



MAYBEE

SOCIETY

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PROVENANCE: (PROOF) the difference between family legend and genealogy.

Sherlock Holmes is quoted as saying in "*he Sign of The Four*," when you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth."

Doing genealogical research involves not only a lot of digging in family papers, libraries, on the Internet and elsewhere, but also deductive reasoning. Belva had a system she called "summary and supposition." She compiled all the known facts and then attempted to find an answer. At this point, she would often compare notes with other researchers in the Maybee Society.

George Maybee Martin said:

"We cannot stress enough the matter of provenance, for every family builds up traditions—mostly based on 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.

There are no fixed rules defining provenance and usually provenance is a combination of factors, documentary, circumstantial and at times even legendary, all tempered with reason. While documentary evidence is considered the best evidence, it is doubtful that if any family tree could be put together based solely on documentary evidence; furthermore such evidence is not always accurate due to errors in transcription, poor handwriting, errors of reproduction and many, many other human errors. Making a certified copy of the records is desirable.

Here are a few observations:

BIRTH SOURCES:

BIRTH RECORDS: State and Local registrations. (Many states did not require them until the 1920's. Most states now allow 'delayed' birth certification.)

CHURCH RECORDS: Many early births are not shown, but baptismal records are available, and it was customary to baptize infants soon after birth. (The witnesses are also very important.) However, many early church records have been lost.

FAMILY BIBLES: Bibles should show a date of printing of the proper period.

OTHER SOURCE:

Published birth announcements

Mailed birth announcements

Affidavits of personal knowledge (usually by a relative)

Contemporary correspondence

School records

Wills of parents
Voter registrations
Military and Pension records

DEATHS: Death certificates, obituaries,
newspaper stories
Some family bibles
Wills and testamentary documents and
proceedings.
Military records
Burial records and tombstones
Contemporary death announcements

MARRIAGES: Same sources as birth, plus
marriage certificates, newspaper accounts,
courthouse records

LIFETIME: All of the above sources, plus
correspondence, local history books city
directories, 'Who's Who', newspaper files,
museum archives, land records, etc."

Belva Perry sent Steve Mabie the following
correspondence on the value of information on the
LDS sites.

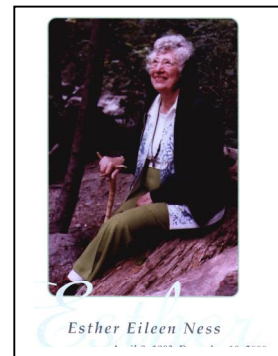
"Speaking of the new files on the Internet from the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. I
know there are mistakes there and many people
will accept anything, if it is printed, whether there
or in a book. Unfortunately you are one of the few
people who takes the time to go back to original
sources. A few years ago, most of the information
there was submitted by people (not just Mormons
but anyone who wanted to send the information in),
but by now by far the largest percentage of names
is from original sources. They send film crews to
places like old churches all over the world and after
the information is carefully filmed it is then
recorded. The recorded information is checked and
double-checked for accuracy in transcription. If
you want to know which is which, **check the
submitters**. In some instances the information is
from an individual and varies according to the
quality of his or her research. In some cases there
are numbers given. Those numbers can tell you
what the source of the information is and although
there are submittals by individuals here, this is
where you will find many of the original records.
One of their latest projects has been filming the
records from Ellis Island.

Another feature that delights me is the opportunity
the website gives to find people who have common
interests in research. I see the interaction between
you, Skip and John, and how you bounce good and

bad ideas off one another, which deduction is
necessary even when looking at original records.

I for one, despite the shortcomings, am delighted
with the new site and what it offers. Just remember
some wise words a friend quoted from Charles
Caleb Colton, "***We owe almost all our knowledge
not to those who have agreed, but to those who
have differed.***" Belva"

Let us be as careful when we write family histories.
Ella Mabie sent an e-mail which included the
following quote, which I thought was appropriate,
"Try to tell the story of our ancestor not as we
believe, ***but as history has recorded or as
documented in other resources.*** That way, each
reader can pull from it what is important to them."



ESTHER NESS
1902 - 2000

Jan Erickson and
Sonja Donnelly,
daughters of Esther
'Ness, Member # 5,
wrote telling of the
death of their mother.

