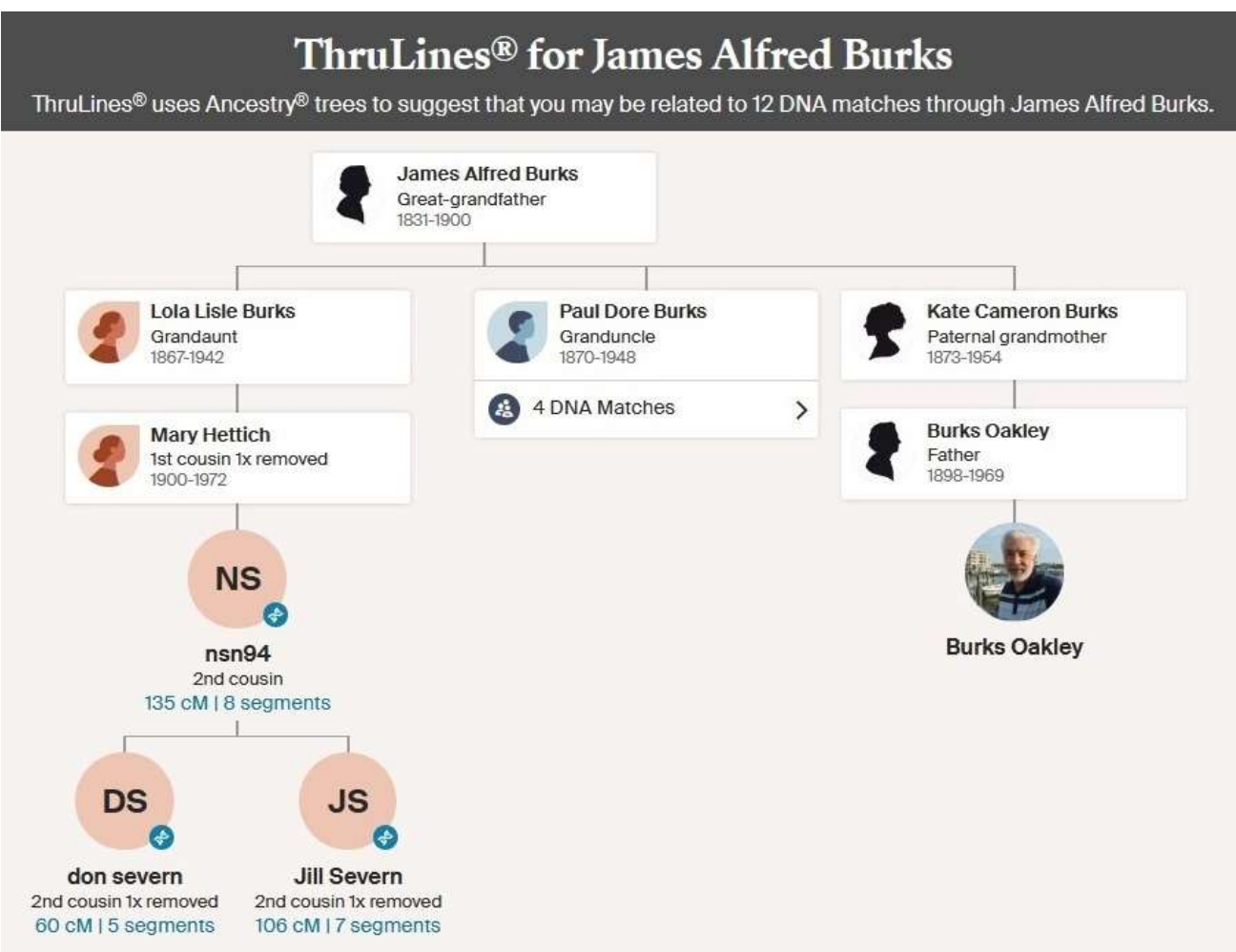
ThruLines® uses Ancestry® trees to suggest that you may be related to 12 DNA matches through James Alfred Burks.



