



**MAYBEE**

**SOCIETY**

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**REUNIONS:**

Reunions were the top story for the summer. Barb Kineke sent information on the South Valley reunion. Mel Bob Maybee tells us about the reunion of Charles I. and Pansy (Bates) Maybee's descendants and a lovely letter from Gloria and Barrie Mabie describes the reunion at the Jan Mabie farm

**SOUTH VALLEY REUNION:**

Barb Kineke sent this report on the 76<sup>th</sup> William Mabie Reunion in South Valley, New York.

“The 76th William Mabie reunion was held at the home of Leland and Patricia Mabies in South Valley, New York on August 13, 2000. Leland and Patricia still live on part of the original land settled by William Mabie around 1838.

A covered dish buffet was enjoyed by all, as well as the annual family auction. Many in this family have become interested in researching our family history.

Different people brought notebooks of information and old pictures to share.

William and Sophia had 12 children, 3 of whom died at birth.

Of the remaining 9 children, 3 were represented at this reunion. Descendants of Arba Oscar, David Anthony and Washington Mabie were all present.

The "most mature Mabie" present was a granddaughter of Washington Mabie, daughter of Emmett Mabie, Doris Ethel Mabie Mott, 94 years old. Our newest little Mabie descendant was Alexa Nicole Dahl, 16 days old. She is a 5th great granddaughter of William and Sophia.

Five generations of Mabies were at this reunion. There was a two way tie for most generations present, 4 each and most family members present 23 each, by Elliot and Luella (Williams 2nd great granddaughter) Brodie and Herbert John Mabie (Williams 2nd great grandson.)

New Year 2000 births were:

Aryanna Gomiller, born July 6, 2000 to Shannon Mabie and Michael Gomiller.

Alyson Anne Shirley, born June 5, 2000 to Bobbette and Scott Shirley.

Alexa Nicole Dahl, born July 28, 2000 to Craig and Amy Dahl. (Must be a year for “A's”)

Marriages were:

Robin Mott to Al Puco January 1, 2000.

Karen French to Glenn Zuill July 29, 2000.

Adam Brodie to Susan West August 12, 2000.

4 High School Graduations:

Priscilla Thompson

Michael Kineke

Elena Mabie

Jason Kehoe

2 College Graduations:

Jane Hansen Dent

Susan West Brodie

4 special anniversaries:  
Mick and Barb Kineke 20th  
Larry and Patty Mabie 25th  
Elliott and Linda Brodie 30th  
Charley and Debbie Brodie 30th

Mabie descendants traveled from the following states:  
New York  
Pennsylvania  
Massachusetts  
Illinois  
and special visitors from Brazil.

The next William Mabie South Valley Reunion will be held August 12, 2001 at 1:00 p.m. at the home of Herbert Mabie in South Valley. Any questions please email Barb Kineke at [send2barb@juno.com](mailto:send2barb@juno.com)”

### **CHARLES I. & PANSY BATES MAYBEE REUNION**



From left to right: Larry Allen #11, Nancy #10, Margie Ann #9, Jacqueline #8, Leo Ray #5, Shirley Faye #4, Harold Wayne #3, Mel Bob #2

Mel Bob Maybee, Member # 50 sent us information on their reunion. Sounds like they had a lot of fun.

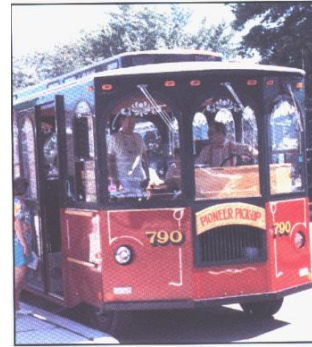
“Maybees into the Millenium Reunion. Back to the Roots in 2,000 (Y2K).

On Saturday 1 July 00, the siblings, the different dozen, of Charles Ivan Maybee and Pansy E. (Bates) Maybee had their Y2K Reunion in historic Nebraska City, Nebraska, home of Arbor Day, John Brown’s Cave, Arbor Lodge State Park, the Lied Conference Center and many other attractions.

The reunion was hosted by Ken Maybee (son of #1 Charles & Dave Maybee, (son of #5 Leo Ray). Activities and facilities were sponsored by Cathy Tibbels on Friday, June 30 (daughter of #8 Jacqueline Pansy), who arranged for a block of rooms at the Lied Conference Center and offered tours to the Omaha Zoo and the Sac Museum.

