



MAYBEE SOCIETY

Communicator

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November 1990

Issue 9

TO ALL THE MAYBEE CLAN

I have been rather quiet this summer and fall, but I have continued to find members of the clan nearly everywhere I go, and it has been gratifying to detect an increasing interest in the work of the Society.

Material continues to arrive at our headquarters in Everett, WA. The Word Processing files are growing. All of which is very good.

We cannot stress enough the matter of provenance, for every family builds up traditions -- mostly based upon fact, but sometimes influenced by wishful thinking. From family to family the same story often gains conflicting stories - and this has caused confusion and too many deviations from actual facts.

Provenance (proof) is not limited to statistical records alone -- there are letters, essays, newspaper and magazine stories, obituary reports, grave markers, traditions that have not been reduced to writing, pictures, diaries, journals and a host of others. Every item about any member of the clan should be saved and dated and identified as to the source. Hopefully these items would be deposited in our central office. Every added bit helps in our proof. A considerable number of such items have opened the doors to previously unknown families of the clan.

Many items have brought forth fascinating tales. Some have been serious and some have been humorous-- and we do need humor too. There was the lady who answered my inquiry in these words "If you can tell me where my husband is, I'll be happy". There was the man who claimed he was "born on the wrong side of the board" and could not help us. But, a small item about a school teacher brought us a great story about outstanding service to youth. Our members are spread out over the world and all of us have access to different sources.

Good sources include casual conversations, social chit-chat. A granddaughter recently found that a college classmate was a Maybee. The daughter of one of my associates (now deceased) was asked to visit her college roommate and noticed an envelope with a "Mabille" return address. That led to contacts all over the world. I know that my middle name of Maybee used on my diploma and other documents has brought much comment and further interest.

We should never hesitate to let others know that we are searching for Maybees, Mabies, Mabees, Mabeys, Mabys, Van Ordens however the name is spelled.

George Maybee Martin, President

JARDIN MABILLE

While reading the fourteenth chapter of "The Innocents Abroad" written in 1869 by Mark Twain, Alice McDowell discovered the following information that she thought might be of interest to all of us. He is describing the tour of Paris by himself and his companions, "One night we went to the celebrated Jardin Mabille, but only staid a little while." He then describes their visit the next night to a similar place of entertainment in a great garden in a suburb. There, food and wine and coffee were served, a tight rope act was performed with accompanying fireworks, and 'The Innocents' saw for the first time a performance of the renowned 'Can-Can'." Apparently similar entertainment was provided at the "Jardin Mabille" Alice joins others of us in wondering, "Does anyone have information about this 'Jardin Mabille'? Was it owned by relatives of ours?"

ANOTHER FORM OF HISTORY

We have been very fortunate to have received written histories and oral histories on audio tapes, but Patrick Bressler Maybee, #79 sent to us another exciting recorded history. Rick sent us a video taped copy of the 1985 reunion of the descendants of Charles Ivan and Patsy Elizabeth (Bates) Maybee held in Wyoming at the home of his brother Larry Allan Maybee, #48. We almost felt we were there as each family member was greeted and we attended picnics and hayrides, saw a festival of hot air balloons, heard family stories and generally had a good time. The song "Old McDonald" has taken on new meaning after hearing children and adults lustily joining in the singing of the old classic. Rick did a masterful job of filming and even dubbed in clips of those who were unable to attend.

MORE FAMILY BOOKS BY MUTRIE

Bob Mutrie continues his research and has recently finished his fifth book "The Yeager Family Album" about his mother's side of the family. The first project that he undertook for the '90's was to get all of his Norfolk County, Ontario records onto the computer, adding primary source data that has just become available in the last few years. For the Mabees and the Secords, this centers principally on all descendants of Frederick Maybee and Peter Secord, early settlers of Charlotteville Twp., Norfolk County. Additionally he is including Frederick Mabee's brother, Silas, sisters Leah (Mabee) Montross and Margaret (Mabee) Manuel who settled in Bob's home town of St. Williams. Other families who settled at Norfolk that he is compiling as he goes along are William Mabee, Abraham Secord, Daniel Secord and John Secord. His work is centering on the 1783 to 1891 period for which there is a considerable body of primary source data, this includes about 3,000 family members all of whom were born before 1900.

Bob is also working on a new story of the Mabee and Secord settlement in Charlotteville for a book of Norfolk County ancestors which is to be published this fall by a branch of the United Empire Loyalist's Association. This will be an update of his story published in "Loyalist Vignette and Sketches" in 1984 and will include more about Frederick Mabee's widow and children, who were all influential in the early days of the north shore of Lake Erie.

