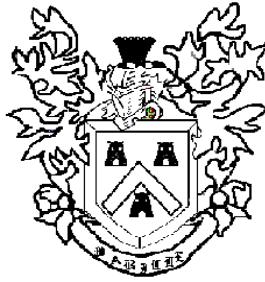


MAYBEE



SOCIETY

JULY 2000

ISSUE 45

WE HAVE MOVED

The Maybee Society has a new address:
We are now at 1611 128th Street SW
Unit 102, Everett, WA 98204.

The e-mail address is still Maybee3@Juno.com.



WILLIAM HENRY & HANNAH LANDON MAYBEE

GIVING CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE:

In the last issue of the Communicator, I neglected to give authorship on two articles.

In January, Tyrone Tillson sent me an informative letter that said,

"One book you might consider quoting is *Days and Ways of Old Damascus, Oregon*, especially pg 59-60 which tells of the first Maybee to come to the Northwest - Henry Maybee arrived with the Wilkes Expedition in 1841. Quite a story. Kathie Carpenter, 15283 Birch Drive, Renton, WA 98058 sells the book for ten dollars." (Now \$15)

With my short-term memory, when I got copies of the pages in the mail I forgot what he had told me about authorship.

Kathie Carpenter, Member # 236, wrote after the article was published and gave me guidelines for quoting from publications.

She also says, "The book, an exact reprint of the original, is available at a total cost of \$15.00." ...

She also says, "Also, a minor correction, the couple pictured are William Henry Maybee (1828-1906) and his wife Hannah (Landon)

She says, "I would really like to hear from any descendants of ADAM MAYBEE (1700's) or HENRY MAYBEE (1801-1839) ('1812-1863' Sydney, Australia). Henry Mabee of Australia with a later 'birthdate' is probably the same person. There is a likely story to Henry Maybee. Having lost his wife at the birth of William Henry Maybee in 1828 (name?) he probably remarried in Australia, dropping off ship rather than follow the "Peacock" back home. Henry was the bandmaster on the Commodore Charles Wilkes' Expedition to the Antarctic (1838-1842). Our family history reported Henry lost overboard in a waterspout!

Descendant, Doug Mabee (#177) writes from Toronto that he believes Henry Maybee changed the spelling of his name and started life anew in Australia with a later birthdate! More recently Kathie Carpenter found a notation in her father, Forrest Forbes' own handwriting, that possibly Henry departed ship at Sydney. Before his trip, Henry left his young son, William in the good care of his sister, Clarissa. More details on William are on pages 59, 60 of *Days and Ways of Old Damascus*." Kathie Carpenter (Member)
(Esther Kathleen Forbes Carpenter)

The second article where I failed to give credit was *Excerpts from "Notes on Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada"*

I organized the material from a file Belva had called "Future Newsletters". When moving all the books, I found that the original material "*History of the Settlement of Upper Canada with Special Reference to The Bay Quinte*" and "*Note on Early Settlers*" was sent in by Jim and Ellie Schneck. Material from "Pioneer Life on The Bay of Quinte" (Ralph and Clark) and information on cemeteries of Northumberland County" was submitted by Mona Maybee.

ADVANTAGES; AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE INTERNET

Listing our Society on a web page has brought with it great results and some problems.

On the positive side, queries about various individuals listed in the GED file have increased dramatically. This has brought about an interest in the Maybee Society and therefore more people who are working on the various lines.

On the negative side, some of those who have questions have a mistaken idea about our Society. I think they picture a large building with a lot of employees and they get impatient, even angry if their questions are not answered immediately.

The fact is that until this week, we have had a "staff" of three, John A. Maybee, our President, Bret Perry, who does our web page, and myself. As of this week, Cheryl Anderson (formerly Cheryl Park), Member # 112, will be helping also.

At newsletter time, our staff increases. Byron Perry sets up the envelope program. Bret Perry's children, Tylor, Kendra and Jacob are enthusiastic staplers, folders and envelope stuffers. We also have the expert help of Charles W. Gorton, USN Retired, a Certified Professional Secretary. He proofreads and edits the newsletter.

When I get a query I take the following steps: first, check the GED file, second look in Belva's database, which has hundreds of names from many sources. Then I will send the information to someone who is researching the family and perhaps publish the query in the newsletter.