On Friday Dave Maybee provided boat rides on the Missouri River, where they observed the location of the old Bates Homestead on an island south of Nebraska City and also saw one of the islands north of Nebraska City where the Maybees used to live.

The picnic was held at the American Meter park on Saturday and the Nebraska City Trolley provided free tours of Nebraska City.



### **NEBRASKA CITY TROLLEY**

Other entertainment was provided by Tammy and Brian Brown (#2 Mel Bob’s Grandson and Wife) who are professional musicians and played several duets on their French horns. Rusty Nails, Fire Chief Clown, entertained both children and adults with her antics and free lollipops. Linda Low, (Daughter of #4, Shirley Fay Lutge), made a booklet of some humorous stories (Maybe Memories) about Charles and Pansy and their different dozen and presented a booklet to each of the 12 families or descendants.

Of the 12 original Different Dozen, 8 were present, 2 deceased and 2 absent because of illness. Over a hundred people (all relatives from both sides of the family) were there and everybody had a great time visiting, getting acquainted and telling old and new stories.

After-hours activities centered mostly at Tammy and Dave Maybee’s bar, “The Wheel”, which has the oldest back bar west of the Missouri River.

Ken and Dave Maybee did an outstanding job of hosting and putting it all together and keeping things moving and interesting, from most of the Different Dozen, we humbly thank you and your families. P.s. #3 of the Different Dozen, Harold Maybee, started the First reunion about 50 years ago in the Nebraska City area.”

Mel Bob sent us the booklet that Linda Low compiled. One of the stories is below.

### **BOOTLEGGGER, MOONSHINE AND THE REVENUER**

During Prohibition, around 1927, Charley and Pansy were the only family living on an island in the middle of the Missouri River, not too far from Nebraska City. Charley made good moonshine, beer and white mule. He had a 4-state reputation of being honest and fair and furthermore; a person wouldn’t go blind drinking his hooch. Charley never got rich, or put a son in the White House, like Joe Kennedy did, but he made a decent living.

He had friends all over, and when the revenuers planned a raid, Charley knew about it several weeks in advance. He dismantled his stills and buried the hooch in the sandy soil of the island. After a shower or two, no trace could be seen of the soil being disturbed.

One day, three revenuers showed up, two middle-aged experienced gents and one young (in training) greenhorn. The elderly agents searched the one room log cabin, the pig pen, the chicken coop, outhouse and storage shed while the young one just sat on the porch watching Bobby playing in the sand wit his little shovel and bucket.

After a while, the inexperienced young agent went over to the kid, pulled out a shiny Indian head nickel and flashed it in the kid's eyes. "Sonny, I'll give you this nickel if you show me where your daddy plays in the sand."

The kid knew that the Indian Head nickel is where ice cream comes from, so he jumped up, grabbed the agent by the hand and led him to a small clearing not far from the house and pointed down. They dug up a dozen barrels.



Keeping one for evidence they (ahem) said, they axed the others. Well Charley got 6 months in jail, Bobby got his butt beat and the revenuer kept the nickel.

### **REUNION AT JAN MABIE HOUSE**

This is a Letter to the Editor,

Many thanks to Jack Maybee, Kim and Gary Mabee and all the people who made the Second Reunion at the Mabee Farm possible. This inspired a mini-Mabie reunion in our family, which brought my nieces, Audrey Mason and her husband Larry, and sister Cathy Irvin up from Virginia Beach for their first visit.

We greatly enjoyed the trip to the library, Wayne Mabie's delicious chicken dinner under the tent at the farm and the meeting that followed.

We left early Sunday afternoon to allow for a stop at the "Old 1776 House" in Tappan, New York where we had dinner. This worked so well that future reunions might have this on the agenda for those attendees driving south.

We enjoyed so much seeing the framework of the large barn against the tall trees and the smaller red barn in its position as we approached. We heard of the festival to be held on Sunday, September 17 with sheep, hayrides, demonstrations of farm life and exhibitions of colonial crafts. One could half close their eyes and see all of that happening, and imagine how the Tavern might have looked long ago as people in colonial clothing might have thirsted for a drink as they went traveling, with their horses helping themselves to a cool drink at the Mohawk River.

How thankful we are that this priceless adorable property is being repaired and preserved, and that in time its artifacts will have a permanent home for exhibition. A hearty thank you to all the people working so hard to bring this about and those who contribute and support this project.