THE MABIE CIRCUS IN DELAVAN WISCONSIN

Bonnie Stover writes that she grew up in Delavan, Wisconsin and can supply the address of "Mr. Delavan History" for those who would like more information.
Mrs. Margaret Stover
1212 Yachtsman Lane
Port Charlotte, Florida 33983

OUR BLAUVELT CONNECTION

Frances Riley Blauvelt writes that she is a "Westerner" who moved East. Her great-grandfather Francis Riley, became a "49er", and after making his money, bought land and settled in Siskiyou County California. At one point he was sheriff in the Yreka area. Her father eventually ended up in San Francisco where she grew up and was educated. Because of the "singing bug" she moved to New York City in 1961 to study at Juilliard. She found she preferred to teach in public school and give private voice training. She still performs as soloist in her church and with local organizations. Her husband Ralph Blauvelt is a ninth generation direct descendent on the Blauvelt line. Although Frances is not directly related to the Mabees, many of the Blauvelt and Mabie family members have intermarried. Listed below are some of Mabie lines on which the "Genealogy Committee of the Association of Blauvelt Descendants" would like to have more information:

5-700 Johannes Mabie, b. 10 Mar 1763; d. before 1820. Children 6-2090 to 62094.

5-701 Lea Mabie 1766 NYDC; m.9 May 1784 to Nicholas Morris; children:62095 Mary 1785 NYC; 6-2096 John 1786 NYC

6-1526 Johannes Mabie, b. 6 July 1784, m. m. Jinnie Graham, b. 18 Mar 1806, no children listed.

The Blauvelt Family Association is also interested in knowing more about the Tallman connection and if you can be of any help, contact them in care of Frances Riley Blauvelt, #.005. Frances tells us that the word Tallman in her area comes from the Dutch word, "Talema"

Association of Blauvelt Descendants,
Frances Riley Blauvelt, #.005
49 Alan Rd.
Spring Valley, NY 10977



Thomas Tolman Family Genealogical Center

Belva and her husband, Bob had the opportunity of visiting the Tolman Genealogy center, 2937 Orchard Dr., Bountiful, Utah, 84010. They have a large amount of excellent information available. At this time they are not preserving information on the Tallman branch although it is believed by many that the two branches may be related.

ANOTHER MABEE HOUSE ON THE MOHAWK



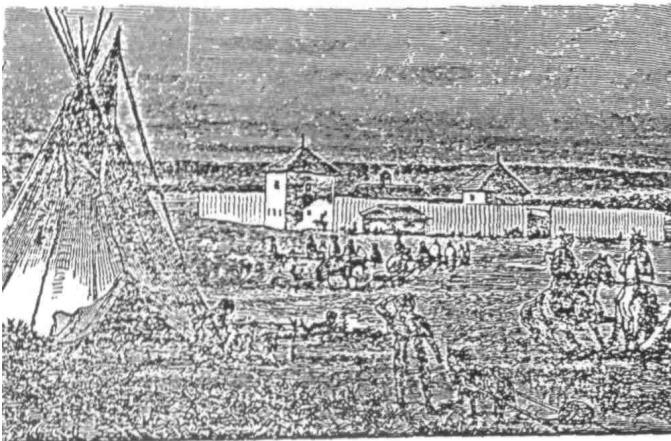
Kim and Gary Mabee are in the process of building a new home on the North bank of the Mohawk River about a mile down stream from the "other" Mabee House. They hope to be in it around the first of September.

PIERRE GASPARD MABILLE

Dutch exploration and occupation of New York State began in September 1609 when an Englishman, Henry Hudson, employed by the Dutch East India Company, brought his ship "Half Moon" into what is now the New York harbor. He was in search of a Northwest passage to the East Indies. He then followed the river that now bears his name to the vicinity of the present city of Albany. Deciding that this was not the route he sought, he turned southward again. He may not have attained his immediate goal, but he did expand the territory of the Dutch claims. Stopping in England on his return across the Atlantic, he was arrested for having sailed as a British subject under a foreign flag. But, his report did reach his employers telling of the great fur trading potential and the friendly Indians of the Hudson River valley.



The Dutch East India Company continued sending vessels, exploration and making settlements until 1621 when their charter was not renewed and the Dutch West India Company was given a charter allowing them extensive trading and colonizing privileges on the East Coast of America.



A DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY'S TRADING-POST.

The province of "New Netherland" soon had many scattered settlements. In 1614 the Dutch erected a fort and trading post, Fort Nassau, just South of what is now Albany. Fort Nassau was damaged by a flood in 1617. In 1624 the Dutch built another post near Albany. They called this Fort Orange to honor the royal house of orange in Holland.

Of particular interest to our family was a group of petitioners in Leyden, Holland who requested permission from The Dutch West India Company to come to America. They had previously requested similar permission from Sir Dudley Carlton, the British ambassador to emigrate to Virginia. They could get no encouragement unless they agreed to scatter when they arrived. This petition is of great interest to the Maybee family because on this petition we find the name of Pierre Gaspard. See tracing below:

Pierre Gaspard

Several independent genealogists strongly believe that this was our ancestor, Pierre Gaspard Mabile, Royal A Mabee states, "We have facts: first, his name on the Leyden petition of 1621; second, he was here in bodily presence.. Historians inform us that it was a custom in those days, to omit surnames, even when they had them.." Another evidence is the fact that the passengers were mainly of French descent although living in Holland.