This chart shows that I have twelve DNA matches with descendants of James Alfred Burks. These matches connect back to James Alfred Burks through his daughter Lola Lisle Burks, his son Paul Dore Burks, and his daughter Kate Cameron Burks.

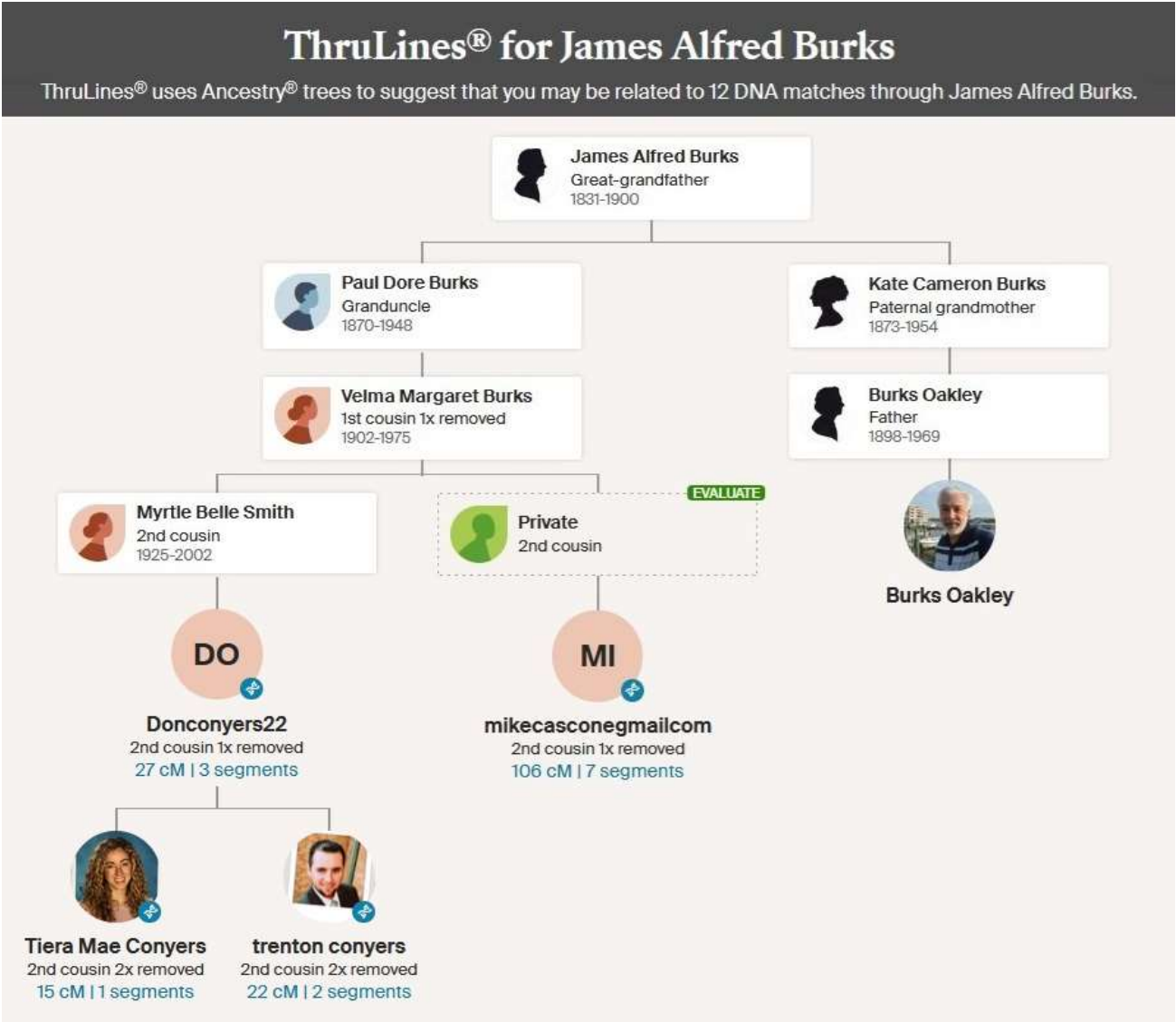
Since it would be extremely awkward to show the ancestral lines to all twelve of my DNA matches in a single chart, the ThruLines® chart is initially displayed with all lines “closed”.