Barrie and Gloria Mabie, Scarsdale, New York

### **ANOTHER WEB SITE TO CHECK**

Barb Kineke writes, "I just came across a site for you to post in one of the newsletters. It is <http://www.unclaimed-property.com>. You go on and sign up for a password, etc. and then you can do searches for surnames or whole names for unclaimed money. I found quite a few Mabies on there, including 3 of my very own first cousins and 2 aunts! I was so surprised. I didn't find any for my immediate family or me. But that was exciting to find these other ones. I am going to let them know tomorrow. So it may be a site that other Mabies are interested in since I found quite a few on it. It was fun to search"

### **PATRONYMIC NAMES -STEVE MABIE**

In order to be able to make sense out of the old Dutch Reformed Church records, it is first necessary to understand the formation of peoples' names in the Dutch society that was New Amsterdam, even after the English took over (and changed the name to New York) in 1664. The common Dutch custom was to use a Patronymic name rather than surnames. That is, everyone was known as the son of (or daughter of) their father. So, the name Pieter Casparszen literally translates to "Peter, son of Caspar". The ending "szen" is the formal version of the "son of" part. The female equivalent ending is "se", meaning "daughter of". So, any son of Pieter Casparszen would have the patronymic "Pieterszen". Thus we have his two sons: Jan Pieterszen and Caspar Pieterszen. Similarly, each of Pieter's 4 daughters would use the patronymic "Pieterse".

This system worked well in the context of small towns and neighborhoods, but it obviously created problems (and a great deal of confusion), as population areas grew larger. If five different men with the given name Pieter all had daughters named Maria, for example, there would be 5 different women calling themselves Maria Pieterse. Believe it or not, the Dutch in Northern Holland continued with this system until the early 1800s, when Napoleon, who had taken control of the Netherlands, forced them to adopt surnames. In North America, the English made surnames a requirement in 1687, forcing the Dutch custom into secondary usage (although it still was sometimes used in church records).

Early in the history of New Amsterdam, when hardly anyone was actually born in the New World, the problem of confusing patronymics was resolved by adding a suffix to the name indicating where each person was born. This suffix was of the form "van" meaning "from" followed by a place name. Thus we have "Pieter Casparszen van

Naerden" meaning literally "Peter, son of Caspar, from Naerden." But once a lot of people were born in the New World (in New York for example), the same problem of confusion arose.

The problems with the use of patronymics are illustrated in the records of baptisms for the grandchildren of Pieter Casparszen. The problem - there were two different men named Jan Pieterszen included in extended family. One, of course, was Jan, the son of Pieter Casparszen. This Jan married Anna Pieterse Borsboom and used the surname Mabee (to pick one spelling variation). The other Jan Pieterszen was the man who married Maria, the daughter of Pieter Casparszen. This second Jan Pieterszen used the surname Bant (used occasionally even before 1687).

So, in the baptism records, some are for the grandchildren of Pieter Casparszen through his daughter Maria Pieterse (the ones with the father Jan Pieterszen and the mother Maria Pieterse), while others are for the grandchildren of Pieter Casparszen through his son Jan.

Hence, the use of patronymics led to confusion.

The problem with patronymics gets even more confusing. Take the baptism records for the children of Jan Mabee and Anna Borsboom as an example.

First of all, her given name was Anna. Second, she was the daughter of Pieter Jacobszen Borsboom. (Jacobszen being his patronymic, Borsboom being his surname). Because her father's given name was Pieter, Anna's patronymic was Pieterse. Because her father's surname was Borsboom, Anna's maiden surname was Borsboom. Because she married Jan Pieterszen Mabee, Anna's married name was Mabee. But in the old Dutch churches, mothers of children were usually shown with either their patronymic or their maiden surname. Therefore, in the baptisms of the children of Jan and Anna, her name would be recorded either as Anna Pieterse or as Anna Borsboom, depending primarily on the fancy of the minister who recorded the baptism. But as a witness, she might also be recorded as Anna Mabee, especially if her husband Jan was the other witness."

#### **SEARCHING FOR WILLIAM MABIE**

Barb Kineke writes,

"Steve Mabee has been helping me try to locate some information on my William Mabee who settled in South Valley, NY about 1838. We have been trying to find information on a sibling that he had named Caspar or Jasper, and if he had any other siblings. We also are looking for the identity of this same William's fathers. We cannot seem to connect William the first to a father. It was always thought that he belonged to Arent Mabee from Rotterdam, but there is no documentation for that. We are looking for anyone who may have documentation as to the birth dates, places and such of both Williams. Steve located a Jasper Mabee in a census for Herkimer County, NY for the year 1850 who seemed to be 22 years old and living in the town of Danube. He had two sons

William A, age 3 and Daniel E. age 4 and 1/2.