In 1623, the Amsterdam chamber equipped the 260 ton New Netherland. On it were 30 families, (110 men, women, and children) most of them Walloons. The name Walloon is given to the French of the northeastern portion of France, and other French residents in Holland as Holland had become a land for the oppressed. Captain Cornelius Jacobsen May of Hoorn, who had made many voyages to New Netherlands headed the expedition. He was also commissioned to be first director of the colony. They sailed in early March 1623 from Texel carrying agricultural implements, livestock of every kind, and household furniture. With them was also a chaplain (his title being "Comforter of the Sick"). He conducted daily worship, song and prayer as well as marrying four young couples on the journey.

Eight single men were left on an island the Indians called Ma-na-hat-ta, the Heavenly Land (Manhattan) to take possession for the company. A group of families and single men were located on the south river. Eighteen families were settled at Fort Orange, near Albany. The four newly wedded couples were sent on a yacht around Boompjes Hoek, (little tree corner) now Bombay Hook to another Fort Nassau situated on the Delaware River at what is now Gloucester City, New Jersey, opposite the present site of Philadelphia.



The Reverend Dr. Baird in his "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America" says, there were then only a trading post and a few huts at the southern end of Manhattan Island. The first permanent occupation off the site of the city of New York dates from the arrival of the ship "New Netherlands" in May 1623." Wassener in his history of New Amsterdam states, "These settlers were the first real colonists or homemakers in the middle states and the first to till the soil, introducing peach, pear, quince and the marguerite flower or daisy.

The policies of the Dutch West India company were very strict. The colonists had almost no political liberties. All were employees of the company and had to agree to live for six years on the land the Company parceled out to them. They were expected to grow the crops designated by the Company's representatives. Moreover the Company made a formal requirement- probably not always enforced- that all prospective settlers be members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Dutch in Manhattan found the soil fertile and they raised both wheat and rye in quantity. There was profitable foresting and shipbuilding, too, but the main product of the colony was fur.



In 1655 Pierre Casperszen Van Naarden with twelve other prominent citizens, witnessed a deed of purchase by Governor Stuyvesant of the lands on the Delaware. Below is a copy of that deed again signed by Pierre Gaspard.(from New York Colonial Manuscripts, Holland Documents VIII, Appendix 6, pages 599 and 600.)

Received 28 Jan 1656, secret

We Amattehooren, Peminackan, Ackehoorn and Sinquees, Sachems and right owners of the lands situate on the west shore of the South River of New Netherland, do hereby certify and declare that we, for ourselves, our heirs and co-heirs of free will and well advised inclination, have this 19 July, given and voluntarily presented to Peter Stuyvesant, Chief Sachem of the Manhatans, a certain portion of land named Tamecongh, situate on the west shore of the aforesaid river, beginning at the west point of the Minquaas Kit,

called in the Indian tongue *Suppeckongh*, unto the mouth of the bay or river called *Boompjes hook*, and in the Indian language *Canaresse*, and so far landward in as our right extends. To wit, to the bounds and the limits of the *Minquaes* country; which lands were never before sold or conveyed to any nation in the world.

We, the above named *Sachems* and proprietors, *Amattahoorn*, *Peminackan*, *Ackehoorn* and *Sinquees* do, on the date underwritten, duly cede and convey the same with all appendices and dependencies thereof, unto the *Sachem* of the *Manhatans*, named *Peter Stuyvesant*, Director of *New Netherland* for the *General Incorporated West India Company*, surrendering, therefore, in the presence of the undernamed witnesses, *Sachems* of the *Minquas*, to wit: *Jonnay* and *Tonnahoorn*, *Pimadaase* and *Cannowa Rocquaes*, and the undersigned *Christian* witnesses, for the behoof and at the request of the *Honorable P. Stuyvesant*, for the *West India Company*, all actual and real possession, property, right and jurisdiction, not only for ourselves, but also for our heirs and coheirs, hereby surrogating and constituting him right *Sachem* and proprietor in our place, without we, the grantors, reserving any part, right or jurisdiction in the aforesaid lands, streams, kills, and superficies thereof, the hunting and fishing excepted. In further assurance and testimony thereof, we declare before and in the presence of the undernamed *Christian* witnesses and aforesaid *Sachems*, that we the grantors, have, in full satisfaction and contentment, and as a recompense and return for our lands aforesaid, Received twelve coats of duffels, twelve kettles, twelve axes, 12 adzes, 24 knives, 12 bars of lead, and four guns with some powder, and on condition and express terms that we shall from now henceforth, leave the aforesaid lands, trees, fruits, kills and rivers, solely and absolutely (the hunting and fishing excepted), to the disposal and pleasure of the aforesaid *Sachem* or Director, *Peter Stuyvesant*, or whomsoever shall obtain his

action with express stipulations and promise that we will not hereafter sell or transport the aforesaid lands, in whole or in part, to any other nation, nor plant corn thereupon, except with his consent. Whereupon we have received and enjoyed the aforesaid cargoes. All done without any guile of deceit, and signed with our customary marks, on the land *Camecouck* itself; this 19 July, 1655.