Opening the line at the left gives:



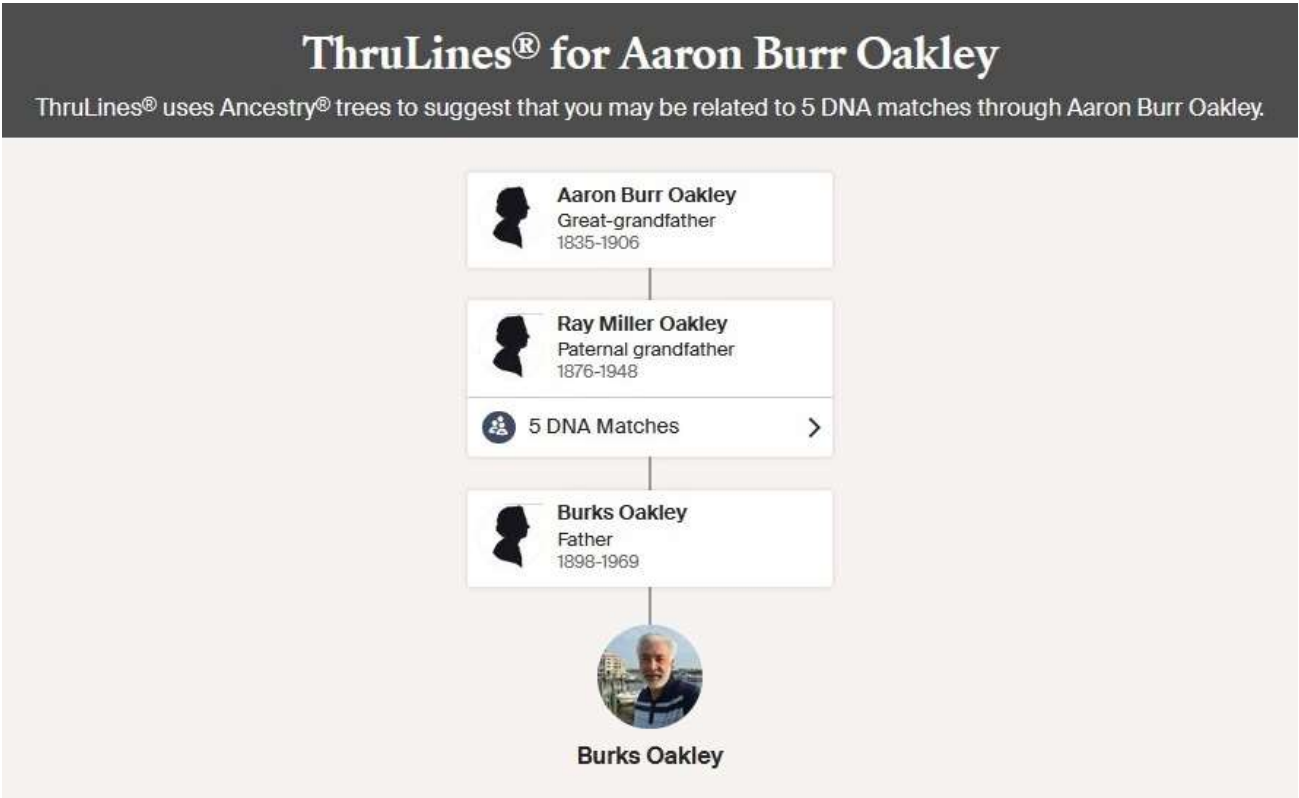
The left part of the ThruLines® chart shows that I have DNA matches with Lola’s grandson **nsn94** (who I believe is Lloyd Severn) and his two children, Don Severn and Jill Severn. Note that **nsn94** and I are both in the same generation; we both are great-grandsons of James Alfred Burks. And that, of course, makes us second-cousins.