I would love to contact any of the descendants of this Herkimer County Mabee, or anyone who has any knowledge of them.

Barb Kineke – E-mail: [send2barb@juno.com](mailto:send2barb@juno.com)

#### **THOMAS WANDLE, SHIP'S CAPTAIN**

Shelly Nahas Aldean writes in behalf of her father, Robert T. Nahas, Member #127 to inquire about information concerning his grandfather, Thomas B. Wandle, who was related to Effie Mabee. (Thomas Wandle was the son of Jasper Wandle, who was the son of Casparus Wandle (1777), son of Effie John Mabee and Thomas Blanch (1741) of Closter, New Jersey.) She says that based on family recollections Thomas B. Wandle was a ship's captain who sailed from the ports of New York, Liverpool and Havana. He is reputed to have transported the first thoroughbred racing horses to America. She would appreciate any help in



verifying this fact and locating a photograph of this seafaring ancestor. She can be contacted at (775) 885-8282 (days) and & (775) 887-1355 evenings or at [glenbrook@ableweb.net](mailto:glenbrook@ableweb.net)

#### **LOOKING FOR MAEBYS**

"Aloha, I'm looking for a Mabee connection. My grandmother's (Gladys Antoinette) maiden name was Mabee and I've been pretty unsuccessful in finding many Maebys out there. Is it possible that this is yet another spelling of Mabee, etc? Her father's name was Willis D Mabee. He was the manager of his wife's father's store, E. Wise's Store in Newton (Victory) Wisconsin in the late 1800's. Willis was wounded in a robbery of the store and supposedly died of his injury. I've yet to tie this all together - any help would be appreciated. " Chris Farris  
E-Mail: [HulaLULU@aol.com](mailto:HulaLULU@aol.com)

#### **SEEKING SENECA OR ONONDAGA MABY**

John Farrington is researching Minerva Maby (1807-1889). Families who knew her daughter Lucena Hannay (1834-1914) said that she was Seneca or Onondaga. Her father was Stephen Mabee and mother Abigail Penny. He says that Minerva was born several years later than the other children, so there is a possibility that she came to them as a relative from another Mabee family who were connected with the tribes. He says that he has been told that several Mabees married women from the tribes in early upstate New York and that there are Mabee, et al families among the Seneca, Onondaga and Oneida. (He lists several census records.) If anyone can help him, he can be reached at: [jfarr@livingston.net](mailto:jfarr@livingston.net)

## Theories Regarding the Husband of Dorothy Pickert Mebie

### DRAFT

Latest Revision: 7/20/99

**A. Introduction:** This paper documents various theories concerning the branch of the Mebie family that stems from Dorothy Pickert and her husband, identified in the Schenectady baptism records as Jan Pieter Mebi.

**B. Objective:** The objective of this study is to attempt to gather facts and to determine, to a preponderance of the evidence standard, who the husband of Dorothy Pickert really was.

### C. Theories Under Active Consideration:

At this stage of our research, it seems that there are at least 3 possible theories:

- 1) That the husband of Dorothy Pickert was totally unrelated to the rest of the Mebie family..
- 2) That the husband of Dorothy Pickert was one of Caspar Mebie's sons (Jan's nephew).
- 3) That the husband of Dorothy Pickert was the child of Jan or Jan's son Pieter.

### D. Relevant Facts Supported by References:

#### 1. Facts applicable to all theories:

- a) **Dorothy Pickert** was the daughter of Bartholomew Pickert and Eva Claase, baptized in the Schenectady RDC Church on July 28, 1703.<sup>i</sup> Her father Bartholomew was either a British soldier, or an active militia man, stationed at Schenectady in 1698.<sup>ii</sup>
- b) **Jan Pieterse Mebie**, the son of Pieter Casparszen van Naerden, was baptized in the New Amsterdam Reformed Dutch Church on October 4, 1654.<sup>iii</sup> Jan Pieterse Mebie, as he was known, had three sons and seven daughters.<sup>iv</sup> Jan Pieterse Mebie died in 1725.<sup>v</sup> The names of Jan Pieterse Mebie's three sons were: Pieter, the eldest, Jacob, the second eldest and Abraham, the youngest.<sup>vi</sup>
- c) **Pieter Mebie**, the eldest son of Jan Pieterse Mebie, was baptized in the RDC of Albany on January 20, 1686.<sup>vii</sup> Pieter Mebie married Susanna Vedders on November 12, 1721 in the RDC of Schenectady, at which time he was identified as a young man from the Woestynne.<sup>viii</sup> Pieter and Susanna remained married for at least 25 years, having 10 children baptized, the last of which was on October 6, 1745.<sup>ix</sup> Pieter and Susanna had a son Johannes, who would have become known as Johannes Pieterse Mebie, but he could not have been the husband of Dorothy