"It is with sadness that we write to tell you of our
mother's death. No one enjoyed life and people
more than she did and family history was very
important to her. She left us many writings and
photographs. We want to share a small
photographic memory of her."

Esther Eileen Martin was born April 9, 1902 in
Mohler, Idaho. She was the daughter of George
Sylvester Martin and Janet Dove Maybee. Her
brother, George Maybee Martin, was the co-
founder of the Maybee Society.

Her sisters are Mary Geneva Martin Raymond and
Lenore Martin Hinckley.

She married Leif Ness, who operated a service
station in Port Orchard, Washington. They had
hardly settled in their first home when he sold the
station. Leif and his brother, Bjarne, bought the
old feed store in Poulsbo and spent the next 30
years –during the great Depression – building it up
into a big business and raising a family of two
daughters, Janet Eileen and Sonja Karen.

When they retired in 1960, they bought a motor
home and spent the next 20 winters traveling. They

covered over 150,000 miles from the Arctic Circle to Guatemala and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They also flew to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Hawaii.

Lief left “on his last great adventure” in 1992. Esther continued to keep busy with bridge and work for the Orthopedic and Garden Club.

FROM MARGARET V. MABIE:

Margaret Mabie #87, writes, “We didn’t have a Reunion again this year, too bad. I was 85 years old and just wasn’t able to sponsor one. I was told by a person in Arizona that he knew a Capt. Mabie 1932-33 of the ship Memphis. He brought home the Lindberg plane after Lindberg’s flight across the Atlantic.”

THE US FEDERAL CENSUS AS A GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH TOOL

From Steve Mabie, Member #257

The US Federal Census is an important genealogical research tool that, until very recently, was extremely difficult to utilize. The problem, of course, was locating the enumerations of interest. Thanks to computer technology, this is no longer a problem. Indexes of each early census are now available either on-line or on CD-Rom, making the task of finding and transcribing the census data much easier.

Making use of this breakthrough, I have attempted to locate and transcribe all of the “Mabie” family enumerations in each US census from 1790 through 1860 (1870 is underway). The results of this effort have been posted on the Internet (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~smabie/>) to maximize their availability.

However, this data has several limitations that must be understood.

Prior to 1850, only the name of the head of each household was enumerated. The only other information enumerated was the number of occupants, identified by gender and age brackets. In addition to the head of household and a spouse, these numbers might include sons, daughters, in-laws, other relatives and even non-relatives.

In 1790, the only age brackets were for males: (1) under 16 and (2) 16 and over. All females, regardless of age, were grouped as a single entry. In 1800 and 1810, the age brackets were increased

for both genders: (1) under ten; (2) ten but under 16; (3) 16 but under 26; (4) 26 but under 46; (5) 46 and over. In 1820, the only change affected the male occupants; an additional bracket was added to identify the number of males 16 but under 18. Notice that this added bracket overlapped with the 16 but under 26 bracket. A significant change was made for 1830 and 1840. Four brackets were used to indicate both males and females under 20 (in increments of five years). All others were identified in brackets of ten years each.

Thus, prior to 1850, the exact composition of any household can only be estimated. In some cases, it is obvious that children are missing, living in another household, perhaps as an apprentice or a hired hand. In other cases, and for identical reasons, there are clearly “extra” occupants in some households. Even entire households might be missing. If, for example, a man died, and his wife either remarried or moved in with other relatives, there might be no trace of the family until one of his sons became a head of household.

It must also be remembered that census takers sometimes made errors. This is especially true in the recording of the ages of individuals. However, more significant errors were occasionally made. I recently found my grandfather, Walter Constant Mabie and his family enumerated in the 1910 census under the surname Constant.

Another problem that has always existed with the census is now referred to as undercounting. In the 19th Century, the census was completed over a period of several months. Thus, it was possible for a family to move from an area that had not yet been enumerated to one that had already been enumerated. Similarly, on occasion, a family was enumerated twice.