We actually have a potential staff of several hundred, all of you members who do research and contribute your efforts to the cause. You will see the results of some of that research in our newsletters.

The second problem is that there are some members who didn't realize that the research they agreed to share would be on the GED file on our website. In the Maybee Family Society application for membership there is a paragraph which reads:

"Yes, I will make copies of my material available to the association, and I agree that it may be coordinated with other material and be trade available for general use, but that it will not be used as a profit making enterprise."

If there are any of you who do not want your information available in the GED file, PLEASE LET ME KNOW IMMEDIATELY
--

In the next few months I will go through the GED file and make sure that no living people are listed. We do not want to compromise anyone's privacy in any way.

Corrections will also be made to any errors. You can help greatly with this effort if you will let me know of any errors you have encountered and the source of your information.

For instance, "John Doe (b. 1902) is incorrectly listed as the son of Peter Doe. He is the son of Joseph Doe, b. 1850 in Pittsburgh, PA. My source is the birth certificate of John Doe, which is in the possession of his grandson, Jacob Doe, member #288."
ALL sources will be quoted.

HOW'S THAT AGAIN?

"No one knows more about misspelled names than a Mabie. Invariably, when I say my name, people insist on putting a 'y' somewhere. Its gotten to the point where I spell it first before I pronounce it. Even that doesn't work. So I usually let them spell it any way they want. Which means some future genealogist will get confused trying to figure out who Steve Maybee, Steve Mabye, Steve Maibe and Steve Maby are. Ha! When people see the correct spelling, they frequently don't know how to pronounce it. In those cases, out of frustration, I'll say 'Mabie, as in possibly.' In my college days, I was elected to the position of vice-president of the student counsel with the campaign slogan 'Undecided'? Vote Mabie!' Think I'll use that slogan to run for president. The way things are going, almost everyone is undecided." Steve Mabie, #257

HAMILTON NORTH MABIE

Margaret W. Mabie (Member # 32) writes to say: "I regret to advise you that my husband, Hamilton North Mabie, died on February 23 in Statesboro, Georgia and was buried February 29, 2000 in Blacksburg, Virginia. I have enclosed the obituary from *The Roanoke Times*

The Roanoke Times, Saturday, February 26, 2000

MABIE, Hamilton North, 85, died at home Wednesday, February 23, 2000 under Ogeechee Area Hospice Care. He has been a resident of Statesboro, Ga, since August 1996 and was formerly of Blacksburg. Born in Rochester, N.Y., he graduated from the University of Rochester and had advanced degrees from Cornell University and Pennsylvania State University. He was a professor of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell 1941-1960 and at Virginia Tech from 1964-1987. In the interim he was involved in atomic research in Albuquerque, N. M. He was the author of the textbook Mechanisms and Dynamics of Machinery; the most recent edition was co-authored by Dr. C. F. Reinholtz. Mr. Mabie is survived by his wife of 58 years, Margaret (Sallie) Mabie; by his son and daughter-in-law, John and Sherry Mabie, and their children Greg and Jill of Statesboro, Ga.; and by his daughter and son-in-law, Janet and Dave Matthews, and their children Greg and Jill of Statesboro, Ga.; and by his daughter and son-in-law, Sara Mabie and Sufian Al-Khaldi, and their son, Sharif Mabie-Alkhaldi, of Athens, Ga, Visiting hours will be Monday, February 28, 2000 from 3 to 5 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. at the McCoy Funeral Home, Blacksburg. The service of remembrances will be held at 11:00 a.m. on Tuesday, February 29, 2000 at the Virginia Tech War Memorial Chapel. Honorary Pallbearers are: R. A. Comparin, J. L. Cox, N. S. Eiss, M. J. Furey, J. B. Jones, W. F. O'Brien, F. J. Pierce, and C. F. Reinholtz. Remembrances may be sent to the H. H. Mabie Scholarship fund, Virginia Tech Foundation, Blacksburg, Va. 24061. Arrangements by McCoy Funeral Home, Blacksburg.