Pickert since he was born on January 10, 1728 and baptized on January 19, 1728.<sup>x</sup>

- d) **Dorothy Pickert** had two children baptized at the RDC of Schenectady.<sup>xi</sup> The first child, Achien, a daughter, was baptized in 1730.<sup>xii</sup> The 1730 baptism records have a problem with legibility and, as a result, the dates within the year and the first parts of some of the names are not transcribed in the records.<sup>xiii</sup> The baptism of Achien is the 14<sup>th</sup> of 28 baptisms recorded in that year, and the father's name is shown as "er Mebi".<sup>xiv</sup> Witnesses at Achien's baptism were Hendrik Hagedoorn and Antje Stevens. The second child, Jacobus, was baptized on 10/3/1731, and the record identifies the father as Jan Pieter Mebi and the witnesses as Jacobus Peek, sr. and wife Elisabeth Peek.<sup>xv</sup>
- e) There is ample evidence of the existence of a number of individuals named Mebie that are not descended from either Pieter, Jacob or Abraham in the area that became known as Tryon County. The list of names in his category includes males Joseph, Lewis, Jacob, Bartholomew, David and female Dorothy. The names Joseph, Jacob and Bartholomew appear in the Militia Rolls before<sup>xvi</sup> the revolution, while Joseph and Jacob are included in the Canajoharie Tax List of 1766.<sup>xvii</sup> During the Revolution, the names of Joseph, Jacob and David appear in the Militia Rolls while Lewis was a Loyalist who had his estate confiscated and forfeited.<sup>xviii</sup> Many of these names also appear in the records of the German Flats Reformed Church<sup>xix</sup>, the Saint Johnsville Church<sup>xx</sup> and other churches for which some records are included in Penrose's Compendium of Early Mohawk Families. A Jacob Mebie, age 24, was listed in the Albany county Militia in 1755 but at that time, Albany County included what became known as Tryon County.
- f) Lewis Mebie was married to a Nancy Pouwell in Schenectady on 12/20/1767, and both were noted as having been from "Maquasland".<sup>xxi</sup> I have not been able to find any records of baptisms for their children.
- g) The elder Jan Pieterse's sons were married in 1718 (Abraham), 1721 (Pieter) and 1725 (Jacob)<sup>xxii</sup>, and none of the children of these marriages could have been old enough to have been the father of Dorothy Pickert's children.
- h) In the 1720 Census for Albany County (heads of household only), the only Mebie names listed are for Jan Pieterse Mebie and his son Abraham, both living in Schenectady.<sup>xxiii</sup>
- i) Joseph Mebie and Jacob Mebie are noted as having lived with their grandmother, Eva Claas, at Canajoharie Castle between 1762 and 1768.<sup>xxiv</sup> Extracts include references to "Cobus Maybee, Joseph his brother" and "warned Jacobus Maybee and his grandmother Eve Pickerd."

**2. Additional Facts Relevant to Theory 1:** That the husband of Dorothy Pickert was totally unrelated to the rest of the Mebie family.

Variations of the name Thomas Mebie appear in various records of both New Amsterdam and Schenectady over time. In April 1696, a dozen or so soldiers deserted their post at Schenectady. One of these men was a Thomas Mebie.<sup>xxv</sup> The surviving soldiers, including Thomas Mebie were first sentenced to be executed<sup>xxvi</sup>, but they later were granted mercy by the king.<sup>xxvii</sup> Actually, a generation prior to this incident, another record in the New Amsterdam Council Minutes reflects the existence of a soldier named Tomas Mabs. Then, in 1730, another Thomas Mebie, referred to as a young man from New Albany, was married in the New York Reformed Dutch Church and he baptized 3 children in the Schenectady Reformed Church.<sup>xxviii</sup> All of this just demonstrates that there could have been another source for the Mebie name. No facts have been found that would link any of the three different Thomas Mebies, nor has any evidence been found of any “outside” Mebie’s that would account for a name like Jan Pieter Mebie.

