

THE ANABLE FAMILY IN AMERICA

1623 - 1967

The Story of a Pilgrim Father, Anthony Annable,
1599-1674, of Plymouth Plantation,
And His Descendants for Eleven Generations

By

Anthony Anable

Ninth Generation

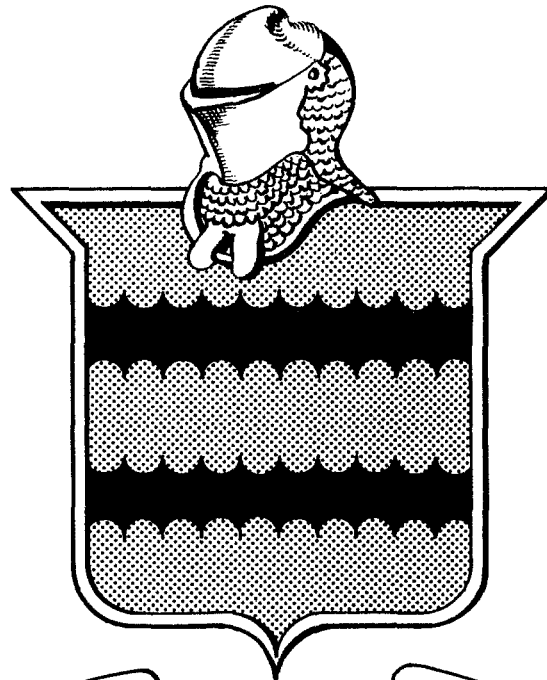
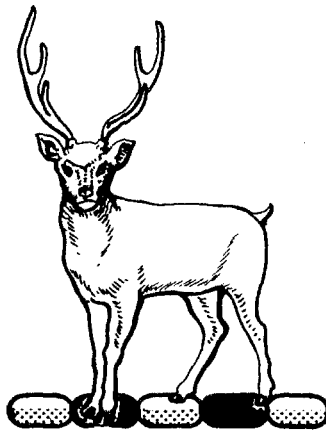
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DISTRIBUTION

Copies of this booklet will be sent to all members of family, including collateral branches, and to a selected list of thirty-five geneological libraries, chiefly in the northeastern states, and to major city libraries elsewhere with geneological sections.

DEDICATION

To the memory of our family's pilgrim fore-
father whose life in Plymouth Plantation
inspired the author to undertake this work.



IN PRIMIS
TE SIMILEM
TUI PRAESTA

ANABLE

THE ANNABLE ARMS

THE ARMS:

Argent, two Bar Engrailed Gules*

THE CREST:

A Stag at gaze proper **

THE EMBELLISHMENT:

A Norman helmet, denoting origin of family in Normandy, France

THE MOTTO:

This alone is comparatively new, having been added by the author in 1941 and being the first line, in Latin, of a favorite quotation of his.

"This above all, to thine ownself
be true
And it will follow as the night
the day
Thou canst not then be false to
any man".

William Shakespeare, Hamlet, Act I, Scene 3

GENEALOGICAL AUTHORITY:

Matthews American Armoury and Blue Book, John Matthews, London, England, 1907, page 141

ORIGIN:

William Annable, of Dunstable, England, forefather of Anthony Annable, 1599-1674, is reported to have used these arms on a seal to a deed dated 1396. He, William, was probably a descendant of Sir Giles Annable who is reported to have served the Black Prince as Chief of Staff at the historic battle of Crecy, France, August 26, 1346, where the forces of King Edward III of England, reinforced by English Long-Bow men, decisively defeated the forces of King Philip of France.

* Silver shield with two, red, horizontal bars with serrated edges.

** Tan stag with head turned 90° to left and facing viewer, and below a horizontal bar with alternate silver and red diagonal bands.

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INTRODUCTION

Almost a century has elapsed since my grandfather, Henry Sheldon Anable, in 1879 completed a geneology of our family. During the busy years of an eventful life, he had collected and filed for future use scraps of Anable family history. But it was not until he began to divest himself of most of his business and community activities that he found the time to complete his studies and piece together the threads of the history woven by the first eight generations.

During his later years of comparative leisure, my grandfather made many trips to Plymouth, Scituate and Barnstable, Massachusetts and to towns in Connecticut and Massachusetts where the early Anables had resided. Local town records were studied. Gravestones in burial grounds yielded critical dates. Conferences with other geneologists helped to round out the picture. The result was the "Anable Family Record," compiled from the records of Plymouth and Barnstable, Massachusetts, and East Haddam, Connecticut, privately printed by The Long Island Weekly Star, Long Island City, New York, 1879.

The next generation on the distaff side was rich in educated women - school teachers all, who became absorbed in the subject of Anable geneology, collected a wealth of new data and belonged to and participated actively in numerous national geneological and historical societies. These second cousins of my father, Eliphalet Nott Anable, were the Misses Belle, Clara and Mary Anable of the Miss Anables' School in Philadelphia and the Misses Anna, Harriet and Sarah Anable of a similarly named school at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and, later at Chicago, Illinois. My father was selected as the one to re-write the Anable family story in the light of this new material, but his untimely death as a comparatively young man intervened and so the job has devolved upon me, his son.

As a boy I took a rather dim view of geneology as was quite natural. However, in my middle years, I was subjected to so much pressure from my elderly women cousins that I promised, shortly before the death of the last one, Anna, to undertake this task. Again, as was the case with my grandfather, the primary job of business, marrying, raising a family and going through the great depression of 1929-32 and two world wars, gave me little time to do more than collect additional family data and to file it away with that which had been handed down to me.

Now, at long last, the time has come for me to match the promises of long ago with solid accomplishment. Retirement from active business five years ago, possession of an historically inspiring old home in rural Connecticut and the reflective tendencies which come with full maturity have all conspired to make this year, 1967, the year of fruition of good intentions. Not the least of the incentives has been the support and encouragement of my beloved wife, Gloria Hollister Anable, whose early American family stems from the redoubtable Captain John Hollister, an English sea captain, who settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut in 1645.

My first step in preparation for this task was to spend a day at the library of the New York Genealogical Society studying the formats and contents of numerous family histories. I had hoped to find a more or less standard formula that others had employed in getting their family genealogies down on paper, but to my surprise and consternation, I found no such easy path to follow. Each author, it seemed, had gone about his job in his own individualistic way, telling the story as he knew it in his own particular style. Actually, this has proved to be a blessing in disguise. It has, in a sense, freed me from man-made restraints and permitted me to adopt a style and format of my own choosing so that this story may be told just as it has told itself to me.

I next put this question to myself, "What is the purpose of this work; what useful objective is it intended to serve?" The answers, in effect, gave me a precept to follow. First, of course, there should be an accurate chronology of births, marriages and deaths so that those who follow may trace their origins and interrelations with other family lines, just as my grandfather did before me. Secondly, an extended biographical sketch of our common Pilgrim ancestor seemed a must because, not only of his sterling character and impressive achievements but also since his life and times bridged the gap between our country of origin and the new world. Then, shorter biographical sketches of more recent heads of the family seemed worthy of inclusion, before the lives of these men were forgotten. Finally, to complete the picture, there should be a sound bibliography, excerpts from Anable history in notable publications and the approved lines of descent for eligibility in certain major genealogical and historical societies. And so the answers to my self-put question practically wrote my table of chapter headings and brought form and discipline to this work.

Like many old families, we Anables have our "Lost Generations" - lost in the sense that no records remain about them except a dull

narration of births, deaths, marriages, and localities. These are the second, third, fourth and fifth generations, covering the 100 year period 1674-1773. Visits to their home lands and searches of town records and grave stones records little more than who begat whom - none of the accomplishments, successes, trials and tribulations of their careers on this planet. Perhaps other researchers may do better in the future and also delve into the annals of the family in England back to the Norman Conquest which, it is reliably believed, marked the emigration of an early member of the family from Normandy, with or in the wake of William The Conqueror. For from Norman stock we assuredly come and prior to that from one of the Scandanivian countries whose emigres peopled Normandy.

Looking back over the past generations, certain characteristics seem to be predominant and common to most of the heads of family about whom some records have survived. These men were good men, but not outstanding in the modern sense. Their forebearer was a man of modest means and position who was generally referred to as "Goodman Annable" - an appellation reserved for those below the status of "Mister, a member, probably, of the great middle or lower middle class of England of the seventeenth century.

The amassing of wealth and the direction of great business enterprises has quietly passed over ten generations. The tendency, rather, has been to enter the less spectacular and less remunerative professions - the law, the ministry, education and engineering. A prominent characteristic has been a sense of dedication to the work at hand, a dogged persistence and stick-to-it-iveness and the courage to weather all sorts of adversities. As a group the Anable men seem to have been God-fearing, professionally-minded men of strong principles who accomplished much with the limited means and resources at hand.

Three other characteristics are revealed in one generation after another. It has been a gregarious family - one that likes other people and is liked by them; men and women who truly enjoyed and were stimulated by intimate associations with people. From that it followed that the family heads were strongly community minded and community motivated. Finally, all seemed to be imbued with the "Spirit of Adventure." This spirit has taken them into all kinds of adventurous pursuits in war and in peace, often for the sheer joy of taking chances and having the fun, as one of them put it, of watching themselves extricate themselves from tight places.

In recent generations the father-to-son line of descent has been tenuous to say the least. My grandfather, my father, I and my son

have had only a single son apiece to carry on the name. On the distaff side we have been more prolific.

I hope this labor of mine, undertaken in my seventieth year, will be well received by my family and my successors. It has been truly a labor of love and of devotion to my antecedents. While treatises like this one do engender pride of family, pride most certainly is not enough in itself. With pride should go humility and a deep realization of the traditions of courage, devotion and self sacrifice which we have been bequeathed from those who have gone before. It behooves us and those who follow us to use well the riches of the spirit which we have inherited and to pass on undiminished the family torch which they have passed down to us.

"In Primis Te Similem Tui Praestra" - our family motto, should be our precept in all we do or say.

Stamford, Connecticut
May 1, 1967

Anthony Anable

ENGLAND AT THE TIME OF

THE PILGRIM EMIGRATION

No originality is claimed for this Chapter. It is a condensation of material published in "The Pilgrim Reader," George F. Willison, Doubleday and Company, Inc., New York, 1953, and "Saints and Strangers," George F. Willison, Reynal and Hitchcock, New York, 1945.

The causes and events that led up to the Pilgrim Emigration of the early seventeenth century go a long way back to the year 1517 when Martin Luther nailed his ninety-five theses to the door of the Wittenberg Cathedral in Germany and ushered in the Reformation. Though religious in origin, the Reformation movement was not wholly religious in character. It had profound social, political and economical implications as well, and all of these were anti-authoritarian in form. Those in power in England and elsewhere were quick to sense this and tried in vain to stem the rising tide of what became the Renaissance and the insistent call for reform in all fields of endeavor.

England broke with Roman Catholicism not entirely for religious reasons. In setting up the Church of England with himself as its Pope, Henry VIII admitted only a few reforms. The new national church was essentially a "purified" Roman church with an English, not a Latin, bible in each church. Now, for the first time, Englishmen could read the Scriptures for themselves and come to their own conclusions about them without benefit of clergy. In all other respects, the Anglican church remained Roman in cast and in character.

This church began to assume a Protestant aspect under Henry's son, Edward VI, reverted to Papal domination under Mary, a zealous catholic, and swung back to Protestantism when Elizabeth I ascended the throne. Elizabeth, however, was not a reformer and pursued a wary course, playing Catholics and Protestants against one another and throwing sops to each in turn. Church and State were considered one by the Queen who demanded absolute uniformity of belief on pain of severe punishment that went as far as the stake and the gallows. In spite of all this, England would remain predominantly Catholic in sympathy and belief until the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Elizabeth and all her bishops of the Church of England could not stifle the voices of those early Separatists who were seeking a new and better order of things, a greater measure of freedom for all men and a higher and nobler conception of life, based upon the intrinsic worth and dignity of the individual. The Church, they declared, should be restored to its ancient purity or, as the Pilgrims later phrased it, "to its primitive order, libertie and bewtie." A complete and final break with Catholicism and Catholic usages was valiantly urged.

As the sixteenth century approached its end, there sprang up a group of men and women of great courage and faith who were not to be suppressed or intimidated by clerical authorities. If there was no place for them in the prescribed church, they would withdraw and establish a church of their own to their own liking. They would defy the bishops. They would organize themselves under a mutual covenant, giving each such separated congregation the right to organize, select its pastor and other officers in a thoroughly democratic manner.

The heady wines of the Renaissance and the revolutionary doctrines of the Reformation had everywhere quickened men's minds and hearts. Traditional attitudes and beliefs in all fields were sharply challenged. A refreshing breeze of scepticism began to stir, even in the universities. Soon the winds of controversy were whistling around academic cloisters. Stripped of all theological trimmings, the issue as posed in the Pilgrims' day, was this: Was it right for the state to demand uniformity of belief? Should communion in an official church be compulsory?

Were men entitled to independence of judgement in religious matters? Should all their beliefs be prescribed, or could they read the bible for themselves and come to their own conclusions about its teachings? If they could not worship as they wished in the established church, were they free to withdraw - secede, separate - and set up a church of their own? What was the purpose of the church anyway? And who rightfully spoke for it, the great body of believers or a priesthood appointed from above and quite beyond the control of those below?

These were all good questions, difficult to answer. Although they were essentially religious questions, they were only elements of a greater struggle being waged by the common people of England for a broader reformation - a desperate struggle against formidable odds for a generally better order of things, for a more generous measure of freedom for all men, for a higher and nobler conception

of life based upon recognition of the intrinsic worth and dignity of the individual. And it was the attraction of this broader, non-religious phase of the movement that led many men of humble origin, bound to the caste system of those days, to join the religious elements of the Pilgrim movement in emigrating to a New World which promised them a broader and freer life than they could hope to achieve in their homeland.

These Separatists Groups, as they became to be known, were persecuted without mercy and finally were caused "to go underground" and conduct their services in the utmost secrecy. Cambridgeshire was its principal seed-bed. And from it came many of the founders of the original Pilgrim movement, the Puritan settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and others who played leading roles in the great rebellion that eventually unseated the "Anti-Christian" bishops, overturned the Anglican church, cost Charles I his head and erected a new Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell.

Many great and temperate Separatists, like the wise and cautious William Brewster, had hopes of bringing about redress of abuses by purely peaceful measures. As the new seventeenth century began, he saw that this was a vain hope and summoned a congregation to meet in his home, Scrooby Manor. Here he was joined and supported by John Robinson, William Bradford and Separatists from Lincolnshire, Devonshire, Essex, Kent and other southeastern counties. Assiduously the congregation was hunted out of its meeting places; its individual members were hounded by the officers of the law; and both were harassed upon all pretenses and occasions. Flight to another land was the only hope. And so the Separatists, who later were to become the Pilgrim Company, fled in 1609, first to Amsterdam and then to Leyden in Holland and eventually, to Plymouth Plantation in what is now the State of Massachusetts, starting with the epic voyage of the ship "Mayflower" in 1620.

The so called Pilgrim Company has been defined as the 362 men, women and children who settled at Plymouth and were granted land there before 1631 - those who came to Plymouth Plantation on the Pilgrim ships of that decade: Mayflower, Fortune, Anne, Little James, Talbot, Handmaid and Mayflower II. Of these 362 souls, the largest portion were the so-called "Strangers," 133 people who were attracted to the new world by non-religious reasons, such as commerce, trade and handicrafts. Those whose compulsion to emigrate was largely religious, "The Saints," numbered 108. The remainder was made up of 60 unidentified people, 56 servants and five hired hands.

The reason for the heavy dilution of the Pilgrim band with outsiders was economic, not a matter of choice. When the time to sail for Plymouth approached, the Merchant Adventurers of London, a private stock company promoting the colonization of this part of the New World, found that many Pilgrim recruits were unable or unwilling to make the voyage. Other recruits simply had to be found if the emigrants were to have sufficient strength to survive the trials and dangers of the wilderness. Anxious to protect their investment in the project, the Merchant Adventurers solved the problem by recruiting colonists in London without any regard to their religious beliefs. So long as a man was willing to work and to strive to make a profit for them, it was of no concern to the Adventurers how he prayed. In fact, as some of them later complained, praying might interfere with more important business.

Men with craft skills were naturally needed for the general economy of the settlement, and among the "Strangers" were a number of carpenters, masons, metal workers, spinners, weavers, millers and other skilled craftsmen. Unfortunately, there were among them numerous misfits with little or nothing to contribute. Some even were ex-convicts, petty offenders trying to elude the sheriffs and constables, and some down-right malcontents who had never done an honest hour's work in their lives and had no intention of mending their ways. Better it certainly would have been if these undesirable had been left behind in England, since they never became assimilated with the other members of the Pilgrim Company and constantly stirred up disorder in the Colony.

And so, in mid-July, 1620, the first Pilgrim ship "Mayflower" set out with the first parcel of this heterogeneous party of Saints and Strangers to land at what is now Plymouth in late December. In the years that followed the other Pilgrim ships plowed westward along the path furrowed by "Mayflower." In the third of these ships came the subject of this booklet, Anthony Annable, a Stranger, with his wife, Jane, and infant daughter, Sarah, three years of age.

THE LIFE AND TIMES
OF ANTHONY ANNABLE

Pilgrim Founder of The
Anable Family in America
1599-1674

Anthony Annable was born in Kent County, England, in the year 1599. He is reported to have been one of the sons of John Annable of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, England, whose paternal ancestor, William Annable of Dunstable first used the Annable arms, for a seal to a deed dated 1396. The Annable (Anable) arms are illustrated in the frontis piece of this booklet and are described in a facing page.

Little is known of Anthony Annable's early days in Kent County. It would appear from records of a later period in his life that he was born into the great middle or lower middle class of sixteenth century England, and probably as such received at best only a superficial education compared with that of the sons of the upper class landed gentry. In his later years in Plymouth, Scituate and Barnstable he was never addressed as "Master" or "Mister," which prefixes were reserved for the upper class aristocrats of the company, who had the means of bringing with them indentured servants. When referred to in the records of the colony, the reference invariable is to "Annable" or, occasionally, "Goodman Annable," denoting one of a somewhat humble station in life. One reliable reference book intimates that he could not write his own name. If such deficiency did exist, it was definitely remedied in later years. He was one of the leading law makers of Scituate, Barnstable and, in fact, of the entire Plymouth Colony, and his signature appears on countless deeds and documents of that period.

He was a Puritan of the school of John Robinson, neither bigoted nor intolerant as so frequently was the case with those of this persuasion. He sympathized and acted in concert with James Cudworth and Timothy Hatherly, who became the most liberal men in the colony and who were later disenfranchised from protesting against the violent bigotry of some of the so called "Saints" of the Puritan group in the New World. He appears to have been a man of moderate to strong religious inclinations. He was the close friend of the Reverend John Lothrop, who moved with him from Scituate to Barnstable, and he took an active part in establishing churches for his ministerial friend in these two places.

If he had learned a trade, he would most certainly have served an apprenticeship as a boy in England. The record, however, is devoid of enlightenment on this point. Later, we know, he became a miller in Scituate and charged for his services one bushel out of every twelve milled. On April 26, 1619, at All Saints Church, Cambridge, England, he married Jane Momford, his first wife, who died in Barnstable, December 13, 1643. They had one daughter, Sarah, born in England about 1620. Three other daughters were born later in Plymouth Colony. He and his second wife, Ann Clark Annable, later had two sons and one daughter.

Some of the English Puritans who came in the van of the Pilgrim immigration, first to Holland in 1609 and later to Plymouth in 1620-30, were motivated chiefly by religious reasons. Anthony Annable was not one of this group. He had grown up as a boy in a county seething with the Separatist Movement and may perhaps have been influenced somewhat by the events about him in a boyish sort of way. It was not until the pilgrims had set foot in the New World that he became, as a young man, definitely interested. And presumably his major interest was not escape from religious persecution, but escape from the trammelled life about him, with prospects of a better material success in a new and virgin land.

He was probably encouraged to follow the early settlers by Sir Ferdinand Gorges and his associates of the Council for New England in London and by the gentlemen of the Merchant Adventurers, who were glad to have the nucleus of manpower, preferably other than Separatists, for a new colony. They took whomsoever they could get. Some of these, according to Palfrey's New England (Vol. I, p. 216), "were very useful persons and became good members of the body; some were wives and children of such as were here already; some were so bad that they were fain to be at charge to send them home again the next year." Among those who were "useful persons and became good members of the body," Anthony Annable, by virtue of his subsequent achievements, was definitely numbered.

Spring 1623, found the "goode shippe Anne" readying for sea at London, bound westward to Plymouth along the ocean lanes furrowed during the preceding three years by "Mayflower" and "Fortune." Safely embarked aboard were Anthony Annable, his wife, Jane, and their daughter, Sarah, three years of age. Their home in Kent County was being left behind for good. Provided with a few carefully selected belongings, they were prepared to set forth as permanent colonists of the New World.

The "Anne," 140 tons burden, William Pierce, master, was a large and fine vessel, almost as large as "Mayflower" and three times as large as the tiny "Fortune." She set sail down the London River in company with another and smaller vessel, "Little James," a fine new pinnace of 44 tons, John Bridges, master. However, she lost sight of the smaller ship in a storm. On the high seas, "Anne" had sighted another pilgrim ship, "Plantation," Captain Thomas West, R. N. master. "Plantation" reached Plymouth late in June, 1623; "Anne," two weeks or so later. Early in July "Little James" came limping in, her captain bitterly cursing the crew and swearing that he would never put to sea again with the green hands hired by the Merchant Adventurers, for, as he said, they "cared not which end went forwards."

Aboard "Anne" with the three Annables were some sixty passengers and, of course, supplies for the colony. Among the passengers were the wife and four daughters of Richard Warren of the Mayflower company; Timothy Hatherly, a merchant adventurer, turned colonist; Patience and Fear, daughters of ruling elder Brewster of "Mayflower"; and George Morton, a prosperous merchant and last of the original Scrooby congregation to reach Plymouth, accompanied by his wife, four children, four nephews, and his wife's sister. The latter was to marry Governor Bradford of Plymouth almost immediately after landing. Also aboard was Barbara, younger sister of the widowed Captain Miles Standish's first wife, Rose, whom the doughty captain had wooed and won by mail. Another, Francis Sprague, soon added to the amenities of life at Plymouth by establishing the first tavern in New England, aided and abetted by another "Anne" passenger, John Jennsey, a brewery worker and builder of Plymouth's first mill. Still another, John Faunce of Purleigh, Essex, sired a younger John, the third and last ruling elder of the Pilgrim church and the source of the story of Plymouth Rock as it has been handed down to us. Also aboard was John Oldham, "a mad jack in his mood" and congenital troublemaker, later expelled to Nantasket for trying to establish the Anglican rite and for inciting insubordination. He was eventually killed by the Indians in the Pequot War which he precipitated.