*"Every blade in the field
Every leaf in the forest
Lays down its life in its season
As beautifully as it was taken up."
Thoreau*

RESEARCHING THE MABIE/MABEE/MAYBEE FAMILY BY STEVE MABIE

As some of you may know, I have been researching our family for the last few years, focusing on finding primary historical records in the form of baptisms, marriages, wills, tombstone inscriptions, census data and bible records. In addition, I have also been looking for mention of the family in historical references.

My interest in our family genealogy started almost 40 years ago when my grandmother was first contacted by Royal Mabee. However, my interest lay dormant for many years while raising a family. Now that time permits, I decided that searching out obscure records was as good a hobby as any other, and less costly than most. My goal is to support and build upon the work done by all of the previous researchers, including Royal Mabee, Frederick Secord and, of course R. Robert Mutrie, whose Compendium made the previous research readily available to all of us.

The results of this research to date have been remarkable given the relatively short time that it has been on-going. The collection now numbers approximately 3,000 records spanning the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries, with roughly 900 baptisms, 1000 marriages, dozens of wills and probate documents and every US Federal Census record from 1790 through 1850. In the vast majority of cases, these records support the previous research. Occasionally, however, these records bring to light errors and omissions.

The fundamental problem was that, until very recently, the vast majority of these records could not be found in one lifetime. As a result, researchers had to rely on the work of historians, such as Jonathan Pearson, Grenville MacKenzie, and the authors of the many late 19th and early 20th century "History of" books, such as Pelletreau's History of Putnam County. While each of these men did outstanding work, they were not focused on our family and, as a result, their work was not error free.

Now, however, things have changed. First of all, the Mormon Church (I am not a member) has microfilmed an incredible number of primary records over the past several decades. These records are available to anyone in virtually every locality for at most the modest rental fee of \$3.50 per microfilm reel.

These are, in many cases, photocopies of original church records and will books. In other cases, the films contain photocopies of transcriptions meticulously made a century ago under the auspices of such organizations of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. And now, they can be viewed at leisure in the evening within a few miles of my (or your) house.

The other significant development that has made researching so much easier is the Internet. For one thing, a little over a year ago the Mormon Church put their film catalogue on-line, making it very easy to identify the exact reels of interest. But that is only the start. As I mentioned in an earlier article, there has developed a network of genealogy researchers dedicated to placing transcriptions of records on-line, for all to access at no charge.

In addition, there are several "pay for use" Internet sites that contain vast amounts of data, including indexes of all of the US Federal Census data, without which I could never have found all of the census records. Finally, the Internet has provided a means for researchers to find each other and to rapidly share data and solve problems. As an example, you might note a lack of Canadian records in my research. This is not an omission. It is simply recognition of the comparable work being done by Mr. Mutrie and, in particular, by Doug Mabee with whom I have shared data extensively. Thanks to the Internet, I have also been able to work closely with John MayBee and Jack Maybee. With Jack in New York (or Florida), John in California, Doug in Toronto and me in San Antonio, it is highly unlikely that we would ever have met but for the Internet. Simply put, by working together, everyone is more productive. And the Internet has made working together easier than it has ever been before.

"WHAT I DID ON MY SUMMER VACATION"

If you visit any of the historical Maybee sites this summer, we would be grateful for pictures and a description of your trip.

PICTURES FROM ELEANOR SCHNECK

Eleanor Schneck, Member #129, sent some family information for the Maybee Society Files. Some of the pictures are shown here.



BACK ROW:

William Walker (married a Mabee cousin), Alfred Mabee, Sarah Mabee (Peter Addison's sister), George Mabee (Peter Addison's brother) died young, Sarah(?) Burnell, (Alexander's wife), Alexander Mabee

MIDDLE ROW:

Selim Hayeke, Grandpa Peter Mabee, Peter Addison, Isaac Mabee, Wife, Jemima (William) Mabee

FRONT ROW:

Sarah Hayeke (later md. Peter Addison Mabee) Eliza Reid, Sarah Reid, (daughters of Jane Mabee)



NOTE ON BACK OF PICTURE SAYS,
"UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THESE PEOPLE,
CAN YOU HELP?"

REPORT FROM ROBERT MUTRIE

I have been enjoying correspondence with Steve Mabie this past while but have been remiss in not complimenting you and the subscribers to the "Communicator" on such an interesting and informative newsletter. My day is made when it arrives in the mail.