Here is the center part of the ThruLines® chart, which connects back to James Alfred Burks through his son Paul Dore Burks:



This chart shows that I have four DNA matches with descendants of Paul Dore Burks. These matches are with Don Conyers and his children Tiera Mae Conyers and Trenton Conyers, and with Mike Cascone. This chart shows that I have two second-cousins in this branch of the family tree – Myrtle Belle Smith and the (unknown) father of Mike Cascone.

Switching to a different part of my family tree, here is my ThruLines® chart for my other paternal great-grandfather, Aaron Burr Oakley:



Wow! My ThruLines® chart for ABO is very different than my ThruLines® chart for James Alfred Burks. Aaron’s only child was Ray Miller Oakley.² Since Ray didn’t have any siblings, my father didn’t have any first-cousins on the **Oakley** side of his family. Of course, this means that I don’t have any second-cousins on this side of the family.

Summary

In this rambling narrative, I discussed my new DNA match with my second-cousin, Nora Rosena Slane (married name DesChene). My DNA match with Nora is 313 cM, and it is my fourteenth-largest DNA match on the Ancestry.com website. Nora and I are both great-grandchildren of James Alfred Burks and his wife Mary Jane Cameron Crawford. Even though Nora doesn’t have a family tree on Ancestry.com, I was able to figure out our relationship based on my previous research into my DNA match with Nora’s daughter, Heather DesChene.

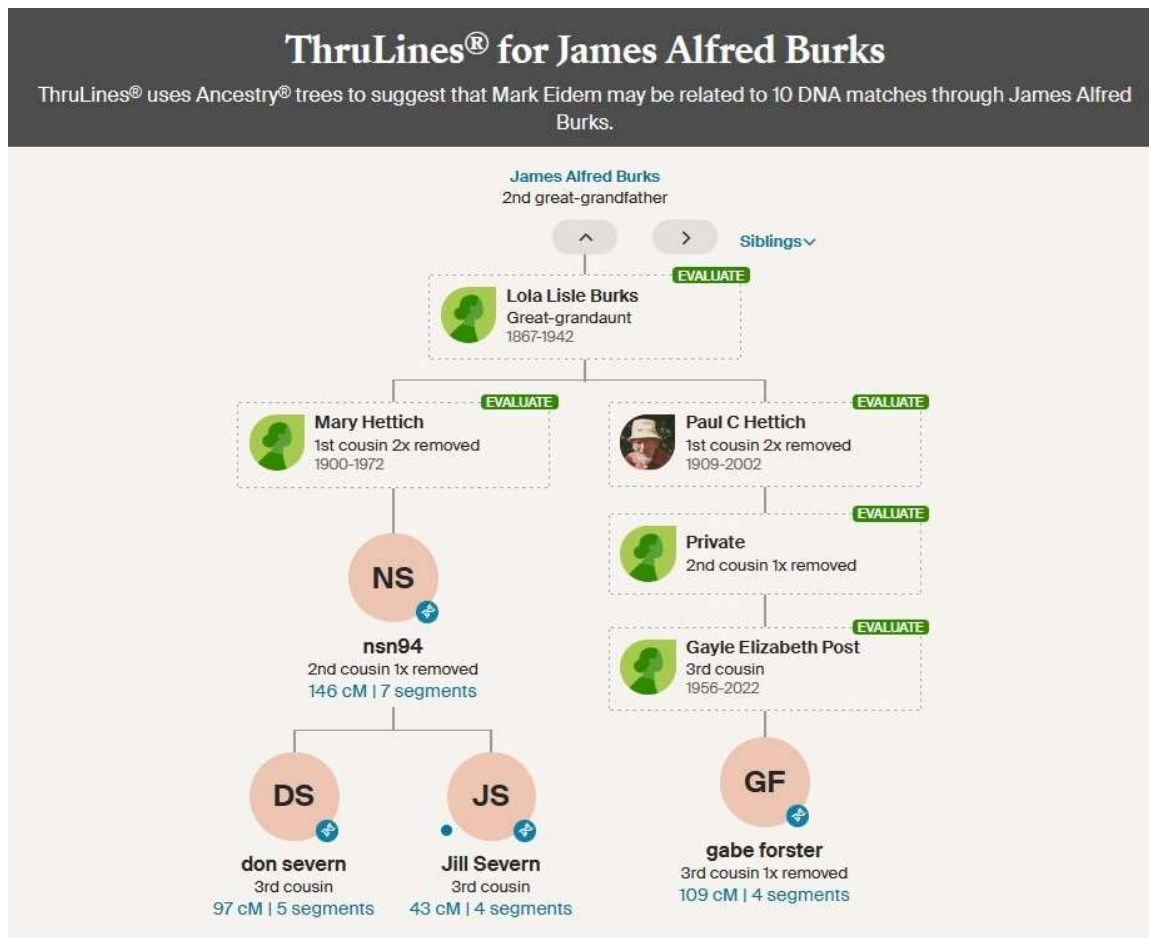
I also discussed how my DNA matches with my second-cousins are similar in size to my matches with my first-cousins twice-removed. And that led to a lengthy discussion of all this terminology.