**3. Additional Facts Relevant to Theory 2:** That the husband of Dorothy Pickert was one of Caspar Mebie's sons (Jan's brother).

The other son of Pieter Casparszen, Caspar Pieterse Mebie, was married in 1687 and had his first son, Pieter in 1689. He also had sons in 1699 (Jeremias), 1705 (Abraham) and 1708 (Johannes), and may have had a son Frederick born in 1695 and another son, Simon in 1701. The families of Pieter and Johannes are well accounted for throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century in Orange (now Rockland) County.<sup>xxix</sup> The family of Jeremias is well accounted for in Westchester County.<sup>xxx</sup> Abraham had children baptized in the French Church in New Rochelle starting in 1726. I have been unable to find any trace of Frederick. Simon, also lived in New Rochelle and had two children baptized in the French Church. The name Simon Mabe appears on a list of Free Holders for New Rochelle dated 4/17/1724

Since Caspar had a son named Johannes who is well accounted for, and since none of his grandchildren would have been old enough to marry Dorothy Pickert prior to 1730, it does not seem possible that one of Caspar’s descendents could be the elusive Jan Pieterse Mebie who married Dorothy Pickert. Alternately, the Schenectady baptism records, as transcribed, may just have the wrong first name for the father in Dorothy Pickert's children's baptisms, and one of Caspar's sons who is unaccounted for at this time (i.e., Frederick) may be the missing husband. But note also that any of Caspar’s sons would have the patronymic Casparse, not Pieterse.

Caspar’s son Pieter baptized two sons named Johannes, one on 1/30/1724 and the other on

12/19/1725, both in the Hackensack RDC.<sup>xxxi</sup> These records would mean that the first Johannes died very young and, clearly, the surviving Johannes Pieterse Mebie could not have been Dorothy Pickert’s husband.

**4. Additional Facts Relevant to Theory 3:** That the husband of Dorothy Pickert was the child of Jan's son Pieter or of Jan himself.

- a) **Jacob Peek**, the son of Jan Peek, married Elisabeth Teunise and they had children named Sarah, Lodovicus (Lewis), Elisabeth, Anna and Jacobus.<sup>xxxii</sup> Jacob Peek owned a farm on the 2<sup>nd</sup> flat of the Mohawk River, adjacent to the farm of Jan Pieterse Mebie.<sup>xxxiii</sup>
- b) **Anna Peek** was a daughter of Jacob Peek, born circa 1689.<sup>xxxiv</sup> (No baptism record has been found.) Anna Peek married Joseph Clement (no record of marriage has been found) and they had 5 children: Marigien (bap. 12/25/1715), Jacobus (bap. 11/23/1718), Elisabet (bap. 5/21/1721, Johannes (bap. 7/7/1723) and Ludovicus Cobes (bap. 11/30/1725).<sup>xxxv</sup> On October 9, 1708, Anna Peek baptized a child named Jan Pieterse.<sup>xxxvi</sup> The entry for this baptism states “no father named” and identifies the witnesses as Capt. Johannes Glen, Lt. Philip Schuyler and Jacomyntje van Dyk.<sup>xxxvii</sup> In Pearson’s Genealogies of the First Settlers of Schenectady, this first child (Jan Pieterse) of Anna Peek is ignored, while the later 5 are documented.
- c) The 3 sons of Jan Pieterse Mebie (Pieter, Jacob and Abraham) lived in the Schenectady area their entire lives. This is documented by the baptisms of their children, as well as their occupations. Pieter and Jacob had each inherited ½ of the Third Flat farm, while Abraham lived in the town of Schenectady and worked as a blacksmith. Therefore, it can be ascertained that neither Pieter nor Jacob ever moved from Schenectady, but before the Revolutionary War, Pieter’s son Harmanus and Abraham’s son Albert did move to what became known as Tryon County.
- d) After the baptism of Jacob in 1731, there are no other records for baptisms for the Mebie/Pickert Family. Obviously, at some point, at least part of the family moved to that area which became known as Tryon County
- e) A Joseph Clement, the husband of Anna Peek (?), did turn over land to Sir William Johnson in 1662, but the location of this land is unknown.<sup>xxxviii</sup>
- f) The names of Jacob, Joseph, Bartholomew, Lewis and Dorothy Mabe in Tryon County between 1760 and 1800 are almost exactly what one might expect if: (1) Pieter Jans Mebie, the son of Jan Pieterse Mebie, was the father of Anna Peek’s child Jan Pieterse; and (2) if that son, adopting the Mebie surname became the husband of Dorothy Pickert. Joseph would be the name of his stepfather, Bartholomew the name of



Dorothy's father, Jacob the name of Anna's father and a Peek family name. Lewis was another Peek family name (Ludovicus Cobus). The only exception to this is David, and David was the son of Joseph who had married Catherine Schuyler, a sister of David Schuyler.