Hastening ashore, Anthony and Jane Annable were appalled, as the other new arrivals were, by the "very low condition" of the settlers, finding them pale, haggard and in rags, some "little better than halfe naked." Many are supposed to have been so "danted and dismayed" that they openly wished themselves at home again. Little evidently was to be seen of the felicities so rosily pictured in letters home and published in England in Mourt's "Relations."

Anthony Annable and many of his fellow pioneers must have been made of sterner stuff. Before "Anne" had departed for home after a stay of six weeks, they had set about the task of clearing the land so as to plant a crop the following spring for harvesting a year hence, in the fall of 1624. They would at best not become self-supporting for a year and a half. In the interim, they went in daily fear of starving, concerned lest the hungry earlier settlers should quickly consume the supplies they had brought with them in "Anne," leaving them little or nothing on which to subsist.

Lands "towards the Eele River" in Plymouth were granted to Anthony Annable shortly after his arrival, according to Plymouth Colony Record, Vol. XII, p. 6. These lands adjoined those of Nathaniel Tilden, a fellow newcomer in "Anne" and his life-long friend in Plymouth and Scituate. Here were born Anthony's second and third daughters; Hannah, 1625, who married Thomas Borman on March 3, 1645, and Susanna, 1630, who married William Hatch of Scituate on May 13, 1662. Hannah (Annable) Borman received in 1662 a grant of land by virtue of her right as one of the first children born in the colony. Later, at Scituate, a fourth daughter, Deborah, was born, in 1637.

Anthony Annable may properly be included in the so-called "Pilgrim Company," the eligibility for which distinguished group is one wholly of definition. Many lists have been drawn, some more inclusive than others, but the criteria chosen by George E. Willison in his authoritative "Saints and Strangers," 1945, p. 437, are four in number, under two of which Anthony Annable definitely qualifies, first, all "Saints," "Strangers," hired hands and indentured servants who came on any of the Pilgrim ships - "Mayflower," "Fortune," "Anne," "Little James," "Talbot," "Handmaid," and the second "Mayflower," and, second, all those who settled at Plymouth and were granted lands there before 1631.

In 1627 Anthony Annable was one of the "purchasors" of the Plymouth Colony, the act of purchase being the final event in a long campaign whereby the planters sought to own the land on which, to that date, they had been mere squatters or interlopers. They had no legal rights to the lands granted them until Isaac Allerton, implemented with a commission to represent the Pilgrims, brought back from England in that year a document, signed by forty-two of the Merchant Adventurers, agreeing to surrender all the Merchants' rights to the colony for a sum of 1800 pounds sterling (\$90,000)* to be paid in nine annual installments of 200 pounds each.

* Pound sterling at that time was the equivalent of approximately \$50 present U.S. dollars, not \$5.

The total purchase price was large enough to give the Pilgrims pause. They were few and poor. Plymouth then had only thirty-two houses and a population of about 180, wholly dependent for a livelihood upon a meagre corn crop and an erratic fur trade. The purchase price amounted to 10 pounds for every man, woman and child in the colony. It was obviously a great risk. However, Anthony Annable and his colleagues, daring greatly, at length signed the agreement "fairly ingrossed in parchmente" and seven or eight of the leaders undertook to guarantee payment on behalf of the rest. At last Annable and his fellow planters "owned" Plymouth - subject to a mortgage, of course.

During his decade of residence in Plymouth, Anthony Annable was made a "Freeman of the Incorporation of Plymouth in New England." The exact date is unknown, but the fact is that he had attained this status somewhere prior to his moving to Scituate in 1633 with other freemen and it was not an easy task to attain this preferred status. All freemen had to be church members, orthodox in their religious views and exemplary in their ways of life. All had to pass a minute examination in these respects and to take an oath of fidelity, pledging among other things loyalty "to our soverign lord, King James" -- and -- "to this present plantations, colonie or corporation of New Plymouth" -- and -- "unto such good and wholesome laws and ordinances, etc., etc." The authorities were very strict in admitting colonists to the state of freemanhood. In 1643, ten years or more after Anthony Annable qualified as a freeman, there were only 232 freemen voters in a colony containing some 3,000 souls. The franchise, moreover, was limited to those with a rateable estate of at least 200 pounds sterling (\$10,000), indicating that the Pilgrim Fathers, for all their profession of freedom and democracy, were not ones to favor universal suffrage in their new domain.

During his decade in Plymouth, two daughters were born, as previously mentioned. Their fourth daughter was born in Scituate. Susanna Annable's marriage is of special interest, since, as Mrs. William Hatch, she became one of the maternal ancestors of Gloria Hollister, who in 1941 married Anthony Annable, ninth in the direct line from Anthony Annable of the Plymouth colony. In the town of Falmouth, Massachusetts, not far from Annable's third home at Barnstable, the names of Anthony Annable and Jonathan Hatch, father of William Hatch, appear on a bronze tablet erected in 1930 to commemorate the names of the thirteen souls who, in December 3, 1661, took possession of the lands in Sacronsessel on the "necke of land lying by the Hering Broke."

Although the Pilgrims at Plymouth established trading posts from upper Maine to the Connecticut River, they made no attempt during the 1620's to establish any permanent settlements elsewhere. They were too few in number and too poor to spread out from Plymouth and attempt any colonization, differing in this respect from the Puritans of Boston, who had numerous flourishing outposts, such as Salem, Charlestown, Cambridge, Watertown, Lynn, Roxbury and Dorchester. A staple of the Pilgrims' diet, corn, had acquired a new value in 1623, when it became a frequent medium of exchange in the beaver trade. Shortly before 1630, the growing settlements to the north of Plymouth began to want and to have the means of purchasing all the corn the Pilgrims could produce - also milk goats, calves and beef cattle. Now all was suddenly changed. The Pilgrims went to work in earnest, increasing their crops and livestock, "by which many of them were much enriched," a quite unfamiliar state of affairs for most of them.

The cry for more and better land was on. "No man now thought he could live except he had cattle and a great deale of ground to keep them -- and having oxen growne, they must have land for plowing and tillage." The clamor for the division of the common lands became so loud and insistent that the authorities gave way in 1632, distributing thousands of acres among the fifty-eight purchasers, of whom Anthony Annable was one, in proportion to the number of shares each held in the colony. To what is now Kingston went John Howland and others; to Duxbury, across the harbor, went the venerable William Brewster, now close to seventy, and to Marshfield went Edward Winslow and William Thomas.

Those remaining behind in Plymouth were getting tired of living "in continual opposition and contention" while they saw the new farms to the north breaking away from the original settlements, "partly by force, and partly by warring ye rest with importunitie and pleas of necessitie." The stage was set for the founding of another Old Colony town, Scituate, beyond Marshfield and almost half-way to Boston, the Puritan stronghold. The locality had already received its name from the Indian "Satuit" or cold brook. And so, spurred by the land fever and perhaps by the hope of establishing an outpost in the New World more liberal than in Plymouth, there came to Scituate, in 1633, a pioneer band of Kentishmen; Anthony Annable, Nathaniel Tilden, William Gibson, Humphrey Turner, Henry Cobb, Thomas Bond, Edward Foster, James Cudworth and Henry Rowley.

Anthony Annable was chosen constable for the ward of Scituate at a meeting of the Plymouth General Court, January 1, 1633, and William Gibson was appointed a member of the "counsell" or "assistant to the governor." All of the settlers of Scituate were well-to-do men of the colony, as is readily shown by their "rating" or taxation for public use. Annable, Cobb and Kendrick, as free-men of Plymouth Colony, had full liberty to gather themselves into a church state, so it may be readily assumed that they were permitted to withdraw from the mother church at Plymouth "in case they join in a body at Scituate," which they subsequently did. On November 23, 1634, this "leave" was granted to all the original settlers named above, they having all by then been admitted freemen.

Prior to 1634, by a Court Order dated April 12, 1633, Annable, Gibson and other men of Kent had laid out Kent Street, named appropriately after Kent County, England, their common point of origin. They erected houses on the westerly side of it and north of the North River, this leading to their becoming known locally and throughout the colony as the "Men of Kent." Kent Street began at Satuit Brook and ran southeasterly to the third cliff, upon which Gibson, two years later, erected a grist mill. Each house lot was eight rods (125 ft.) wide upon Kent Street and extended a quarter of a mile back into the woods. Edward Foster's lot was the most northerly, followed in sequence by those of William Gibson, Henry Rowley, Humphrey Turner, James Cudworth and, finally, Anthony Annable. The Annable farm was just north of what later became Meeting House Lane, site of Scituate's first school. A fort or "pallisades" was constructed along the easterly side of Kent Street. Divine services were held at the house of James Cudworth, the largest one in the settlement.

On September 18, 1634, the Reverend John Lothrop and some thirty of his congregation from Egerton in Kent County, England, arrived in Boston on the ship "Griffon" and proceeded immediately to Scituate, where land was allotted them. Scituate then became a compact little settlement of twenty-seven householders. On January 8, 1635, Anthony Annable headed a group which organized and built the first church at the corner of Kent Street and Meeting House Lane. Then, on October 4-5, 1636, followed incorporation of Scituate as a town by order of the General Court.

The municipal territory comprised within the act of incorporation was soon found to be too small. Among those who looked longingly at the upland and neck of land between the North and South Rivers was Anthony Annable. Associating himself with other settlers, who

complained that "the place is too strait for them, the lands adjoined being stony and not convenient to plant upon," they petitioned the government at Plymouth and on January 1, 1637 were granted the land in question.

The Reverend John Lothrop, called to office as the first minister of Scituate, had had a stormy career in England before emigrating to the New World, culminating in two years' imprisonment in a London jail. His incarceration had resulted from the same persecution which earlier had sent the Reverend John Robinson and his congregation to Leyden and eventually to Plymouth. Lothrop had joined the Puritans and for eight years prior to his imprisonment had clandestinely cared for the religious welfare of his fellow-worshippers at Black Friars.

Having found freedom to worship God in Scituate, it must be most unhappily recorded that Lothrop stirred up trouble again among the settlers, largely over the question of whether baptism should be by total immersion or the mere laying of hands, as was his belief.

This spirit of contention among his parishioners sorely troubled the amiable pastor who was staunchly supported by his close friend, Anthony Annable. Lothrop at last wrote Governor Prince at Plymouth, asking the governor to use his good offices to obtain for himself, Anthony Annable, James Cudworth, William Gibson, Henry Rowley and others a new location for the "seatinge of a township for a congregation." In consequence, the General Court granted the petitioners a plantation at "Scippekan" (Sippican). This new location, however, the local separatists did not want. Instead, they went as a body the next year, 1639, to Barnstable on Cape Code, leaving the church at Scituate temporarily without a head.

The break-away from Scituate and the starting of life anew in Barnstable must have been difficult for Anthony Annable. He had been one of its original settlers and had served it faithfully in various public offices during its formative period. His fourth daughter, Deborah, had been born there and baptized in 1637. Annable was a miller by trade, as also were Barstow, Gibson, Stockbridge and others. Yet he and his early associates, lawyers, tanners, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, weavers, inn-keepers, etc., all of necessity became planters when they began the foundation of the "New Freedom." Their lot was that of outcasts, voluntary exiles from the mother country, and their social condition was

not to be compared with their compatriots of the Massachusetts Bay Colony to the north, who, as colonizers for the crown with royal charter, settled in and about Boston.

The evolution at Scituate from a pioneer settlement to a town of comfortable householders was gradual and at the same time healthy and strong. And the character of the men and women who founded it was of a superior type. They were capable of governing and controlling not only themselves, but also of successfully and happily assimilating the less determined and weaker, not to say grosser, members of the other Pilgrim communities who sought homes among them.

A predominant characteristic of the early settlers was an ability in self-government and a willingness to assume the responsibilities of public office for the common good, without thought of personal gain. In this respect, Anthony Annable was an outstanding public figure, who exercised great authority in various capacities. He was the first constable of Scituate, 1633, an important position personifying the power and authority of the General Court at Plymouth in its dealings with the inhabitants of the colony. None was elected constable but men of the highest standing in their respective communities and of proved integrity. He was re-elected twice more, in 1634 and 1637, being succeeded in later years by such other original settlers as Turner, Cudworth, Kennerick, Fuller and others. It was Annable's unpleasant first duty as constable to demand from his close friends and neighbors, Nathaniel Tilden, Samuel Hinkley, George Kennerick, Samuel Fuller, and John Lewis, a penalty of half a shilling each, imposed upon them by the General Court, for "keeping various swine unringed."

Anthony Annable was the first person from Scituate to hold the office of Assistant to the General Court at Plymouth, this even before the building of the town. Upon its incorporation in 1636, he continued to serve in this capacity for two more years as well as to serve with James Cudworth on a committee to reform the ordinances of the colony and draw up a general code of laws. Many drastic changes were made in the hitherto unwritten Constitution, including a Declaration of Rights, stating that the colonists would only recognize such laws as were enacted "by the consent of the body of freemen or associates, or their representatives, legally assembled, which is according to the free liberties of the free-born people of England." In 1634 and 1635 he was also Deputy from Scituate to the General Court and for one year was Commissioner for Scituate.

The exodus from Scituate to Barnstable, instigated by the trouble in Dr. Lothrop's congregation and the unsuitability of a grant of land at

Sippican, took place in 1639. Led by the Rev. Lothrop and his strong supporter, Anthony Annable, the group consisted of James Cudworth, Thomas Bisbrech (Bisby), William Gilson, Henry Cobb, Henry Rowley, Edward Foster and Robert Linell. Another company, led by the Rev. Joseph Hall of Weymouth, had settled at Barnstable, a few months previously, in the territory ruled by Iyanough, sachem of Cummaquid. As the raw hamlet of Barnstable obviously could not afford two pastors, Hall was soon forced out and moved a few miles down the Cape to another new pilgrim town, Yarmouth.

Anthony Annable remained in Barnstable the rest of his life and served the town in many varied capacities, just as he had previously served the communities of Plymouth and Scituate. It was here that his first wife died, December 13, 1643. It was here, too, that he was married a second time, to Ann Clark, March 3, 1645, who bore him three children - Samuel, January 22, 1646; Ezekial, 1649; and Desire, October 16, 1653, who married John Barker, January 18, 1677. And it was at Barnstable that two of his daughters by his first marriage to Jane were married; Hannah to Thomas Bowman, March 3, 1645; and Susanna to William Hatch, May 13, 1662. He died in Barnstable in 1674, leaving his eldest son by his second marriage, Samuel, to carry on the line to my grandchildren of the present eleventh generation. The family name, originally "Annable," was shortened to its present form, "Anable" in the early 1800's by my great grandfather, Joseph Anable.

The Annable farm at Barnstable was gradually increased during his lifetime by successive acquisitions to 120 acres. It was situated in West Barnstable, principally on the north side of the County road and extended to "Annable's Pond" on the south. A part of the original farm remained in the Anable family until 1861, when it was sold.

In September, 1642, Anthony Annable formed a company of militia in Barnstable, commanded by Captain Miles Standish, to act as a guard against the Indians. In 1643, he was appointed by the General Court a member of the committee of the colony to "provide plans to defense against attacks by the Indians," and, in 1645, "to propose laws to redress present abuses and to prevent future." The following year, 1646, he represented Barnstable on a committee composed of one member from each township in the colony, to devise means for defraying the expenses of the colony.

From 1643 to 1658 he represented Barnstable in the General Court at Plymouth and continued to be a prominent man in his town and, in fact, throughout the colony, participating actively and constantly in

public affairs and occupying many and varied positions of trust. He opposed with the Rev. Lothrop, Cudworth, Hatherly and others the harsh measures and cruel laws enacted and enforced against the Quakers and Anna-Baptists in the Massachusetts Colony. These laws were never enforced in Barnstable by its representative on the General Court of the colony who remembered and applied the liberal doctrine taught him by his pastor, the Rev. Lothrop, who accepted all, even Anna-Baptists, who professed faith in God and promised to keep the Ten Commandments.

Anthony Annable died in Barnstable in 1674, at the age of 75. Upon his death, Anthony Annable's widow, Ann, administered his estate, being called in 1678 "the Aged Widow Annibal." She was reported to be living in 1686 but no record exists as to the date and place of her decease.

So much the record, as supported by a copious bibliography in the appendix, tells us of the life and times of Anthony Annable, the first of the family to emigrate from England to America. Pieced together and reviewed in retrospect, it reveals something of the nature and stature of the man. Unlike many of his contemporaries, he was not a clergyman, but he was a staunch supporter of the church and the life-long friend and confidant of the Rev. Lothrop, one of the strongest and most liberal pastors in England, Scituate and Barnstable. Not formally educated in a modern sense, he acquired the necessary amount of learning by self-education and developed a natural flair for politics and government into a tool for serving magnificently and in succession the towns of Plymouth, Scituate and Barnstable and thus, the entire Plymouth Colony. His mill at Scituate and farm at Barnstable must have provided the forums for arguments and discussions on the countless problems facing the colonists in those early days and in which he took such an active and presumably loquacious interest.

He was not wealthy by any means and probably was downright poor when he arrived at Plymouth at the age of 24. Yet, he shortly acquired the property values to qualify as a freeman of the colony and had acquired 120 acres at the time of his death. He appears to have been a cooperative and hard and patient worker in group activities on behalf of measures and reforms to which he subscribed. However, his precipitous departure, first from Plymouth and then from Scituate, would seem to indicate that he was stubborn in the extreme when thwarted or too greatly encompassed by bigotry, intolerance and procrastination.

Honest and trustworthy, he must have been, as evidenced by the

many public offices thrust upon him by his contemporaries. Apparently, too, he was an indefatigable worker who got what he wanted, not for himself, but for his fellow-colonists-freedom from oppression, good laws, and a fair and impartial administration of justice. In short, Anthony Annable appears to be a strong example to his many descendants of what a young, ambitious man, without wealth, education or family influence, can accomplish single-handed, with little more than character, vision, native intelligence and the God-given will to work hard for those things in which he earnestly believes.

THE ANABLE FAMILY'S

LINE OF DESCENT

1599 - 1967

The line of descent which follows is based upon "The Anable Family Record", Long Island Weekly Star, 1879, by the author's grandfather, Henry Sheldon Anable, and the author's records for the ensuing period, 1879-1967. Much of the material for the second period is based upon the unpublished writings and notes of the author's cousins, the late Misses Sarah and Anna Anable, of Tarrytown, New York, who served admirably as the family historians of the eighth and ninth generations.

For the benefit of those readers who may not be familiar with geneological writings, the following explanation is given of the present approved numbering system which the author has adopted to modernize the style employed by his grandfather in the family record referred to above.

The descendants of Anthony Annable who were born with the family name "Anable" or "Annable" are numbered consecutively, he being number one; thus, 1-Anthony Annable.

Following the names of heads of families in the various generations is a line in parenthesis, giving the names and generation numbers of all ancestors of his or hers back to Anthony Annable; thusly, 6-Samuel Annable (Anthony 1). The maiden or married names of female descendants are given in parenthesis after the first or given names; thus, Ann (Clark) Annable.

This improved system, giving the consecutive and family numbers, enables the reader, by referring forward or backward, to find the names of the descendants or ancestors of any member of the family.

Starting with the seventh generation, each generation is sub-divided in two parts. The first part gives the straight Anable, father-to-son line of descent to Nathan French Anable or the eleventh generation. The second part, "The Collateral Line", gives the lines of descent from Anable women now grouped under such closely related family names as Clarkes, Chamberlains, etc.

FIRST GENERATION

1 - ANTHONY ANNABLE 1599-1674

A full account of the founder of the family in America, 1623, will be found in the Chapter entitled, "The Life and Times of Anthony Annable".

A marginal note on Page 3 of a copy of "The Anable Family Record", Henry Sheldon Anable, 1879, in the possession of the author and in, it is believed, the handwriting of Sarah Anable, reads: "Ship 'Fortune' in 1621, returned to England for his family". Although Sarah Anable's reputation as a skilled and accurate geologist is above question, the author has been unable to authenticate this statement of hers by consulting the records of the Plymouth Plantation and the passenger and crew lists of the ship "Fortune". It is possible that, if Anthony Annable did truly make a trip to Plymouth in "Fortune", prior to his fully documented trip in "Anne" in 1623, he could have made the earlier voyage in the capacity of a supervisor or clerical representative of the ship's owner, in which case his name would not have appeared on either of the lists consulted.

He died at Barnstable, Mass., in 1674, aged 75 years, and his remains are reported to have been interred in an unmarked grave in what was then and still is known as the Cow Pasture in that town.

His second wife, Ann (Clark) Annable, administered his quite sizeable estate and was living in 1686. In 1678, she was referred to locally as "the aged Widow Annibal", one of the first of many corruptions of the family name.

By his first wife, Jane, he had four children:

2-Sarah, b. England, circa 1622; m. Henry Ewell, Scituate, November 23, 1638; d. 1687; children, 8.

3-Hannah, b. Plymouth, 1625; m. Thomas Boreman, Barnstable, March 3, 1645; children, 7.

4-Susanna, b. Plymouth, 1630; m. William Hatch, Scituate, May 13, 1662.

5-Deborah, b. Scituate; baptized May 7, 1637.

By his second wife, Ann (Clark) Annable, whom he married March 3, 1645, at Barnstable, he had three children:

6-Samuel, b. Barnstable, January 22, 1646; baptized February 8, 1646; m. Mehitable Allyn, June 1, 1667; d. West Barnstable, 1678; children, 4.

7-Ezekiel, baptized April 29, 1649.

8-Desire, b. Barnstable, October 16, 1653, m. John Barker, Barnstable, January 18, 1677; d. Scituate, July 24, 1706.