Finally, I looked at the ThruLines® charts for James Alfred Burks and showed how other DNA relatives fit into the **Burks** part of our family tree. I also showed the ThruLines® chart for Aaron Burr Oakley, which explains why I don’t have any second-cousins on the **Oakley** side of my family.

² Aaron Burr Oakley and his wife Hannah Mariah Miller had a son Charles William Oakley in 1866; Charles died at the age of two weeks. Ray Miller Oakley was born more than ten years later.

Addendum 1:

Mark Eidem is my first-cousin once-removed; he is the son of my first-cousin Mary Cameron Oakley. Here is one branch of his ThruLines® chart for James Alfred Burks:



This branch shows Mark's DNA matches that connect back to James Alfred Burks through his daughter Lola Lisle Burks. Mark has a line at the right of this chart that I don't have; it connects from Gabe Forster back through his great-grandfather Paul Clifford Hettich to James Alfred Burks. This line goes through Gabe's mother, Gayle Elizabeth Post. Gayle was a granddaughter of Paul Hettich.

Mark and I have DNA matches with Rebecca Post, who also is a granddaughter of Paul Hettich. Unfortunately, Rebecca just has her father, Joseph William Post III (1920-2009) in her family tree. But Gabe Forster's tree shows that his maternal grandfather was Joseph W. Post, so that means that Gayle and Rebecca are sisters.