Lower stood:

A handwritten mark consisting of a vertical line on the left, a horizontal line extending to the right, and a small arrowhead pointing right at the end of the horizontal line.

this mark is made by *Amattenhoorn* himself

A handwritten mark consisting of a circle with a stylized, somewhat abstract symbol inside.

this mark is made by *Sinquees* himself

A handwritten mark consisting of the letter 'H' followed by a right-pointing arrowhead.

this mark is made by *Ackehoorn* himself

Understood: We, the undersigned, all of competent age, do hereby certify and declare, that this deed and conveyance aforesaid, was done and executed and signed by the abovenamed *Sachems* in our presence, and thereupon the beforementioned cargoes were given in payment, and received by the grantors, and we are ready to confirm the same on oath. Done as above.

(Signed.) *Cornelis de Potter*, *Abraham Staes*, *Martin Krieger*, *Gysbert Opdyck*, *Abraham Verplanck*, *Adriaen Dircksen Coen*, *Adriaen van Thienhoven*, this is the mark of *Egbert van Borsum*,

A handwritten mark consisting of a stylized, cursive letter 'S' with a small flourish at the end.

Peter Caspersen, *Joost Michielsen*, *Jacob Janssen huys*, *Wilhelmus Grasmeeer*, clergyman, *Daniel Michielssen*.

Beneath was: Upon collation by me, is found to agree with the original, dated and signed as above, and was

(Signed) *Cornelis Van Ruyven*, Secretary



1662 Pieter Casperzon Van Naarden witness to a Power of Attorney

The Dutchmen who were partial to canals, had changed at an early period, a creek which ran through Broad Street into a canal. It was afterwards filled up.



Very few records have survived from the early days of the colony, but between 1647 and 1662 we find Pieter Casperszen or Casperson (meaning son of Casper) quite frequently on the records of New York. At that time his surname, Van Naerden or Van Naarden was sometimes used depending the scribe.

1647 Pieterese Van Naarden, witness to a baptism of a child of Abraham Ryck. 1650 Pieterese Van Naarden witnessed a baptism.

1653 Pieterese Van Naarden witnessed an inventory.

1653 Pieter stood enrolled in the Burgher Corps.

1655 Pieter Van Naarden was a contributor to a fund for the building of city hall.

1655 Pieter Casperszon was appointed as excise commissioner.

1655 Pieter Van Naarden is registered as a voluntary tax-payer.

1655 Pieter Casperszon Van Naarden, with twelve other prominent citizens, witnessed a deed of purchase by Governor Stuyvesant of the lands on the Delaware.

1657 Pieter Casperszon Van Naarden appears on a list of burghers.

1660 In response to a petition, the council ordered that the street of "De Heere Graft" which is now Broad Street be paved with stone . As Pieter Casperszon Van Naarden lived on Broad Street and owned a house there, he was taxed accordingly.

Pieter married for the second (or third) time. This wife, Aechtje (Jane) Van Norden was the widow of Abraham Willemszen The younger children of this marriage again took the name Mabilie (Mabie). They lived on the west side of Broad Street at the corner of Marketfield in New Amsterdam (now New York). He died sometime between 1662 and 1665. His widow, Aechte Jans Van Norden that is Agatha, daughter of John from Norden continued to live at the homestead until her death in 1690.



GALLERY OF RECOGNITION

Our President, George Maybee Martin, was elevated 17 October 1990 to the "Yakima Valley Gallery of Recognition." (Yakima Valley's Hall of Fame). The citation reads:

GEORGE MAYBEE MARTIN

LAWYER-SCOUTER-HISTORIAN-VALLEY BUILDER

George Martin was born in Mohler, Idaho on June 18, 1906 to George S. & Janet Dove Martin. They moved to Mabton, Washington in 1908 where George graduated from Mabton High School with honors. He received two degrees from the University of Washington- Electrical Engineering, 1928 & Juris Doctor (Law), 1939.

He married Elizabeth Harrington Stafford on June 14, 1930 and they have four children- Jean Menning, Jane Johnson, George and Jonathan.

George has practiced law in Yakima from 1940. He is admitted to most Federal Courts. He was the President of the Yakima County Bar in 1966; and he worked with Justice Douglas to bring the U.S. Supreme Court materials of Justice Douglas to the Yakima Valley Museum.

He has been in scouting over 70 years as an Eagle Scout, Scoutmaster, Council President, and member of the Fort Simcoe Council. He has served on the Regional Executive Boards, the National Council. He has been awarded the Silver Beaver and the Silver Antelope. He has served on the staff of two international Jamborees.