Since publishing "6000 New York Ancestors: A Compendium of Mabee Research, "I have been tackling my nearer Mabee relationships in Norfolk County, Ontario-the descendants of Simon Mabee and his first wife Marie Landrin, plus those of his believed second wife (name unknown). Pivotal to my overall "Norfolk Pioneers" project is Simon's son Frederick (my ancestor) who established his family on Turkey Point, Long Point Bay, Lake Erie in 1793 then died a year later. He was one of only a handful of pioneers in the area at the time. Later, there was his youngest half-brother Silas who put down roots in "Goshen" Middleton Township, Norfolk County and their nephew William (son of Jeremiah) who settled in neighbouring Windham Twp. In addition, I am researching and documenting the families of Frederick's sister Leah (Mabee) Montross and half-sister Margaret (Mabee) Manuel who also came to Norfolk.

The biographies are developing well and include a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Norfolk County Wardens, prominent merchants in Canada and the US, ministers of the Baptist church, farming folk, lumbermen, and fishermen, plus most recently a turn-of-the-century California outlaw named Jim McKinney just to keep things interesting.

I have been tracking and biographing the descendants of these families throughout the eighteen hundreds wherever they went, including Michigan and elsewhere in the United States and Canada. By 1900 there were thousands stemming from Simon Mabee's Norfolk children. I am interested in corresponding with any who have roots in Norfolk County, Ontario.

In addition, I should mention my interest in the Secord family from which I descend and which married several times over into the Mabee/Mabie family.

They were among the "movers and shakers" in nineteenth century Ontario and have been the subject of my interest as long as the Mabee's.

Those in Ontario descend from Daniel and Catherine (Mabie) Secord. Catherine was a sister of Simon Mabee. Her Secord children on the post-Revolutionary Niagara frontier may have been instrumental in enticing Frederick Mabee to move from New Brunswick to Ontario. Some of the Ontario Secords were members of the ruling Executive Council of the province, which became known as "The Family Compact" for its close-knit nature. That resulted in our own rebellion for more popular representation. The Secords then successfully made the transition to elected politics.

Overall, I have my "Norfolk Pioneers" project of 350 earliest pioneer families who settled in Norfolk, following their descendants through the 1800's. The trail has taken me world-wide. I have enjoyed correspondence with descendants all over North America plus such distant places as Brazil, the Honduras, Australia, Germany and England.

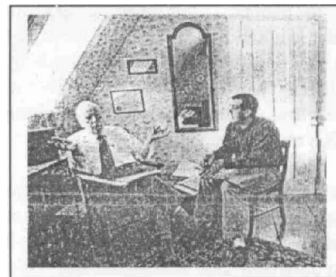
R. Robert Mutrie
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Editor of The Long Point Settlers Journal
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Ridgeway, Ontario LOS 1N0
Web Site: <http://www.norfolkgenealogy.com>

ROTTERDAM JUNCTION'S PAST

This article from the "Times Union Newspaper", Albany, NY, December 16, 1998 was sent to us by Walter C. Millbank, Member #2.

He says, p. s. "Do you know what Schenectady means? The place where you arrive after leaving the pine trees ... according to the Indians."



TOWN HISTORIAN SCOTT HAEFNER, RIGHT LISTENS TO A STORY TOLD BY DICK WHALEN, 70, A LIFELONG RESIDENT OF ROTTERDAM JUNCTION.

Haefner is collecting historical photographs and information for a book on the railroad town's history. (Walter Millbank notes that he and Dick Whalen, (who was a Korean prisoner of war) worked as insurance inspectors in the 1960s.)

ROTTERDAM

"A 300 year-old farmhouse sits at the center of historian's book on hamlet."

By Bob Gardinier, Staff writer

"If you look in the telephone directory you'll find a listing for Jan P. Mabee. The phone will ring inside a white farmhouse he built in 1670. 'I get telephone solicitors calling asking for Mr. Mabee and when I tell them he's been dead since 1725 I get silence and then a click', said Scott Haefner laughing. He is the town historian who lives in and is caretaker of the historic Mabee Farm at 1080 Main St., Rotterdam Junction.