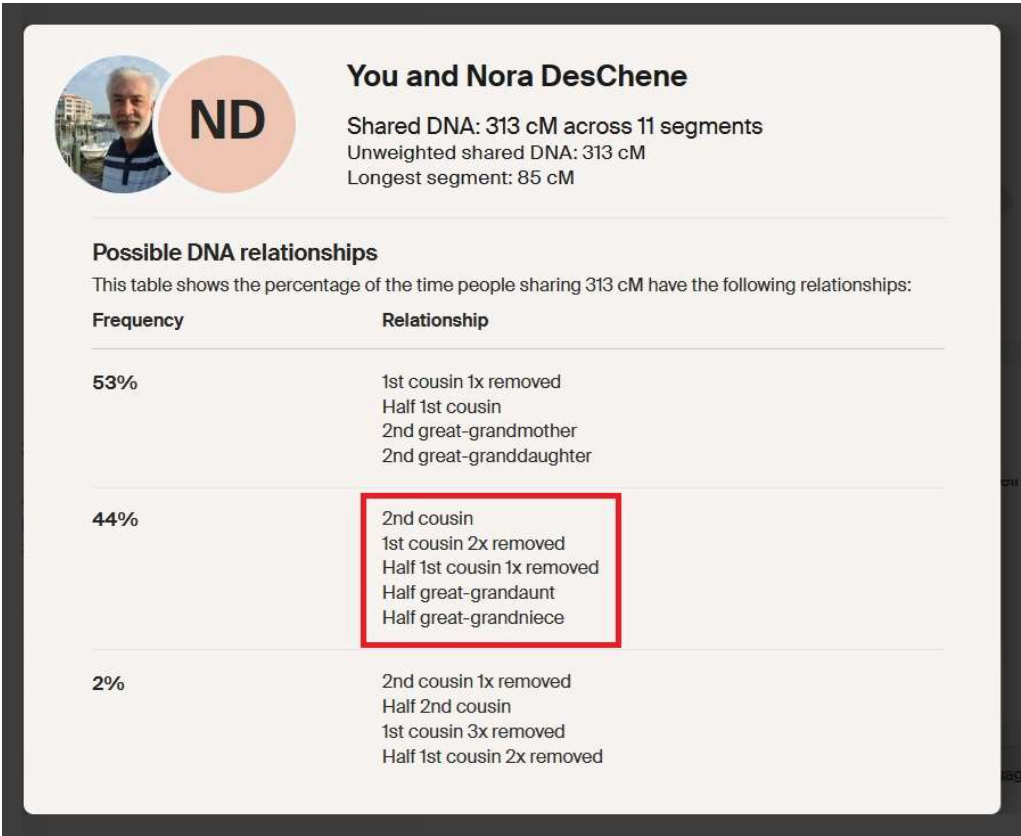
I note that my first-cousin once-removed Hal Oakley also has a DNA match with Gabe Forster, and Hal and Gabe have a huge number of Shared DNA Matches with other **Burks** family members. Oh, and my 1C1R Tim Oakley also has a DNA match with Gabe Forster.

As an aside, I remember driving my mother to visit Paul Hettich at his home in Big Sur, California, around 1977. I was doing a post-doctoral fellowship at the University of California San Francisco at the time. I mentioned this in an earlier narrative about my DNA matches with descendants of James Alfred Burks:

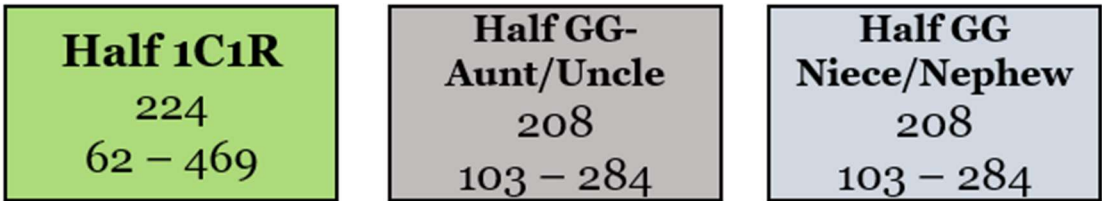
<http://www.burksoakley.com/QuincyOakleyGenealogy/38-Descendants-of-JamesABurks.pdf>

Addendum 2:

Recall that I showed the following table in this narrative:



I found some charts showing how the average amount of DNA shared by second-cousins would be very similar to the average amount of DNA shared by first-cousins twice-removed. Note that there are several other possibilities in the table shown above. For completeness, here is what Bettinger found in his study of the amount of DNA shared by people of known genealogical relationships:



Again, these values overlap with the values for 2C and 1C2R.

I'll leave it up to Cousin Tim to find a diagram showing what a half great-grandaunt is...

Addendum 3:

James Alfred Burks and his wife Mary Jane Cameron Crawford actually had nine children. The first three all died young:

- Anna Laurie Burks (1857-1859)
- Frank Oscar Burks (1860-1865)
- Charles Terhune Burks (1863-1864)

Their next five children were:

- Maude Dehiter Burks (1865-1926)
- Lola Lisle Burks (1867-1942)
- Paul Dore Burks (1870-1948)
- Kate Cameron Burks (1873-1954)
- Mary F. Burks (1877-1938)

Their last child also died very young:

- Marshall Connor Burks (1881-1882)

Maude D. Burks appears in 43 family trees on the Ancestry.com website, and none of these profiles include a husband or child. She died in 1926 in Oakland, California.