George has been a life-long student and researcher of the history of the Yakima Valley and Central Washington and has written and published many newspaper articles and has lectured in many schools and to many organizations.

As an historian he was on the Board of the Diamond and Centennial celebrations of Yakima City and co-authored books for both. During 1986 - 1990 he has served as the Yakima County Chairman of the Washington State Centennial Celebration.

As a valley builder he has been a dreamer and has then worked to make those dreams come true, with the help and cooperation of many other dreamers and doers. He led the drive to create the Rural Yakima County Library District; and the library groups. The Yakima Valley Museum was started by the Daughters of the Pioneers who asked his help - he has been with the museum since 1944 and has served as President and in many other capacities. He helped found the Frontier Museum and served on it's board and as President. He has been active in the Central Washington Agricultural Museum.

George and H. Dean Guie organized the Fort Simcoe Mool-Mool Society and secured the restoration of Fort Simcoe as a State Historic Park.

During World War II he was Commander of the Yakima County Civil Defense and served on the USO and was chairman of several fund drives.

In 1944 George, Donald C. Keith and Ed Mueller, were the original founders of Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital and George has served the hospital ever since.

George Martin has been honored in many ways - by the Campfire Girls; the American Legion medal for service to God and Country; the "Others" Award of the Salvation Army; and many citations. He is listed in Who's Who of America and Who's Who of the World. In 1989 he was cited by the Governor as an outstanding volunteer in the State of Washington. He was 1985 Yakima Person of the Year.

George Martin is commonly known as MR. YAKIMA!

RAT ON A RELATIVE

It is great fun to read of members of the family who have made contributions in making this world a better place. If you have information on one of our Maybee family members, living or dead, please share it with us.

JEMINA MABIE

Barrie and Gloria Mabie write that Norman MacDonald, president of the Ossining Historical Society has written a book that is of interest to us because the "star" of the book is Jemina Mabie who married David McCord (probably late in 1803). The book is entitled, Chronicle of a Westchester Farm, the McCord Farm at Ossining New York, 1750-1937. "Jemina was believed to have been a widow of a member of the Young family who owned a nearby farm. David was, at the time of his marriage, involved with the operation of the farm with his father. He moved with his wife into the small house which is now the north wing of the present homestead. Until this time, the house had been used primarily as a tenant's house and possibly was the living quarters of the McCord slaves listed in the 1790 census.... this small cottage was ... the home of Robert McCord during the Revolution years. It is likely the house was extensively remodeled at this time by David to accommodate his new bride. The structure today reflects very little of the 18th century fabric although the visible areas of the framing system appear to be much older than the early 19th century." The book continues on in great detail. "By 1810 David and Jemina had three sons and a daughter. They completed plans about this time for a major addition to their house and began construction of the main portion, probably in the spring of 1810. This structure follows the classic lines of the farmhouses of the Federal Period and like many of these houses in the middle Atlantic states, the front of the new addition faced south, probably to afford the fullest benefit of the day's sun on the broadest part of the building."

"When the family was comfortably settled in the new addition, Jemima's parent's came to live with the family, residing in the original small house which now became the 'back room'. The room was apparently renovated again prior to the grandparents' occupancy. The oak floors were removed and replaced with the broad pine boards which remain today and which are common throughout the rest of the house.

David McCord Jr. in his "McCord Record" described this period which included a fond recollection of his grandparents: " A pack of old Indian coppers was found at the taking up of the oak floor. I must have found near 50 then and as many more since, though a two year old miner (sic) I got the coppers....."

"It was over 64 years ago when grandfather and grandmother Mabe (Mabie) moved in your back room soon as the room got doors hung. In 1811 and 1812 both died with winter fever. How good was this grandmother none will ever know. For turkey quills to sweep the little hearth, I used to get many a short cake and honey. Nothing in the paintings of Europe would command a notice to the likeness of this old house and inmates. I could paint their features though 63 years in their graves. For their form and features is as revived in my mind as any object around me. "

The above, from the book "Chronicle of a Westchester Farm, the McCord Farm at Ossining New York, 1750-1937, written by Norman Mc Donald was sent to us by Barrie and Gloria Mabie.

WILLIAM MABIE & SOPHIA SCRIPTURE

"The 66th Annual Mabie reunion will be held on Sunday, August 12th , at the Cherry Valley Fish and Game Club.

Bring a dish suitable for a hot and cold buffet and one can of juice suitable for punch.

Rolls, coffee and table service will be furnished.

Bring your whole family!!

signed: Jess Williams, Secretary

The above announcement went out to the descendants of William Mabie and Sophia Scripture. What a record of family unity, 66 years.