JACOB, JOSEPH, BARTHOLOMEW AND LEWIS MABEE by Steve Mabie

The Puzzle: There is a group of men with the Mabee (for simplicity, I will standardize on this spelling throughout this paper) surname whose relationships to each other and to the family of Jan Pieterse Mabee of Schenectady have never been satisfactorily addressed. Indeed many published and unpublished genealogies for allied families are clearly contradictory in their treatment of these men.

A. The following names are found in the historical literature of Albany, later Tryon and still later Montgomery County, NY. First, we have Bartholomew Mabee, Jacobus (Cobus) Mabee and Joseph Mabee appearing on the Rolls of the Albany County Militia between 1760 and 1768. (Source: Upstate New York in the 1760s). Later, we have Joseph Mabee and Jacobus Mabee serving in the Tryon County Militia during the Revolutionary War. (Source: NY During the Revolution) On the other side, we have a Lewis Mabee, a sergeant in Butler's Rangers, listed in the provisioning rolls at Fort Erie on November 30, 1783 (and many times thereafter). (Source: Early Ontario Settlers)

B. The following additional information is also known:

1. The name Cobus Mabee appears in a letter dated 2/18/1767 from Sir William Johnson to Captains Butler and Frye. (Source: Sir William Johnson Papers, Vol. V).

2. In a letter dated 1/31/1765, Cobus Mabee and Joseph Mabee are identified as brothers and grandsons of Eva Pickerd. (Source: Sir William Johnson Papers, Vol. XI).

3. A bible record for the family of Jacobus Mabee, reprinted in the book "Northfield on the Genesee" establishes the date of Jacobus' marriage as 12/5/1763.

4. On 12/20/1767, Lewis Mabee married Nancy Powell in the Schenectady Reformed Church. Both bride and groom are identified as being from "Maquasland", a term meaning "Mohawk territory" or "out in the frontier." (Source: Church Records).

5. Sgt. Lewis Mabee is listed in a census of Butler's Rangers at Niagara dated 11/30/1783. His age is given as 44. His wife (age 43) and five children are also listed. The names and ages of the children are: John Mabee, age 14, Elisabeth Mabee, age 12, Dorothy Mabee, age 10, Catherine Mabee, age 8, and Mary Mabee, age 6. (Source: Early Ontario Settlers.)

6. On 4/12/1786, Lewis Mabee filed a claim for property confiscated by New York. (Source: American Loyalist Claims). One witness to this claim is Joseph Clement.

7. On 8/30/1787, Lewis Mabee, of Niagara petitioned the British Government for compensation for property lost during the American Revolution. In this petition, he identifies the land as having been given to him by his uncle, Lewis Clement. (Source: the petition itself).

8. A Jan Pieter Mabee and wife Dorothy Pickert had two children baptized at the RDC (Reformed Dutch Church) of Schenectady. The first child, Achien, a daughter, was baptized in 1730. 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 illegible in the records. The baptism of Achien is the 14th of 28 baptisms recorded in that year, and the father's name is shown as "er Mebi". 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. (Source: Church Records).

9. Dorothy Pickert was the daughter of Bartholomew Pickert and Eva Claase, baptized in the Schenectady RDC Church on July 28, 1703. (Source: Church Records).

10. Joseph Clement married Anna Peek. No record of this marriage has been found, but they had 5 children baptized in the Schenectady Reformed Church: Marigien (bap. 12/25/1715), Jacobus (bap. 11/23/1718), Elisabeth (bap. 5/21/1721, Johannes (bap. 7/7/1723) and Ludovicus Cobes (bap. 11/30/1725). (Source: Church Records).

11. Jacob Peek, the son of Jan Peek, married Elisabeth Teunise and they had children named Sarah, Lodovicus (Lewis), Elisabeth, Anna and Jacobus. Jacob Peek owned a farm on the 2nd flat of the Mohawk River, adjacent to the farm of Jan Pieterse Mebie. (Source: Jonathon Pearson, First Settlers of Schenectady)

12. In the 1720 List of Freeholders living in Albany County, the only Mabee names listed are for Jan Pieterse Mabee and his son Abraham, both living in Schenectady.