Our close family have DNA matches with descendants of Lola, Paul, and Kate.

Mary F. Burks appears in 61 family trees on the Ancestry.com website, and none of these profiles include a husband or child. She died in 1938 in Oakland, California.

It appears that sisters Maude and Mary remained single, and both lived in Oakland, California. Did they live in the same dwelling? I'm sure that someone in the family knows. Or maybe I wrote about this earlier...

Here is a photo of sisters Kate and Mary that I found on the Ancestry.com website:



Maude D. Burks appears in the 1900 US Census, living in Quincy, Illinois:

1900 United States Federal Census for Maude Banks														
Illinois > Adams > Quincy Ward 05 > District 0136														
House Number	Head Number in Order of	Family No.	Name	Relation to Head	Race	Sex	Birth Month	Birth Year	Age	Marital Status	Years Marrie	Childre Born	Childre Living	
911	78	46	Burks Paul	Head	W	M	Apr	1870	30	2				
			James	Father	W	M	May	1831	69	M	43			
			Mary	Mother	W	F	Apr	1837	62	M	43	9	5	
			Maude	sister	W	F	Jan	1865	35	2				
			Marie	sister	W	F	Nov	1877	22	2				

She was living in her brother Paul’s house at 911 Spring Street. Others in the household included James Alfred Burks and Mary Burks (Paul’s parents), and Marie Burks (Paul’s sister). Note that Mary’s entry includes 9 children born and 5 children living.

The census entry also includes their occupations:

Occupation	Month Not Empl’	Att Sc
Printer	0	
Paralyzed		
Book keeper	0	
Compositor	0	

Paul was a printer, James Alfred Burks was paralyzed, Mary Jane Cameron Crawford Burks – illegible to me, Maude was a bookkeeper, and Marie (Mary) was a compositor. I didn’t realize that James A. Burks was paralyzed – but he must have been in poor health, since he died in November 1900, just a few months after the census was taken.

Maude D. Burks appears in the 1910 US Census:

Maude D Burks
in the 1910 United States Federal Census

Name:	Maude D Burks [Maud D Burks]																		
Age in 1910:	45																		
Birth Year:	abt 1865																		
Birthplace:	Illinois																		
Home in 1910:	Bowling Green Ward 1, Pike, Missouri																		
Race:	White																		
Gender:	Female																		
Relation to Head of House:	Sister-in-law (Sister)																		
Marital Status:	Single																		
Father's Birthplace:	Kentucky																		
Mother's Birthplace:	Virginia																		
Neighbors:	View others on page																		
Household Members:	<table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Jno Hettich</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>Lola Hettich</td><td>43</td></tr><tr><td>Jno Hettich</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Mary Hettich</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>David Hettich</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Paul Hettich</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">[11/12]</td></tr><tr><td>Maude D Burks</td><td>45</td></tr></table>	Name	Age	Jno Hettich	54	Lola Hettich	43	Jno Hettich	13	Mary Hettich	10	David Hettich	7	Paul Hettich	0	[11/12]		Maude D Burks	45
Name	Age																		
Jno Hettich	54																		
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Mary Hettich	10																		
David Hettich	7																		
Paul Hettich	0																		
[11/12]																			
Maude D Burks	45																		

Maude was living in Bowling Green, Missouri, with her younger sister Lola, and Lola’s husband Johan “John” Hettich and their children.