TECHNOLOGY = MODERN DAY MIRACLES

Exciting new help for genealogists can be found in most of the 1500 Family History Centers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, operating worldwide. They now have records on 2 billion of the estimated 7 billion people thought to have lived on the earth and are adding many million more names each year. To bring the information so it is readily available to many of us they have instituted a program called "Family Search". This program is a system using cd rom disks that resemble the popular cd's that have revolutionized the music industry. The cd rom disks offer fast data retrieval by computers. One of these disk can hold the equivalent of 40,000 printed pages. It is said to be "as easy to use as a telephone" and I must admit that I not only found it easy to use, but unbelievably exciting. One section contains the Ancestral File with 7 million names. You may select an individual and then see parents, grandparents, etc. or follow down through the children. With a push of a button you can print the information on paper or transfer it to a disk to take home for use with your computer. The amount of information available is determined by the amount that has been submitted to Salt Lake by members and non-members of the Church. There is more information on the Mabey branch of the family than any other branch, but there appears to be some information on all of our Maybee, families, regardless the spelling. I was disappointed that the vast storehouse of information that we have here on the family and that which you have in your homes, is barely tapped. This is something that we hope to soon change.

Another important section is the IGI, replacing the 10,000 microfiche containing the names of 147 million deceased individuals. Most of this information comes from original records such as church records, but also includes some information sent in by individuals. It does not link long lines of pedigrees, but has valuable information. I was able to bring home over a thousand Maybee names (all spellings) to compare with what we have here and to share. One great advantage of this IGI over the former ones is that you do not have to know a specific location in order to be able to do a search.

Another wonderful tool, now also available on disks, is the Family History Library Catalog. This catalog of the Salt Lake Library describes the content of some 1.6 million rolls of microfilm and 230,000 books in the Library's collection. Both precise surname and locality records are available. It was a pleasant surprise to see how much information was available there on our family. One of the many books relating to our family was Bob Mutrie's "A Compendium of Mabie Research".

Many other resources are being prepared for use with this system. Soon to be available are 39 million names from the United States Social Security Death Register.

The best news of all is that the Family Search program is not only available in Salt Lake, but computers are being set up for the use of patrons at all Family History Centers in the United States and Canada and many other Family History centers in other parts the world will have them. They are available to all at no cost, but time may be limited, so as many people as possible can use them.

THANKS BOB

R. Robert Mutrie sent the following corrections and comments on "Communicator #8", page 10 . Louis Charles Mabile did not shoot his wife he was shot "with his wife". He also explained why the term "allie" was used interchangeably with "espousa", both mean married, but "allie" an archaic French term for married, also carried a much deeper meaning in it's day. Particularly among the French nobility. A marriage was not just a union of the bride and groom, but of the two noble Houses, which would then support each other in times of peace and of war.

BEUKENDAAL MASSACRE



Kim and Gary Mabee, new members, #78, have supplied us with a correction to page 9 of our Newsletter # 7 (Vol 4:1) As Kim writes "right information wrong war- battle." They included for us information from a local historical book by Larry Hart, "Tales of Old Schenectady", Volume I "The Formative Years." We have excerpted the following from chapter nine "The Continuing Wars" .

"The Old French War was declared by Louis XV in the spring of 1744 and once more the English were faced with the aggressiveness of the French and their allies from the north. This time, the active aid of the Six Nations was obtained almost at once by the English governor of New York...."

"In Schenectady and Albany, able bodied men kept watch and trained daily for defense against ambushes by the enemy and for possible sorties into the north country. The French and Sault Indians made sporadic raids on various outposts in the English province, including Stone Arabia, Saratoga and regions around Schenectady and Albany. The English, including troops from Schenectady and Albany, went on retaliatory incursions to Crown Point and even sectors in the vicinity of Montreal."

"The war was nearing it's close in 1748 when Schenectady met with the worst loss it had suffered since ... 1690. It was later referred to as the Beukendaal (Beechdale) massacre ... The area where the battle occurred is today marked by a stone monument along the Sacandaga Road in Glenville, on

a curve just above Spring Road It was started when, on the morning of July 18, 1748, three men set out to look for some strayed horses. They were Daniel Toll, his Negro slave Ryckert, and a friend, Dirck Van Vorst. When they ventured into a gully called Clay Pit (Kley kuil) they came upon the Indian party. Toll was killed instantly, Van Vorst was wounded but Ryckert managed to escape and went for help."

In less than an hour, about 60 volunteers were on their way from Schenectady to Beukendaal ... They hastened across the river and up toward the Sacandaga trail, not knowing the French Indians were quietly lying in ambush on either side of the gully."

"Nineteen of the Schenectady party were killed and others lay wounded in the brief but desperate combat that followed the surprise swoop of the Indians. Finally, the whites managed to break into a clearing by the Sacandaga trail which led to the deserted Abram DeGraff house, and here they managed to keep their 'adversaries at bay until help arrived a short time later. Upon the approach of the Schenectady militia led by Col. Jacob Glen, the Indians quit their seige and retreated north with their (13) prisoners The bodies were brought into town, later, in the day and placed in a barn at 10 North Church St., belonging to Abraham Mabee. Relatives then came to claim them. Van Vorst, who was wounded and captured by the Indians when Toll was killed, managed to escape about the time the militia arrived."