- g) It is equally possible that Pieter Jans Mebie and Anna Peek could have been married at the time that Anna became pregnant with her first child. No conclusion can be drawn from the lack of a church marriage record, since many marriages are unaccounted for in the Schenectady RDC records. The only records that would seem to refute this hypothesis are the 1708 baptism record, which lists no father, and the 1721 marriage record for Pieter, which describes him as a young man (at the time he would have been 35). This would certainly not be the first case of a marriage between two young people going bad.
- h) Notice that Jacob Peek and his wife Elizabeth were the witnesses at the baptism of Dorothy's son Jacob. This is a clear indication the child, Jacob, was named after him. In contrast, none of the other members of the Mebie family are witnesses at either of the baptisms of her two children. After being witnesses at two Mebie related baptisms in 1697 and 1700, no Peek was a witness at any other Mebie baptism until 1770, when the parents were Peter Mebie (son of Pieter and grandson of Jan Pieterse) and his wife Alida Peek.
- i) Of course, there is no direct proof (nor is their likely to be) that Pieter Jans Mebie was the father of Anna Peek's child. As was pointed out by John MayBee, it is quite possible that this child's father was a deceased soldier or militiaman, given the fact that the witnesses at the baptism included Capt. Glen and Lt. Schuyler. However, it is also true that Capt. Glen was Anna's uncle (or cousin, I'm not sure), and this could account for his presence. Also, we know that Pieter Mebie was in the Militia, at least by 1715<sup>xxxix</sup>, and, given his birth year of 1685, it is highly likely that he was in the militia in 1708 also.
- j) As pointed out by Skip Duett, there are certain land purchases and census data circa 1800 – 1850 that tend to indicate some type of family relationship between the descendents of Joseph Mabie and the descendents of Albert Mebie, the son of Abraham who later moved to Tryon County
- k) In another case involving an illegitimate child, Maria DuTreix, who was married at the time to Cornelis Volkertzen Viele, had an illegitimate daughter, Aletje Pieters Van Couvenhoven, fathered by Pieter Wolfertzen Van Couvenhoven. Notice that the child was given the real father's patronymic and surname. In yet another instance, the illegitimate son of Anneke Schaets and Arent Van Corlaer used the name

Benomy (meaning Child of Sorrows) VAN CORLAER. Both of these examples were provided to me in response to some queries to the Dutch-Colonies mail list.

- l) None of the Peak researchers on the Dutch-Colonies mail list indicated any knowledge of, or past research having been done on, the child (Jan Pieterse) of Anna Peek.

#### **E. Thoughts/Areas for Additional Investigation:**

1. Is there a clue that we are missing concerning the witnesses at the baptism of Achien in 1730 (Hendrik Hagedoorn and Antje Stevens)?
2. Is there a document that would essentially end this search, such as a recognition by Pieter Jans Mebie of paternity? That is exactly what exists in the Van Couvenhoven case cited above.
3. The only relevant wills that I have been able to find are the 1725 will of Jan Pieterse and that of his son Jacob dated 1755. Wills of either Pieter, Bartholomew Pickert, Joseph Clement or any of the other names mentioned might very well contain keys to unlocking this mystery. Pearson actually refers to Pieter's will, but I haven't been able to locate it.
4. Is there some way of tracking the movement of the family of Dorothy Pickert from Schenectady in 1731 to Canajoharie Castle in 1763? What should we be looking for?
5. Are there other churches which might have records of baptisms or marriages that would be relevant?
6. Can we find any more documents of relevant land transactions?
7. Ultimately, it really doesn't matter if Pieter Jans Mebie and Anna Peek were married or not, although a record of such a marriage (or a corresponding divorce) would tend to prove the paternity of the child.
8. The 1720 census that I have seen only lists heads of households. Yet census data for other years (1697 in Schenectady) and other locations include all inhabitants by name or at least list the number of children in the household. Can anyone find any additional census material that would shed some light, say starting after 1708?