C. In addition to the above, we have the following information concerning Jan Pieterse Mabee and his family:

1. Jan Pieterse Mabee was the son of Pieter Casparszen and Aechtje Jans, baptized in the New

Amsterdam Reformed Church on 10/4/1654, and he was married to Anna Borsboom. (Source: Church Records)

2. According to his will (dated 4/3/1725 and proved 9/13/1725) Jan Pieterse Mabee had three sons: eldest son Pieter (baptized in the Albany Reformed Dutch Church on 1/20/1686), youngest son Abraham (baptized in the Schenectady Reformed Church on 6/26/1695) and Jacob (no baptism record found). (Sources: The Will and Church Records).

3. Pieter Mabee, the eldest son of Jan, was married to Susanna Vedder in the Schenectady Reformed Church on 11/12/1721. This couple baptized 10 children in the Schenectady Reformed Church: Anna, baptized 10/26/1722, Sara, born 2/21/1725, baptized 3/21/1725, Johannes, born 1/10/1728, baptized 1/19/1728, Arent, baptized 1729, Margrieta, born 3/19/1733, baptized 4/15/1733, Margrietje, baptized 10/13/1734, Harmanus, baptized 10/9/1737, Maria, baptized 4/13/1740, Petrus, baptized 11/14/1742, Rebecca, baptized 10/6/1745. (Source: Church Records).

4. Abraham Mabee, the youngest son of Jan, was married to Anna Vedder in the Schenectady Reformed Church in June 1718. This couple baptized 11 children in the Schenectady Reformed Church: Kathrina, baptized 8/6/1720, Anna, baptized 9/1/1722, Maria, born 11/23/1724, baptized 11/29/1724, Eva, born 4/24/1727, baptized 4/30/1727, Albert, baptized 2/20/1732, Engeltje, baptized 7/22/1733, Engeltje, baptized 4/13/1735, Albert, baptized 5/14/1738, Margrietje, baptized 8/23/1740, Abraham, baptized 3/27/1743, Abraham, baptized 8/26/1744. (Source: Church Records.)

5. Jacob Mabee, the remaining son of Jan, was married to Catherine Vroman in the Schenectady Reformed Church on 8/7/1725. This couple baptized 9 children in the Schenectady Reformed Church: Anna, born 7/26/1726, baptized 8/21/1726, Geesie, born 1/26/1728, baptized 1/28/1728, Margrieta, born 2/23/1730, baptized 1730, Anna, born 10/4/1732, baptized 10/29/1732, Geesje, baptized 11/14/1734, Gesina, born 11/19/1735, baptized 12/14/1735, Jan, baptized 5/14/1739, Cornelius, baptized 4/19/1741, Petrus, born 7/28/1744, baptized 8/26/1744. (Source: Church Records)

6. The Will of Jacob Mabee, late of Schenectady, dated April 28, 1755 mentions wife Catrina, sons

John (eldest), Cornelius, Petrus (youngest) and daughters Geesina Mabee and Anna Banker. (Source: The Will)

7. Pieter's son Johannes was married to Alida Toll in 1755 and lived in Schenectady until his death in 1796. Pieter's son Petrus married Alida Peek in 1767 and he died shortly before the birth of their last child in 1782. Jacob's son Jan, wife's name Maria, died shortly before the birth of his only child in 1764. His son John Jr. lived in Schenectady where he married in 1792. Jacob's son Petrus died unmarried in 1771. (Sources: Church Records and the Tombstone of Johannes Mabee).

D. Analysis of the information above yields the following:

1. From B 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9 above, we can conclude that Joseph Mabee and Jacob Mabee are brothers and the sons of Jan Pieter Mabee and Dorothy Pickert.

2. From C 2 above, we can conclude that the Jan Pieter Mabee married to Dorothy Pickert is different from, and not a son of, Jan Pieterse Mabee, son of Pieter Casparszen.

3. From C 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 above, we can conclude that there is no evidence that Bartholomew Mabee, Lewis Mabee or the brothers Joseph and Jacob Mabee are children or grandchildren of Jan Pieterse Mabee, son of Pieter Casparszen.

4. From B. 4, 5, 6 and 7 above, we can conclude that Lewis Mabee was born approximately 1739, and that his uncle was Lewis Clement. From this, it follows that Lewis Clement was a sibling of either Lewis Mabee's father or mother.