333 CASTLE LANE

It must be fun to make up your own address. Patrick Bressler Maybee has a lovely home in Santa Cruz, California. His address is 333 Castle Lane representing the three castles on the Maybee coat-of-arms. He also selected the name, Maybee Lane for another roadway in one of his developments.

A MABILLE COAT OF ARMS IN ENGLAND?

THE WHEATSHEAF

M.G. TAYLOR

COMBE HAY

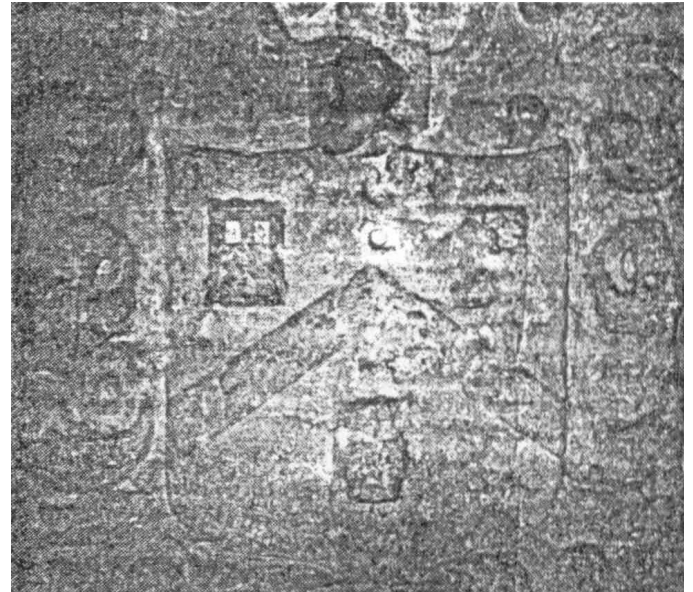
BATH

AVON



While in England, our member Patrick Maybee Bressler discovered something that we found to be of great interest. The Wheatsheaf, a pub in England, when remodeling, found behind their walls a coat of arms which strongly resembles the Mabile coat-of-arms (more properly called Achievement of Arms). Why the fascination for coats-of-arms? In Europe and in England, heraldic lineage was taken very seriously. Coats-of-arms were issued to individuals rather than families. Under strict heraldic tradition, only the first born son of the first born son is entitled to bear his ancestor's coat-of-arms. If there was more than one son in the family, the rules of heraldry required that a slight variation in the coat of arms be made. If the family's line was to be carried on by a daughter, she was allowed to combine her family's coat-of-arms with that of her husband. Once a Coat of Arms was assigned to a family, no other family was allowed to use it. In 1419, Henry V of England issued a decree that only those who had received this honor through an ancestral line or as a gift from the Crown were allowed to wear one. Richard III set up a system of inspectors called Heralds to see that no one circumvented this rule. This might lead one to assume that if a similar coat-of-arms was found that you were always dealing with the same family. Unfortunately, Heralds only functioned in their own assigned areas, so it would be possible for someone in Spain or in England to select the same design as that found in France.

Even in the United States, prior to the Revolution, coats-of-arms were recognized. We therefore remain with the same question. Was the Coat-of-arms found in England carried there by a Mabile or was it one that happened to be similar in design.



SANS MOT

When Mel and Patrick Bressler Maybee researched the family coat-of-arms, they found no motto and decided to adopt, "Sans Mot" and invited the rest of us to do so if we were so inclined. I rushed to my French/English dictionary to find that the translation was literally "without words". Now, I did not feel that described any branch of the family I had met up to that time and so thought no more about it. While visiting with Rick and family this summer we were privileged to see one of those beautifully carved coat-of-arms. At that time I learned that there was a much deeper meaning to the words "San Mot". When you feel a particular closeness to someone, you have an understanding of what they are trying to say without either of you having to put it into words. We thought this a beautiful motto and say to each of you. "Sans Mot"



MRS. MARY LOU SMITH, #77
218 SECOND ST. S.E., BOX 249
RENVILLE, MINNESOTA
56284

Mary Louise Maybee Smith, although from Minnesota, learned of our society from New Zealand. We are looking forward to learning more of her branch of Mabeys. Mary Lou reported to us that a Nelle Mabey published two books of poetry. We never cease to be amazed at the variety of skills and talents in the family.

KIM & GARY MABIE, #78
18 VAN BUREN LANE, RD 4
SCOTIA, NEW YORK
12302

Welcome to Kim and Gary Mabie. Their family has been in Glenville, New York for about 300 years.

PATRICK MAYBEE BRESSLER, #79
333 CASTLE DRIVE
SANTA CRUZ, CA
95065

Patrick Bressler Maybee, brother to Allan Maybee, #48 and Mel Maybee, #50 has joined with us. Rick lives in Santa Cruz, California and we had the privilege of visiting him and his charming family this summer.