SECOND GENERATION

6 - SAMUEL ANNABLE
1646 - 1678
(Anthony₁)

Samuel, eldest son of Anthony by his second marriage, married Mehitable Allyn, daughter of Thomas and Winifred Allyn of Barnstable, Mass., June 1, 1667, who, after Samuel's death, married Cornelius Briggs of Scituate. He was baptized February 8, 1645; she, November 26, 1648. They lived all their lives in West Barnstable, Mass.

A marginal note in the author's copy of "The Anable Family Record" reads: "Said to have been in the first graduating class of Harvard".

They had four children:

9-Samuel, Jr., b. Barnstable, Mass., July 14, 1669; m. Patience Dogget, April 11, 1695; d. Barnstable, Mass., June 21, 1744.

10-Hannah, b. March 16, 1672; d. August, 1672.

11-John, b. Barnstable, Mass., July 19, 1673.

12-Anna, b. Barnstable, Mass., March 4, 1675; m. Deacon John Barker, October 14, 1696; d. West Barnstable, March 21, 1732.

THIRD GENERATION

11 - JOHN ANNABLE
1673 -
(Samuel₂, Anthony₁)

John, second son of Samuel and Mehitable (Allyn) Annable, married

Experience Taylor, daughter of Edward and Mary (Merks) Taylor at Barnstable, Mass., June 16, 1692. She was born in June, 1672.

They had six children:

13-Samuel, b. Barnstable, Mass., September 3, 1692; m. Desire Dimick, d. 1794 at Marcellus, New York. They had a son, Samuel, Jr., b. 1717 and he, Samuel, Jr., had a son, Edward, b. 1753, d. 1836, who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and whose remarkable military career is given in detail elsewhere in this book.

14-Mehitable, b. Barnstable, Mass., September 28, 1695; m. Andrew Hallett, July 23, 1713; d. October 23, 1767.

15-John, b. Barnstable, Mass., May 23, 1698. He settled in Rochester, Mass.

16-Mary, b. Barnstable, Mass., December, 1701; m. David Hallett, August 19, 1720 in Marcellus, New York.

17-Cornelius, b. Barnstable, Mass., November 3, 1704; living in 1747.

18-Abigail, b. Barnstable, Mass., April 30, 1710; m. Wally Crocker, October 22, 1730.

FOURTH GENERATION

17 - CORNELIUS ANNABLE

1704 -

(John₃, Samuel₂, Anthony₁)

Cornelius, third son of John and Experience (Taylor) Annable, married Experience _____, settled in the parish of Millington, township of East Haddam, Conn. in 1728 and was still living there in 1747. All attempts of the author to secure the family name of Experience and the dates of her birth and death have been unavailing in spite of voluminous correspondence with Miss Mary Smith Bigelow of East Haddam, Conn., the recognized (1958) historian and geneologist of that area.

They had eight children:

19-Anne, b. East Haddam, Conn., February 23, 1729; d. East Haddam, 1791.

- 20-Mehitable, b. East Haddam, Conn. , September 4, 1731.
- 21-Susanna, b. East Haddam, Conn. , April 28, 1733.
- 22-Cornelius, b. East Haddam, Conn. , April 28, 1736; m. Lucy Green, East Haddam, November 10, 1760.
- 23-Ansel, b. East Haddam, Conn. , June 29, 1737; m. Betsy _____; who died November 13, 1814, aged 70 years.
- 24-Elijah, b. East Haddam, Conn. , June 27, 1741.
- 25-John, b. East Haddam, Conn. , April 18, 1744; m. Hannah Stewart; d. October 23, 1815.
- 26-Temperence, b. East Haddam, Conn. , April 15, 1747.

FIFTH GENERATION

25 - JOHN ANNABLE

1744 - 1815

(Cornelius₄, John₃, Samuel₂, Anthony₁)

John, fourth son of Cornelius and Experience (_____) Annable, married Hannah Stewart, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stewart at East Haddam, Conn. She was born at East Haddam, 1748, baptized at Millington, Conn. , June 4, 1749 and died there February 27, 1790. Her father, John Stewart, died at Millington, September 18, 1791, aged 88 years. Her paternal grandfather, Alexander Stewart, died about 1732. Her mother, Elizabeth Stewart, also died there, April 1, 1799, aged 92 years.

John and Hannah (Stewart) Annable united with the church at Millington, Conn. , May 12, 1791; he by baptism. After her decease, February 27, 1790, he married Deborah Spencer, daughter of Matthias and Mercy (Rowles) Spencer, May 12, 1791, who was born April 11, 1750 and died at Millington, Conn. , November 29, 1833. There were no children by his second marriage.

According to the Connecticut Revolutionary Records, John Annable served during the Revolutionary War as a private in the regiment of Captain Holmes of East Haddam, Conn.

John and his first wife, Hannah (Stewart) Annable had nine children:

- 27-Temperance, b. East Haddam, Conn., March 5, 1769; d. February 9, 1785.
- 28-Reuben, b. East Haddam, Conn., March 7, 1771; d. March 29, 1777.
- 29-Joseph, b. East Haddam, Conn., July 18, 1773; baptized, Millington, Conn., September 26, 1779; m. Anna Crosby, August 16, 1796; d. Bethlehem, New York, September 24, 1831.
- 30-Hannah, b. East Haddam, Conn., November 16, 1775; baptized at Millington, September 26, 1779; m. at Millington, Conn. to Samuel Cone, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Graves) Cone, May 7, 1794, Samuel Cone was born at East Haddam, Conn., October 9, 1769 and died there, May 10, 1854; d. East Haddam, January 1, 1850.
- 31-Rhoda Jewett, b. East Haddam, Conn., December 30, 1777; baptized at Millington, Conn., September 26, 1779; m. Deacon James Holmes of Westerlo (Albany County), New York, October, 1826; who died at Westerlo, N. Y., January 16, 1861. She died August 12, 1837.
- 32-John, b. East Haddam, Conn., March 16, 1780; baptized at Millington, Conn., May 7, 1780; d. at sea aboard his brother Joseph's ship "Anna", circa 1808, on a passage home from Turk's Island in the Bahamas.
- 33-Asenath, b. East Haddam, Conn., April 6, 1783; baptized at Millington, Conn., May 18, 1783; m. at Millington, October 4, 1801, to William Woodworth, inventor of the "Woodworth Planning Machine" of Norwich, Conn., who died February 9, 1839.
- 34-Samuel, b. East Haddam, Conn., March 30, 1785; baptized at Millington, Conn., June 4, 1786; m. Nancy Carey, September 20, 1805; d. Hudson, N. Y., July 11, 1846. Nancy (Carey) Annable was born 1787; died March 16, 1866.
- 35-Henry, b. at East Haddam, Conn., July 8, 1788; baptized at Millington, Conn., August 31, 1788; m. by Rev. Joseph Vail of Hadlyme, Conn., May 31, 1812, to Sena Willey, daughter of Ephraim Willey; d. Hudson, N. Y., April 5, 1844. Sena (Willey) Annable was born August 27, 1788; d. Hudson, N. Y., July 15, 1870.

SIXTH GENERATION

29 - JOSEPH ANNABLE

1773 - 1831

(John₅, Cornelius₄, John₃, Samuel₂, Anthony₁)

Joseph, second son of John and Hannah (Stewart) Annable was married to Anna Crosby, daughter of Levi and Ruth (Comstock) Crosby of East Haddam, Conn. by Rev. Joseph Vail of Hadlyme, Conn., on August 16, 1796. They settled first, in New London, Conn. where he was engaged in shipping to the Bahama Islands and elsewhere, and removed thence in 1810, to Albany, New York. She died there March 9, 1813; he, at Bethlehem, New York, September 24, 1831.

About 1810, the family changed the spelling of its name, with only one "n", thus Anable, not Annable.

After the death of his first wife, Anna (Crosby) Annable, March 11, 1813, he married Alma Sheldon, daughter of Asa and Isabel (Low) Sheldon of Troy, New York on July 28, 1814. She was born at Adams (Berkshire County), Mass., April 25, 1785 and died at Philadelphia, Pa., August 4, 1875. Her remains are interred at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alma (Sheldon) Anable's Mother, Isabel (Low) Sheldon, was the daughter of Major Samuel Low of Cheshire, Mass., owner of a great estate in Massachusetts. He was reported to have been a great hunter who fought valiantly in the Revolutionary War, seeing many acts of mercy while he was fighting for freedom. He set his many slaves free, all of whom elected to remain with the family and lived to an old age in his service.

She was the sister of Urania (Sheldon) Nott, second wife of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, President of Union College, Schenectady, New York, 1814-1866, an all-time record for the tenure of the office of a college president. He was the namesake of Henry Sheldon Anable's only son, Eliphalet Nott Anable, father of the author.

The remains of Joseph Anable, his first wife Anna (Crosby) Anable and his daughter (by his second marriage) Cynthia Jane, were removed from their original resting place (presumably the Laurel Hill Cemetery) to the Albany Rural Cemetery in 1868.

Joseph and Anna (Crosby) Anable, his first wife, had seven children:

- 36-Joseph, b. New London, Conn., September 28, 1796; d. Buffalo, New York, June 16, 1832.
- 37-Levi Crosby, b. New London, Conn., February 3, 1800; d. supposedly at hands of Indians on the Upper Mississippi River, July, 1826.
- 38-William, b. New London, Conn., February 22, 1803; d. in infancy.
- 39-Anne, twin sister of William, b. February 22, 1803; d. in infancy.
- 40-John Dunford, b. New London, Conn., July 6, 1805; d. New Orleans Louisiana, August 24, 1825.
- 41-James Madison, b. New London, Conn., March 6, 1808; d. Dayton, Ohio, September 22, 1831.
- 42-Giles Spencer, b. Athens, New York; m. Mary Ann Edgerton, daughter of Ebenezer and Agnes (Martin) Edgerton, at Albany, New York, October 10, 1832; d. Madison, New York, February 14, 1873 and buried at Little Falls, New York.

Joseph and Alma (Sheldon) Anable, his second wife, had nine children:

- 43-Henry Sheldon, b. Albany, New York, June 21, 1815; m. by Rev. P. Work of Sheboygan, Wisconsin to Rosanna Frick, daughter of Emanuel and Elizabeth (Henley) Frick of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, February 13, 1855; d. Flushing, New York, September 3, 1887. Rosanna (Frick) Anable was born at Williamsville, New York, November 12, 1831 and died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1906. Her parents, of German ancestry, were born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

A full account of the career of Henry Sheldon Anable will be found in the chapter entitled, "Biographical Sketches of Recent Family Heads".

- 44-William Stewart, b. Albany, New York, November 6, 1816; m. Utica, New York by Rev. P.A. Proal, D.D., September 24, 1846 to Olivia Williams, daughter of Abraham B. and Olive (Barnum) Williams of Utica, New York; d. Virginia (Placer County), California, February 9, 1863. Olivia (Williams) Anable was born at Bainbridge, New York, December 31, 1825.
- 45-Anna Maria Stafford, b. Albany, New York, September 30, 1818;

d. Philadelphia, Pa., August 10, 1896. In 1848 she moved to Philadelphia with her mother, sisters and aunt, Cynthia Sheldon, where they opened and for thirty years maintained a school for young ladies known widely as the Misses Anable School.

- 46-Cynthia Jane, b. Albany, New York, January 28, 1820; d. at Schenectady, New York, March 3, 1836. Her remains were interred by the side of her father in the Albany Rural Cemetery in 1868.

- 47-Samuel Low, b. Bethlehem (Albany County), New York, November 28, 1821; m. September 24, 1844 to Sarah Babcock, daughter of Josiah H. and Lorinda (Chapin) Babcock of Westerlo (Albany County) New York; d. July 29, 1913. Sarah (Babcock) Anable was born July 24, 1826.

He was Senior Major of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery Regiment in 1864 and participated in the Battle of the Wilderness under General Grant and was wounded in action at Petersburg, Virginia. In 1866 he and his family moved to Richmond, Virginia where he represented the Federal Government in that occupied, formerly Confederate city.

- 48-Harriet Isabella, b. Bethlehem, New York, December 18, 1823; d. Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1858; buried Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

- 49-Courtland Wilcox, b. Bethlehem, New York, July 28, 1825; m. (1) at St. Bartholemew, B. W. I., May 9, 1855, Virginia Dinzey, daughter of Sir Richard and Lady Eliza (Petersen) Dinzey; m. (2) at Brooklyn, New York, April 28, 1863, Emma Victoria Sylvester, daughter of John Frederick and Sarah J. (Crosby) Sylvester; d. New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, August 24, 1898.

His first wife, Virginia (Dinzey) Anable, was born at St. Bartholemew, B. W. I., December 28, 1834; died, March 28, 1861 and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa. His second wife, Emma Victoria (Sylvester) Anable, was born at Cold Spring, New York, January 4, 1844.

He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York in 1846, was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, Pa. in 1850, was graduated from Hamilton Theological Seminary, New York, 1854, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, from Union College in 1867.

50-Frances Alma, b. Bethlehem, New York, April 12, 1828;
moved to Philadelphia, Pa. 1848.

51-Mary Juliet, b. Bethlehem, New York, February 18, 1830; m.
December 26, 1860 by Dr. Eliphalet Nott, President of Union
College, to Professor Pierre Jacques Darey of McGill College,
Montreal, Canada, youngest son of Pierre and Elizabeth
(Boutieller) Darey; d. Ottawa, Ontario, April 20, 1898. He was
born at Chagzey Haute, Saone, France, January 28, 1828 and
was a graduate of the University of France. She moved to
Philadelphia in 1848.

COLLATERAL LINES
OF
SIXTH GENERATION

These are given here in very much abbreviated form as a matter of
record, although the Anables of the present tenth and eleventh gen-
erations do not trace their lines of descent from them.

They are given in full in "The Anable Family Record", Henry
Sheldon Anable, Long Island Weekly Star Office, 1879, up to
that date.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND
33-ASENATH (ANABLE) WOODWARD

Charlotte R.

Amelia S., m. Henry L. Atherton.

William W., b. New London, Conn., March 16, 1808; d. Yonkers,
New York, February 13, 1873.

CHILDREN OF 34-SAMUEL AND
NANCY (CAREY) ANABLE

Charlotte Ann, b. June 22, 1806; m. Edmund Hatfield, June 27,
1826; children, 6.

William H., b. March 20, 1809; m. Mary B. Steel, Hudson, N. Y.;
children, 3.

Edwin Everett, b. February 7, 1811; m. Ann Maria Carey; d. July 10, 1849; children, 2

Jane Elizabeth, b. November 23, 1813; m. Abram L. Staats, 1832; children, 4.

John Stewart, b. October 21, 1815; m. Jane Cuyler, August, 1834; d. November 15, 1865; children, 1.

Mary Adelia, b. May 28, 1818; d. April 30, 1828.

Samuel, b. June 12, 1820; m. Phebe Badgely, April 5, 1841; children, 5.

CHILDREN OF 35-HENRY AND
SENA (WILLEY) ANABLE

George H., b. February 19, 1813.

Julia C., b. November 19, 1814.

Robert C., b. October 4, 1816; d. December 9, 1836.

Maria, b. November 30, 1818; m. Sylvester Macy, 1840.

Henry, b. October 27, 1820; d. September 3, 1825.

Mary, b. September 27, 1822; d. July 16, 1839.

Laura, b. June 13, 1824; d. March 13, 1855.

John, b. August 10, 1826, d. October 16, 1828.

Ephraim, b. February 25, 1828; d. May 16, 1867.

Henry, b. January 25, 1830; m. Mary E. Johns.

Sarah L., b. March 28, 1832; d. September 14, 1836.

Howard M., b. December 9, 1834; d. November 27, 1836.

SEVENTH GENERATION

43 - HENRY SHELDON ANABLE

1815 - 1887

(Joseph₆, John₅, Cornelius₄, John₃, Samuel₂, Anthony₁)

Henry Sheldon Anable, and his wife, Rosanna (Frick) Anable, had three children:

52-Eliphalet Nott, b. Long Island City, N. Y., September 1, 1857; m. December 22, 1891, Annie Housel (Schenck) Horton, daughter of William G. and Mary (Housel) Schenck and widow of Nathaniel Horton; d. North Asbury Park, N. J., October 18, 1904; buried in Schenck family plot, Easton Cemetery, Easton, Pa. She was born September 16, 1861; died at New York, N. Y., March 16, 1945 and is buried beside her husband at Easton, Pa.

A full account of the life of Eliphalet Nott Anable will be found in the chapter entitled, "Biographical Sketches of Recent Family Heads".

53-Alma Elizabeth, b. Long Island City, N. Y., August 23, 1860; m. 1930, to Dr. Marshall Lord Warrin; d. at New York, N. Y., September 20, 1956; buried in Albany Rural Cemetery.

54-Virginia Frances, b. Long Island City, N. Y., October 19, 1862; m. October 7, 1891 at Long Island City to William Packer Clarke of Williamsport, Pa.; d. at Williamsport, June 29, 1922.

COLLATERAL LINES
OF
SEVENTH GENERATION

See explanation on first page, last paragraph of this chapter.

CHILDREN OF 44-WILLIAM STEWART AND
OLIVIA (WILLIAMS) ANABLE

Isabella, b. Sheboygan, Wisc., January 13, 1848; d. February 18, 1913, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry Newton, b. Sheboygan, Wisc., November 29, 1849; m. September 18, 1882 to Alice V. Ogdenbaugh; d. March 30, 1891, at Chicago, Ill.

Mary Olivia, b. Utica, N. Y., September 4, 1852; d. New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 2, 1933.

Clara Williams, b. Gold Hill (Placer County), California, December 1, 1855; d. August 27, 1909.

CHILDREN OF 47-SAMUEL LOW AND
SARAH (BABCOCK) ANABLE

William J., b. Westerlo, N. Y., October 27, 1846.

Harriet Isabella, b. Westerlo, N. Y., December 9, 1849; d.
October 24, 1932, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Samuel Joseph, b. Westerlo, N. Y., May 27, 1853; m. Kernie
Silverling of Chicago, Ill., January 13, 1881. They had a child
Harriet Isabella, b. November 8, 1881.

Sarah Alma, twin sister of Samuel Joseph, b. May 27, 1853; d. 1943,
at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mary Eleanor, b. Westerlo, N. Y., August 23, 1855; m. Rev.
William I. Chamberlain, June 18, 1891; d. July 25, 1929,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

Courtland Wilcox*, b. Westerlo, N. Y., October 29, 1857.

Julia Frances, b. Westerlo, N. Y., March 14, 1860; m. Rev. Lewis
Birge Chamberlain, June 16, 1897; d. New York, N. Y., March 1, 1948.

Anna Maria Stafford, b. Westerlo, N. Y., April 8, 1862; d. March
29, 1947, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CHILDREN OF 49-COURTLAND WILCOX AND
VIRGINIA (DINZEY) ANABLE, HIS FIRST WIFE

Joseph Herbert, b. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1856;
d. April 26, 1857.

Richard Dinzey, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13, 1858.

Courtland Virginius, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., January 12, 1860; d.
Staten Island, N. Y., April, 1924.

CHILDREN OF 49-COURTLAND WILCOX AND
EMMA V. (SYLVESTER) ANABLE, HIS SECOND WIFE

Arthur Sylvester, b. Cambridge, Mass., August 16, 1864.

William Crosby, b. Cambridge, Mass., November 4, 1866; d.
January 6, 1867.

* Cannot identify. Possibly an error of H.S. Anable. Not to be
confused with 49-Rev. Courtland Wilcox Anable, 1825-1898.

Sheldon Barrett, b. Cambridge, Mass., August 31, 1868.

CHILDREN OF PIERRE JACQUES AND
51 - MARY JULIET (ANABLE) DAREY

James Herbert, b. Montreal, Quebec, December 19, 1861.

George Sheldon, b. Montreal, Quebec, January 13, 1863; d.
January 23, 1864.

Harriet Anable, b. Montreal, Quebec, February 13, 1866.

Lawrence Anable, b. Montreal, Quebec, May 8, 1867.

EIGHTH GENERATION

52 - ELIPHALET NOTT ANABLE
1857 - 1904

(Henry₇, Joseph₆, John₅, Cornelius₄, John₃, Samuel₂, Anthony₁)

Eliphalet Nott Anable and his wife, Annie Housel (Shenck) Anable, had
one child:

55-Anthony, b. New York, N. Y., January 11, 1897; m. (1) Emily Barton,
daughter of Clarence C. and Maude (Armsby) Barton of Boston,
Mass., April 26, 1924; m. (2) Gloria Hollister, daughter of Dr.
Frank Canfield and Elaine (Shirley) Hollister of New York, N. Y.,
October 4, 1941.

A full account of the life of Anthony Anable will be found in the
chapter entitled "Biographical Sketches Of Recent Family Heads";
also, in the appendices, a biographical sketch of his wife, Gloria
(Hollister) Anable.

COLLATERAL LINES
OF
EIGHTH GENERATION

See explanation on first page, last paragraph of this chapter.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM PACKER AND
54-VIRGINIA FRANCES (ANABLE) CLARKE

Sheldon Vanderbelt, b. Williamsport, Penna., May 1, 1895; m. May 18, 1931 to Madeleine Patricia McDaniel, b. July 9, 1902, daughter of Patrick and Julia (Dinan) McDaniel, at Bethlehem, Penna.

Henry Anable, b. Williamsport, Penna., June 14, 1896; m. September 18, 1934 to Mary Adela Dillard, daughter of Herbert N. and Mary Celeste (Greer) Dillard at Rocky Mount, Virginia.

CHILDREN OF THE REV. WILLIAM L. AND
MARY ELEANOR (ANABLE) CHAMBERLAIN

Eleanor, b. Madras, India, November 5, 1893; d. May 7, 1904.

Alma Birge, b. Madanapalle, India, April 14, 1897; m. to David Forgham Anderson of England, February 21, 1925, at Tarrytown, New York.

CHILDREN OF THE REV. LEWIS B. AND
JULIA FRANCES (ANABLE) CHAMBERLAIN

Julia Stafford, b. Madanapalle, India, April 22, 1899; m. (1) to Alexander Buel Trowbridge, Jr., September 8, 1923 at Englewood, New Jersey; m. (2) to Baron Paul d'Estournelles de Constant, March 31, 1943; m. (3) to Paul M. Herzog, August 24, 1959.