E. One additional fact: On October 9, 1708, Anna Peek baptized a child named Jan Pieterse. The entry for this baptism states "no father named" and identifies the witnesses as Capt. Johannes Glen, Lt. Philip Schuyler and Jacomyntje van Dyk. 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. (Source: Church Records and Pearson's book.)

F. Proposition:

1. That the father of Anna Peek's illegitimate child, Jan Pieter, was one of the sons of Jan Pieterse Mabee, son of Pieter Casparszen. Since the only son known to be old enough was Pieter, he is the

most likely candidate. (Please note that Pearson incorrectly gives Jacob's baptism date as May 5, 1700. The baptism on that date was for Jan and Anna's daughter Maria, from the original records. The fact that Jan referred to Pieter as his eldest son and Abraham as his youngest son places Jacob's birth between late 1686 and mid-1694. During that same time, Jan and Anna also had two daughters: Catherine, born in 1691 based on her tombstone, and Anna, baptized in Schenectady on 4/16/1693.)

2. That, consistent with the Dutch customs regarding illegitimate children, this child became known as Jan Pieter Mabee. (For example, in another case involving an illegitimate child, Maria DuTreiux, who was married at the time to Cornelis Volkertszen Viele, had an illegitimate daughter, Aletje Pieters Van Couvenhoven, fathered by Pieter Wolfertszen 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.)

3. That Joseph, Bartholomew, Jacobus and Lewis are all brothers and children of Dorothy Pickert and Anna Peek's son, Jan Pieter. Notice that the names Joseph (from Joseph Clement, Jan Pieter's stepfather) and Bartholomew (Dorothy's father) would be consistent with the standard Dutch naming patterns of that time. Furthermore, naming Lewis after his uncle (Lewis Clement) and Jacob after Anna Peek's father Jacobus would fit right in.

ALLAN MAYBEE'S 2001 ADVENTURE

From *The Ranger*, November 7, 2000.

RIVERTON MEN PLAN TO TRAVEL COAST TO COAST ON WATERCRAFT

By Chad Baldwin, Editor

"In 1975, Allan Mabee rode horseback from Kansas City to Oregon City, Oregon. on the Oregon Trail, covering 2,000 miles in 89 days.

Three years later, he went 1,300 miles from Kansas City to Santa Fe, NM on the Santa Fe Trail, reaching his destination in 54 days.

In 1985, it was a 500-mile trip on the Oregon-California-Mormon trail from Fort Laramie to Fort Bridger.

And in 1988, he was part of a group that retraced the 1825 route of Gen. William Ashley, traveling 350 miles in 13 days from the Henry's

Fork of the Green River to Riverton, laden with 100 pounds of beaver pelts. The next year, he and six other people loaded those pelts into a large canoe and traveled 2,700 miles down five rivers to St. Louis, Mo., in what was called the "Voyage of the Centennial Messenger".

It's been more than a decade since that last adventure, and Mabee isn't getting any younger. But the Riverton resident has another trip in the works for 2001, and this one will be longer than any of the others.

Mabee, joined by fellow Centennial Messenger crewman Roger Melton, plans to ride personal watercraft from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean next summer. Dubbed "From Sea to Shining Sea: A Journey to Join the Past with the Future," the 4,500 mile-trip is intended to commemorate the upcoming bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and to promote the Wind River Country.

"I've paid my dues," joked Mabee, noting his past exploits on horseback and in a canoe. "Now I'm ready for a motor."

The Polaris Corporation has agreed to donate three of its Genesis personal watercraft for the trip, Mabee said. So he and Melton will be also be promoting the "environmentally friendly" machines, which have 1,400cc engines and the capacity to carry four people each.

"Polaris is excited and anxious to put these machines to the test," Mabee said. "It appears they have as much confidence in their machines as we do."

It will be "the first transcontinental jet ski trip," Mabee said.

Mabee, a physical education teacher at Riverton High School, and Melton, a math professor at Central Wyoming college, plan to leave Riverton June 2 for Biloxi, Mississippi. Once at that city on the Gulf of Mexico, they plan to begin their trip—possibly from the front yard of the historic home of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

They'll first cut across a corner of the Gulf, then head up the Mississippi River. They'll "take a left" at St. Louis and go up the Missouri River to its headwaters at Three Forks, Montana. Then they'll go up the Jefferson River "as far as we can" before portaging over the Continental Divide through Lolo Pass in the Bitterroot Mountains. Then they'll travel down the Snake and Columbia rivers to their final destination of Astoria, Oregon.