Haefner's listing the name of one of the junction's first settlers was not done in jest but out of convenience along with a helping of respect. Town historians come and go but the two-story stone home with many small rooms and short doorways is open for tours and was built by Mabee to last. The historic plaque out by the road says it's the 'oldest home in the Mohawk Valley east of this point.' The floors creak a little and some muscle is required to work the thick drop-latch entry door and most of the home still the way Mabee left it.

Sitting at a table in the rough plank-floored kitchen one day last week, Haefner sorted through the junk mail he's kept that was addressed to Mabee. An antique grandfather clock by the kitchen hearth bonged the half-hour as the sun cast a pattern on the floor made by the wide mullions of the Dutch window which provided a view of the browned reeds along the Mohawk River in the distance.

The Mabee calls and letters are but an amusing distraction to Haefner's real work-sorting through more than 500 historic photographs of Rotterdam Junction also strewn on the table and which he wants to compile into a book on the hamlet.

There are pictures of the railroad workers, the roundhouse, trains, buggies, horses, taverns and many graduating classes of the Woestina School (Dutch for wilderness) which is now an elementary school.

About a year ago Haefner decided to gather information and pictures to put together a book on the history of the whole town of Rotterdam. But when junction residents found out, they changed his mind.

The westenders, as junction folk are called, do not consider themselves a part of the rest of the town.

'Why should we,' said Janet Pickney, 64, a junction native and a low-ender, which residents who live about a mile east of the Mabee Farm call themselves. 'They don't do anything for us out here. We're all by ourselves.'

So now Haefner is compiling a book just about Rotterdam Junction, with the help of about 20 older junction people, including Pickney. He'll get to the rest of the town later. They are accepting donations and would like to interest Arcadia Publishing in making it a part of its paperback Images of America series, books with pictures and fat captions.

"When it comes to the geography and the people who live here there is really no one town of Rotterdam anyway," Haefner said.

This community is not the bustling railroad junction anymore and roughshod crews from the canal boats no longer stumble through the back doors of the main street's long-gone hotel bars. The huge rail yards, four hotels, four general stores and tobacco shop also are gone. The Mabee House Inn up the road from the farm that mainly served river travelers was just demolished this past summer.

The junction is now a collection of homes and historic farms and about 1,100 people which straddles just more than a two-mile stretch of Route 5S at Rotterdam's west side. It was born literally overnight in 1884, during the railroad steam-engine era, when the Boston and Main and the West Shore railroads opened a huge roundhouse with a 34 track rail junction.

"All the houses have that late Victorian look, like they were all built at the same time," said Haefner. "That's because they were."

"It's the way America used to be and isn't any more," he continued.

"If we don't put together this history, who will?"

Pickney added. "The younger generation seems more distant and this will all be forgotten."

THE MOHAWK VALLEY

Eleanor Schneck, Member #129, sent this information from "*Stories From Early New York History*" by Sherman Williams, Conductor of Teachers' Institute, State of New York Education Department - 1912.

THROUGH THE MOHAWK VALLEY

"The Mohawk valley is now the great trade route to the west. In the early days it was of no less importance. From our first knowledge of it to the close of the Revolution it was a great war route. Through this valley the tide of war surged back and forth for many generations. Almost every rod of its land is historic. The fights and massacres that took place here were so numerous and so bloody that that section was known as 'the dark and bloody ground'."

"... We shall interest ourselves chiefly with that part of the valley extending from Schenectady on the east to Rome on the west. It was at these two points and in the territory between them that the most important events in the history of the valley occurred.

For a long time Schenectady was the extreme frontier post to the west and so was constantly exposed to attacks by the French and the Canadian Indians. Until 1665 Schenectady was a part of Albany, and it remained a part of Albany county till 1809.

One of the most prominent of the early inhabitants of Schenectady was Arendt Van Curler, or as he is more frequently called, Corlear. He visited the site of Schenectady as early as 1642, though the place was not settled until 1662.

Upon the assignment of lots at the organization of the village the one occupied by Corlear was where the Mohawk club house now stands.

Van Corlear was very popular with the Mohawks. No man, with the exception of Peter Schuyler and Sir William Johnson, ever enjoyed the confidence of the Indians to the extent that Corlear did. This is evidenced by the fact that the Mohawks always called the governor of the colony "Corlear".