Anne Anable, b. New Brunswick, New Jersey, December 6, 1902; m. to James Harold Terwilliger, June 19, 1926 at Englewood, N. J.

Mary Eleanor, b. New Brunswick, N. J., July 1, 1904; m. to Irving Wayland Bonbright, Jr., April 18, 1925, at Englewood, N. J.

NINTH GENERATION

55 - ANTHONY ANABLE

1897 -

(Eliphalet₈, Henry₇, Joseph₆, John₅, Cornelius₄, John₃, Samuel₂,
Anthony₁)

Anthony Anable and his first wife, Emily (Barton) Anable, had two children:

56-Anthony, Jr., b. New York, N. Y., October 6, 1925; m. (1) to Ann Durfor English, b. Paris, France, October 29, 1935, daughter of Robert and Anita (Grew) English, at Boston, Mass., April 16, 1955; m. (2) to Anne Currier Steinert, daughter of Robert and Lucy (Currier) Steinert, at Dublin, New Hampshire, September 5, 1964.

57-Joan, b. New York, N. Y., February 23, 1929; m. to David Doughty Ogden, b. Torquay, England, November 4, 1924, son of Clement Moore and Claire (Brandeis) Ogden, March 19, 1949 at Boston, Mass.

COLLATERAL LINE
OF
NINTH GENERATION

See explanation on first page, last paragraph of this chapter.

CHILDREN OF SHELDON VANDERBELT AND
MADELEINE PATRICIA (McDANIEL) CLARKE

Patricia Anable, b. New York, N. Y., September 19, 1932; m. to Charles Henry Seeger, Jr., son of Charles Henry and Susan Alicia (Breslin) Seeger, June 25, 1955 at Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y.

CHILDREN OF HENRY ANABLE AND
MARY ADELA (DILLARD) CLARKE

William Packer, b. Roanoke, Virginia, September 15, 1942.

CHILDREN OF DAVID FORGHAM AND
ALMA B. (CHAMBERLAIN) ANDERSON

David Robin, b. London, England, June 18, 1926; d. August 21, 1929, in India.

William Alexander, b. Srialagar, Cashmir, July 14, 1928; m. to Barbara Melnick, November 14, 1959 at Winnipeg, Manatoba.

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER BUEL AND
JULIA STAFFORD (CHAMBERLAIN) TROWBRIDGE

Julie Stafford, b. July 14, 1924; m. to Geoffrey Masterson Wilson,
March 23, 1946.

Alexander Buel, Jr., b. December 12, 1929; m. to Nancey Horst,
July 2, 1955 at Greenwich, Conn.

CHILDREN OF JAMES HAROLD AND
ANNE ANABLE (CHAMBERLAIN) TERWILLIGER

James Rockefeller, b. April 9, 1928; m. (1) to Lois Brenner, April
10, 1954; m. (2) to Joan Clark, May 1, 1965.

CHILDREN OF IRVING WAYLAND AND
MARY ELEANOR (CHAMBERLAIN) BONBRIGHT, JR.

Irving Wayland III, b. July 14, 1927; m. to Shirley Vallerga,
July 18, 1954.

Mary Birge, b. July 16 1929; m. to Marshall Dexter Hendrian,
June 15, 1957.

TENTH GENERATION

56 - ANTHONY ANABLE, JR.

1925 -

(Anthony⁹, Eliphalet⁸, Henry⁷, Joseph⁶, John⁵, Cornelius⁴, John³,
Samuel², Anthony¹)

A full account of the life of Anthony Anable, Jr. will be found in the
chapter entitled "Biographical Sketches of Recent Family Heads".

Anthony Anable, Jr. and his first wife Ann (English) Anable, had
three children:

58-Alice Emily, b. Peterborough, N. H., April 11, 1956.

59-Perry Barton, b. Peterborough, N. H., July 7, 1957.

60-Nathan French, b. Peterborough, N. H., September 19, 1959.

COLLATERAL LINE
OF
TENTH GENERATION

See explanation on first page, last paragraph of this chapter.

CHILDREN OF DAVID DOUGHTY AND
57-JOAN (ANABLE) OGDEN

Ann Barton, b. Boston, Mass., January 18, 1952.

Linda Sherman, b. Rochester, N. Y., April 10, 1953.

Samuel Newbold, b. Concord, Mass., May 27, 1956.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES HENRY AND
PATRICIA (CLARKE) SEEGER, JR.

Mary Susan, b. Fairview Park, Ohio, April 23, 1958.

Carolyn Lee, b. Fairview Park, Ohio, July 23, 1959.

Julia Ann, b. Cleveland, Ohio, October 20, 1960.

Charles Clarke, b. Lakewood, Ohio, November 2, 1964.

John Patrick, b. Scottsdale, Arizona, August 3, 1966.

CHILDREN OF GEOFFREY MASTERSON AND
JULIE STAFFORD (TROWBRIDGE) WILSON

Susan Trowbridge, b. August 15, 1947.

Catherine Neave, b. July 20, 1949.

Peter Stafford, b. January 7, 1951.

John Cowan, b. January 12, 1953.

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER BUEL AND
NANCEY (HORST) TROWBRIDGE, JR.

Stephen Chamberlain, b. January 18, 1958.

Corrin Scott, b. September 1, 1959.

Kinberley Trowbridge, b. February 21, 1962.

CHILDREN OF IRVING WAYLAND AND
SHIRLEY (VALLERGA) BONBRIGHT III

David Wayland, b. December 23, 1955.

Elisabeth Marie, b. April 14, 1957.

Christopher Vallerger, b. April 16, 1960.

CHILDREN OF MARSHALL DEXTER AND
MARY BIRGE (BONBRIGHT) HENDRIAN

Jennifer Chamberlain, b. August 25, 1959.

Julia Anable, b. March 28, 1962.

Marshall Dexter, Jr., b. July 15, 1964.

ELEVENTH GENERATION

As of 1967, the date of the publication of this book, this, the last generation, comprised the following members of the family:

58-Alice Emily Anable, b. April 11, 1956.

59-Perry Barton Anable, b. July 7, 1957.

60-Nathan French Anable, b. September 19, 1959. (Senior male of this generation)

COLLATERAL LINE
OF
ELEVENTH GENERATION

Ann Barton Ogden, b. January 18, 1952.

Linda Sherman Ogden, b. April 10, 1953.

Samuel Newbold Ogden, b. May 27, 1956.

- o -

Mary Susan Seeger, b. April 28, 1958.

Carolyn Lee Seeger, b. July 23, 1959.

Julia Ann Seeger, b. October 20, 1960.

Charles Clarke Seeger, b. November 2, 1964.

John Patrick Seeger, b. August 3, 1966.

- o -

Susan Trowbridge Wilson, b. August 15, 1947.

Catherine Neave Wilson, b. July 20, 1949.

Peter Stafford Wilson, b. January 7, 1951.

John Cowan Wilson, b. January 12, 1953.

- o -

Stephen Chamberlain Trowbridge, b. January 18, 1958.

Corrin Scott Trowbridge, b. September 1, 1959.

Kimberley Trowbridge, b. February 21, 1962.

- o -

David Wayland Bonbright, b. December 23, 1955.

Elisabeth Marie Bonbright, b. April 14, 1957.

Christopher Vallerger Bonbright, b. April 16, 1960.

- o -

Jennifer Chamberlain Hendrian, b. August 25, 1959.

Julia Anable Hendrian, b. March 28, 1962.

Marshall Dexter Hendrian, Jr., b. July 15, 1964.

Author's Note:

In one of the copies of the "Anable Family Record", Henry Sheldon Anable, 1879, in the possession of the author, there appears a marginal note in unidentified longhand which should be made a part of this record even though the author has been unable to fit it into this genealogy and cannot identify the Marguerite Isabella Anable referred to: "Marguerite Isabella Anable, daughter of Henry and Alice V. (Ogdenbaugh) Anable, b. Chicago, Ill., December 12, 1889; m. (1) to Robert Fillipeinie (sp. ?) at Los Angeles, Calif., one child, Louis Roberta, b. September 1, 1910; m. (2) to Charles Edward Spencer

at Los Angeles, Calif., April, 1915, one child,
William Edward Spencer, b. November 29, 1919;
she, Marguerite (Anable) Spencer, died August
15, 1927 at Los Angeles. "

HENRY SHELDON ANABLE

Seventh Generation

Henry Sheldon Anable, the eldest of the nine children of Joseph Anable and Alma Sheldon Anable, was born June 21, 1815 at Albany, New York. He was educated at The Albany Academy and, as a young man, became engaged as a merchant in the dry goods business in New York City, then Utica, New York, and later in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. He became the favorite nephew and, in a sense, the protege of his aunt, Eurania Sheldon Nott, whose efforts some years later influenced Doctor Nott, President of Union College, to appoint him real estate advisor to that college and manager of its and Doctor Nott's extensive real estate holdings in Long Island City, New York. This association of more than thirty years became his major life-time's work.

Sheboygan, when he arrived in 1847, was a small pioneer settlement but one, he believed, having real possibilities and promises of future growth. While establishing himself there as a dry goods merchant, he met and became engaged to marry Rosanna Frick, daughter of Emanuel and Elizabeth Henley Frick, pioneer settlers of German origin who had moved west from Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Gold was discovered in California in 1849. By 1852, the urge of the gold fever, rampant in Sheboygan, proved to be irresistible to Henry Sheldon Anable and his younger brother, William Stewart Anable. By that time Sheboygan had grown from a few humble houses in the wilderness to a village of about 200 inhabitants. Henry Sheldon Anable had built there a house surrounded by gardens where he hoped to spend the rest of his life. He wrote dramatically in his diary of the feelings of loneliness, almost despair, which welled up within him when he and William decided "to seek a better country, the land of gold far to the westward."

And so, at eleven o'clock on the night of April 28, 1852, Henry Sheldon Anable embarked upon the steamer "Artic" at Sheboygan, bound for California and gold by the Overland Route, "hoping that the next five years may work a favorable change in my affairs." Henry Sheldon's fiancée, Rosanna Frick was left behind to await the outcome. William was slightly delayed, but followed on a later boat to rendezvous with his elder brother at St. Joseph, Missouri.

The initial part of the 2000-2500 mile journey took Henry Sheldon to Milwaukee by steamer; to Galena, Illinois by rail and coach; and by steamer to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he arrived May 12 and

shortly thereafter was joined by his brother. Ten days later the two brothers and two new friends, Brown and Wright, departed on the Overland Trail with wagons and mule teams. In Nebraska they passed through Old Fort Kearney, Fort Kearney and Scott's Bluff (June 27); in Wyoming, Fort Laramie, Independence Rock, South Pass (July 15) and Fort Bridger; in Idaho, Soda Springs, Fort Hall, American Falls (August 6) and The City of Rocks; in Nevada, Wells, Humbolt Sink and Ragtown (August 31); and finally California, Placerville and Sacramento (September 16). The complete account is vividly given in "The Journal of Henry Sheldon Anable, 1852," donated by the author to the Bancroft Library, University of California. A typewritten copy runs 89 pages in length.

Undaunted by primitive conditions in St. Joseph and the reports of widespread death and illness along the Trail, Henry Sheldon set out cheerfully, writing "we have a good outfit and with God's blessing we hope to make it in 80-90 days." It actually took them 127 days and they suffered no illness. Over 2000 deaths were reported that year. Thirty thousand emigrants had preceded them since the opening of the Trail a few years before.

Mule trouble and wagon breakdowns plagued them the whole way. Writing on the subject of the seven unruly mules, Henry Sheldon notes: "They are a great animal, especially at kicking when wrathful, and that, I think, is their condition most of the time." Wagon breakdowns were a weekly occurrence. They camped in the open or put up at the miserable taverns along the way. A hundred miles a week was considered good and a day's run over twenty-five miles exceptional.

Encounters with Indians were more humorous than dangerous. The brothers found the Pawnees "the meanest, most intolerant set of beggars it was ever our misfortune to fall among." On the contrary they found the Sioux "the best looking, best dressed and best behaved Indians we have yet seen." One day they passed a train of 125 wagons and 2000 head of livestock. Another day the diary reports "the desert is strewn with the carcasses of cattle and horses. I think we have seen the remains of at least 1000 wagons within the past two days." Again, "oh, what a miserable country for a white man. In three weeks we haven't seen enough timber to fence a decent farm."

Late in July, on the Bear River, they caught about two hundred trout, 6 inches to 18 inches in a few hours - a real treat after weeks of subsistence on bacon and salt pork. Late August found them in desert country "with no water fit to drink and no grass for 50 miles." After crossing the Nevada Mountains they sold their wagons and some of the mules and proceeded as a pack train over the Sierras on foot and on

mule back to Placerville, California and finally Sacramento, where they arrived September 16, "a dirtier or raggeder set, I think, never entered the town."

The great adventure was over - net cost \$200 apiece. Henry Sheldon Anable was down to 120 pounds from his normal weight of 150 pounds, but found he could now walk 20-25 miles per day more easily than three miles before. "The many discomforts met on the plains seriously tries one's temper and patience," Henry Sheldon relates, "and worn down with fatigue all are vexed at trifles. Few trains have come through with as little trouble as ours" and, a little further on after having examined a lump of ore valued at \$800 and another at \$3,600, "there is plenty of gold here yet and now I must see if I cannot honestly get a fair share of it for myself."

Gold he got to the sum of over \$25,000 in the next two years, not as a miner, like his brother William, but as a banker and merchant traveling around the country. During one of these trips in 1854, he became one of the first white men to see and measure the giant Sequoia trees of the Coastal Range. Urgent letters, entreating his fiancée in Sheboygan to come out to join him via the Overland Trail, were fruitless, so on November 24, 1854, he returned East by coastal steamships and coach across the Isthmus of Panama, rejoining his mother and sisters at Philadelphia, December 15.

The Anable gold mine in California, owned jointly by Henry Sheldon Anable and his brother William, was located by his grandson, Anthony Anable, ninth generation, and his wife on October 31, 1966 about six miles west of Auburn, California, near Gold Hill at the intersection of the Auburn Ravine and a side road, labeled "Gold Hill", branching off to the north from the New Castle-Lincoln Highway. On that day, the Gold Hill Trailer Camp occupied the site which, it was stated, had been worked over and mined three times by gold seekers in the mid-1800's. A daguerreotype of the mine, which employed up to 30 men at times, was given to the Bancroft Library, Berkeley, California, by Anthony Anable with a more complete description, to be filed with Henry Sheldon Anable's diary, 1854-54, which had previously been presented to this library.

A complete account of Henry Sheldon Anable's visit in 1854 to the Big Trees, the giant Sequoias of the Calaveras Grove, was published, first, by the Sheboygan (Wisconsin) City Times and later republished by The Schenectady (N. Y.) Cabinet, March 27, 1855 and by the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden, January, 1950. This account has been described as one of the earliest reliable first-hand descriptions and measurements of these great trees. These trees

were also visited in October, 1966 by his grandson, Anthony Anable, and his wife.

Henry Sheldon Anable's affection for the California Territory must have been great, and it must have been with intense sorrow that he sailed away, never to return. The final pages of his diary record his thoughts: "With all the wickedness, thoughtlessness and rushing after gold and vanities, there is much to be admired in California, and much true religion and refinement. Most of the businessmen are bringing their families out, intending to make this their home. Thus, society is daily improving and California is destined to become one of the most important and prosperous states in the Union."

After a very short visit with his family, Henry Sheldon hastened back to Sheboygan where, on February 13, 1855, he and Rosanna Frick were married. About this time fate intervened and set the stage for his finding his life's work and greatest accomplishment in western Long Island, which was years later to become Long Island City, the center of Queens Borough, City of New York.

Dr. Eliphalet Nott, then President of Union College, a great educator and theologian, had raised substantial sums of money for the college through public lotteries, sanctioned by New York State. Seeking a place with growth potentials in which to invest these funds, he decided upon the purchase of real estate on Long Island across from Manhattan, envisioning great appreciations in value with the passage of time. Searching for a man to handle the intricate legal transactions and to manage the land acquired, he was influenced in his choice by his wife, Eurania Sheldon Nott, an aunt of Henry Sheldon Anable. On her enthusiastic recommendation, Dr. Nott met him, was properly impressed with his ability and honesty and dispatched him to Hunter's Point, Long Island as real estate advisor and manager of the land to be acquired by Union College and himself. At Dr. Nott's death in 1866, his and the college's land holdings in Long Island amounted to about \$500,000, all of which was purchased through the efforts of Henry Sheldon Anable and managed by him until his death in 1887.

Dr. Nott, the most influential college President of his time, made Union College a national institution, graduating in his day larger classes than Harvard, Yale or Princeton. On a single day in 1795 he took and passed the examinations of Rhode Island University (now Brown) for entrance, freshman, sophomore and junior classes and on a second day final exams and an Honorary M. A. degree. He became President at the age of 31 and firmly guided the destinies of the college for 62 years until his death in 1866. Although a strict Presbyterian clergyman, and life-long opponent of gambling and drinking, he

raised money for the college buildings, grounds and an Endowment Fund through such an unorthodox means as a lottery. As an inventor he originated many innovations in the heating and power generating fields, including the first furnace to burn anthracite coal and for propelling a coal-burning steamship. He introduced the first scientific course in a liberal arts college, the first engineering curriculum and the elective system permitting students to choose the courses to be studied.

Why, one may properly ask, does this work dwell on the accomplishments of Dr. Nott, not an Anable, but merely the uncle by marriage of Henry Sheldon? The answer lies in the stature of the man. The great influence which he exerted in his time and the importance and standing that he indirectly bestowed upon his wife's nephew because of his confidence in him and the responsibilities that he entrusted to him, all readily enabled the young man to carry out the projects in Long Island that made him famous in later years as "The Father of Long Island City." Dr. Nott was the friend and contemporary of such great men of his period as Cyrus Hall McCormick of the harvester; Charles Goodyear, rubber; Peter Cooper, industrialist; Joseph Henry, the Smithsonian Institution; John Ericsson, designer of the "Monitor"; Samuel F. B. Morse, the telegraph; Elias Howe, the sewing machine and others of similar standing in science, industry and education. In personality, in appearance, in voice and in manner, he suited perfectly the place he made for himself in American life. His belief that there would be new leaders of his own faith, motivated by the same vision, to carry Union College forward at the same rapid pace was, however, unjustified by subsequent events.

Coming to Hunter's Point, Long Island with his bride in 1855, Henry Sheldon Anable, as the representative of Dr. Nott and Union College, held this trusted position until his death in 1887. In carrying out this trust and increasing the value of the land investment entrusted to his care, he was among the foremost in shaping and promoting all great improvements in the area long before its incorporation as Long Island City. He saw the suburbs, where he and his family resided, grow from a sparsely populated settlement across the East River from New York grow into a large commercial and industrial center. Here, his only son, Eliphalet Nott Anable, was born, September 1, 1857, and two daughters, Alma Elizabeth and Virginia Frances, in 1860 and 1862 respectively.

With a keen eye for real estate and a remarkable foresight with respect to the growth and development of the area around Hunter's Point, Henry Sheldon Anable bought wisely and prudently for the account of

Dr. Nott and Union College; also to a modest degree for his own account. As soon as these land holdings assumed sizeable proportions, he devoted himself to civic improvements and developments which enhanced greatly the land entrusted to his care. An editorial in The Long Island Star, in September, 1887 at the time of his death reads: "He may be credited with having been 'The Father of the City,' as he was always foremost in shaping and pushing all great improvements long anterior to the date of incorporation. During his administration (of the Union College trusteeship) he saw the First Ward and its suburbs grow from a sparsely populated settlement to a large and important manufacturing center, with excellent ferries, fine avenues, well managed street railways and all other desirable adjuncts to a prosperous and growing city. "

Specifically, Henry Sheldon was active in carrying through Jackson Avenue, the first important county highway ever constructed; the opening of the broad and fine macadamized thoroughfare known as Thomson Avenue; the docking and filling of the waterfront at Hunter's Point; and the filling of swamps, cutting down of hills and laying out and grading of streets in that area. It was mainly through his efforts that The Long Island Railroad and The Flushing Railroad were induced to make their western terminus at Hunter's Point, leading to the organization of the East River Ferry System, connecting Long Island with Manhattan. And, too, he is chiefly credited with the acts of incorporation of the area as Long Island City and making it the county seat of Queens County, New York.

When Long Island City was incorporated, he was prominent in drafting and securing its first charter. He was a member of the Survey Commission which laid out the streets and avenues and mapped the entire city. Later he served on the First Ward Improvement Commission which carried to completion one of the most gigantic public improvements ever undertaken on Long Island. He was one of the organizers of the East River Ferries, a vice-president of the first street railway company, the originator of the first savings bank. Religiously a prominent Baptist, he was one of the founders and a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Greenpoint, a vice-president of the Baptist Social Union of Brooklyn and, at the time of his death, a deacon of the East Avenue Baptist Church of Long Island City.

An article in the Sheboygan City Times, in early 1870, headed "An Old Sheboyganer", notes that Henry Sheldon Anable had won the fight to have his charter for Long Island City, N. Y., passed by the State Legislature. It quotes as follows from the Long Island City

Star, of that time: "Everybody is jolly over it and strongly recommends Mr. Anable for the first mayor of the new city, as one who deserves this distinguished honor as he was the originator and has been the untiring advocate of and worker for the measure for the past five years". He declined in a letter dated April 26, 1870, saying, "I cannot under any circumstances consent to be a candidate for any office. My cares are at present as much as any two men ought to have and I cannot assume any new ones."

Another article in the Long Island City Star, April 22, 1870, reads: "Mr. Anable has already planted upward of six hundred of the three thousand trees lately secured by him along the sidewalks of numerous streets in various sections of the (Hunter's) Point. The work as it has progressed has made a decided improvement in the appearance of many of its thoroughfares." To this there was addended an editorial comment: "Such a spirit will make any town attractive and prosperous."

An invitation, engraved by Tiffany and Company, in the possession of the author, shows that Henry Sheldon Anable was asked to be one of the dignitaries of the cities (now boroughs) of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City - at the opening ceremonies of the "New York - Brooklyn Bridge" (now the Brooklyn Bridge), May 24, 1883. He is reported to have been among the distinguished guests who first crossed the bridge on foot, as also was his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Eliphalet Nott Anable, widow of his only son, during the ceremonies marking the opening in the early 1900's of the Queens Borough Bridge, linking Manhattan at East 59th Street with Long Island City and the Borough of Queens.