Mabee and Melton essentially will be following the Lewis and Clark trail from St. Louis on. They plan to call their watercraft the "Lewis", the "Clark" and the "Sacagawea" in honor of the

two government explorers and their American Indian guide, who some say is buried at Fort Washakie on the Wind River Indian Reservation.

Maybe expects the trip through 16 states to take about 50 days, although it depends upon any delays at communities along the way. The 50-day figure includes some time for stops along the way, but Maybe isn't sure how many times they'll take breaks to conduct programs and participate in ceremonies.

He also doesn't have a precise itinerary showing where they'll spend their nights along the voyage. They'll carry tents, food and sleeping bags in the big watercraft; although they're hoping for some complementary lodging, they're "not counting on it," Maybe said.

Maybe's and Melton's familiarity with the rivers between St. Louis and Montana, gained during their trip on the Centennial Messenger, will come in handy, Maybe said.

Why does he do it?

"All the great nations that fail have one thing in common—they forget where they came from; they forget their roots." The former high school history teacher said. "I like to keep reminding people of their Western heritage. Contrary to what some people in the East think, there were some fairly significant things that happened west of the Mississippi.

"I also like to remind people that some of the greatest adventures can come in their own backyard," Maybe said. "You don't have to run off to the Himalayas or South America."

Maybe and Melton are recruiting volunteers to help with preparations for the trip, with tasks ranging from clerical work to "building stuff". Anyone interested should call Maybe at (307) 856-9520." Allan is Member #48.

"THE DASH"

Our President, John A. Maybe, sent this poem.

I read of a man who stood to speak
At the funeral of a friend.
He referred to the dates on her tombstone
From the beginning to the end.

He noted that first came her date of birth
And spoke the following date with tears.
But he said what mattered most of all
Was the dash between those years.

For that dash represents all the time that she spent
Alive here on earth
And now only those who loved her
Know what that little line is worth.

For it matters not, how much we own
The cars..the house..the cash.
What matters most is how we live and love
And how we spend our dash.

So think about this long and hard
Are there things that you'd like to change?

For you never know how much time is left,
That can still be rearranged.
If we could just slow down enough
To consider what's true and real.
And always try to understand
The way other people feel.

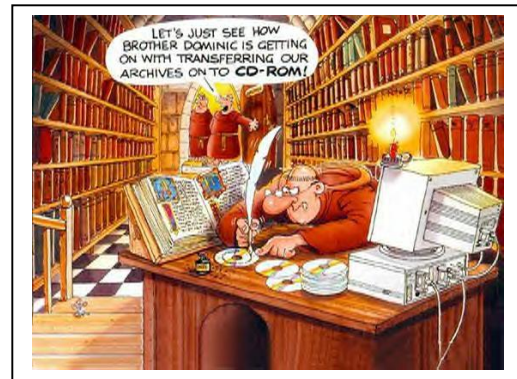
And be less quick to anger
And show appreciation more,
And love all the people in our lives
Like we've never loved before.

If we treat each other with respect
And more often wear a smile,
Remembering that this special dash
Might only last a little while.

So when your eulogy's being read
With your life's actions to rehash,
Would you be proud of all the things they say
About how you spent your dash?"

NOW AVAILABLE:

The list of Society Members with their lines of research is now ready. We can send it to you by e-mail (free) or it is available on CD or diskette or in printed form (25 2-sided pages) for \$2.00.



ADDRESS CHANGES:

Rev. Stacy Maybe #268
1907 Gershwin Dr.
Janesville, WI 53545-0816

Edward W. Maby #75
777 W. Middlefield Rd.
Apt. 140
Mountain View, CA 94043-3342

NEW MEMBERS:

When Mel Bob Maybe sent in information for his family this year, I thought that David and Ken were *new* members. However, they were already members of the Maybe Society. I welcomed Ken as Member # 297. He was already Member #273. Dave Maybe was listed as #295. He is Member # 272.