Maude also appears in the 1920 US Census:

Maude D Burks

in the 1920 United States Federal Census

Name:	Maude D Burks [Maude B Burks]							
Age:	54							
Birth Year:	abt 1866							
Birthplace:	Illinois							
Home in 1920:	Coronado, San Diego, California							
Street:	8th St							
House Number:	1000							
Race:	White							
Gender:	Female							
Relation to Head of House:	Head							
Marital Status:	Single							
Father's Birthplace:	Kentucky							
Mother's Birthplace:	Virginia							
Able to Speak English:	Yes							
Occupation:	None							
Home Owned or Rented:	Rent							
Able to Read:	Yes							
Able to Write:	Yes							
Household Members:	<table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Maude D Burks</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>David Hettich</td><td>17</td></tr></table>		Name	Age	Maude D Burks	54	David Hettich	17
Name	Age							
Maude D Burks	54							
David Hettich	17							

She was living in Coronado, California. Interestingly, her 17-year-old nephew, David Hettich (Lola’s son), was living with her. Note that she was 54 years old and was not employed.

Maude died in 1926 in Oakland, California.

As mentioned above, Mary (Marie) appears in the 1900 US Census, living at her brother Paul’s house on Spring Street in Quincy, Illinois:

Name	Marie Banks
Age	22
Birth Date	Nov 1877
Birthplace	Iowa, USA
Home in 1900	Quincy Ward 5, Adams, Illinois
Ward of City	5th
Street	Spring Street
House Number	90
Sheet Number	2
Number of Dwelling in Order of Visitation	38 40
Family Number	46
Race	White
Gender	Female
Relation to Head of House	Sister
Marital Status	Single
Father's Name	James Banks
Father's Birthplace	Kentucky, USA
Mother's Name	Mary Banks
Mother's Birthplace	West Virginia, USA
Occupation	Compositor
Months Not Employed	0
Can Read	Y
Can Write	Y
Can Speak English	Y
Neighbors	View others on page
Household members	
Name	Age
James Banks	69
Mary Banks	62
Maude Banks	35
Paul Banks	30
Marie Banks	22

Note that the automated transcription on Ancestry.com lists the family name as ***Banks***.

I was not able to find any additional information about Mary Burks, other than her death in 1938 in Oakland, California.

I wrote above that in the 1900 US Census, the ***Burks*** family was living in Quincy. Paul Burks was the head of the household, and others in the family included Paul’s sisters Maude and Mary, as well as his parents James A. Burks and Mary Jane Cameron Crawford Burks.

Note that by 1900, Kate Cameron Burks had married Ray Miller Oakley, and of course, they also were living in Quincy. Here is their entry from the 1900 US Census:

Name	Rm Oakley
Age	24
Birth Date	Apr 1876
Birthplace	Iowa, USA
Home in 1900	Quincy Ward 5, Adams, Illinois
Ward of City	5
Street	North 12th Street
House Number	224
Sheet Number	4
Number of Dwelling in Order of Visitation	57 58
Family Number	67
Race	White
Gender	Male
Relation to Head of House	Head
Marital Status	Married
Spouse's Name	Kate C Oakley
Marriage Year	1897
Years Married	3
Father's Birthplace	Connecticut, USA
Mother's Birthplace	Illinois, USA
Occupation	Bookkeeper
Months Not Employed	0
Can Read	Y
Can Write	Y
Can Speak English	Y
House Owned or Rented	Rent
Farm or House	H
Household members	
Name	Age
Kate C Oakley	26
Rm Oakley	24
Mary Behnen	16
Robt Burks Oakley	7

Ray and Kate were living in a rented house (or apartment) on North 12th St. Ray’s occupation was listed as Bookkeeper (at the Quincy *Daily Herald*). My father, Burks Oakley, was 2 years old by then – note that the census record shows that he was born in June 1898, but somehow Ancestry.com has his age as 7. In addition, my father is listed as Robert Burks Oakley – as a child, his nickname was Bobby. So the census-taker probably heard him called Bobby and created the name Robert Burks Oakley.

Also living in the household was Mary Behnen. She was 16 years old and her occupation was “servant”. Interesting that Ray and Kate were living in a rental, but could afford to have a servant.

As an aside, Kate would have been pregnant with their daughter Elisabeth when the census was taken in 1900 – Ebby was born in December 1900.