Henry Sheldon Anable resigned from his trust with Dr. Nott and Union College in 1884, which trust thereupon became vested with his son and partner, Eliphalet Nott Anable. Death came, September 3, 1887, at age seventy-two. There, at his country residence at Flushing, Long Island, an editorial in The Long Island Star the day after his death states: "He was always a conspicuous figure in public affairs and did great and lasting service which will live long behind him. He was a kindhearted gentleman, universally beloved, and noted for his benevolence, and a cheery and social disposition that made him a favorite with all classes in the community. His life was well spent and fruitful of great good to the people and the place where he resided for upwards of a quarter of a century and all will do honor to his name."

ELIPHALET NOTT ANABLE

Eighth Generation

Eliphalet Nott Anable, only son and eldest of three children of Henry Sheldon Anable and Rosanna Frick Anable, was born September 1, 1857 at Hunter's Point (now Long Island City), Queens County, Long Island, New York. He was named after one of the great men of his time, Dr. Eliphalet Nott of Schenectady, New York, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, President of Union College for 62 years and an inventor, who had married his great aunt, Eurania E. Sheldon of Philadelphia, a noted educator in her own right.

His father's house, in which he was born, was one of the first built on the Hunter's farm, whence came the name "Hunter's Point." This point, jutting out into the East River across from 33rd Street, Manhattan, was the site of many farms and rural residences. Largely through the efforts of his father, Hunter's Point was extensively developed and eventually became a part of what is now the industrial and commercial municipality of Long Island City.

A younger sister, Alma, later Mrs. Marshall Warrin of New York, and a life-long friend, Jeanette Pidgeon of Saugerties, New York, recall "Liph," as he was known to his intimates, as an extremely active, athletic boy who excelled as an amateur boxer, gymnast and figure skater and as an enthusiastic camper in the Catskill and Adirondack Mountains and sailor on the waters of the Great South Bay of Long Island. During his boyhood winters, he organized boxing and gymnastic events in an attic gymnasium and produced many a circus in the backyard with the boys of the neighborhood and an assorted collection of domestic animals.

The family regularly spent their summers at Saugerties, New York, either boarding with their old friends, the Frank Pidgeons, or with a distinguished old New York family, the Bigelows of Maltby-on-the-Hudson. The three young Anables, Liph, Alma and Virginia and the three young Pidgeons, Will, Annie and Jeanette, spent many a summer together in rowboats, sailboats and rafts on the Hudson River, raising rabbits, chickens and dogs and fishing for minnows and eels in the shallow inlets that dotted the eastern shore of the great river. The Anable-Pidgeon friendship was an active and solid one that continued for three generations.

At about fourteen years of age, the subject of this sketch entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute to prepare to enter Union College,

Schenectady, three years hence. The family ties to Union College were strong - far stronger than those of the Ivy League colleges for which his contemporaries were preparing. His father, as a young man, had been a protege of its president, Dr. Eliphalet Nott, who had appointed him his counsellor and charged him with the management of his and the college's growing real estate holdings at Hunter's Point and elsewhere on Long Island. Further, his great aunt, Eurania E. Sheldon, had married Dr. Nott and at the time, as Dr. Nott's widow, occupied the Presidential Mansion and had a strong influence on the college. Union was then one of the great institutions of higher learning, the crowning achievement of a dynamic president who had set an all time record of a college presidency that stretched from 1814 to 1866.

At college Eliphalet's ability as a diplomat and as one who could readily adapt himself to unusual situations was taxed to the limit, but some innate gift of compromise and adjustment saw him through. The dilemma confronting him was how to reside in the Presidential Mansion, as his Aunt Eurania insisted, and still live a normal college life with his many friends and fraternity brethren at the Kappa Alpha house, one of the nations oldest fraternities. He managed to do both, yet it must have been a delicate task for such a high-spirited, gregarious young man, who revelled in society, to captivate the imperious widow Nott on the one hand and at the same time to be a popular, active under-graduate, heavily involved in extra curricular activities.

His intimate friends of this period report that a rope ladder from his second story study to the rear of the house was the key to success. Many an evening the widow Nott, perceiving the glow of lamp light under her nephew's door, must have rejoiced in his pursuit of his studies whereas the subject of her rejoicing was far away on campus attending a secret meeting of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, participating in the activities of the Philomathean Society or the Union Row Club or just whooping it up with the boys and girls on a hayride, skating party, cotillion or an amateur theatrical rehearsal.

Before receiving his B. A. degree from Union in 1878, Eliphalet Nott Anable had acquired, in addition to a classical education, an interest in fencing, coin and stamp collecting and a fondness for prints of old New York. He graduated at about the middle of his class and always regretted not having achieved Phi Beta Kappa stature like an Anable cousin who followed him a few years later. He had also happily survived his first love affair with Annie Pidgeon of Saugerties

who remained his close friend the rest of his life and in due course became the close friend of another "Annie" who would become his wife some thirteen years later.

Directly following his graduation from Union, he entered Columbia Law School in New York City, receiving his L. L. B. Degree in 1880. In that year he associated himself with his father in the practice of law in Long Island City. He succeeded his father as attorney for Union College upon his father's retirement in 1884 and took over the management of Union College's extensive real estate holdings in western Long Island.

During these years of association with his father and close involvement with municipal and civic affairs in Long Island City, Eliphalet Nott Anable found that his surroundings and influences from childhood naturally led him into real estate law; into projects for the purchase and improvement of land; into municipal planning; and into an intimate knowledge of the laws of assessment and taxation. He made numerous land purchases for his own account, inherited a great deal of real estate on the death of his father in 1887 and eventually became what is called "Land Poor," the status of having more land than he could hold onto with the limited compensation from his profession. He was correct in his belief that land in Long Island City would vastly increase in value, but he was far off in his timing of that happy event. It did not come in his or his wife's lifetime but almost half a century later when his son was middle aged.

Eliphalet Anable's services as a real estate lawyer and realty expert were very much in demand until, in 1887, at the death of his father, he closed the Long Island City office and became engaged in the general practice of law in New York City. He had up to that time been counsel for Union College, The Pennsylvania Railroad and other large land holders in Long Island. He was counsel for the commission that originated and carried forward extensive plans for street improvements in Long Island City. He represented a number of large land owners in legal actions to test the validity of the tax laws of the city. Politically a staunch Republican, he had served for many years as a member of The Queens County Central Committee of the Republican Party and of the General Committee of that party in Long Island City.

Shortly after taking up the general practice of law in New York City, Eliphalet Nott Anable resumed his friendship with Annie Schenck Horton whom he had met casually many years before through his sister, Alma. She was now a young and recent widow of Nathaniel

Horton, an older mining engineer with the Rand Drill Company whom her father, William G. Schenck, had chosen for her as a substantial and prosperous husband. Annie Housel Schenck, only child of William G. and Mary Housel Schenck of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, was born September 16, 1861 and lived with her parents in her father's successful Hotel Westminster at 17th Street and Irving Place. She and he were married December 22, 1891. Before the end of that year both William Schenck and his wife died, leaving the Westminster Hotel and all their other possessions to their daughter - a very sizeable estate for those times.

In retrospect his taking over of the management of The Westminster Hotel on behalf of his wife marked a turning point in the life of Eliphalet Nott Anable. Up to this point, his life had been a happy one, with innumerable friendships and crowned by success as an up and coming attorney with wealthy and influential clients and in-laws. The responsibilities of being proprietor of a large New York hotel changed all of this. New and more modern hotels were being erected along lower Fifth Avenue. His mother-in-law, on her deathbed, had exacted a promise that alcoholic beverage would no longer be sold at the hotel. Efforts to modernize the establishment depleted his and his wife's estates. As a last resort, he mortgaged the property to the limit and finally lost it in a foreclosure proceeding and with it his and his wife's inheritances. He simply was not cut out to be a hotel proprietor or to handle wisely large resources of others.

Characteristically, Eliphalet Nott Anable entered actively into the outside activities of his new profession before the loss of The Westminster. He was a member of the Executive Committee of Five of the New York City Hotel Associations, an influential organization through which the associated hotels of the city acted upon matters relating to their business. He was a member of The New York Board of Trade and Transportation. He was also a Trustee of The Hahnemann Hospital and a member of The University Club, The New York Athletic Club and The Association of The Bar of New York City.

Prior to the loss of The Westminster Hotel, an only child, Anthony, was born in the adjoining Westminster Apartments, January 11, 1897. He was named after the family's pilgrim ancestor. Late in 1899, the three Anables removed to Morristown, New Jersey. Eliphalet Anable carried on what remained of his legal practice from an office in New York. Summers were spent at Bradley Beach, New Jersey, a small colony of close Morristown friends.

These were years of anxiety for Eliphalet and Annie Anable - years

of borrowing from more affluent friends and relatives, years of trying to make the limited dollars go as far as possible. But they were years of joy, excitement and high adventure for their growing son, the author of this piece, who worshiped his father and mother. In the spring and fall there were tramps in the Morris-town woods, identifying and collecting the flora and fauna of the region. In the summer there was swimming in the ocean, sailing on Shark River and canoeing on Duck Creek; picnics and all day visits to the amusement area of nearby Asbury Park; tremendously exciting setting off of fireworks on Fourth of Julys; even the burning down of benches which an ill-advised municipality had erected on the sand dunes in front of the summer residences.

The end came suddenly and perhaps mercifully. Returning to his New York-bound train after stepping off briefly to purchase a newspaper at North Asbury Park, New Jersey, Eliphalet Nott Anable tripped near the rails and was instantly crushed to death under the wheels. The date was October 18, 1904. He was only forty-eight years old, in the prime of life.

The life of Eliphalet Nott Anable presents a vivid study in contrasts. Endowed from birth with a warm and attractive personality, health outdoors interests and personal charm, he moved lightly and happily through boyhood and young manhood, surrounded by devoted friends, many influential, and the opportunities that come only to the gifted. As a young lawyer and real estate operator he found his niche in Long Island City real estate circles, just as had his father before him, and was in a position to play a successful and remunerative role in the rapid growth that clearly lay ahead in Long Island City and the Boroughs of Queens. Chance, unfortunately, involved him in highly competitive New York City hotel operations without previous training or aptitude just as old structures like the Westminster Hotel had passed their peaks and were about to fall. Whereas his legal training and real estate experience should have told him that he was backing a losing cause, he chose to buck the tide and gamble his own and his wife's considerable inheritance that he could make a success of it. The profitable sale of the last of his Long Island City real estate holdings by his son did not come until fifty-seven years after his death.

It should be remembered that Eliphalet Nott Anable died in adversity in the prime of life with many years of productive business activity ahead, an excellent legal education and a well-established name in Long Island City. Had he lived, he most certainly would have recouped the loss of the Westminster Hotel and his inheritances.

Just prior to his death, he told his wife, the author's mother, that he had learned his lesson and had decided to return to the practice of law in Long Island City where, in earlier years, he and his father had established themselves and where many of his former clients urged him to resume his position as counsellor to them and their interests. Unfortunately the railroad accident at North Asbury Park in the fall of 1904 prevented his realizing his well developed plans for the business come-back of which he was most certainly capable.

Adversity in his later years did not in the slightest affect the warmth and affection with which he was held by his wife and son. Hard times and a drastic reduction in standards of living more securely cemented family relationships. In good times and bad he was adored by his wife, idolized by his son and loved by a host of good friends who were enraptured by his warm, pleasant and outgoing personality. He could, had it not been for The Westminster catastrophe and his untimely death, have been as great a lawyer and businessman as he was a gifted humanist.

ANTHONY ANABLE

NINTH GENERATION

I, the only child of Eliphalet Nott and Annie Schenck Anable, was born on January 11, 1897, at my parents' home, The Westminster Apartments. The apartments adjoined my maternal grandfather's Westminster Hotel at 17th Street and Irving Place, New York, a few blocks south of historic Grammercy Park. Obviously I was named after the family's Pilgrim ancestor, Anthony Annable, 1599-1674. My father died at the age of forty-eight in September, 1904, in a critical financial condition, leaving my mother with a seven year old son to bring up.

The years of my boyhood were pleasant enough for me but extremely trying for my mother who was left almost financially destitute. Her only tangible assets were some unimproved real estate in Long Island City, New York, for which there was no ready market. With assistance from my late father's cousin, Courtland V. Anable, we lived frugally, but meaningfully - first for three years as guests in the homes of relatives in Easton, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia; then, for the next five years in a number of boarding houses in Morristown, New Jersey. The debt to Courtland V. Anable, incurred by mother in these trying years, was repaid in full with interest to his estate, but not until long after his and my mother's decease.

My mother, true to her stern Holland Dutch ancestry, was a woman of great courage, strong principles and remarkable frugality. She thrived and grew stronger in adversity. She was a tough taskmistress whose sole fear was that she would spoil her only child by parental indulgences. Her standards, which I shall never forget, called for a high level of honesty and character and strict personal responsibility for the carrying out of all obligations, especially financial ones, to the very letter. She was truly a benevolent tyrant, a combination of a loving mother on the one hand and a stern, demanding father on the other.

In the fall of 1912, I, then fifteen years of age, was packed off to boarding school, because, as Mother said, "It was high time that Anthony be under the firm hand of a man." So, for the next four, formative years I was privileged to be enrolled at The Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut, presided over by that truly great American, Horace Dutton Taft, brother of the President-to-be, William Howard Taft.

Horace Taft, The "King" as we boys affectionately referred to him,

was the finest man I ever knew. He was a giant, physically and intellectually, who left a life-long stamp on the character of every boy who survived the rigorous curriculum he prescribed. The standard courses of study were strongly interlaced with his teachings of the principles of living and thinking and of each person's responsibility to try to achieve a full realization of his potential. Mother, I found later, had sensed this at her first interview with him, and that is why I was sent to the Taft School instead of to one of the many other fine schools she had visited.

The years at Taft were difficult, but purposeful. My marks were just fair but passing. I played football and ice hockey indifferently, but excelled in track. Social activities helped to overcome an early shyness, and I made friends who have remained friends all my life.

During my final year at Taft, I decided I wanted to be an engineer. Money for my education was about exhausted, but a friend of my mother's offered to finance four years of college and so I entered The Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the fall of 1916. I found the going difficult, but no more difficult than that at Taft. Somehow I managed to graduate in the upper third of my class. What more could one expect from commitment to a rigorous educational regime in an institution whose motto was "A place for men to work, not boys to play"?

But again, as at Taft, there were other things than just study. I was elected a class officer, captained the freshman track team and made my varsity letter in the sprints and hurdles. I enjoyed the social life of Boston, and, as at Taft, made many life-long friendships.

I was deeply moved in the spring of 1917, my freshman year, by my country's declaration of war on Germany. I wanted to go off to war at once in April, but wiser minds prevailed and I was induced first to complete that academic year and the required summer school. In October, I enlisted as a seaman in the United States Naval Reserve Force at the Charlestown, Massachusetts Navy Yard.

It was, for me, a short war and an exciting one. A number of promotions through the enlisted man's ranks eventually led to my being commissioned an ensign in June, 1918, and being assigned to sea duty aboard the "U. S. S. America", a naval transport, ferrying units of the American Expeditionary Force from the embarkation port, Hoboken, New Jersey, to Brest, France. Six trans-Atlantic passages were made before the war ended in November, 1918. High points of these

months were several actions with German submarines in the Bay of Biscay, a collision one foggy night with a small British steamer which we sank, the terrors of a Spanish influenza epidemic which swept the ship killing over one hundred troops, and an accidental sinking of "America" that fell at her pier in Hoboken.

Then, quite unexpectedly, came the Armistice, November 11, 1918, my relief from active duty in late January, 1919 and my return to M.I.T. early in February to pick up my education again. A speed-up curriculum for war veterans enabled me to complete the remaining three years in two and a half and graduate in June, 1921, only one year behind my original class.

A generous graduation gift from my mother gave me the rare opportunity to make a "Grand Tour" of Europe with a classmate before settling down on my first job as an engineering trainee with the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey with my headquarters in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

During the preceeding summer in Europe, I became engaged at Chateau Thierry, France to Emily Barton of Boston. We had met the previous winter in Boston. Our engagement was formally announced in the fall of 1922 and we were married in the spring of 1924. While living in Irvington, New York, our son, Anthony, Jr. was born in 1925 and our daughter, Joan, in 1929. Somewhat after the great depression of 1929-1933 we began to draw apart and decided to separate in 1937. A divorce followed in 1939. In the fall of 1941, I married Gloria Hollister of New York.

A year and a half with the Public Service Corporation convinced me that a career in the to me prosaic public utility business was not for me. And so, in the spring of 1923, I resigned to join the staff of a small and aggressive engineering organization, The Dorr Company, of New York. Its field was chemical, metallurgical and sanitary engineering. It was headed by Dr. John Van Nostrand Dorr, one of the great engineers and inventors of his time, whose professional accomplishments were recognized in the years that followed by the award of the four major medals of the engineering profession and five honorary doctorate degrees.

Dr. Dorr had a profound influence on me, and it was my happy privilege to enjoy an unusually warm and close friendship with him all my professional life until his death in 1962 at the age of ninety. Once he said to me, "Tony, I would rather make men than machines". He did both magnificently and his company grew steadily until, as Dorr-Oliver, Inc. of today, it does an annual business of over \$100,000,000 in a field that encompasses practically the entire

civilized world.

As would be possible only in a small and growing company, our individual jobs were many and varied, and we younger engineers developed a more or less "jack of all trades" capability. For my part, my assignments, in chronological sequence, were: draftsman, field service engineer, sales engineer, assistant manager chemical sales division, director of publicity, advertising manager, executive assistant to the President, director of public relations, personnel manager, director of governmental relations and director of technical data.

During this period there occurred a re-birth of my boyhood love of boats which began on the New Jersey coast with my father when I was only seven years old and had continued year after year until the interruption of World War I. In the intervening years, I was too busy earning a living to have much time for yachting and certainly not the resources to own a yacht of my own. But now I had friends who owned large ocean racing and cruising yachts and they needed crews to operate, and so, from 1928 to 1942, in other men's boats, I sailed close to 30,000 miles, chiefly well off shore in Bermuda, Halifax and Annapolis ocean races, plus cruises and races to the Virgin Islands, Maine, Chesapeake Bay and the Cape Cod-Nantucket area. Frequently, I shipped as navigator, occasionally as skipper.

In late 1941, Gloria Hollister, whom I married in October, resigned her position as research assistant to Dr. William E. Beebe, Director of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society. She, a professional zoologist, had been associated with him ever since 1928 and had participated in numerous scientific expeditions with him to Bermuda, The West Indies, British Guinea and the islands of the Pacific. We had just settled down in an apartment in New York when Pearl Harbor occurred and our country was at war. Within a very few months she was off on service to Red Cross and I was back again in the Navy.

The Second World War was a far greater adventure for me than the first one. In mid-1942 I was commissioned Lieutenant Commander, United States Naval Reserve. There followed a year's tour of duty on the staff of the Commandant, U. S. Naval Reserve Midshipman's School, New York (an officers training facility). Then came sea duty, at my request, as navigating officer of the aircraft carrier "U.S.S. Tulagi", for almost two years. Finally I was reassigned to shore duty again at United States Naval Reserve Midshipman's

School, New York, for six months through the war's end in August, 1945 and up to my relief from active duty in late December.

Aboard "U.S.S. Tulagi", an escort aircraft carrier, sometimes called a "jeep flat top", we steamed over 100,000 miles in the Atlantic, Pacific, Mediterranean, Philippine and South China Seas; participated in four major invasions, Southern France, The Philippines, Iwo Jima and Okinawa; and had numerous encounters with German bombing planes in the Mediterranean and Japanese "kamakaze" (suicide) planes in the Pacific. I was proud to receive from our task force commander, Vice Admiral Calvin T. Durgin, a Bronze Star Medal and Combat Citation for action against Japan in the west central Pacific, during early 1945.

In all of these three and a half years of war, my wife, Gloria, had been doing her bit for Red Cross, first in the North American area with headquarters in New York; later at national headquarters, Washington, D. C. Her services included helping to set up and open the Red Cross's pioneer blood bank in Brooklyn, the prototype of hundreds that followed throughout the country; organizing the public relations activity of Red Cross in New York; and, finally heading up National Red Cross's Speakers' Bureau in Washington.

My son, Anthony, Jr. attended Taft School, The Dublin (N.H.) School and The University of Vermont; while my daughter, Joan, graduated from the Milton Academy near Boston and went on to Radcliffe College at Cambridge, Mass.

The first of New Year, 1946, found us back again in our pre-war apartment in New York, and I back on the job once more with The Dorr Company; meanwhile, my mother had died while I was at sea.

In the fall of 1949, The Dorr Company moved its offices to Stamford, Connecticut and we purchased a small Revolutionary period colonial house with fairly extensive grounds about ten miles north of the center of Stamford in an old and delightful section, known as Long Ridge Village. With this move to a moderate sized city with a strong civic service consciousness, there came involvement in many community activities, generally in a fund raising or public relations capacity.

Year after year they came - Red Cross, Community Chest, United Fund, Stamford Hospital Building Fund, Stamford Foundation, Mianus River Gorge Conservation Committee, also Riverside Yacht Club, Navy League, Long Ridge Association and others. A close and meaningful integration into the life of the community was accomplished. A

sound groundwork was laid for an active, useful life after retirement.

During this period my daughter, Joan, married David A. Ogden. They made their home at Lincoln, Massachusetts. My son, Anthony, Jr. married Ann English. They made their home in Dublin, New Hampshire. Later Anthony and Ann were divorced and he married Anne Steinert and moved to New York.

It was a period of change for me, too, in many ways. Dr. Dorr, my life-time boss died; The Dorr Company merged with Oliver-United Filters Company to become Dorr-Oliver, Inc.; and on February 1, 1962, having reached the age of sixty-five, I retired from active business.

A few months before my retirement, the factory building which I had inherited from my mother was sold on favorable terms. The land upon which this factory was built was acquired originally by my grandfather, Henry Sheldon Anable, and was the last of the extensive family holdings in Long Island City and close association with that city. It had been the subject of much litigation for all of my adult life and often was in peril of loss at foreclosure.