DAWN BILANOW, #80
161 Frances Dr.
Battle Creek, Michigan
49015

Dawn is from Michigan, she is a descendant of Tobias Maybee, Loyalist from New York and then of Canada.

JOHN AND VALERIE MABIE, #81
51 HIGH BROOK AVENUE
PELHAM, NEW YORK
10803

John, a son of our members Barrie and Gloria Mabie, #45, works in New York City so has the privilege of receiving calls from many people seeking family members. John is a Lawyer.

REUNION OF CHARLES & PANSY (BATES) MAYBEE

Mel Maybee, #50 sent news the 1990 reunion of the descendants of Charles and Pansy (Bates) Maybee. It was held August 8th at the home of Patrick and Lori Maybee and family. (Their beautiful home in the Santa Cruz mountains was directly across from the epicenter of the major quake that hit California last year. It had been severely damaged, so we were delighted when we were able to visit and see it so beautifully restored.) They had about 40 people stay at the house.

Mel reports, "Hats off this year to the Hosts - Patrick, Lovely Lori, Hope Heather and Cody. They all did a terrific job. Activities included a night at the Straw Hat Pizza parlor, Redwood wine tasting, a visit to the Monterey Aquarium, Carmel by the Sea and its' famous white beach (GG & Mel became engaged to be married there.) A barbecue at Roaring Railroad Camp at Felton, an open railroad car trip to Santa Cruz beach and boardwalk and return, some meals at Pat's 333, shopping & local sight seeing, a 'Sattidy Nite' bonfire at the beach and a departing Sunday Brunch at the boardwalk Palladium. Brother Harold started the reunions around 1955."



A NEW BOOK ON THE MABEE FAMILY

Margaret Harris Stover is making available " Ely Harris and Lucretia Ransom of Connecticut, New York and Ontario." This hardcover family genealogy book contains over 200 pages with approximately 100 maps, photographs, illustrations and family Bible records. It includes the descendants of Charles Harris of Oxford Co., Ontario, Canada who married Abigail Mabee daughter of Reverend Simon and Abigail (Gustin) Mabee of Long Point Settlement. They started their married life near Colchester, Connecticut and migrated to Otsego, County New York before moving to Canada. Harris descendants in the United States include some in Michigan: Berrien, Eaton, Montcalm, Sanilac and Tuscola Counties; New York: Otsego and Otsego Counties. Wisconsin: Rock and Walworth Counties; also California Indiana; Iowa; Montana; Oregon and Washington.

The cost is \$16.75 plus \$2.25 handling and postage in the United States and \$3.75 to Canada. Florida residents add 6% sales tax. (U.S. funds only)

contact:

Mrs. Margaret Stover
1212 Yachtsman Lane
Port Charlotte, Florida 33983

Margaret is in the process of compiling a supplement to the above book with additions and corrections. It includes additional information on the descendants of George Holt Harris and Mary Ann Secord, whose mother was Mary/Polly Mabee, daughter of Frederick and Lavina (Pelham) Mabee. Also included is information on Reverend Ernest Oswald and Carrie C. (Mabee) Harris, daughter of Simeon and Rebecca Ruth (Phillips) Mabee

FIFTY GOLDEN YEARS

Our congratulations to Creta (Mabie) and Grover Ensley, who celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary the 24th of August.

HIRAM & NANCY (LENOX) MAYBEE

Kevin Alexander is in the process of compiling information about the descendants of Hiram and Nancy (Lenox) Maybee. He is also searching for the parents of Hiram Maybee. From the censuses he has learned that Nancy, age 14, was living with her mother in Ellery township, Chautauqua Co., N.Y. in 1850. The 1860 census for Chautauqua Co., NY shows Hiram Maybee, 40, b. N.Y., farmer of 100 acres; his wife Nancy, 23, b. N.Y.; and their daughter Rosella S., 1 month, b. N.Y. all living in Ellery Township. About 1869 or 1870 Hiram and his family moved to Wisconsin settling in Clayton Township, Crawford County. Nancy's brother, Wesley Lenox had been living in Wisconsin since 1857. The 1870 Census for Crawford Co., Wisconsin shows Hiram Maybee, 53, b. NY, farmer, (500/230); Nancy, 34, b. N.Y., and children, Rose E., 10, b. NY; Willard 8, b. NY Wallace G., 5, b. NY, living in Clayton Township. The 1880 Census for Crawford Co. shows Hiram Maybee, 67, NY, Farmer; Nancy, 43, their children, Rose E., 19, Willard 18, Grant 14, and John, 8, living in Clayton, Township.

If you can help Kevin by giving him information on the ancestors or descendants of Hiram, contact Kevin: Kevin E. Alexander
Friedrichsruhe 1
6660 Zweibrucken
W-Germany

NEW ADDRESSES:

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