Corlear was the acknowledged leader of the Schenectady settlement. He came from Holland in 1630 to superintend the Van Rensselaer manor and served in that capacity till 1646. During a portion of this time he was the secretary of the colony. He married in 1643 and settled on the 'Flatts' above Albany, where he lived till he joined with others in settling Schenectady.

While Van Corlear was living at the 'Flatts' he learned of the captivity of Father Jogues, and visited the Mohawk country to secure his release, but without success. Later he was instrumental in aiding Jogues to escape.

On his return from this mission into the Mohawk country Van Corlear wrote to his employer, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, that 'half a day's journey from the Colonie, on the Mohawk River, there lies the most beautiful land that the eye of man ever beheld.' With this feeling toward the Mohawk valley, it is not strange that he was among the first settlers who went into that country, though it was the extreme frontier post of the colony and certain for many years to be exposed to all the dangers of frontier life.

It has been learned through a diary kept by Van Corlear, which was discovered and published a few years since, that he visited the Mohawk valley as early as 1634. In this diary, Van Corlear says that he and two other white men with five Indian guides left Fort Orange (Albany) on the 11th of December, 1634. The following is an extract from his diary:

'Dec. 13. In the morning we went together to the Castle over the ice that had frozen during the night in the kil (river), and after going half a mile (a Dutch mile is about three English miles) we arrived at their first Castle, which is built on a high mountain. There stood thirty-six houses, in rows like streets, so that we could pass nicely. The houses are made and covered with the bark of trees, and mostly are flat at the top. Some are a hundred, ninety, or eighty paces long, and twenty-two and twenty-three feet high. There were some inside doors of hewn boards, furnished with iron hoops, nails----and probably stolen somewhere. Most of the people were out hunting deer and bear. The houses are full of corn that they lay in store, and we saw maize; yes, in some of the houses more than three hundred bushels.'

Van Corlear was drowned in Lake Champlain in the year 1607 while on his way to Montreal with a party of Mohawks. For many years after this event the Five nations spoke of that body of water as Corlear's Lake.

The story of the massacre at Schenectady has been told in the preceding pages. Until 1772, Albany county extended toward the west without any well defined boundaries. During the year 1772, Tryon county was organized. It included the territory of the province west of Albany. It was divided into four districts, each with a large territory sparsely settled. The district farthest to the west was called Mohawk. It included Johnstown, and was completely dominated by the Johnsons. The territory west of the Mohawk district, on the south side of the river, as far west as Little Falls, was known as the Canajoharie district; and the corresponding territory north of the Mohawk constituted the Palatine district; all the territory on both sides of the river, west of the Canajoharie and the Palatine districts formed the German Flatts and Kingsland district.

It' we begin at Schenectady and pass westward till we reach Rome, considering the important events of each locality, we reach a clearer picture in which (of where'?) they occurred. A study of the map of the Mohawk Valley will be found to be very helpful.

Some seven miles west from Schenectady, and about a mile west of Rotterdam, is an old house built of stone laid closely together without mortar. It is on a high bluff commanding a fine view. It is of interest chiefly because it is probably the oldest house in the valley, having been built in 1780 or a little earlier. Its original owner was Jan Mabie, and the place is now [1912] owned by his descendants, though not occupied by them."

NEW MEMBERS:

LORI DU BOIS - MEMBER # 287
10 Cook St.
Wynantskill, NY 12198-7912
Great Grand mother Emma V. Mabie

JOHN HAMILTON MABIE - MEMBER #288
600 Seventh St., Radford, VA 24141

John was given his membership by his mother, Margaret M. Mabie, Member # 32

Line: Hamilton H. & Margaret Mabie, John Eber 1875, Hosea 1810, Elias 1781, Pieter Mabie & Susannah Sunderland 1731

DAN STANFORD - MEMBER # 289
303A North Willow St.
Oneida, NY 13421
More on Dan's line next time.

ADDRESS CHANGES

CLAYTON CHEE - MEMBER # 22
92-1284 Kikaha St. #61
Kapolei, HI 96707

DOUG & ELIZABETH MAYBEE- MEMBER #197
2 Winchester Place
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Canada B2N 7A8

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