Upon retirement, a good friend with whom I had often worked on community affairs, phoned me and queried, "What are you going to do now--rust out or wear out?" I replied, as he expected, "wear out". And thus began a pleasant, active and rewarding retirement with many challenges to meet on the local community front and ample time to meet and deal with them.

Looking back over seventy years, I feel that life has been generous to me and that I have few, if any, grounds for complaint. My upbringing, while strict and demanding by modern standards, stood me well in times of adversity. My company, although it didn't reward any of us greatly in a financial way, was one of which I could always be proud professionally. My home life has been happy and rewarding. Even though I didn't have the means to own a boat of my own until late middle age, I was able, thanks to others, to enjoy this grand sport all of my life. In two world wars, I learned not simply how to serve our navy but also to love it and our country in whose history my forebearers had played such active roles. Finally, in the years after retirement, an involvement in community activities on the local level led to the development of talents and capabilities that I never knew I possessed.

Among the activities of later life, none has given me more satisfaction

than a close association with my wife and her fellow conservationists in the Mianus River Gorge Conservation Project, just north of our home in Stamford a few miles over the New York-Connecticut State Line in Westchester County. Working for more than fifteen years with her and guided by her professional knowledge of natural history and the conservation of the country's dwindling natural history heritage, a group of us lay conservationists saved for all time a magnificent primitive area of well over 200 acres along the Mianus River and financed, solely through private contributions, a \$300,000 plus land acquisition program. Fortunate, indeed, is he who joins forces with his wife in the carrying out of a broadly useful operation for the general public as mutually interdependent partners in a common cause that will survive him and his wife.

My life, in spite of its many ups and downs, and minor victories and defeats, has been a happy one. But happiness, I have found, cannot be an objective in life. Rather, it seems to me to be a by-product or side effect of accomplishment, especially accomplishment in fields where no financial rewards exist but where one does the best of which one is capable because the cause he serves is good and deserved nothing less than his best efforts.

My boyhood hero, Theodore Roosevelt, stated it tersely. He said in his book, *The Great Adventure*, "All daring and courage, all iron endurance of misfortune, make for a finer, nobler type of manhood." Again, among his miscellaneous writings, he wrote, "Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords". Finally, in a letter to a Dr. Sturgis Bigelow, he expressed one of his favorite credos, "A man's usefulness depends upon his living up to his ideals insofar as he can."

These excerpts from Roosevelt's writings appear below a steel engraving of him which has hung for many years over the head of my bed. Idealistic, out-moded and harking back to late Victorian and early Edwardian thinking, they may be, but he believed in them and so do I. In my life they have served me well, however pitifully I have failed to live up to them. In difficult times and in a world of changing values, they have been rallying points for courage and straight thinking when adversity has beset me and the easy way, the morally dubious way, has been almost overwhelmingly compelling.

And so, with this final flight of that nostalgia to which I have been addicted all my life, let this attempt at my auto-biography close.

ANTHONY ANABLE, JR.

TENTH GENERATION

Anthony Anable, Jr., the son of Anthony Anable and his first wife, Emily Barton Anable, was born October 6, 1925 in the old Sloan Hospital, West 59th Street, New York City, long since torn down and replaced by the Sloan Pavilion of Presbyterian Hospital at 168th Street and Broadway. His parents then resided in Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, and during the next ten years, moved, first, to nearby Tarrytown and later to Ardsley-on-Hudson, where he received his early education at private schools in that area.

In 1937, when his parents separated and later, in 1940, when they were divorced, he and his younger sister, Joan, born February 23, 1929, removed with their mother to Peterborough, New Hampshire. Here he attended primary schools; a secondary school, the Dublin School, Dublin, New Hampshire; and later, in 1942, a second secondary school, The Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut.

During the summer of 1942 Anthony Anable, Jr. got his first job at age sixteen as a Laboratory Boy in the Westport, Connecticut Research Laboratories of The Dorr Company-Engineers, his father's company. After graduating from the Dublin School in 1944, to which he had returned after a year at Taft, he attended the University of Vermont. These, of course, were the war years. For military service he was physically ineligible because of heart injuries sustained at birth.

The first real job, with the making of a living at stake, was on the teaching staff of The Fessenden School, an old and respected primary boarding school in Brookline, Massachusetts, for preparing small boys for secondary schools leading to college. These, too, were the years when Anthony Anable, Jr., who had experienced the joys of sailing with his father ever since 1936, but in a small way, became an enthusiastic off-shore sailor with one of the Fessenden teachers with whom he made summer cruises to Nova Scotia in his auxiliary sloop and with his uncle, Nathan French, who operated a sizeable schooner from his boys' summer camp in Maine. Sailing became an important part of his life from then on and included many thousands of miles of Marblehead-Halifax Races, Bermuda Races, and numerous cruises on Long Island Sound, the Cape Cod-Martha's Vineyard-Nantucket Area and Chesapeake Bay.

After a few years, Anthony Anable Jr. resigned from the Fessenden

School staff and became associated with The Yankee Publishing Company, Dublin, New Hampshire, publishers of "Yankee", a monthly magazine devoted to New England, and an annual, the famous "Old Farmer's Almanac." During his dozen or more years with "Yankee", he advanced to Vice-President and Managing Editor and had a hand in most of the activities connected with the getting out of the two publications.

On April 16, 1955 he was married in Boston to Ann Durfor English, daughter of Robert and Anita Grew English of Washington and Boston. They built a house in Dublin, New Hampshire and at a nearby hospital in Peterborough, their three children were born: Alice Emily, April 11, 1956; Perry Barton, July 7, 1957 and Nathan French, September 19, 1959. This marriage was terminated by a divorce in 1962. About that time he left Yankee Publishing Company and, after short jobs with a Peterborough, New Hampshire, weekly newspaper and a Keene, New Hampshire, daily, Anthony Anable, Jr. came to New York in the fall of 1963 looking for a job.

During the next three and a half years, he worked in succession on the editorial staffs of two New York yachting publications, first, "Boating" and then "Motor Boating". During the summer of 1964, "Boating" assigned him the job of covering "Operation Sail", a transAtlantic race of square-rigged training ships from Portugal to the United States, which brought him the rare experience of making the last portion of the ocean race, Bermuda to New York, aboard the full-rigged ship, "Danmark", a Danish training ship.

During that same year, 1964, he became engaged to Ann Currier Steinert of Boston who was working in New York on the fashion page of "The New York Journal-American" and writing under her own by-line. He had known her before in Dublin, New Hampshire, where her parents had a summer home. They were married at Dublin, September 5, 1964 and made their home in New York City. She continued her job with "The New York Journal-American".

In 1966, the Anables bought a charming, historic, brown stone house at New Hope, Pennsylvania, not far from the Delaware River and about 60 miles from New York. This became their week-end, relaxation spot.

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Note: This biographical sketch is necessarily a short one compared with the others, chiefly because of the comparative youth of the subject.
Completed April 1, 1967 A.A.

LINE OF DESCENT FROM
EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE

742 - 814

Via the collateral family branches of Sheldon, Low,
Stafford, Greene and others.

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The following line of descent was enclosed in a letter to the author, dated October 30, 1935, from Miss Anna Anable, Tarrytown, N. Y. In that letter she wrote, "I am sending you a paper showing Liph's (Eliphalet Nott Anable's) line of descent from Charlemagne which, although unfinished, will perhaps be of more use to you now than later on." Her sister, Sarah, collaborated with her in this study. It, unfortunately, was not finished before they died in the early 1940's.

The line of descent starts with Hugh The Great of France, who is reliably reported to have been a descendant of Charlemagne, (742-814), the first Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Early dates are missing and probably left by Miss Anable to proposed researches that never were completed.

The line of descent will be seen to be chiefly that of the historically great American family of Greene with which we Anables are connected by marriage via the Sheldon, Low and Stafford collateral lines. The connecting link is Audrey Greene, 1692-1773, who married Thomas Stafford, July 16, 1719.

The line includes three of the early Kings of France, Hugh Capet, Robert II and Henry I; a crusader, Prince Hugh Magnus; a Magna Carta signer, Saire DeQuincey; a Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Henry De Greene; and a granddaughter, Elinor Sayles, of Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island.

The author has made many futile attempts to arrange this material in a more conventional, geneological form. Rather than distort this historically valuable document, he at last decided to publish it in exactly the form in which it was given to him, and this follows.

- o -

1-Hugh the Great, d. June 16, 956, Count of Paris and Duke of France; m. Hedwig, sister of the Emperor, Otto, by whom he became the father of Hugh Capet.

Hugh the Great is reported to have been a descendant of Charlemagne (742-814), Emperor of The Holy Roman Empire (800- ---)

2-Hugh Capet, d. October 24, 996, King of France, 987-996. Founder of the Capetian Dynasty.

From Hugh Capet there descended every sovereign who has ruled France since then with the exception of the Napoleons.

3-Robert II, 996-1031. (Robert the Pious)

4-Henry I, King of France, 1031-1060; m. Anne of Russia and had:

5-Prince Hugh Magnus, (Count de Vermandois) who had:

6-Lady Isabel de Vermandois, who m. (1) Robert, Baron de Bellomont, Earl of Mellent, created Earl of Leicester, and had:

7-Robert, 2nd Earl of Leicester, Lord Justice of England, who m. Aurelia de Waer, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Norfolk, and had:

8-Robert, 3rd Earl of Leicester, Steward of England, d. 1196; m. Patronella, daughter of Hugh de Grentesmesmil, and had:

9-Lady Margaret de Bellomont, who m. Saire de Quincey, created in 1207 Earl of Winchester, d. 1219, who was one of the twenty-five Magna Charta Barons, and had:

10-Roger, 2nd Earl of Winchester, Constable of Scotland, d. 1264; m. (1) Helen, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and had:

11-Lady Elene de Quincey, who m. Sir Alan, Lord Zouche, of Ashby, Constable of the Tower of London, Governor of the Castle at Northampton, d. 1269, and had:

12-Eudo de Zouche, 2nd. son who m. Lady Millicent Cantalupe, widow of John de Montalt, and had:

13-Lady Lucy de Zouche, who m. Thomas de Greene, b. 1292, (son of Sir Thomas de Greene) Lord of Broughton, or Boughton Northamptonshire, and had:

14-Sir Henry de Greene, Lord of Green's Norton, Northampton, Lord Chief Justice of England, 1353, who m. Catherine, daughter of Sir John Drayton, and had:

15-Sir Henry de Greene, Lord of Green's Norton, Knight, who m. Lady Matilda, daughter of Thomas de Maudit. Sir Henry's descendant, Sir Thomas Greene, Lord of Green's Norton, was the father of Maud, who m. Sir Thomas Parr, and was the mother of Queen Katherine Parr. Another daughter of Sir Thomas Greene, Anne, was 2nd. wife of Nicholas, Lord Vaux, whose 1st. wife, Elizabeth, was the widow of Sir William Parr, and grandmother of Queen Katherine Parr. Sir Henry Greene's third son (or child) was:

16-Thomas Greene, who was the grandfather of:

17-Robert Greene, of Gillingham, Dorsetshire, who was assessed to Henry 8's subsidy, in 1545, and whose 2nd. son:

18-Richard Greene, of Bowridge Hill, Gillingham, was father of:

19-Richard Greene, of Bowridge Hill, whose 4th son:

20-John Greene, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, b. 1597, m. November, 1619, Jane (Joanna) Tattersall, who died --1643.

With his wife and children, John Greene arrived at Boston June 3, 1635, and settled at Providence, R.I. His will was proved January 7, 1660. He resided in the Colony of R.I. from 1638-1658, and died at Warwick, R.I., December, 1658 or 1659. In 1652 he was Recorder General (Secretary of State) of the Colony and in 1654 Commissioner. Of his children:

21-John Greene, of Warwick, R.I., Deputy Governor of the R.I. Province, 1690-1700; m. Anne Almy, daughter of William Almy, and had:

22-Richard Greene, of Warwick, R.I., b. February 8, 1660; d. May 24, 1711; m. Elinor Sayles, b. --1671; d. March 11, 1714, daughter of John and Mary (Williams) Sayles. Mary Williams, the eldest daughter of Roger Williams, was born at Plymouth, the first week of August, 1633, and died in 1699. John Sayles was Treasurer and General Assistant for Providence, 1653-55-57-58-59; Town Clerk, 1657; Town Treasurer, 1659; Member of the Town Council, 1670-71; Deputy, 1669-70-71-74-76. Date of

marriage of Richard Greene and Elinor Sayles, February 16, 1692 (or 3). Their daughter,

23-Audrey Greene, b. 1692; d. 1773; m. Thomas Stafford, July 16, 1719; son of Samuel and Mercy (Westcott) Stafford. Samuel Stafford was b. in R.I. in 1635, and resided in the Colony of R.I., Warwick, from 1652-1718. He died March 20, 1718, at Warwick. He was Deputy to the General Court and Assistant (Senator), 1670-72-74-79-82-86-90-1705. Mercy Westcott was the daughter of Stukely Westcott, who was one of the original Proprietors of Providence Plantations, eight times member of the Colonial Assembly, General Assistant to the Governor, Commissioner, 1651-2-55-Assistant, 1653. Thomas Stafford and Audrey (Greene) Stafford had a daughter,

24-Almy Stafford, who m. Capt. Samuel Low, November 13, 1760, was born April 19, 1728, and died June 9, 1799.

Capt. Samuel Low (b. September 27, 1729; d. May, 1807) was with his company in active service during the Revolution, first at St. Croix, then at Bennington, again at Pawlet, N. Y. He marched on the "Alarm to the Northward" by order of General Fellows, from October 13 to October 28, 1780. Capt. Samuel Low and Almy (Stafford) Low had a daughter:

25-Isabel Low, b. October 29, 1766; d. January 29, 1847; who m. Asa Sheldon, April 28, 1784. Asa Sheldon was born February 1, 1761 and died March 19, 1848. Their daughter:

26-Alma Sheldon, b. April 28, 1785; d. August 4, 1875; was m. July 18, 1814 to Joseph Anable, b. July 18, 1773; d. September 24, 1831. Their son:

27-Henry Sheldon Anable, b. at Albany, N. Y., June 21, 1815; m. Rosanna Frick, February 13, 1855, daughter of Emanuel and Elizabeth (Henley) Frick, d. September 3, 1887. Their son:

28-Eliphalet Nott Anable, b. Long Island City, N. Y., September 1, 1857; m. December 22, 1891, Annie Housel Schenck, daughter of William G. and Mary (Housel) Schenck of New York; d. North Asbury Park, N. J., October 18, 1904. Their son:

29-Anthony Anable, b. New York, N. Y., January 11, 1897; m. (1) Emily Barton, April 26, 1924, Boston, Mass., daughter of Charles Clarence and Maude (Armsby) Barton; m. (2) Gloria Elaine Hollister, October 4, 1941, daughter of Dr. Frank C. and Elaine (Shirley) Hollister. By his first marriage, he had a son:

30-Anthony Anable, Jr., b. New York, N. Y., October 6, 1925;
m. (1) Ann Grew English, Boston, Mass., April 16, 1955,
daughter of Robert and Anita (Grew) English; m. (2) Anne
Currier Steinert, Dublin, N. H., September 5, 1964, daughter
of Robert and Lucy (Currier) Steinert. By his first marriage,
he had a son:

31-Nathan French Anable, b. Peterborough, N. H., September 19,
1959.

APPENDICES

Geneological and Historical Societies

Geneological Notes on Distantly Related Family Groups

Lieut. Edward Annable

Bibliography

GENEEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

ELIGIBILITIES FOR MEMBERSHIP

We Anables are members of a very old family which, for more than 300 years has been identified with the birth and growth of our country. Among our forebearers are our common Pilgrim ancestor of Plymouth, the founder of Providence Plantation (now Rhode Island) and many military men whose services, first for king and then for country, extend from the Plymouth Colony militia of Captain Miles Standish to the United States Navy of World Wars I and II.

These are the facts that will be brought out and corroborated in this chapter. They are recited here humbly as a matter of family record for oncoming generations without any thought of ancestor worship or an intent to be smug and complacent about a long and distinguished bloodline.

Such a family tree, traced for us by our geneologically-minded relatives of the Eighth Generation, has quite naturally qualified us for membership in many national geneological and historical societies. The line of descent in this book is based for the most part on the painstaking researches of Henry Sheldon Anable at Plymouth and Barnstable, Mass. and at East Haddam, Conn. in the 1870's. The information on our eligibility for membership in many geneological and historical societies was prepared by the author's cousins, the late Misses Anna and Sarah Anable of Tarrytown, N. Y. Typically, these highly knowledgeable women reduced to writing everything that a member of the family would need to fill out the geneological data forms provided by these societies.

We Anables should be eternally grateful in this connection to the researches made by the all-time great geneologist of our family, Miss Sarah A. Anable, 1853-1943, daughter of Major Samuel Low and Sarah (Babcock) Anable. In her time she was regarded nationally as one of the truly great woman mathematicians and educators of our country. She received her education at the Richmond Institute, Richmond, Va.; the Miss Anable's School at Philadelphia, Pa.; and Rutgers University and Chicago University. Her subsequent professional career as an educator included being one of the co-founders with her sister, Anna, of the Misses Anable School, New Brunswick, N. J. Later she became the senior principal, again with two of her sisters, Harriet and Anna, of the Lakeview Institute, Chicago, Ill., 1896-1927.

Her keen interest in geneology and history is reflected in the following impressive list of her society memberships, to many of which her younger sister, Anna, also belonged:

The Hereditary Order of Americans of Royal Descent
Colonial Order of the Crown
Magna Carta Dames
Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America
Hereditary Order of Colonial Governors
Colonial Dames of America
Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company
Daughters of Colonial Wars
Daughters of the American Revolution
United States Daughters of 1812
Dames of the Loyal Legion

After Sarah Anable's retirement in 1927 to Tarrytown, N. Y., the author, who then lived in nearby Irvington, N. Y., had many occasions to engage her and her sister, Anna, in conversations about our family. At their repeated urgings, he joined the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars in order, as they put it, "to preserve and document officially the male Anable line of descent from Old Anthony."

I. SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS OF ANTHONY ANABLE (1897 -)

A. SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Line of descent from Captain Samuel Low, his Revolutionary War ancestor.

On the form provided by this society, the author used "The Anable Line of Descent" in this book to trace his father-to-son line backwards, generation by generation, via Anthony₉, Eliphalet Nott₈, Henry Sheldon₇, and Joseph₆, and to Alma (Sheldon) Anable, wife of Joseph, who was the daughter of Asa and Isabel (Low) Sheldon and the grand-daughter of Captain Samuel Low, upon whose service during the Revolution the author based his eligibility.

The Services of Captain Samuel Low:

He served with the company of infantry which he commanded in Colonel Benjamin Simond's regiment from Berkshire County, Mass., at St. Croix, June 30 - August 13, 1777; at Bennington, August 14 - 19, 1777; and marched on the "Alarm to the Northward", October 13-28, 1780 by order of General Fellows.

Authorities For Above Services:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Office of the Secretary Revolutionary War Service; muster and payroll of Captain Samuel Low's company, Col. Benjamin Simond's regiment, Berkshire County, Vol. 21, pp. 1-2-3-11-195; Vol. 28, p. 40.

Authorities For Line Of Descent:

Anable Family Record, by Henry Sheldon Anable, published 1879, by Long Island Weekly Star Office (out of print).

American Ancestry, Vol. XI, p. 18, (N. Y. Public Library) for line of descent of Major Samuel Low Anable (Civil War) from Captain Samuel Low (Revolutionary War).

Magazine of American Geneology, January, 1930, p. 161, to prove that Henry Sheldon Anable was the brother of Major Samuel Low Anable.

Abridged Compendium of American Geneology, Vol. III, p. 29.

B. SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

Line of descent from Anthony Annable.

On the form provided by this society, the author used the "Anable Line of Descent" in this book to trace his father-to-son line backwards, generation by generation, via Anthony₉, Eliphalet Nott₈, Henry Sheldon₇, Joseph₆, John₅, Cornelius₄, John₃, Samuel₂, to Anthony₁, upon whose services during the colonial period the author based his eligibility.

The Services of Anthony Annable:

Anthony Annable was one of the historic founders of Plymouth Plantation; one of a committee of three from Scituate to revise the laws of the colony, 1636; Commissioner for Scituate; Deputy from Barnstable to the General Court; 1640-57; organizer of a company of militia for Captian Miles Standish at Plymouth, 1642; a member of the committee for defense against the Indians, 1643.

Authorities for Above Services:

Bailie's History of New Plymouth, Vol. I, part 2, pp. 10-11-13-14-15-21-30.

Register of Ancestors, Society of Colonial Wars, 1922, p. 12.

Geneological Notes of Barnstable Families, Amos Otis, Vol. I, 1888, pp. 13-18.

Authorities for Line of Descent:

"Anable Family Record" - privately published by Henry Sheldon Anable, 1879, and covers generations 9 to 2 inclusive.

"Compendium" - Volume III - see Chamberlain, Mary Eleanor Anable for generations 9 to 5 inclusive, of my line to my great uncle, Samuel Low Anable (1821 - 1913).

Volume IV - see Chamberlain, Julia Frances Anable and Anna Maria Anable, for generations 9 to 5 of my line to my great uncle, Samuel Low Anable.

The two Chamberlains and one Anable covered in these biographies were my second cousins, daughters of my great uncle, Samuel Low Anable.

"American Ancestry" - see Anable, Samuel Low. Same notes as two above. He was the brother of Henry Sheldon Anable (1815-1887).

"Register of New Jersey Colonial Dames" - see Miss Anna Maria Stafford Anable.

This establishes the direct line of descent from Anthony Annable (1599-1673) to her grandfather, Joseph Annable (1773-1831), who was my great grandfather, i. e., generations 9 to 5.

"Bailie's History of New Plymouth" - covers the various public offices held by Anthony Annable in New Plymouth (1599-1673).

"Geneological Notes of Barnstable Families" - covers very completely the life and public offices of Anthony Annable (1599-1673) in Plymouth, Scituate and Barnstable, Massachusetts. Also touches very briefly on Samuel Annable, generation 8, and John Annable, generation 7.