SHIRLEY LUTGE **MEMBER #299**
655 Miller Ave.
So. San Francisco, CA 94080-2636
Shirley's line: Charles Ivan Maybee 1895 &
Pansy Bates; Linsy Allan Maybee 1855 & Martha
Collins; John Maybee 1830.

WILLIAM C. CONKLING **MEMBER #300**
479 Green Village Road
Green Village, NJ 07935
E-Mail: Bill-conkling@att.net

FRED L. HAMMOND **MEMBER #301**
3 B Seeley Street
Danbury, CT 06810
E-Mail: CTAvery207@juno.com

CHARLES GLENDON MABIE **MEMBER #302**
112 Mirror Ln. NW
Winter Haven, FL 54481
GlenMabie@aol.com
Line: Harry Mabie 1897 & Florence Smith; Charles
Eugene Mabie 1869 & Ann M. Peterson; John Mabee
1847 & Phoebe Ann; Abraham Mabee 1825 & Annie
Decker.

FLOYD GLENN III **MEMBER #303**
211 East Road
Doylestown, PA 18901
E-mail: schigle@voicenet.com
Line: Sarah Mabee 1847 & John M. Gardinier;
Nicholas Mabee 1813 & Cathee Weast; Jacob Mabee
1772 and Eva Van Patten; Cornelius Mabee 1741 &
Hester Groot; Jacob Mabee & Cata Vrooman; Jan
Pieterse Mabee 1661 & Annetje Borsboom.

JANICE GLENN **MEMBER #304**
293 Hermitage St.
Philadelphia, PA 19127
E-mail: jane@shady.com
Line same as Floyd Glenn III.

LYNN WATSON **MEMBER #305**
125 Naomee Crescent
London, Ontario
N6H 3T6 Canada
E-mail: lwatson@golden.net

NEW MAYBEE SOCIETY WEBSITE:
"The Maybee Society now has 2 websites. The
sites will have links to each other. The original site
at:
<http://home1.gte.net/bretly/mabie/mabie.htm>
which will be maintained by Bret Perry, will focus
on services to Society Members; such as printing
past copies of the Communicator and printing
longer biographies and histories, etc. that don't fit
in the newsletter. We are in the process of updating
the index to all Communicators. When it is done,
the index will also be on this page.

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We will also have a new data-oriented site which
will be maintained by John MayBee, our Data Base
Coordinator at
[http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~maysoc/
index.html](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~maysoc/index.html)

This site enables us to coordinate all the family
information data gathering and sharing. The site
tells how to send your family information to us
electronically. Our data for non-living members
will be available on the Roots Web World Connect
site to view or for downloading selected files.
There are three sections, The Mabey families from
England, The Van Orden family and Mabilles from
France (including the French Royal line), and the
Jan Pietersen Mabie file, which also includes all
the Mabie-Maybee-Mabee-etc names that don't fit
in the other files. The complete file is also
available in a TMG backup. Members who wish a
GedCom of the file, either in one file or one of the
three parts should contact John at
jdmaybee@pacbell.net. There will also be links to
Bret's Communicator site, Steve Mabie's site with
all its information, and other sites of genealogical
interest.

**ANNUAL DUES WERE DUE IN JANUARY.
PLEASE CHECK DATE ON YOUR
ENVELOPE.**

<p>THE COMMUNICATOR A publication of the Maybee Society Annual Dues \$15.00 Dues for Online Membership - \$8.00</p> <p>John Albert Maybee, President Winter Address: 100 Clyde Lane, Apt 106 Dunedin, FL 34698-5909 (727) 736-5593</p> <p>Barbara Maybee Carter, Executive Secretary 1611 128th St. SW – Unit 102 Everett, WA 98204 Maybee3@Juno.com</p> <p>Bret Perry, Web site Coordinator Bretly@gte.net http://home1.gte.net/bretly/mabie/mabie.htm</p> <p>John MayBee, Data Base Coordinator 2034 Lockhart Gulch Rd. Scotts Valley, CA 95066 E-mail: jdmaybee@pacbell.net NEW Society Web Page: http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~maysoc/ index.html</p>