#### **F. Hypotheses (Tentative):**

1. The father of Anna Peek's child Jan Pieterse was Pieter, the son of Jan Pieterse Mebie.
2. Anna Peek's child was given the surname Mebie, after his father. Thus, he became known as Jan Pieterse Mebie.
3. This Jan Pieterse Mebie is the husband of Dorothy Pickert.

- <sup>i</sup> Schenectady Reformed Church Baptisms, compiled by Arthur C. M. Kelly, published May 1, 1987 page 7
- <sup>ii</sup> A History of the Schenectady Patent, by Jonathan Pearson, published 1883, page 325
- <sup>iii</sup> Baptism Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Amsterdam
- <sup>iv</sup> The will of Jan Pieterse Mebie, written on April 3, 1725, proved September, 1725
- <sup>v</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>vi</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>vii</sup> Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, excerpted from yearbooks of the Holland Society
- <sup>viii</sup> Marriage record of Schenectady Reformed Church, edited by Arthur C. M. Kelly.
- <sup>ix</sup> Schenectady Reformed Church Baptisms, pages 28 through 73
- <sup>x</sup> Ibid, page 38
- <sup>xi</sup> Ibid, page 41
- <sup>xii</sup> Ibid., page 41
- <sup>xiii</sup> Ibid., page 41
- <sup>xiv</sup> Ibid., page 41
- <sup>xv</sup> Ibid., page 42
- <sup>xvi</sup> Upstate New York in the 1760s, by Florence Christoph, page 210
- <sup>xvii</sup> Ibid., page 138
- <sup>xviii</sup> "New York in the Revolution" by Berthold Fernew (NY, 1887) and O'Callaghan's History of NY, p 426
- <sup>xix</sup> German Flats Reformed Church Baptisms, Arthur Kelly, 1983
- <sup>xx</sup> Saint Johnsville Church web site
- <sup>xxi</sup> Schenectady RDC Marriage Records
- <sup>xxii</sup> Schenectady RDC Marriage Records
- <sup>xxiii</sup> O'Callaghan's History of NY, p 370 - 373
- <sup>xxiv</sup> Sir William Johnson's Collected Papers, V3 p339, V5 p493, V10 p220, V11 p555 and 927, V12 p287
- <sup>xxv</sup> Documents Relative to the Colonial History of NY, vol. 4
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>xxvii</sup> A History of the Schenectady Patent, by Jonathan Pearson
- <sup>xxviii</sup> NY RDC Marriage Records and Schenectady RDC Baptism Records.
- <sup>xxix</sup> Reformed Dutch Church of Tappan Baptisms and Hackinsack RDC marriages/baptisms
- <sup>xxx</sup> The Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow.
- <sup>xxxi</sup> The Baptisms of the Hackensack RDC.
- <sup>xxxii</sup> First settlers of the Patent and City of Schenectady, Jonathan Pierson, 1873, page 136.
- <sup>xxxiii</sup> A History of the Schenectady Patent, by Jonathan Pearson, published 1883, page 136.
- <sup>xxxiv</sup> First settlers of the Patent and City of Schenectady, Jonathan Pierson, 1873, page 136.
- <sup>xxxv</sup> First settlers of the Patent and City of Schenectady, Jonathan Pierson, 1873, page 37.
- <sup>xxxvi</sup> Schenectady Reformed Church Baptisms, page 12
- <sup>xxxvii</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>xxxviii</sup> Letter from Oliver Delancey to Sir William Johnson, dated 2/28/1762
- <sup>xxxix</sup> Pearson's History of Schenectady.

#### **QUERY ABOUT GADLYN/GADLEIN MABIE**

Betty R. Stevens wrote us trying to find evidence as to the wife of Peter H. Ehle b. 1754 about 1780 to a Gadlyn or Gadlein whose name was taken from the baptism of three of their children at the Dutch Reform Church of St. Johnsville. Before 1800 they moved from the Mohawk Valley to the town of Sullivan, Madison Co., NY.

Secondary evidence points to the fact that this Gadlyn or Cathlein, which sounds like Gadlein when said in a heavy German accent, is a daughter of Joseph and Cathryn Schuyler Mabie. She wants to know if a will or family bible exists for the Joseph Mabie family which might place Cathlein or Gadlyn (pick a spelling) in this family.

Her address is Betty R. Stevens, P. O. Box 9, Copake, NY 12516.

#### **UPDATED GED FILE**

The Master Maybee Society genealogical file has been merged with those of John Albert (Jack) Maybee and John MayBee and the latest research from Steve Mabie. At this time, John MayBee is making some corrections and the new GED file will be available on the web site soon.

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