"The Early Planters of Scituate" - covers the life, public office, land

ownings, occupation, etc. of Anthony Annable. Designates him as one of "five men of Kent" who founded Scituate, Massachusetts about 1632, after leaving Plymouth.

"Saints and Strangers" - mentions Anthony Annable and family (wife and daughter) as passengers from England to Plymouth on ship "Ann" in 1623.

"Scituate, 1636 - 1936" - Tercentenary booklet on early history of Scituate, Massachusetts. See map showing location of land owned by Anthony Annable (1599 - 1673), facing on Kent Street near Meeting House Lane.

C. NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES

The author provided the following to document his naval services in World Wars I and II.

World War I:

Enlisted as seaman, second class, in United States Naval Reserve Force, October 18, 1917, at Boston, Mass.; November, 1917, promoted to Acting Coxswain; December, 1917 to Boatswain's Mate, Second Class.

January 18, 1918, appointed Cadet (officer training candidate) and assigned to U. S. N. R. F. Cadet School, First Naval District, Cambridge, Mass.; commissioned Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., June 6, 1918.

Served overseas as a Junior Watch and Division Officer, June 6, 1918 - January 25, 1919, aboard "U. S. S. America" of cruiser and transport force, Admiral Albert Gleaves, transporting American troops to France. "America" was a former German passenger vessel, "Amerika", interned, 1914, at Boston and converted to a troop ship, 1917.

Released from active service, January 25, 1918 and returned to college.

World War II:

Commissioned Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N. R., August 15, 1942, New York, N. Y. and assigned to U. S. N. R. Midshipmen's School, New York, N. Y. as an instructor in this officer's training school. Remained there until November, 1943.

Detailed as Navigation Officer, November, 1943, to "U.S.S. Tulagi", CVE-72, an escort aircraft carrier, commissioned December 23, 1943, at Astoria, Oregon, served aboard "U.S.S. Tulagi" in this capacity until late June, 1945, steaming 100,000 miles in Atlantic, Pacific, Mediterranean and South China Seas and participating in amphibious landing operations at Southern France, August, 1944, Philippines, January, 1945, Iwo Jima, March, 1945, and Okinawa, April - May, 1945. Awarded Bronze Star Medal and Combat Citation by Vice Admiral Calvin T. Durgin, Commander Escort Carriers Pacific Fleet, "for combat services against Japan January-May, 1945."

Released from service aboard "U.S.S. Tulagi" and re-assigned to U. S. N. R. Midshipmen's School, New York, N. Y., July, 1945. Detailed to position of Officer in Charge, "U.S.S. Prairie State", a training ship attached to this unit.

Released from active duty, December 19, 1945, at New York, N. Y., with retired rank of Commander; January 2, 1946, returned to staff of former employer, The Dorr Company, New York, N. Y.

II. SOCIETY MEMBERSHIPS FOR WHICH MEMBERS OF FAMILY ARE ELIGIBLE

The information that follows was contained in enclosures in a letter to the author, dated November 14, 1935, from Miss Anna Anable and was prepared by her and her sister, Sarah, primarily for my son, Anthony, Jr. and my daughter, Joan. It may prove useful as well to other relatives of the author.

The societies chosen by the Misses Anable are those to which they gave top priority among a more extensive list of genealogical and historical societies. Such a longer list presumably would include some, or possibly all, of the organizations of this type to which Sarah Anable belonged and listed previously in this chapter.

The list that follows is divided into two parts: one, "A", giving the names of societies to which male members of the author's family are eligible, such as my son, Anthony, Jr., and grandsons, Nathan French Anable and Samuel Newbold Ogden; and secondly, "B", those to which female members are eligible, such as my daughter, Joan, and my granddaughters, Alice Emily, Perry, Ann and Linda.

A. Male Members of Family

1. Sons of the Revolution
Same line of descent as Anthony Anable, previously given.
2. Society of Colonial Wars
Same line of descent as Anthony Anable, previously given.
3. Americans of Royal Descent
By right of descent from Hugh Capet, King of France, 987-96;
Robert II, King of France, 996-1031; Henry I, King of France,
1031-60; and Charlemagne, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire,
742-83.

See chapter "Line of Descent from Charlemagne".

4. Colonial Order of the Crown
Same as above.
5. Sons of Colonial Wars
By right of descent from Roger Williams. Same as above.
6. Hereditary Order of Colonial Governors
By right of descent from Roger Williams and John Greene II.
Same as above.
7. Order of the First Crusade - 1096
By right of descent from Hugh Magnus, commonly called "Hugh
The Great". Same as above.
8. Sons of the Barons of Runnymede
By right of descent from Saire De Quincey, a signer of the Magna
Carta. Same as above.
9. Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims
By right of descent from Anthony Annable.

B. Female Members of Family

1. Americans of Royal Descent
2. Colonial Order of the Crown
3. Hereditary Order of Colonial Governors
4. Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims
5. Order of the First Crusade - 1096

All by same rights of descent as male members of family.

6. Daughters of Colonial Wars
By right of descent from Roger Williams. See chapter "Line of Descent from Charlemagne".
7. Magna Carta Dames
By right of descent from Saire De Quincey. Same as above.
8. Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.
By right of descent from Anthony Annable, one of the founders of Plymouth Plantation, and John Annable, patriot, who served in the Revolutionary War. Line of descent from Anthony Annable.
9. Daughters of the American Revolution
By right of descent from Captain Samuel Low and John Annable.
Same as above.
10. Colonial Dames
By right of descent from Anthony Annable, Roger Williams, John Greene I, John Greene II, Samuel Stafford, Thomas Stafford, John Sayles, Stokely Westcott and others. See chapter "Line of Descent from Charlemagne".
11. Daughters of Colonial Wars
By right of descent from Anthony Annable, Roger Williams and others. See "Line of Descent from Anthony Annable".

Instructions For Establishing
Claims to Rights of Descent

<u>Number</u>	<u>Organization</u>
A-1	Sons of the Revolution
A-2	Society of Colonial Wars
	See claims for both by Anthony Anable, previously given.
A-3 &	
B-1	Americans of Royal Descent
A-4 &	
B-2	Colonial Order of the Crown
A-6 &	
B-5	Order of the First Crusade
	See chapter "Line of Descent from Charlemagne", and show how Anable family is related in succession to the

families of Sheldon, Low, Stafford, Greene, DeGreene, DeZouche, DeQuincey, DeBellomont, the Earls of Leicester, DeVermandois and thence to Prince Hugh Magnus, King Henry I, King Robert II, King Hugh Capet and Count Hugh, The Great, who was a descendant of Charlemagne, 742-814, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

A-5 &
B-6

Sons (Daughters) of Colonial Wars

I the undersigned hereby apply for membership in this Society by right of lineal descent from Roger Williams, who was born in England, 1599, was a resident of Rhode Island, and died at Providence, R.I., on March 28, 1684.

Line of Descent From Roger Williams

1. The applicant is the son (daughter) of Anthony Anable, b. in New York, N. Y., January 11, 1897 (living) and Emily (Barton) Anable, b. September 24, 1901 (living); married in Boston, April 26, 1924.
2. The said Anthony Anable is the son of Eliphalet Nott Anable, b. at Long Island City, Queens County, September 1, 1857; married Annie (Schenck) Horton in New York, N. Y., December 22, 1891; died October 18, 1904.
3. The said Eliphalet Nott Anable was the son of Henry Sheldon Anable, b. at Albany, N. Y., June 21, 1815; died September 2, 1887; married February 13, 1855, Rosanna Frick, b. November 12, 1831; died February 17, 1901.
4. The said Henry Sheldon Anable was the son of Joseph Anable, b. in East Haddam, Conn., July 18, 1773; died in Bethlehem, N. Y., September 24, 1831; married in Troy, N. Y., July 28, 1814, to Alma Sheldon, b. in Adams, Mass., April 28, 1785; died in Philadelphia, Penn., August 4, 1875.
5. The said Alma Sheldon was the daughter of Asa Sheldon, b. in Providence, R.I., February 1, 1761; died in Utica N. Y., March 19, 1848, and Isabel Low, his wife, b. in Providence, R.I., October 29, 1766; died in Utica, N. Y. January 29, 1847; married in Cheshire, Mass., April 28, 1784.

6. The said Isabel Low was the daughter of Major Samuel Low, (Am. Rev.) b. in Providence, R.I., September 27, 1739; died in Whitesboro, Oneida County, N. Y., May, 1807, and Almy Stafford, his wife, b. in Warwick, R.I., April 19, 1728; died in Herkimer County, N. Y., June 9, 1799; married in Coventry, R.I., November 13, 1760.
7. The said Almy Stafford was the daughter of Thomas Stafford, b. in Warwick, R.I., ----, 1682; died in Warwick, R.I., November 18, 1765, and Audrey Greene, his wife, b. in Warwick, R.I., January 18, 1692; died in Warwick, R.I., April 7, 1763; married in Warwick, R.I., July 16, 1719.
8. The said Audrey Greene was the daughter of Richard Greene, b. in Warwick, R.I., February 8, 1660; died in Warwick, R.I., May 24, 1711, and Eleanor Sayles, his wife, b. in Providence, R.I., ----, 1671; died in Warwick, R.I., March 11, 1714; married in Providence, February 16, 1693.
9. The said Eleanor Sayles was the daughter of John Sayles, b. in England, ----, 1633; died in Providence, R.I., August 2, 1727, and Mary Williams, his wife, b. in Plymouth, Mass., August, 1638; died in Providence, R.I., ----, 1687; married in Providence, R.I., ----, 1650.
10. The said Mary Williams was the daughter of Roger Williams, b. in England, ----, 1599; died in Providence, R.I., March 28, 1684, and his wife, Mary Barnard, born in England.

The Services of Roger Williams:

The services of Roger Williams in the American Colonial Wars upon which I base my claim of eligibility to membership were as follows:

He founded Providence Plantation (now Rhode Island), 1636, obtained the Charter for the Colony, 1644.

President of the Colony, 1654-56; Deputy Governor, 1649; Assistant to the Governor, 1663.

Authorities: "Leading Facts of American History" by

Montgomery, Ginn & Company, pp. 86-87-88-108-109-110-111.

A-6 &
B-3

Hereditary Order of Colonial Governors

I the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in the Hereditary Order of Colonial Governors by right of descent from Roger Williams, who was born in England, 1599, was a resident of Rhode Island, and died at Providence, R.I., March 28, 1684.

1. Trace your line as given for Sons (Daughters) of Colonial Wars to Roger Williams.

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Roger Williams was Deputy Governor, 1649; President, or Governor, 1654-1656 of Providence Plantation. See Register of N. J. Society, Colonial Dames of America, 1892-1928, by Prof. Arthur Adams, Hartford, Conn., pp. 72-380-607. See also the Century Dictionary, Proper Names.

I am also eligible by right of descent from John Greene, Deputy Governor of R.I. from 1690-1700. The line of descent appears in section III of this chapter.

B-8

Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. (Preliminary Application)

Line of Descent From Anthony Annable:

1. I am descended from Anthony Anable (Annable) my Colonial ancestor, who settled at (Barnstable, Scituate) Plymouth Plantation in the Colony of Plymouth, 1623. I am the son (daughter) of Anthony Anable, born in New York, N. Y., January 11, 1897 (living); married April 26, 1924 to Emily Barton, born in Boston, Mass., September 24, 1901 (living).
2. The said Anthony Anable was the son of Eliphalet Nott Anable, b. at Long Island City, Queens County, N. Y., September 1, 1857; died in Asbury Park, N. J., October 18, 1904; married in New York, N. Y., December 22, 1891 to Annie (Schenck) Horton; died March 21, 1945.
3. The said Eliphalet Nott Anable was the son of Henry Sheldon Anable, b. at Albany, N. Y., June 21, 1815; died February 9, 1887; married February 13, 1855 to

Rosanna Frick, b. at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, November 12, 1831; died in Williamsport, Penn., February 17, 1901.

4. The said Henry Sheldon Anable was the son of Joseph Anable, b. at East Haddam, Conn., July 18, 1773; died at Bethlehem, N. Y., September 24, 1831; married (2nd) July 28, 1814, to Alma Sheldon, b. at Adams, Mass., April 23, 1785; died in Philadelphia, Penn., August 4, 1875.
5. The said Joseph Anable was the son of John Anable, a patriot of the Revolution, b. at East Haddam, Conn., April 18, 1744; died at Millington, Conn., October 23, 1815; married to Hannah Stewart, b. at East Haddam, Conn., June 4, 1749; died at Millington, Conn., February 27, 1790.
6. The said John Annable was the son of Cornelius Annable, born at Barnstable, Mass., November 3, 1704; died at East Haddam, Conn., after 1747; married ---- to Experience -----, born -----; died -----.
7. The said Cornelius Annable was the son of John Annable, b. at Barnstable, Mass., July 19, 1673; died ----; married June 16, 1692 to Experience Taylor, b. at Barnstable, Mass., June 16, 1672; died ----.
8. The said John Annable was the son of Samuel Annable, born at Barnstable, Mass., January 22, 1645; died at Barnstable, Mass., ----, 1678; married June 1, 1667 to Mehitabel Allyn, b. at Barnstable, and baptised, November 26, 1648; died at Barnstable, Mass.
9. The said Samuel Annable was the son of Anthony Annable, (Founder) b. at Kent, England, 1599; died at Barnstable, Mass., 1673; married (2nd) March 3, 1645, to Ann Clark, b. ----; died after 1686, at Barnstable, Mass.

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For all generations see the Anable (Annable) Family Record, compiled from records of Plymouth, Barnstable, and East Haddam, by Henry Sheldon Anable. (Joel Munsell)

See also Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. III, p. 29.

See also Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. IV, pp. 558-655.

See also American Ancestry, Vol. XI, p. 18.

See also Register of N. J. Colonial Dames of America, p. 72.

- o -

The Services of Anthony and John Annable:

Anthony Annable was one of "the Historic Founders of Plymouth Plantations"; Representative to the General Court from Barnstable, 1640 to 1657; Deputy from Scituate to the General Court, 1634-5; Commissioner for Scituate; one of a committee of three to revise the laws of the Colony, 1636.

See Bailie's History of New Plymouth, Vol. I, p. 2, Part 2, pp. 10-11-13-14-15-21-30.

- o -

John Annable (Anabel, Anable) during the Revolutionary War was a private in Captain Eliphalet Holmes' 1st Company, 4th Battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, Connecticut State Troops, 1776. See "Record of Connecticut Men in Military and Naval Service During the War of the Revolution".

Also the Magazine of American Genealogy, January, 1930, p. 134 (Anabel).

GENEOLOGICAL NOTES ON
DISTANTLY RELATED
FAMILY GROUPS

Over the years, geneologists of other families, distantly related to the Anable family, have written the author, endeavoring to connect their family line with ours. In so doing they supplied some information on the Anable line with which the author was not familiar.

The notes that follow were excerpted from this correspondence. They are given here to complete the record and for the information of future Anable geneologists.

LINE OF SAMUEL ANNABLE
1646
BARKER FAMILY

From letters, dated July 28 and September 18, 1955,
by Dr. E. Eugene Barker, 205 Ontario Street, Albany,
New York.

"This English emigrant (Anthony Annable) is eight generations back in my lineage. His daughter, Desire, baptised at Barnstable,¹⁶ October, 1653, died 24 July, 1704¹, married 1 January, 1670², John Barker of Scituate and Barnstable, who served in King Philips War.

"One incident in the Anable record I fail to find mentioned in your article, (Anthony Annable, co-founder of Scituate, The Scituate Historical Society, Scituate, Mass., June, 1957). C.F. Swift, in his 'Geneological Notes of Barnstable Families' (being a reprint of the Amos Otis papers) tells that his (Anthony's) widow, Ann, administered his estate and was living in 1677³ when she was fined one pound for selling beer without a license.

"I have another reference to the early Annables that you have not cited: It is Banks', 'The English Ancestry of the Pilgrim Fathers', Banks makes the statement (contrary to Otis quoted by Swift) that Anthony brought two⁴ children, as well as his wife, with him, for whom he drew four⁵ shares of the 1627 division⁶. He is also said therein to have come from the city of Acmbriage⁷, County Cambridge, where he married Jane Monford, 26 April, 1619 (parish register of All Saints, Cambridge).

"I remember seeing the name 'Anthony Anable' on a sign by a road

leading off from the main highway near Piseco Lake in the Adirondack Mountains. It caught my eye and my memory. Do you know anything about that⁸? Nearest town is Speculator, New York."

- o -

Author's Notes:

1. 1706, according to "Anable Family Record".
2. 1 January, 1670, according to "Anable Family Record".
3. 1677, according to "Anable Family Record".
4. One child, Sarah, according to "Anable Family Record".
5. Four shares, for family, then, of four - Anthony, Jane, Sarah and Hannah, b. 1625.
6. The act of purchase, the final event in a long campaign whereby the planters sought to own the land on which they lived, originally owned by the Merchant Adventurers of London.
7. Probably a typographical error; should be Cambridge.
8. No.

LINE OF JOHN ANNABLE
1744 - 1815
CONE AND SMITH FAMILIES

From a letter, dated August 25, 1958, by Mary Smith
Bigelow (Mrs. Mary Smith Bigelow), East Haddam,
Connecticut.

Cone Family

"John Annable and his wife, Hannah (Stewart) Annable, joined the Millington, Conn., Church in 1758.

"Samuel Cone, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Graves) Cone, of East Haddam, married Hannah Annable, daughter of John and Hannah (Stewart) Annable, May 7, 1794. She was born at East Haddam, November 16, 1776 and died there January 1, 1853. He died there May 10, 1854.

"They had five children:

Samuel W., b. 1797, d. May 7, 1829.
Charles, b. 1799, m. Sarah Robert, d. August 27, 1871.
William, b. May, 1803, m. Celunda Fox, d. August 18, 1873.
Flovia, m. Joseph Paddock.
Joseph Arnold, b. April 4, 1809, d. February 10, 1820.

"John Annable was a Revolutionary War soldier.

Smith Family

"Through Matthew Smith, we (Smiths and Anables) have the same ancestors. My father was Sylvester Smith. You are on the Jerimiah branch of Smith tree, I on the Matthew branch and the last on my branch living in East Haddam.

"Matthew Smith settled on Mount Panassus, East Haddam, in 1706. His son, Matthew 2nd, built a house in 1778 which is still standing and in perfect condition. It is still, and always has been, occupied by Smiths. There is a warehouse in East Haddam, owned, in 1813, by Jehiel Annabel, long known as "Annabel's store".

"Calvin Smith, was the son of Matthew Smith, 5th generation and the grandson of Matthew, 4th generation. He, Calvin, was married in East Haddam on January 15, 1784, to Anna Anabel who was born at East Haddam, October, 1762. She had a sister, Asenath Anabel, who married Calvin's brother, Matthew and died at Middlefield, Mass., July 29, 1852. The Smith brothers, Calvin and Matthew, moved from East Haddam to Middlefield, Mass. about 1789 and purchased houses from, respectively, George W. Castrell and John Marshall Smith.

"Calvin and Anna (Anabel) Smith had twelve children:

- Calvin, b. July 9, 1784 at East Haddam, Conn.
- Betsy, b. January 27, 1786, at East Haddam, Conn.
- Asa, b. March 23, 1788, at East Haddam, Conn.
- Anna, b. April 10, 1790, at Middlefield, Mass.
- Orsini, b. December 31, 1791, at Middlefield, Mass.
- Oliver, b. October 28, 1793, at Middlefield, Mass.
- Ambrose, b. June 17, 1796, at Middlefield, Mass.
- Obiadiah, b. May 20, 1798, at Middlefield, Mass.
- Sally, b. March 25, 1802, at Middlefield, Mass., d. August 14, 1814.
- Sylester, b. March, 1803, d. November 4, 1810, at Middlefield, Mass.
- Ebenezer, b. August 10, 1804, at Middlefield, Mass.
- Temperance, b. June 19, 1807, d. August 17, 1810, at Middlefield, Mass.

"We have a wonderful history of East Haddam, written (but not published) by Francis Parker. There are copies of it in our two libraries. In the old Chimney Stack at East Haddam, I found references to the Anabels which led me to look up my Smith geneology.

LINE OF SAMUEL ANABLE

1785 - 1846

HATFIELD, RHODES AND JACKSON FAMILIES

From a letter, dated about 1950, by Elizabeth Rhodes Jackson (Mrs. Ralph Temple Jackson), 85 River Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

"By way of introduction, I am a great granddaughter of Samuel Anable¹ and Nancy Carey² of Hudson, N. Y., and a granddaughter of Charlotte Anne Anable³ and Edmund Hatfield⁴. I think you must be in the line of 'Uncle Samuel' Anable⁵ of Albany, N. Y.

"My mother was Anna Hatfield Rhodes⁶, a first cousin of Mary and Alice Anable.

"It might give you pleasure to see our family portrait of Nancy Carey Anable, which has come down to me and is in our house here in Boston

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Author's Footnotes:

1. Samuel Anable: fifth generation, 1785 - 1846.
2. Nancy Carey: b. 1787, married Samuel Anable, September 20, 1800 died March 16, 1866.
3. Charlotte Anne Anable: seventh generation, b. June 22, 1806.
4. Edmund Hatfield: married Charlotte Anne Anable, June 27, 1826, died January 18, 1871. They has six children.
5. Samuel L. Anable, b. October 27, 1846.
6. Anna Hatfield Rhodes, daughter of Charlotte Anne (Anable) and Edmund Hatfield.

THE LOYALIST ANNABLES OF CANADA

Descendants of John Annable, 1751/1754, not in direct Anable line in America.

From a letter, dated September 5, 1963, by Kenneth C. Annable, 531 Brayden Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

"The first member of my branch of the family, now known in Canada as the 'Loyalist Annable Family', was John Annable, who was born in England in 1751 or 1754, and emigrated in 1774 from Wirksworth, Derbyshire, to Tryon County, New York, along the Mohawk River. The Revolutionary War broke out a year and a half later, whereupon he

joined the British Army in Canada and in 1783 was discharged as a sergeant. By reason of his military services to the Crown, he was given 200 acres of land in Cornwall, Ontario, which was still in 1963 occupied by one of his Annable descendants.

"Sergeant John Annable married Ann Peseod (sp. ?) who died in 1799 at the age of 33 and by whom he had seven children - John, Catharine, Mary, George, Joshua, Elizabeth and Hannah. He remarried, wife's name unknown, and by her had three children - Hiram, Alva and Vincent.

"Vincent Annable's line is reported, 1963, to be mainly in Cleveland, Ohio, and Hannah Annable's in Australia. The rest are reported to be still in Canada."

Mr. Kenneth C. Annable kindly supplied the author with the names of the heads of eight generations of Loyalist Annable's, beginning with Sergeant John:

I John, 1751	V A. Howard, 1883
II Joshua, 1796	VI Kenneth C., 1910
III Stephen, 1825	VII Howard L., 1938
IV Charles, 1853	VIII Thomas H., 1960

Additional family information supplied by Mr. Kenneth C. Annable follows:

"At Marcellus, N. Y., near Syracuse, there are Annables who are descendants of Joseph O. Annable who came from Connecticut. He died September 24, 1852, age 71 and is buried at Navarino near Marcellus.

"A branch of the family lives at Massena, N. Y., and is descended from Hiram, son of Sergeant Herbert Annable by his second wife. They have dropped the second "n" in the family name and are known as "Anables".

"There are several Annables at Grand Rapids, Michigan who lived earlier at Petoskey, Michigan. It is not known whether they belong to the American or Canadian lines.

A Dr. Burleigh of Bath, Ontario, wrote Kenneth C. Annable in 1962, saying "Anthony Annable, etc. His daughter, Hannah, married Thomas Boreman. This couple were my seventh great grandparents". Dr. Burleigh is President of the Loyalist group of that area and has a lot of information about family trees.

Ansel Annable moved from Groton, New Hampshire, to Newport, Quebec about 1820.

There is one Annable in Montreal (1963) but not it is believed of the Loyalist line.

Author's Note:

There is no connecting family lines in the United States or Canada between the American and Canadian branches of the family which descended respectively from Anthony Annable, 1597-1674, and John Annable, 1751/54, who are several generations apart. It might, of course, be that both came of the same family line in England.

LINE OF CORNELIUS ANNABLE

1736

BUCKINGHAM AND LOWITZ FAMILIES

From a letter, dated September 28, 1953, by Anson
C. Lowitz, Pheasant Lane, Greenwich, Connecticut.

Mr. Lowitz gave the following line of his family from Cornelius Annable, Jr., of the fourth generation, the son of Cornelius Annable, 1704.

- "IV Cornelius Annable: b. East Haddam, Conn., April 28, 1736; m. Lucy Green, November 10, 1760, East Haddam, b. 1785, East Haddam, Conn.
- V Susannah Annable, their daughter: b. 1761-2-3; m. (1) Gideon⁽⁵⁾ Buckingham,*1785; b. October 27, 1760, at Saybrook, Conn.; d. June 19, 1792, Rensselaerville, New York; m. (2) Tryphena Spencer, b. June 22, 1756; d. December 15, 1833.
- VI Gideon⁽⁶⁾ Buckingham, Jr.: b. East Haddam, Conn., September 22, 1786, d. February 28, 1868, Lansingburgh, N. Y.; m. (1) January 5, 1811, Troy, N. Y., Catherine Ann Fallows, b. Januar 5, 1792, Rhinebeck, N. Y., d. October 12, 1811, Troy, N. Y.; m. (2) Maria J. Crowley, January 14, 1813, Troy, N. Y.; b. November 18, 1790, Boston, Mass., d. February 28, 1868, Troy, N. Y.
- VII Elizabeth⁽⁷⁾ Buckingham, their daughter: b. July 14, 1821, Troy,

New York; d. July 22, 1911, Brooklyn, New York; m. Anson Gray, July 14, 1840, Troy, N. Y.; b. January 8, 1813, Salem, N. Y.; d. January 22, 1857, Philadelphia, Penn.

III Isabel Maria Gray, their daughter: b. June 12, 1843, Philadelphia, Penn.; d. March 11, 1913, Brooklyn, N. Y.; m. D.A. Lowitz on May 8, 1861, at St. Louis, Missouri; b. July 12, 1837, Hamburg, Germany; d. September 29, 1892, Brooklyn, N. Y.

5 R.M. Lowitz, their son: b. November 9, 1870, Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. February 14, 1941, Greenwich, Conn.; m. December 2, 1896, New York, N. Y., Frances Lucy Crawford; b. January 1, 1871, New York, N. Y.; d. February 11, 1955, Greenwich, Connecticut.

A. C. Lowitz, their son: b. May 2, 1901, New York, N. Y.; m. Sadyebeth Heath, September 12, 1925, St. Clair, Michigan, b. December 3, 1901, Richmond, Michigan, who had a daughter:

I Roberta Frances: b. August 6, 1926, Bronxville, N. Y.; m. John Ross Hamilton, September 17, 1949, Greenwich, Conn., b. October 3, 1924, Flushing, N. Y., who had four children:

II Heather Hamilton: b. December 31, 1952, Greenwich, Connecticut; John Ross Hamilton, Jr.: b. October 29, 1955, Greenwich, Conn.; Robert Anson Hamilton: b. April 24, 1961, Greenwich, Conn.; Hilary Beth Hamilton: b. September 26, 1963."

In addition, Mr. Anson C. Lowitz mentioned that Jonas Coe Buckingham, son of Gideon and Maria J. (Crowley) Buckingham,** b. January 18, 1819, d. December 24, 1898, married Frances Elizabeth Sheldon, a first cousin of Henry Sheldon Anable, the author's grandfather.

their children were:

Catherine Maria B.: b. November 10, 1813; d. March 2, 1814, Troy, N. Y.

Edward Milledoler Buckingham: b. December 24, 1814, Troy, N. Y.; d. September 19, 1885, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Richard Green Buckingham: b. September 14, 1816, Troy, N. Y.; d. March 18, 1889, Los Angeles, California.

Jonas (above): (b. 1819)

Elizabeth (above): (b. 1821)

Howard Buckingham: b. August 5, 1829

Rev. Thomas⁽²⁾ Buckingham: b. June 28, 1646; greatgrandfather of

Gideon⁽⁵⁾ was one of the founders of Yale. Gideon served in the Revolution.

** Maria J. (Crowley) Buckingham was the daughter of Captain Florence Crowley, aide to George Washington and member of The Society of the Cincinnati.

Lieutenant Edward Annable
1753 - 1836
Revolutionary War Campaigner

On March 11, 1948, Mr. F. R. Blair of General Motors Overseas Operations, New York, wrote me about Lieut. Edward Annable, his Revolutionary ancestor, and loaned me a letter, circa 1887, which Fernando C. Annable, son of Lieut. Annable, had written to Desire Fuller Ormsby, his niece. She was the grandmother of Mr. Blair. I copied it at that time and am publishing it here for the first time, an extremely interesting element in the Annable family history.

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Letter written by Fernando C. Annable to his niece, Desire Fuller Ormsby, circa 1887:

'Respected Niece -

Go back in your imagination to colonial days - so far that the mist of time makes many things obscure and tradition may magnify the facts - there lived two girls, Dolly Dimick and her sister Desire Dimick, belles of Boston. Dolly married John Ellis, Jr., and Desire married Samuel Annable, Jr. They moved to Ashfield (New York) and were farmers. This John Ellis, Jr. and Dolly Dimick had a son Dimick Ellis, who married his cousin, Polly Annable, the daughter of Samuel Annable, Jr., both of whom died in Sempronius (New York), and the first funeral I remember of going to was hers. She was over ninety when she died and now I am eighty-two. (This will give you some idea of time.)

"This Dimick Ellis and Polly Annable had a son, who is now living in Brooklyn (New York) and has become wealthy in the oil trade. He has written many pamphlets on the new dispensation of Swedenborg (as he calls it) and last summer went to Europe, and lectured in one of their institutions. He has sent me a number of his books. He is Puritan, purified by Swendenborg. I never saw him but think he is older than I am by a few years. You can easily find him, and he will be delighted to see you.

"Your Grandfather, Edward Annable (my father) was eighteen years old when the battle of Lexington was fought and, as soon as he heard the news, he went down to Boston (about 70 miles) and enlisted for a short time, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. He had some powder and three bullets and one of them was a pewter one. (This I heard him say often.) His father was a Tory, and, when he heard that Edward had enlisted, he hoped he would never come back. (This last item my mother told me.)

"Now I will relate what I have heard him relate of the Stony Point attack and surrender. When the men for that attack were called for, the regiment to which he belonged was paraded in a straight line and it was announced by an officer (I think Anthony Wayne, but am not sure) that a certain expedition was required and of so dangerous a nature that it would be no disgrace to any soldier should he decline it, but all who desired to be detailed might shoulder arms. All arms were shouldered. Then an officer passed along the line and touched every other man, saying to him, "Advance". This new line was told again that the expedition was a dangerous one, and it should be no disgrace to decline, but no one would decline, and no one thought of Stony Point

"Out of these men so detailed, a forlorn hope (as father called it) were drawn by ballot to carry axes to cut away the abates. There was a Virginian who was not drawn on the forlorn hope, who told a soldier who was drawn, that his father, who was a planter in Virginia would honor any draft he might draw on him which he would give him, to have his chance in the forlorn hope. This was refused and the Virginian haughtily turned round and said, "I have ever been unfortunate from birth. I have reason to curse my wayward stars. I came within one of dying on the field of honor." Father told me this story more than once when I was a small boy, and it made such an impression on me, to think that a man wanted to die in battle, that I have remembered it until now.

"Father was on guard in camp and could distinctly hear the cannon, but did not know where it was. After the expedition had gone out, which everybody knew but did not know what for, Washington was seen walking forward and back in very measured steps. When the cannon was heard he stopped, stood motionless until it ended, and then walked rapidly to his quarters and was not seen again that night. The next morning a messenger brought the news of the surrender. It was then that father's company, or a detail from the regiment (I don't know which), was ordered to Stony Point to relieve Wayne and his men. When he went into the fort, the clotted blood was to be seen on the ground and looked like butchering hogs (as he expressed it to me).

"Father first enlisted for a short period and subsequently for the duration of the war. He never took a furlough, but continued in the service till the close of the war. I do not know at what time he became a lieutenant, but the only captain I ever heard him speak of was Captain Wigglesworth, a Prussian officer, highly educated, who brought many books with him and came over with Lafayette. He had served under Frederick the Great. He was a very courteous gentleman, well beloved in camp, but a tyrant on parade. From him I think father obtained his education, which was considerable, especially in writing and Roman history.

"Father was one of the detailed guard that conducted (Major) Andre to the gallows, and who stood close by. He distinctly heard his last words. I will tell you the story as he told it to me.

"He was a slim man and had a long neck, and, after taking off his neck handkerchief, he took out three pins from his collar and wove them into his coat sleeve very nicely. His hand trembled while doing it. He was blindfolded and his arms were very loosely tied behind him. Then Colonel Schamel said to him, if he had anything to say, he could say it now. Then, with some little effort, he raised the handkerchief from his eyes and said, 'Gentlemen, I wish you to bear me witness that I meet my fate like a brave man.' Then turning towards Colonel Schamel said, 'Gentlemen, you may proceed'. (These last words were not in the proof sheets you saw and I have called the writer's attention to it.)

"Father was in the battle of Saratoga, but I never heard him say much about it, that I remember, more than that there was firing going on at different times for three days. He was in the battle of Brandywine, but I do not remember that he said much about that, but often spoke of it and of Lafayette who he thought was a brilliant young man and did well that day. He was not at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered, but was left under (General) Putnam with the New England troops to watch New York City, which that general always wanted to attack and was always importuning Washington to do, and was discontented because he was denied the privilege of doing so.

"The battle of Monmouth is a long story as he told it to me. I have never written it before, nor have I told it to my children, but this is what he said about it. It was the hottest day he ever saw, and his regiment went into that battle in their shirt sleeves. They piled their coats on the ground and a guard was placed over them. He was in Lee's division who made the first and abortive attack, for which Lee was censured so severely by Washington. His division again marched forward to the front and received the enemy's fire until they retreated. Following up their retreat was terrible suffering. The enemy filled up the wells behind them. There were no streams nor water to be had and men fell out of the ranks exhausted. On this retreat they found (I think) seven dead Hessians in the shade of an apple tree, who wore their uniforms buttoned up, as on parade, who were not wounded, but had died of heat.

"Father said he saw much of Washington that day, galloping his horse about the field, stopping for a few moments in one

place and going to another for a few seconds. At one time he stopped, then he galloped off to some other place. I have heard him say that some soldiers died of drinking water, but nothing about Washington's care for them, but probably other officers took care of their soldiers, who knew the danger. I remember that it was thought the heat and fatigue of that day caused his fever sore, and it may be true, but I now think it was probably due to another cause, and I will give you my reason.

"Washington wanted to remove the army sixty miles distant. (I do not remember when nor where.) There was no enemy on the route, and the men were told they might break ranks and go as they pleased. A strife got up to see who would go the farthest, and father was one of the few who went through the first day. He carried his musket, cartridge box with twelve rounds of powder and balls, his canteen, three days' provisions, and all the clothes he wore for one year. Twice he performed a similar feat. My mother said he had for years varicose veins, or bunches, as she called them, in the veins many years before they broke out into a sore - but this is beside the question.

"All these stories were told to me while a small boy, oft to keep me at work. He taught me the letter which Andre wrote to Washington to change the mode of his death, which I can repeat yet, and when I was old enough to read them in history I was greatly surprised to find them printed, for I really supposed that father and I were the only persons that knew it.

"Now I have written you a great deal of history that will do you no good if you take the trouble to read it, and it will do you but little hurt if you never tell of it, and I promise never to do it again.

Yours Sincerely,
(signed) F. C. Annable"

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The military services of Lieutenant Annable are recorded as follows, according to a letter to Mr. Blair from Mr. V. Hall Everson, Jr., Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution, dated May 15, 1947:

"Sergeant, January 1, 1777 - April 1, 1779 in the 13th Massachusetts Regiment Continental Line (Col. Edward Wigglesworth); ensign, 13th Massachusetts Regiment, Continental Line, April 1, 1779 - 1780, and lieutenant, 1780; lieutenant, 3rd Massachusetts Regiment, Continental

Line, January 11, 1781 - January 1, 1783. "

Lieutenant Edward Annable was the son of Samuel Annable, Jr., 1717 - 1806, grandson of Samuel Annable, Sr., 1697 - 1794, and great grandson of John Annable, 1673 - ----; our common ancestor of the third generation. Apparently Lieutenant Edward Annable and Private John Annable, 1744 - 1815, of our fifth generation were second cousins.

Lieutenant Annable married Jemima Smith, November 24, 1782 and by her had 11 children:

Dimmick	1783	Died young
Mehitable	1784	Married Lucius Wheaton
Annar	1786	Married Isaac Fish
Alcamena	1788	Married Judge Smith
Rhoda	1790	*Married John Fuller
Desire	1793	Married Rev. John Twiss
Arby	1795	Married William Haines
Dimmick	1798	Died young
Remember	1801	Twins, died in infancy
Isabella	1801	
Fernando	1805	**Married Betsy Ranney

* Great grandmother of F. R. Blair.

** Author of letter published above.

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ABSTRACT

THE ANABLE FAMILY IN AMERICA, 1623-1967, a booklet telling the story of a Pilgrim Father, Anthony Annable, 1599-1674 and his descendants for eleven generations, by Anthony Anable, Stamford, Connecticut, 6" x 9", 100 pages, printed, 1967, by Demarest Associated Services, Inc., Stamford, Connecticut, \$2.50.

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An introductory chapter on England at the time of the Pilgrim Emigration reviews the religious, economic and social forces prevalent in the Mother Country during the early years of the seventeenth century that led to the Pilgrims' departure, first, to Holland in 1609 and then, in 1620, to America. In this setting and under these influences, Anthony Annable, a 24-year old Kentishman, his wife, Jane, and his three-year-old daughter, Sarah, joined the Pilgrim Company and in early 1623 set sail for the new world in the ship "Anne," the third of the Pilgrim ships.

Anthony Annable, the author states, was born in Kent County, England in the last year of the tumultuous century which had ushered in the Reformation and the Renaissance. He was a man of modest circumstances with liberal religious tendencies. His aim was not so much to escape, as a Separatist, from the religious persecution of England as to divest himself and his family of all vestiges of the trammelled life about him and to secure a better measure of material success in a new and virgin country.

While laying the foundations of the family in America, he served the Plymouth Colony well in numerous capacities, first, at Plymouth, 1623-33, then at the nearby settlement of Scituate, 1633-39, and, finally, at Barnstable on Cape Cod, 1639-74, where he died. In 1810, his descendants shortened the family name to Anable.

While at Plymouth, he was made a Freeman of the colony and a member of a syndicate of colonists that purchased the colony from its promoters, the Merchant Adventurers of London. Later, at Scituate and Barnstable, he was a member of the Council of the Colony, and the General Court, an assistant to the Governor and a member of several committees which reformed respectively the laws of the Colony and drew up a new General Code of Law, planned for a defense against the Indians and devised means for defraying the expenses of the Colony.

"Anthony Annable," writes the author, "was an indefatigable worker for freedom from oppression, good laws and a fair and impartial administration of justice -- an example of what a young ambitious man, without wealth, education or family influence can accomplish single handed with little more than character, vision, native intelligence and a God-given will to work hard for those things in which he earnestly believes."

The major central portion of this book is devoted to a genealogical chronology in the accepted format, covering the eleven generations of the family. Fundamental genealogical research is clearly evident. Geographically, the family moved from Massachusetts, to Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, California, then back again to the East and predominantly the New York Metropolitan Area. Occupationally the Anable men of the early generations were planters (farmers), millers, ship owners and merchants; in more recent generations, the professions have predominated - the law, religion, education, literature and engineering.

In active, combat capacities, the Anable men have served their Colony and, later, their Country in most of the Major Wars for over 300 years. Anthony of the first generation recruited and led a Company of Infantry for Captain Miles Standish in the Indian Wars of the early Colonial Period; John of the fifth generation served in the Revolutionary War as a Connecticut Infantry Private; Samuel, seventh generation, was Senior Major of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery Regiment during the Civil War; and the second Anthony, ninth generation and author of this booklet, was a Naval Reserve Ensign in World War I, assigned to the United States Cruiser and Transport Force in the Atlantic and in World War II, a Naval Commander, serving as Navigating Officer of an Aircraft Carrier in the Pacific.

In the latter part of the book, the author has provided brief and light biographical sketches of the family heads of the last four generations: Henry Sheldon Anable, seventh generation, merchant, Forty-Niner and manager of Union College's extensive real estate investments in Long Island City, New York; Eliphalet Nott Anable, eighth generation, lawyer, real estate developer and hotel proprietor; Anthony Anable, the author, ninth generation, engineer and publicist; and Anthony Anable, Jr., tenth generation, author and editor.

A final chapter deals with an unauthenticated and incomplete research study by the late Sarah Anable in which, through the collateral family branches of Sheldon, Low, Stafford and Greene, the family's line of descent is traced for thirty-two generations back to Charlemagne, 742-814, first Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. In this line there are three early kings of France, a crusader, a Magna Carta signer and a Lord Chief Justice of England.

In the appendices, the author gives a brief bibliography, a list of genealogical and historical societies for which members of the Anable family are eligible and excerpts from correspondence with the genealogists of other families, distantly related to the Anable family and not directly germane to the scope of this book.

A.A.
12/1/67

THE ANABLE FAMILY IN AMERICA

ERRATA

- Page 7 Last paragraph, next to last line:
Four, not five
- Page 12 Third paragraph, line 2:
Distinguished, not destinguished
- Page 22 Second paragraph, line 5:
Genealogist, not geologist
- Page 27 Fifth paragraph, line 1:
Eurania, not Urania
- Page 27 Fifth paragraph, line 3:
1804, not 1814
- Page 34 Second paragraph from foot of page, line 3:
Delete - "also, in the appendices, a biographical sketch --etc."
- Page 44 Fourth paragraph, last line:
1852-54, not 1854-54
- Page 50 First paragraph, last line:
1804, not 1814
- Page 53 Second paragraph, next to last line:
Forty-seven, not forty-eight
- Page 55 First paragraph, next to last line:
Forty-seven, not forty-eight
- Page 57 Fourth paragraph, next to last line:
1940, not 1939

THE ANABLE FAMILY IN AMERICA

1623 - 1967

ERRATA

Inadvertently, the word, "Genealogy" has been incorrectly spelled "Geneology" in many places throughout this Booklet.

Page 2, First Para. Last Line
1640 not 1645

Page 8, Last Para. Line 2
Heterogeneous not hestrogenious

Page 12, Third Para. Line 2
Distinguished not destinguished

Page 16, Fourth Para. Line 6
Cape Cod, not Code

Page 21, Last Para. Line 3
Nathaniel, not Nathan

Page 27, Fifth Para. Line 1
Eurania, not Urania

Page 27, Fifth Para. Line 3
1804, not 1814

Page 32, Third Para. from bottom, under Henry Newton
Nov. 29, 1849, not 149

Page 34, Second Para. from foot of page, Line 3
Delete - "also, in the appendices, a biographical
sketch --- etc."

Page 35, Insert, under Collateral Lines of Eighth Generation:
Add children of Henry Newton and Alice V. (Ogdenburg)
Anable

Marguerite Isabella,
b. Chicago, Ill., December 12, 1889; m (1) Robert
Fillipeinie (sp.?) at Los Angeles, Calif.; one
child, Lois Roberta, b. Sept. 1, 1910; m (2) Charles
Edward Spencer, at Los Angeles, Calif., April, 1915;
one child, William Edward Spencer, b. Nov. 29, 1919.
Marguerite (Anable) Spencer died August 15, 1927, at
Los Angeles.

- Page 36, After "57 Joan," add
d. at Boston, Massachusetts, April 12, 1968
- Page 37, Under Tenth Generation, "60 - Nathan French"
Nathaniel, not Nathan
- Page 39, Under Eleventh Generation, "60 - Nathan French Anable"
Nathaniel, not Nathan
- Page 40, Author's note at foot
The Marguerite Isabella Anable has been identified
since publication of this booklet, so this note
may now be deleted.
The correct identification of this person and her
descendants will be found on correction for Page
35 above under the heading "Collateral Lines of
Eighth Generation."
- Page 44, Fourth Para. Last Line
1852-54, not 1854-54
- Page 50, First Para. Last Line